

**COMMITTEE REPORT**  
**HOUSE**

(11)

FURTHER:

5/12/83

Date: 6-1-83

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had CS 128 (Res) an

'An Act establishing certain areas as marine park units of the Alaska state park system; and providing for an effective date.'

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for CS 128 (Res)  same title  
 new title
- and recommends minimal amendments
- AND attaches a "letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation  Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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**MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHAIRMAN

Offered: 5/12/83  
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: V.Fischer, Bennett,  
Eliason, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing certain areas as marine park  
7 units of the Alaska state park system; and providing  
8 for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 \* Section 1. AS 41.20 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 ARTICLE 17. ALASKA MARINE PARKS.

12 Sec. 41.20.530. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE. (a) The purpose of  
13 AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536 is to establish, subject to valid existing  
14 rights, the state-owned or acquired land and water described in  
15 AS 41.20.534 as marine park units of the Alaska state park system.  
16 The primary purposes in establishing the land and water areas de-  
17 scribed in AS 41.20.534 as marine park units of the Alaska state park  
18 system are to

- 19 (1) maintain natural, cultural, and scenic values;  
20 (2) maintain fish and wildlife resources and lawful exist-  
21 ing uses of these resources;  
22 (3) promote and support recreation and tourism in the  
23 state.

24 (b) The land and water described in AS 41.20.534 is dedicated as  
25 special purpose sites under art. VIII, sec. 7 of the state constitu-  
26 tion.

27 Sec. 41.20.532. DESIGNATION OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY. (a)  
28 The state land and water described in AS 41.20.534 is assigned to the  
29 Department of Natural Resources for control, maintenance, and

1 development consistent with the purposes and provisions of AS 41.20.-  
2 530 - 41.20.536.

3 (b) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the  
4 management of fish and game resources on the state land and water  
5 described in AS 41.20.534 consistent with the purposes of AS 41.20.-  
6 530 - 41.20.536. The Department of Fish and Game shall give written  
7 notice to and consult with the Department of Natural Resources before  
8 adoption of regulations governing fish and game management in a marine  
9 park unit of the Alaska state park system.

10 (c) The Department of Natural Resources shall develop a manage-  
11 ment plan for each marine park unit of the Alaska state park system to  
12 determine the specific purposes and uses for the unit. The commis-  
13 sioner of natural resources shall give written notice and consult with  
14 the Department of Fish and Game, proximately located municipalities of  
15 the state, proximately located private landowners, the United States  
16 Forest Service, organizations concerned with conservation, recreation,  
17 and tourism, and other interested parties during the preparation of a  
18 management plan for a marine park unit of the Alaska state park sys-  
19 tem.

20 (d) The commissioner of natural resources may not restrict the  
21 exercise of fishing, hunting, or trapping rights permitted under law  
22 or under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game  
23 within a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system.

24 (e) The commissioner of natural resources shall allow the devel-  
25 opment of aquaculture facilities within a marine park unit of the  
26 Alaska state park system under terms and conditions that ensure that  
27 the development is compatible with AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536.

28 (f) The commissioner of natural resources may enter into a co-  
29 operative agreement for

1           (1) the management of a marine park unit of the Alaska  
2 state park system with a federal agency, a municipality of the state,  
3 or a proximately located private landowner for a purpose stated under  
4 AS 41.20.020(7); or

5           (2) the management of proximately located federal, munici-  
6 pal, or private land as part of a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
7 park system.

8           (g) In the management of a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
9 park system the commissioner of natural resources shall consult and  
10 cooperate with a Native corporation that owns an historical or cul-  
11 tural site granted under sec. 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims  
12 Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. sec. 1613(h)(1)) and that is proximately  
13 located to a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system. In the  
14 management of a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system the  
15 commissioner of natural resources shall address the potential con-  
16 flicts with the cultural and historical values of land granted to a  
17 Native corporation under sec. 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims  
18 Settlement Act and shall provide for appropriate protection to these  
19 values.

20           (h) Nothing in AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536 precludes the use of or  
21 access to privately owned land or mineral claims and leases. The  
22 commissioner of natural resources shall permit adequate and feasible  
23 access across state land within a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
24 park system to and from private land within or outside a unit. In the  
25 granting of such access the commissioner of natural resources may  
26 adopt reasonable regulations to protect the natural and other values  
27 of the marine park unit lands and water.

28           Sec. 41.20.534. DESIGNATED LAND AND WATER. The state-owned land  
29 and water and that land and water acquired by the state in the future

1 lying within the following described parcels is designated as marine  
2 park units of the Alaska state park system:

3 (1) Bettles Bay

4 Township 10 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

5 Section 12: S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

6 Section 13: NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4

7 Section 14: N1/2SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4

8 (2) Oliver Inlet

9 Township 43 South, Range 68 East, Copper River Meridian

10 Section 28: SW1/4

11 Section 32: E1/2E1/2

12 Section 33: NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4

13 (3) Sawmill Bay

14 Township 9 South, Range 9 West, Copper River Meridian

15 Section 22: E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4

16 Section 23: SW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4

17 Section 26: W1/2

18 Section 27: E1/2, S1/2SW1/4

19 Section 28: E1/2SE1/4

20 Section 33: NE1/4NE1/4

21 Section 34: N1/2, SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4

22 Section 35: W1/2

23 Township 10 South, Range 9 West, Copper River Meridian

24 Section 3: N1/2NE1/4

25 (4) Shoup Bay

26 Township 8 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian

27 Section 30: W1/2W1/2

28 Section 31: W1/2W1/2

29 Township 8 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

1                   Section 25: All

2                   Section 26: All

3                   Section 27: E1/2

4                   Section 34: E1/2

5                   Section 35: All

6                   Section 36: All

7                   Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

8                   Section 1: N1/2NW1/4

9                   Section 2: N1/2

10                  Section 3: All

11                  (5) South Esther Island

12                  Township 8 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

13                  Section 3: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4

14                  Section 4: E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4

15                  Section 5: E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4

16                  Section 6: E1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4

17                  Section 7: N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

18                  Section 8: E1/2, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4

19                  Section 9: All

20                  Section 10: N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

21                  Section 16: N1/2

22                  Section 17: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4

23                  Township 9 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

24                  Section 33: SW1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2-

25                  SE1/4

26                  (6) Surprise Cove

27                  Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

28                  Section 21: SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4

29                  Section 22: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

1                                   Section 23: W1/2SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4  
2                                   Section 26: W1/2W1/2  
3                                   Section 27: All  
4                                   Section 28: S1/2, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4  
5                                   Section 29: SE1/4SE1/4  
6                                   Section 34: N1/2N1/2  
7                                   Section 35: NW1/4NW1/4  
8                                   (7) Chilkat Islands  
9                                   Township 32 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian  
10                                   Section 22: SE1/4  
11                                   Section 23: All  
12                                   Section 26: All  
13                                   Section 27: All  
14                                   Section 34: All  
15                                   Section 35: All  
16                                   Township 33 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian  
17                                   Section 4: All  
18                                   Section 5: All  
19                                   Section 8: All  
20                                   Section 9: All  
21                                   Section 16: All  
22                                   (8) Ziegler Cove  
23                                   Township 9 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian  
24                                   Section 25: SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4  
25                                   Section 26: E1/2  
26                                   Section 36: N1/2N1/2  
27                                   (9) Horseshoe Bay  
28                                   Township 1 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian  
29                                   Section 32: SE1/4

1 Township 2 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian  
2 Section 4: S1/2SW1/4 excluding amended Iron Mountain  
3 Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode  
4 Section 5: All  
5 Section 8: N1/2 excluding Iron Mountain Lode No. 11  
6 and Iron Mountain Lode No. 10  
7 Section 9: NW1/4NW1/4 excluding amended Iron Mountain  
8 Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode  
9 (10) Sullivan Island  
10 Township 34 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian  
11 Section 12: SE1/4  
12 Township 34 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian  
13 Section 7: All  
14 Section 18: All  
15 Section 19: All  
16 Section 30: All  
17 (11) Shelter Island  
18 Township 39 South, Range 64 East, Copper River Meridian  
19 Section 29: All  
20 Section 31: All  
21 Section 32: All  
22 Section 33: All  
23 (12) Saint James Bay  
24 Township 37, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian  
25 Section 27: All  
26 Section 28: All  
27 Section 29: All  
28 Section 30: SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4  
29 Section 31: E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, E1/2

1                   Section 32: All  
 2                   Section 33: All  
 3                   Section 34: All  
 4                   Section 35: W1/2  
 5                   Township 38 South, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian  
 6                   Section 2: W1/2  
 7                   Section 3: All  
 8                   Section 4: All  
 9                   Section 5: All  
 10                   Section 6: NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4  
 11                   Section 8: N1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4  
 12                   Section 9: All  
 13                   Section 10: All  
 14                   Section 11: W1/2  
 15                   Section 14: NW1/4  
 16                   Section 15: N1/2  
 17                   Section 16: N1/2  
 18                   Section 17: N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

19                   Sec. 41.20.536. COMPATIBILITY OF USES. (a) The commissioner  
 20 of natural resources may prohibit or restrict by regulation except as  
 21 provided in AS 41.20.532(d) incompatible uses within the state-owned  
 22 land and water described in AS 41.20.534.

23                   (b) Discharge of a firearm is permitted in state-owned land and  
 24 water described in AS 41.20.534 unless the land or waters are closed  
 25 by regulation of the commissioner of natural resources for public  
 26 safety purposes.

27                   (c) Nothing in AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536 prohibits the Department  
 28 of Fish and Game from engaging in rehabilitation, enhancement, and  
 29 development under AS 16.05.092 within an area described in

1 AS 41.20.534.

2 (d) Reasonable access shall be permitted to and across a marine  
3 park unit of the Alaska state park system for lawful hunting, fishing,  
4 trapping and recreational purposes.

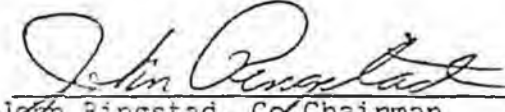
5 (e) The Department of Public Safety and the Department of Fish  
6 and Game shall be allowed reasonable access for fish and game manage-  
7 ment, research, and enforcement purposes.

8 \* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-  
9 10.070(c).

LETTER OF INTENT  
TO ACCOMPANY SB 128

Although access to mineral deposits is not expected to require construction of facilities within marine parks, we acknowledge that such construction may be required in park units adjacent to mineral development which could not otherwise take place. In such cases, it is the intent of the Legislature that the access language within the Act be interpreted to allow development of docking facilities under terms prescribed by the Commissioner of Natural Resources.

Two units of the original marine park proposal - Decision Point and Entry Cove - have been removed from designation at this time, in order to allow a more vigorous analysis of other possible higher and better uses for these areas. Such possible alternative uses could include exchange with private or corporate ownerships for State acquisition of other lands, conveyance to the local municipality, and disposal through the State programs. If an in-depth study does not identify some alternative as being more suitable, these two sites may be legislatively included in the Alaska state park system at a later time.

  
John Ringstad, Co Chairman

  
Dick Shultz, Co Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date                     , 1983

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 128  
 Title: Marine Parks  
 Sponsor: V. Fischer  
 Requestor: House Resources Committee

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: DND  
 Program Category Affected:                       
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:                     

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						
	0	0	0		0	0

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

.None affected

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis (see attached memo)

Prepared By: Ned Farquhar  
 Division: Commissioner's Office

Phone: 465-2400  
 Date: May 11, 1983

Approved by Commissioner: Mrs. D. Smith, Deputy  
 Department: Natural Resources

Date: May 11, 1983

Distribution:

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- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/E

The following individuals may testify on SB 128:

Commissioner Wunnicke, Department of Natural Resources

-----  
Ginger Baim, staff to Senator Vic Fischer, will be  
available to answer questions

STATE OF ALASKA  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date \_\_\_\_\_, 1983

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 128  
 Title: Marine Parks  
 Sponsor: V. Fischer  
 Requestor: House Resources Committee

ii. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: DNR  
 Program Category Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						
	0	0	0	0	0	0

iii. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

None affected

iv. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis (see attached memo)

Prepared By: Ned Farouhar *NF* Phone: 465-2400  
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: May 11, 1983  
 Approved by Commissioner: Mrs. D. Smith, Deputy Date: May 11, 1983  
 Department: Natural Resources

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- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

April 25, 1983

DIVISION OF PARKS

619 WAREHOUSE AVE., SUITE 710  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99506  
PHONE: (907) 276-2653

The Honorable Albert P. Adams  
Alaska State House of Representatives  
State Capitol  
Pouch V,  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Adams:

You may soon have the opportunity to vote on the bill (S.B. 128) creating State Marine Parks. A considerable effort has gone into making this legislation acceptable to a wide range of Alaskan interests. This bill is different from past measures. Some facts and figures:

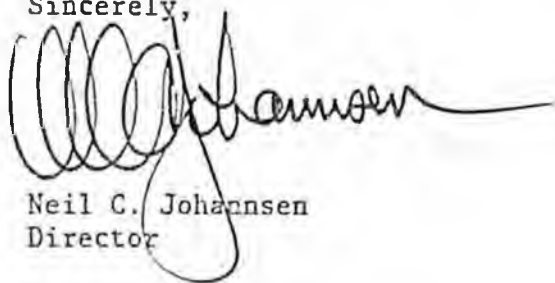
- \* of the 400,000 National Forest acres selectable under the Statehood Act, only about ten percent is planned for public recreational use. The fourteen marine parks authorized in the the bill now in the House contains but three percent of the 400,000 acres.
- \* The communities of Whittier, Valdez and Cordova and the Chugach Native Corporation are on record supporting the creation of marine parks.
- \* These recreation sites are open to:
  1. hunting
  2. trapping
  3. commercial and sport fishing
  4. aquaculture
  5. fisheries enhancement
  6. access to adjacent lands and mineral claims
- \* The Alaska marine parks provide a coordinated linkage with Washington State's 57 marine parks and British Columbia's 23 marine parks.
- \* The bill creates nine public recreation sites in Prince William Sound and five units in Southeast; careful planning and selection procedures will provide for additinal marine parks in the future. Again, only about ten percent of land selected from the National Forests is involved.
- \* Over half of all Alaskans participate in boating; recreation and tourism is our second largest industry, worth half a billion dollars a year and employs almost 11,000 Alaskans. This commitment to recreation provides an important linkage to the tourism industry: boat rentals and charters, boat moorage, boat and aircraft sales, maintenance and repairs, air taxi and guide operations and other visitor service related industries.

The Honorable Albert P. Adams  
April 25, 1983  
Page 2

The proposed marine park system is designed to guarantee everyone's use of the most scenic small coves, bays, bights and accessible beaches along the Southeast and Southcentral coast of Alaska. The plan has gathered bipartisan support, is carefully thought out and clearly shows that Alaskan's desire to provide for their, as well as their children's, recreational needs.

I ask your support for this Legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Neil C. Johannsen". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Neil C. Johannsen  
Director

NCJ:ces

~~Ø~~ fiscal note. Please  
Support! Thanks,

Handwritten initials "NEJ" in a stylized, cursive font, located at the bottom right of the page.

# opinion

## Anchorage Daily News

Winner, 1976 Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service

Katherine Fanning  
Editor and Publisher

Howard Weaver  
Managing Editor



Gerald E. Grilly  
General Manager

Steve Lindbeck  
Editorial Page Editor

Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1967 to 1971  
Alaska's Only Morning Newspaper • Founded in 1946 by Norman C. Brown

## Beauty of our coasts

Fourteen of Alaska's most scenic coastal areas would gain state park status — and thus protection against land disposal and timber development — under legislation approved by the Senate Resources Committee this week. Last year the same idea passed the Senate and got stalled in the House; this year it deserves approval from the entire legislature.

Ten of the coastal areas involved are located in Prince William Sound; the other four in Southeast Alaska. Those who've spent time along the water in either region might well divide in partisan debate over which commands more scenic grandeur. But there would be no disagreement that both regions — each blessed with deep fiords, towering mountains, white-water falls, tidewater glaciers and unmatched marine life — are worth protecting.

The proposed legislation would not prevent access across parklands to private land or mineral claims, nor would it exclude hunting, fishing or trapping except by specific regulation from the commissioner of natural resources. What the legislation would do is prevent land disposal or timber development from encroaching on what backers say are the state's "best and most beautiful little coves and bays."

There are places in both regions — perhaps too many places — where private disposal and timber development on public lands will proceed apace in coming years. These 14 coastal parks would set aside small enclaves where the splendor they contain might be reserved for the appreciation of all — not dissipated in the grasp and potential exploitation of a few.

# Editorials

## A better waterway

IT WOULD be understandable if Alaskans were wary of the state's proposal to create 14 marine parks. They are accustomed to the federal government coming in and locking up their acres.

The state plan, however, appears to be quite a different breed of cat. Management of the parks would be right here at home and not at the whim of back-East bureaucrats and politicians. It also could open to visitors some gorgeous areas of Alaska that heretofore have been out of their reach.

The Senate has approved the bill and sent it to the House, where public hearings are scheduled at the end of the week.

THE MARINE units would be part of the state park system, which, if the law passes, would have to maintain the natural, cultural and scenic values of the sites as well as their existing fish and wildlife resources. The bill guarantees a continuation of public hunting, fishing, trapping, commercial fishing and aquaculture activities as well as access to any nearby privately owned land, including mining claims.

Five of the sites are in Southeastern. Nine are in Prince William Sound.

The state parks division feels these areas should to be set aside while they are still available. Most of them are small parcels — a total of 13,000 acres — beside and in the water.

ONE OF THE necessities to future enjoyment of the magnificent scenery in Prince William Sound is that there will be preserved in the area some coves and bays and natural harbors that will be open to the public — places where boaters in future years can be assured of a place to anchor overnight and where those aboard can go ashore. The bill would remedy this.

The marine parks would be something new for Alaska, but there are a number of them along the coasts of Washington and British Columbia, where they have had wide use.

The marine parks would be a tremendous boost for tourism, which is the state's second largest industry. A spin-off would be economic benefits to nearby communities.

It would be hoped the House will give favorable attention to this bill.

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Dave Stancliff  
House Resources Committee

DATE: May 11, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Ned Farquhar <sup>NF</sup>  
Special Assistant  
Department of Natural Resources

SUBJECT: Marine Parks

For the foreseeable future, the marine parks system will be among passively managed state parklands, although the Division of Parks expects to arrange with the U. S. Forest Service for the cooperative management of some units. The Forest Service has been interested in designating and managing marine parks on federal land. Some private concessions may be arranged, probably returning general fund revenue.

Although no funding will be dedicated to the marine parks system in the next few years, creation of the system is important at this time for several reasons. Primarily, park designation will occur without land acquisition costs. Also, the State can indicate its commitment to recreation management on these lands, which is significant to the U. S. Forest Service as it reviews and conveys state land selections in the National Forests. Last, the designation will clarify the State's management priorities for the affected areas, thereby reducing interagency and interdivisional staff work on management.

cc: Neil Johannsen, Director  
Division of Parks

LETTER OF INTENT  
TO ACCOMPANY SB 128

Although access to mineral deposits is not expected to require construction of facilities within marine parks, we acknowledge that such construction may be required in park units adjacent to mineral development which could not otherwise take place. In such cases, it is the intent of the Legislature that the access language within the Act be interpreted to allow development of docking facilities under terms prescribed by the Commissioner of Natural Resources.

Two units of the original marine park proposal - Decision Point and Entry Cove - have been removed from designation at this time, in order to allow a more vigorous analysis of other possible higher and better uses for these areas. Such possible alternative uses could include exchange with private or corporate ownerships for State acquisition of other lands, conveyance to the local municipality, and disposal through the State programs. If an in-depth study does not identify some alternative as being more suitable, these two sites may be legislatively included in the Alaska state park system at a later time.

  
John Ringstad, Co Chairman

  
Dick Shultz, Co Chairman

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS - HCS FOR SB 128 (Res)

Sec.41.20.530 - DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

(a) Establishes state owned land and water designated in SB 128 as units of the Alaska Marine Park System and outlines the primary purposes of the system including: to maintain natural, cultural, and scenic value, to maintain fish and wildlife resources, and to promote and support recreation and tourism.

(b) dedicates land and water described in AS 41.20.534 as special purpose sites under art. VII, sec. 7 of the state constitution.

Sec. 41.20.532. DESIGNATION OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

(a) designated land assigned to DNR for control, maintenance, and development

(b) Department of Fish and Game responsible for management of fish and game resources in designated park units. Requires ADF&G to give written notice and consult with DNR before promulgating fish and game regulations in park units.

(c) Requires DNR to develop individual management plans for each park unit after giving written notice and consulting with ADF&G, proximate municipalities, proximate private landowners, the U.S. Forest Service, conservation, recreation, and tourism organizations and other interested parties.

(d) forbids DNR from restricting fishing, trapping or hunting rights in a designated park unit.

(e) requires DNR to allow aquaculture facilities within a marine park unit.

(f) authorizes commissioner of DNR to enter into cooperative agreements for:

- (1) management of a unit with a federal agency, a municipality or a proximately located private landowner.
- (2) the management of proximately located federal, municipal or private land as part of a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system.

(g) requires DNR, in developing a management plan, to consult and cooperate with a native corporation that owns an historical or cultural site granted under ANCSA that is proximately located to a marine park unit. Requires DNR to address conflicts with cultural and historical values of these sites and provide for appropriate protection of those values.

(h) requires DNR to permit adequate and feasible access to, through, and from a marine park unit to adjacent private land, including mineral claims and leases.

#### Sec. 41.20.534 DESIGNATED LAND AND WATER

Describes state owned land and water designated as marine park units (five in Southeast Alaska (SE), and seven in Prince William Sound (PWS)), including: (1) Bettles Bay (PWS), (2) Oliver Inlet (SE), (3) Sawmill Bay (PWS), (4) Shoup Bay (PWS), (5) South Esther Island (PWS), (6) Surprise Cove (PWS), (7) Chilkat Islands (SE), (8) Ziegler Cove (PWS), (9) Horseshoe Bay (PWS), (10) Sullivan Island (SE), (11) Shelter Island (SE), (12) Saint James Bay (SE).

#### Sec. 41.20.536. COMPATIBILITY OF USES

(a) authorizes commissioner of DNR to prohibit or restrict by regulation (except as provided in AS 4.20.532 (d)), incompatible uses within marine park units.

(b) specifically allows for the discharge of firearms in marine park units except when prohibited or restricted by DNR regulation for public safety purposes.

(c) specifies that nothing in AS 41.20.530-536 prohibits ADF&G from engaging in rehabilitation, enhancement, and development under AS 16.05.092 within a marine park unit.

(d) requires that reasonable access be permitted to and across a marine park unit for lawful hunting, fishing trapping and recreational purposes.

(e) requires reasonable access for ADF&G and the Department of Public Safety for fish and game management, research, and enforcement purposes.

\*Sec 2. effective date is immediate in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

Prepared by:  
V.R. Baim, aide to  
Senator Vic Fischer  
May 31, 1983

Offered: 3/30/83  
Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: V.Fischer, Bennett,  
Eliason, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128 (Resources) am  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA -  
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing certain areas as marine park  
7 units of the Alaska state park system; and providing  
8 for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 \* Section 1. AS 41.20 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 ARTICLE 17. ALASKA MARINE PARKS.

12 Sec. 41.20.530. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE. (a) The purpose of  
13 AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536 is to establish, subject to valid existing  
14 rights, the state-owned or acquired land and water described in  
15 AS 41.20.534 as marine park units of the Alaska state park system.  
16 The primary purposes in establishing the land and water areas de-  
17 scribed in AS 41.20.534 as marine park units of the Alaska state park  
18 system are to

19 (1) maintain natural, cultural, and scenic values;  
20 (2) maintain fish and wildlife resources;  
21 (3) promote and support recreation and tourism in the  
22 state.

23 (b) The land and water described in AS 41.20.534 is dedicated as  
24 special purpose sites under art. VIII, sec. 7 of the state constitu-  
25 tion.

26 Sec. 41.20.532. DESIGNATION OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY. (a)  
27 The state land and water described in AS 41.20.534 is assigned to the  
28 Department of Natural Resources for control, maintenance, and develop-  
29 ment consistent with the purposes and provisions of AS 41.20.530 -

1 41.20.536.

2 (b) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the  
3 management of fish and game resources on the state land and water  
4 described in AS 41.20.534 consistent with the purposes of AS 41.20.-  
5 530 - 41.20.536. The Department of Fish and Game shall give written  
6 notice to and consult with the Department of Natural Resources before  
7 adoption of regulations governing fish and game management in a marine  
8 park unit of the Alaska state park system.

9 (c) The Department of Natural Resources shall develop a manage-  
10 ment plan for each marine park unit of the Alaska state park system to  
11 determine the specific purposes and uses for the unit. The commis-  
12 sioner of natural resources shall give written notice and consult with  
13 the Department of Fish and Game, proximately located municipalities of  
14 the state, proximately located private landowners, the United States  
15 Forest Service, organizations concerned with conservation, recreation,  
16 and tourism, and other interested parties during the preparation of a  
17 management plan for a marine park unit of the Alaska state park  
18 system.

19 (d) The commissioner of natural resources may not restrict the  
20 exercise of fishing, hunting, or trapping rights permitted under law  
21 or under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game  
22 within a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system.

23 (e) The commissioner of natural resources shall allow the devel-  
24 opment of aquaculture facilities within a marine park unit of the  
25 Alaska state park system under terms and conditions that ensure that  
26 the development is compatible with AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536.

27 (f) The commissioner of natural resources may enter into a co-  
28 operative agreement for

29 (1) the management of a marine park unit of the Alaska

1 state park system with a federal agency, a municipality of the state,  
2 or a proximately located private landowner for a purpose stated under  
3 AS 41.20.020(7); or

4 (2) the management of proximately located federal, municipi-  
5 pal, or private land as part of a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
6 park system.

7 (g) In the management of a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
8 park system the commissioner of natural resources shall consult and  
9 cooperate with a Native corporation that owns an historical or cul-  
10 tural site granted under sec. 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims  
11 Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. sec. 1613(h)(1)) and that is proximately  
12 located to a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system. In the  
13 management of a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system the  
14 commissioner of natural resources shall address the potential con-  
15 flicts with the cultural and historical values of land granted to a  
16 Native corporation under sec. 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims  
17 Settlement Act and shall provide for appropriate protection to these  
18 values.

19 (h) Nothing in AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536 precludes the use of or  
20 access to privately owned land or mineral claims and leases. The  
21 commissioner of natural resources shall permit adequate and feasible  
22 access across state land within a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
23 park system to and from private land within or outside a unit. In the  
24 granting of such access the commissioner of natural resources may  
25 adopt reasonable regulations to protect the natural and other values  
26 of the marine park unit lands and water.

27 Sec. 41.20.534. DESIGNATED LAND AND WATER. The state-owned land  
28 and water and that land and water acquired by the state in the future  
29 lying within the following described parcels is designated as marine

1 park units of the Alaska state park system:  
2 (1) Bettles Bay  
3 Township 10 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian  
4 Section 12: S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4  
5 Section 13: NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4  
6 Section 14: N1/2SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4  
7 (2) Decision Point  
8 Township 8 North, Range 5 East, Seward Meridian  
9 Section 1: All  
10 Section 11: NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4  
11 Section 12: N1/2, N1/2S1/2  
12 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian  
13 Section 5: SW1/4  
14 Section 6: All  
15 Section 7: N1/2, N1/2S1/2  
16 Section 8: N1/2, N1/2S1/2  
17 (3) Entry Cove  
18 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian  
19 Section 2: S1/2  
20 Section 3: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4  
21 Section 10: N1/2  
22 Section 11: N1/2  
23 (4) Oliver Inlet  
24 Township 43 South, Range 68 East, Copper River Meridian  
25 Section 28: SW1/4  
26 Section 32: E1/2E1/2  
27 Section 33: NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4  
28 (5) Sawmill Bay  
29 Township 9 South, Range 9 West, Copper River Meridian

1                   Section 22: E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1 ,

2                   Section 23: SW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4

3                   Section 26: W1/2

4                   Section 27: E1/2, S1/2SW1/4

5                   Section 28: E1/2SE1/4

6                   Section 33: NE1/4NE1/4

7                   Section 34: N1/2, SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4

8                   Section 35: W1/2

9                   Township 10 South, Range 9 West, Copper River Meridian

10                  Section 3: N1/2NE1/4

11                  (6) Shoup Bay

12                  Township 8 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian

13                  Section 30: W1/2W1/2

14                  Section 31: W1/2W1/2

15                  Township 8 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

16                  Section 25: All

17                  Section 26: All

18                  Section 27: E1/2

19                  Section 34: E1/2

20                  Section 35: All

21                  Section 36: All

22                  Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

23                  Section 1: N1/2NW1/4

24                  Section 2: N1/2

25                  Section 3: All

26                  (7) South Esther Island

27                  Township 8 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

28                  Section 3: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4

29                  Section 4: E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4

1 Section 5: E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4  
2 Section 6: E1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4  
3 Section 7: N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4  
4 Section 8: E1/2, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4  
5 Section 9: All  
6 Section 10: N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4  
7 Section 16: N1/2  
8 Section 17: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4  
9 Township 9 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian  
10 Section 33: SW1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2-  
11 SE1/4  
12 (8) Surprise Cove  
13 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian  
14 Section 21: SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4  
15 Section 22: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4NE1/4  
16 Section 23: W1/2SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4  
17 Section 26: W1/2W1/2  
18 Section 27: All  
19 Section 28: S1/2, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4  
20 Section 29: SE1/4SE1/4  
21 Section 34: N1/2N1/2  
22 Section 35: NW1/4NW1/4  
23 (9) Chilkat Islands  
24 Township 32 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian  
25 Section 22: SE1/4  
26 Section 23: All  
27 Section 26: All  
28 Section 27: All  
29 Section 34: All

1                   Section 35: All  
2           Township 33 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian  
3                   Section 4: All  
4                   Section 5: All  
5                   Section 8: All  
6                   Section 9: All  
7                   Section 16: All  
8           (10) Ziegler Cove  
9           Township 9 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian  
10                   Section 25: SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4  
11                   Section 26: E1/2  
12                   Section 36: N1/2N1/2  
13           (11) Horseshoe Bay  
14           Township 1 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian  
15                   Section 32: SE1/4  
16           Township 2 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian  
17                   Section 4: S1/2SW1/4 excluding amended Iron Mountain  
18                   Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode  
19                   Section 5: All  
20                   Section 8: N1/2 excluding Iron Mountain Lode No. 11  
21                   and Iron Mountain Lode No. 10  
22                   Section 9: NW1/4NW1/4 excluding amended Iron Mountain  
23                   Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode  
24           (12) Sullivan Island  
25           Township 34 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian  
26                   Section 12: SE1/4  
27           Township 34 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian  
28                   Section 7: All  
29                   Section 18: All

1                   Section 19: All  
2                   Section 30: All  
3                   (13) Shelter Island  
4                   Township 39 South, Range 64 East, Copper River Meridian  
5                   Section 29: All  
6                   Section 31: All  
7                   Section 32: All  
8                   Section 33: All  
9                   (14) Saint James Bay  
10                   Township 37, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian  
11                   Section 27: All  
12                   Section 28: All  
13                   Section 29: All  
14                   Section 30: SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4  
15                   Section 31: E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, E1/2  
16                   Section 32: All  
17                   Section 33: All  
18                   Section 34: All  
19                   Section 35: W1/2  
20                   Township 38 South, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian  
21                   Section 2: W1/2  
22                   Section 3: All  
23                   Section 4: All  
24                   Section 5: All  
25                   Section 6: NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4  
26                   Section 8: N1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4  
27                   Section 9: All  
28                   Section 10: All  
29                   Section 11: W1/2

1                   Section 14: NW1/4

2                   Section 15: N1/2

3                   Section 16: N1/2

4                   Section 17: N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

5           Sec. 41.20.536. COMPATIBILITY OF USES. (a) The commissioner  
6 of natural resources may prohibit or restrict by regulation incompati-  
7 ble uses within the state-owned land and water described in  
8 AS 41.20.534.

9           (b) Discharge of a firearm is permitted in state-owned land and  
10 water described in AS 41.20.534 unless the land or waters are closed  
11 by regulation of the commissioner of natural resources for public  
12 safety purposes.

13           (c) Nothing in AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536 prohibits the Department  
14 of Fish and Game from engaging in rehabilitation, enhancement, and  
15 development under AS 16.05.092 within an area described in AS 41.20.-  
16 534.

17           (d) Reasonable access shall be permitted to and across a marine  
18 park unit of the Alaska state park system for lawful hunting, fishing,  
19 trapping and recreational purposes.

20           (e) The Department of Public Safety and the Department of Fish  
21 and Game shall be allowed reasonable access for fish and game manage-  
22 ment, research, and enforcement purposes.

23 \* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-  
24 10.070(c).

Offered: 5/12/83  
Referred: Finance

Original sponsors: V.Fischer, Bennett,  
Eliason, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 128 (Resources)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing certain areas as marine park  
7 units of the Alaska state park system; and providing  
8 for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 \* Section 1. AS 41.20 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 ARTICLE 17. ALASKA MARINE PARKS.

12 Sec. 41.20.530. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE. (a) The purpose of  
13 AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536 is to establish, subject to valid existing  
14 rights, the state-owned or acquired land and water described in  
15 AS 41.20.534 as marine park units of the Alaska state park system.  
16 The primary purposes in establishing the land and water areas de-  
17 scribed in AS 41.20.534 as marine park units of the Alaska state park  
18 system are to

19 (1) maintain natural, cultural, and scenic values;

20 (2) maintain fish and wildlife resources and lawful exist-  
21 ing uses of these resources;

22 (3) promote and support recreation and tourism in the  
23 state.

24 (b) The land and water described in AS 41.20.534 is dedicated as  
25 special purpose sites under art. VIII, sec. 7 of the state constitu-  
26 tion.

27 Sec. 41.20.532. DESIGNATION OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY. (a)  
28 The state land and water described in AS 41.20.534 is assigned to the  
29 Department of Natural Resources for control, maintenance, and

1 development consistent with the purposes and provisions of AS 41.20.-  
2 530 - 41.20.536.

3 (b) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the  
4 management of fish and game resources on the state land and water  
5 described in AS 41.20.534 consistent with the purposes of AS 41.20.-  
6 530 - 41.20.536. The Department of Fish and Game shall give written  
7 notice to and consult with the Department of Natural Resources before  
8 adoption of regulations governing fish and game management in a marine  
9 park unit of the Alaska state park system.

10 (c) The Department of Natural Resources shall develop a manage-  
11 ment plan for each marine park unit of the Alaska state park system to  
12 determine the specific purposes and uses for the unit. The commis-  
13 sioner of natural resources shall give written notice and consult with  
14 the Department of Fish and Game, proximately located municipalities of  
15 the state, proximately located private landowners, the United States  
16 Forest Service, organizations concerned with conservation, recreation,  
17 and tourism, and other interested parties during the preparation of a  
18 management plan for a marine park unit of the Alaska state park sys-  
19 tem.

20 (d) The commissioner of natural resources may not restrict the  
21 exercise of fishing, hunting, or trapping rights permitted under law  
22 or under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or the Board of Game  
23 within a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system.

24 (e) The commissioner of natural resources shall allow the devel-  
25 opment of aquaculture facilities within a marine park unit of the  
26 Alaska state park system under terms and conditions that ensure that  
27 the development is compatible with AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536.

28 (f) The commissioner of natural resources may enter into a co-  
29 operative agreement for

1 (1) the management of a marine park unit of the Alaska  
2 state park system with a federal agency, a municipality of the state,  
3 or a proximately located private landowner for a purpose stated under  
4 AS 41.20.020(7); or

5 (2) the management of proximately located federal, municipi-  
6 pal, or private land as part of a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
7 park system.

8 (g) In the management of a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
9 park system the commissioner of natural resources shall consult and  
10 cooperate with a Native corporation that owns an historical or cul-  
11 tural site granted under sec. 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims  
12 Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. sec. 1613(h)(1)) and that is proximately  
13 located to a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system. In the  
14 management of a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system the  
15 commissioner of natural resources shall address the potential con-  
16 flicts with the cultural and historical values of land granted to a  
17 Native corporation under sec. 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims  
18 Settlement Act and shall provide for appropriate protection to these  
19 values.

20 (h) Nothing in AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.536 precludes the use of or  
21 access to privately owned land or mineral claims and leases. The  
22 commissioner of natural resources shall permit adequate and feasible  
23 access across state land within a marine park unit of the Alaska state  
24 park system to and from private land within or outside a unit. In the  
25 granting of such access the commissioner of natural resources may  
26 adopt reasonable regulations to protect the natural and other values  
27 of the marine park unit lands and water.

28 Sec. 41.20.534. DESIGNATED LAND AND WATER. The state-owned land  
29 and water and that land and water acquired by the state in the future

1 Section 25: All  
2 Section 26: All  
3 Section 27: E1/2  
4 Section 34: E1/2  
5 Section 35: All  
6 Section 36: All  
7 Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian  
8 Section 1: N1/2NW1/4  
9 Section 2: N1/2  
10 Section 3: All  
11 (5) South Esther Island  
12 Township 8 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian  
13 Section 3: W1/2, W1/2SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4  
14 Section 4: E1/2E1/2, SW1/4SE1/4  
15 Section 5: E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4  
16 Section 6: E1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4  
17 Section 7: N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4  
18 Section 8: E1/2, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4  
19 Section 9: All  
20 Section 10: N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4  
21 Section 16: N1/2  
22 Section 17: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4  
23 Township 9 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian  
24 Section 33: SW1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2-  
25 SE1/4  
26 (6) Surprise Cove  
27 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian  
28 Section 21: SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4  
29 Section 22: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4NE1/4

1                               Section 23: W1/2SW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4

2                               Section 26: W1/2W1/2

3                               Section 27: All

4                               Section 28: S1/2, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4

5                               Section 29: SE1/4SE1/4

6                               Section 34: N1/2N1/2

7                               Section 35: NW1/4NW1/4

8                               (7) Chilkat Islands

9                               Township 32 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian

10                              Section 22: SE1/4

11                              Section 23: All

12                              Section 26: All

13                              Section 27: All

14                              Section 34: All

15                              Section 35: All

16                              Township 33 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian

17                              Section 4: All

18                              Section 5: All

19                              Section 8: All

20                              Section 9: A 1

21                              Section 16: All

22                              (8) Ziegler Cove

23                              Township 9 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

24                              Section 25: SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4

25                              Section 26: E1/2

26                              Section 36: N1/2N1/2

27                              (9) Horseshoe Bay

28                              Township 1 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian

29                              Section 32: SE1/4

1 Township 2 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian  
2 Section 4: S1/2SW1/4 excluding amended Iron Mountain  
3 Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode  
4 Section 5: All  
5 Section 8: N1/2 excluding Iron Mountain Lode No. 11  
6 and Iron Mountain Lode No. 10  
7 Section 9: NW1/4NW1/4 excluding amended Iron Mountain  
8 Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode  
9 (10) Sullivan Island  
10 Township 34 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian  
11 Section 12: SE1/4  
12 Township 34 South, Range 61 East, Copper River Meridian  
13 Section 7: All  
14 Section 18: All  
15 Section 19: All  
16 Section 30: All  
17 (11) Shelter Island  
18 Township 39 South, Range 64 East, Copper River Meridian  
19 Section 29: All  
20 Section 31: All  
21 Section 32: All  
22 Section 33: All  
23 (12) Saint James Bay  
24 Township 37, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian  
25 Section 27: All  
26 Section 28: All  
27 Section 29: All  
28 Section 30: SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4  
29 Section 31: E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, E1/2



1 AS 41.20.534.

2 (d) Reasonable access shall be permitted to and across a marine  
3 park unit of the Alaska state park system for lawful hunting, fishing,  
4 trapping and recreational purposes.

5 (e) The Department of Public Safety and the Department of Fish  
6 and Game shall be allowed reasonable access for fish and game manage-  
7 ment, research, and enforcement purposes.

8 \* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-  
9 10.070(c).

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS - HCS FOR SB 128 (Res)

Sec. 41.20.530 - DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

(a) Establishes state owned land and water designated in SB 128 as units of the Alaska Marine Park System and outlines the primary purposes of the system including: to maintain natural, cultural, and scenic value, to maintain fish and wildlife resources, and to promote and support recreation and tourism.

(b) dedicates land and water described in AS 41.20.534 as special purpose sites under art. VII, sec. 7 of the state constitution.

Sec. 41.20.532. DESIGNATION OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

(a) designated land assigned to DNR for control, maintenance, and development

(b) Department of Fish and Game responsible for management of fish and game resources in designated park units. Requires ADF&G to give written notice and consult with DNR before promulgating fish and game regulations in park units.

(c) Requires DNR to develop individual management plans for each park unit after giving written notice and consulting with ADF&G, proximate municipalities, proximate private landowners, the U.S. Forest Service, conservation, recreation, and tourism organizations and other interested parties.

(d) forbids DNR from restricting fishing, trapping or hunting rights in a designated park unit.

(e) requires DNR to allow aquaculture facilities within a marine park unit.

(f) authorizes commissioner of DNR to enter into cooperative agreements for:

- (1) management of a unit with a federal agency, a municipality or a proximately located private landowner.
- (2) the management of proximately located federal, municipal or private land as part of a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system.

(g) requires DNR, in developing a management plan, to consult and cooperate with a native corporation that owns an historical or cultural site granted under ANCSA that is proximately located to a marine park unit. Requires DNR to address conflicts with cultural and historical values of these sites and provide for appropriate protection of those values.

(h) requires DNR to permit adequate and feasible access to, through, and from a marine park unit to adjacent private land, including mineral claims and leases.

#### Sec. 41.20.534 DESIGNATED LAND AND WATER

Describes state owned land and water designated as marine park units (five in Southeast Alaska (SE), and seven in Prince William Sound (PWS)), including: (1) Bettles Bay (PWS), (2) Oliver Inlet (SE), (3) Sawmill Bay (PWS), (4) Shoup Bay (PWS), (5) South Esther Island (PWS), (6) Surprise Cove (PWS), (7) Chilkat Islands (SE), (8) Ziegler Cove (PWS), (9) Horseshoe Bay (PWS), (10) Sullivan Island (SE), (11) Shelter Island (SE), (12) Saint James Bay (SE).

#### Sec. 41.20.535. COMPATIBILITY OF USES

(a) authorizes commissioner of DNR to prohibit or restrict by regulation (except as provided in AS 4.20.532 (d)), incompatible uses within marine park units.

(b) specifically allows for the discharge of firearms in marine park units except when prohibited or restricted by DNR regulation for public safety purposes.

(c) specifies that nothing in AS 41.20.530-536 prohibits ADF&G from engaging in rehabilitation, enhancement, and development under AS 16.05.092 within a marine park unit.

(d) requires that reasonable access be permitted to and across a marine park unit for lawful hunting, fishing trapping and recreational purposes.

(e) requires reasonable access for ADF&G and the Department of Public Safety for fish and game management, research, and enforcement purposes.

\*Sec 2. effective date is immediate in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

Prepared by:  
V.R. Baim, aide to  
Senator Vic Fischer  
May 31, 1983

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

POUCH M  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE:

May 31, 1983

The Honorable Al Adams  
Chairman  
House Finance Committee  
Pouch "V"  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Chairman Adams:

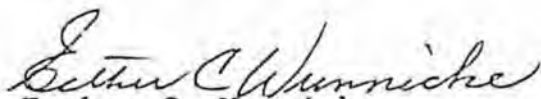
I have attached for your review a package of information about the marine parks legislation that will come before your committee tomorrow. This bill is significant for the variety of purposes and interests that it will serve. The marine parks proposed in this legislation will be important recreation units for boating Alaskans, but will also accommodate continued hunting and fishing. Access to mineral claims and private lands will be strongly protected. We have made every effort to help create a system that will benefit many Alaskans without impinging on the rights of others.

Included in the package are:

1. Marine parks information sheet;
2. Information package with maps and descriptions of each unit, and assessment of mineral values; and
3. Press and editorial clippings from some Alaskan publications.

I urge you to support this legislation. It provides for a well-balanced addition to the state park system. Please contact me if you need any more information.

Sincerely,

  
Esther C. Wunnicke  
Commissioner

cc: Members of the House Finance Committee/w attachs

## MARINE PARKS INFORMATION

The marine parks legislation (CSSE 128) now before the House Finance Committee:

- \* would create 12 marine parks in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska;
- \* would protect these areas -- totalling approximately 15,000 acres -- mostly for recreational uses and fish and wildlife habitat protection;
- \* would preserve private land ownership and mineral claims within the parks;
- \* includes strong access provisions for future development;
- \* protects hunting and fishing opportunities;
- \* was passed by the Senate on 11 April by 13-5;
- \* was passed out of the House Resources Committee with 7 do-pass recommendations;
- \* is supported by sportsmen and other citizen groups;
- \* would provide statutory designation of lands selected by the state for their recreational potential;
- \* is strongly supported by local governments, such as the City of Whittier; and
- \* would add Alaskan units to the international marine park system that includes 80 units in coastal British Columbia and Washington State.

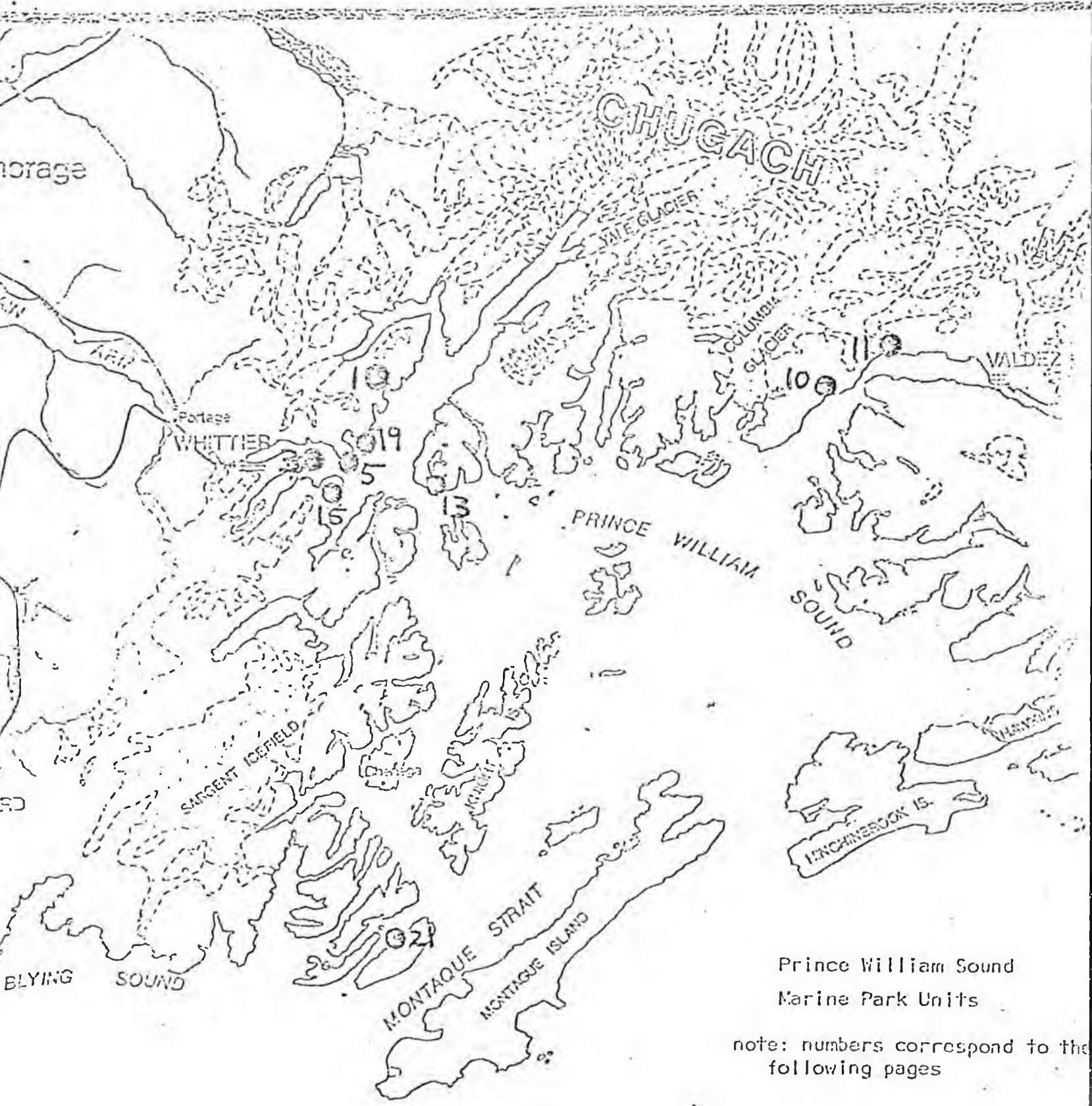
# Information on Marine Parks

## Proposed for Designation in SB 128

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prepared by

Alaska Division of Parks  
March 1983



Prince William Sound  
Marine Park Units

note: numbers correspond to the  
following pages

of Alaska



Southeast Alaska  
Marine Park Units  
note: numbers correspond to the

B

21 ANCHORAGE A 11

15

10

5000 FEET



Bettles Bay

Township 10 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 12: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 13: NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 14: N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$

W  
E  
L  
T  
S



# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
Bettles Bay	land	555
	water	125
	total	680

## General Location

Bettles Bay is located approximately 20 miles from the city of Whittier by small boat. It is located in the central portion of the western shoreline of Port Wells.

## Description of the area

Large and well protected, Bettles Bay is a favorite of boaters exploring the Port Wells area, as it is thought to be one of the most scenic bays of the west shore of this major waterway. A number of wildlife species, including the black bear, sea lions, geese, whales, waterfowl, seals, dungeness crab, halibut, pink and chum salmon are reported in the area. An abandoned mine is located outside of the proposed marine parks and is approximately one-half mile southwest of the park boundary.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

Bettles Bay has long been a traditional overnight destination anchorage for Whittier-based boaters. Because of this and a well protected anchorage, it is proposed as a unit of the Alaska Marine Park System.

# Alaska Marine Park System

## Name

Decision Point

## Size

land	1,090
water	2,030
total	3,120

## General Location

This area is located approximately seven miles east of the City of Whittier. Decision Point forms the southern shoreline of the entrance to Passage Canal. Shotgun Cove, the site of a proposed boat harbor with road access from Whittier, is located one quarter mile to the west of the proposed park boundary.

## Description of the area

The Decision Point area has a generally rugged shoreline with several large coves suitable for the use as a pleasure craft anchorage during periods of good weather. Numerous beaches found within the area offer kayakers and persons using inflatable boats with excellent opportunities for beach camping. Several runs of pink salmon occur. The area's topography is generally steep with several relatively flat areas located near Squirrel Point and Decision Point. Black bears frequent the area. Eagles nest near Decision Point and whales and seals frequent the nearshore waters.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

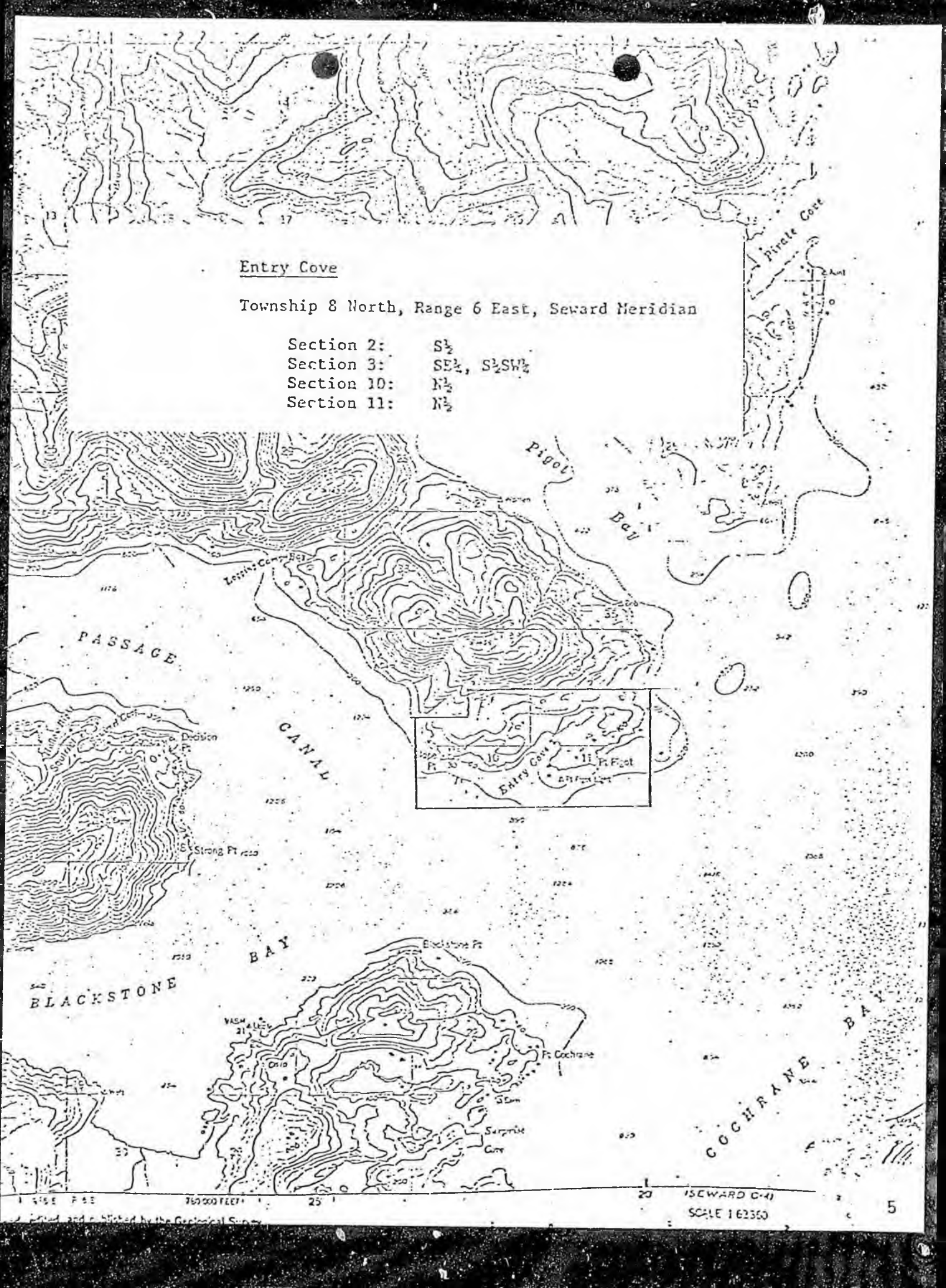
Because of plans for a road from Whittier to Shotgun Cove, this area offers the potential to be developed with automobile access. This area will insure that persons visiting Whittier who do not have a boat, or access to one, can at least experience Prince William Sound by visiting this park.

It is anticipated that the Division of Parks will develop this area with hiking trails, beach campsites, roads and campgrounds for those persons arriving with automobiles. This area, if developed for public use, will be the only public campground where people in Southcentral Alaska can experience the Sitka spruce forested marine coastline which is so commonly found in Southeastern Alaska. Thus, on a regional basis, this area will provide a unique recreational tourist attraction. The area will compliment the development of the small boat harbor and private enterprise offering visitor services. Native corporation lands, state lands and city lands are scheduled for development in nearby Shotgun Cove.

Entry Cove

Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 2: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 3: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 10: N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 11: N $\frac{1}{2}$



# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
Entry Cove	land	525
	water	675
	total	1,200

## General Location

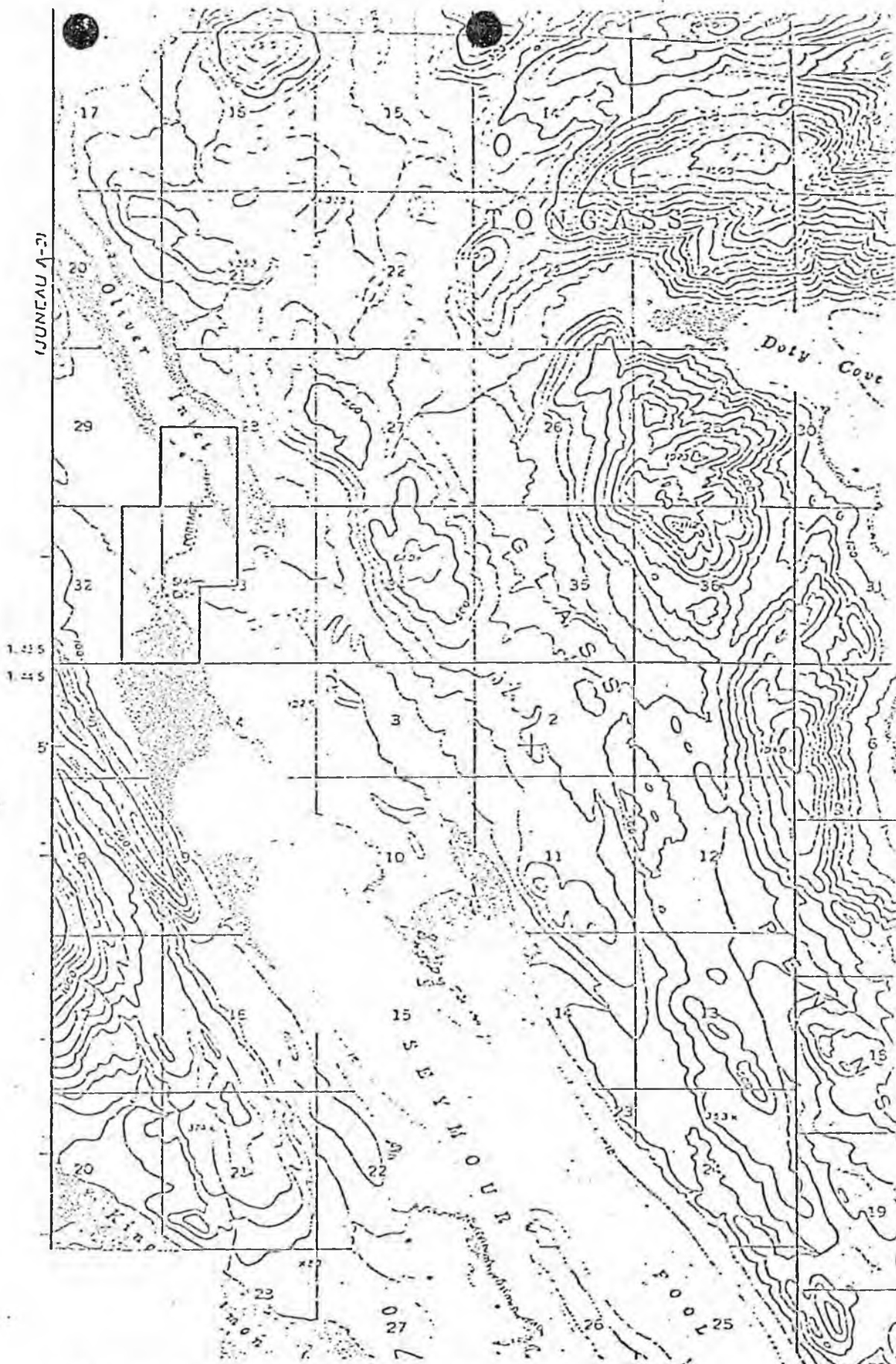
Entry Cove is located 12 miles due east of Whittier by boat. The cove is strategically located at the confluence of Port Wells, Passage Canal, Blackstone Bay and Cochrane Bay.

## Description of the area

Entry Cove is a small well protected bay with a shallow entrance. Anchorage for pleasure boats can be found both inside the cove itself and in the outer cove which is protected from all but southeasterly winds. A large gravel beach is located near the Point Pigot light and is heavily used by recreational kayakers. Point Pigot and Entry Cove are located on a low lying area which is forested with Sitka spruce interspersed by large open muskegs. Black bear may be found in the area and an eagle's nest is located near Point Pigot. Point Pigot was named by Captain Vancouver in 1794 for one of his midshipmen. Between October and June, king salmon may be caught near Point Pigot. Fur seals and killer whales are frequently observed in the nearby offshore waters.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

Entry Cove has been proposed as a marine park because of its strategic location at the intersection of several commonly used pleasure boat routes and the excellent protection it affords to boaters. The area commands outstanding views of Prince William Sound and is used frequently by both kayakers and larger pleasure boats.



Oliver Inlet  
Juneau (A-1)

T43S, R68E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

225

Sec. 28	SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 32	E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 35	N $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size
Oliver Inlet	land 425
	water 135
	total 560

## General Location

By boat, Oliver Inlet is located 12 miles south of Juneau between Seymour Canal and Stephens Passage on Admiralty Island.

## Description of the area

The area is comprised of old growth Sitka spruce and hemlock forests with numerous gravel beaches. A recreation cabin and a five-mile narrow gauge tramway, and a registration/information station (unmanned) for the Admiralty Island National Monument are all existing facilities at this site. Oliver Inlet is a strategically located overland portage route for boaters entering Seymour Canal from Juneau. Hunting, fishing, boating, kayaking, beachcombing and wildlife viewing and photography are all frequent activities in this area. Located fully within the Admiralty Island National Monument and Federal Wilderness Area, Oliver Inlet provides access to not only Seymour Canal, but other portions of the national monument as well. Hump back and killer whales, seals, sea lions, porpoise, salmon, halibut, rock fish, Sitka deer, and brown bear are found within this area. Alaska Department of Fish and Game has identified Oliver Inlet as an important wildlife area. Good protected boat anchorages are found in both the Seymour Canal and Oliver Inlet.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

This area is proposed for marine park status to assure both the continued public use of the area as well as the protection of its natural and scenic values. It is the only area within the wilderness portion of the Admiralty Island National Monument where public recreational facilities can be built for purposes other than public safety. As such, it serves as a "threshold" park for Admiralty Island.



# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
Sawmill Bay	land	1,430
	water	890
	total	2,320

## General Location

Sawmill Bay is located approximately 14 miles west and south of the city of Valdez. It is located on the northern shoreline of Port Valdez.

## Description of the area

Sawmill Bay is a large well protected bay offering several good anchorages for pleasure boaters. Recreation opportunities in the area include sport fishing for silver salmon, crab, clams and halibut. A public-use cabin has been constructed by the U.S. Forest Service in the southernmost branch of Sawmill Bay. Sawmill Bay receives considerable use by boaters originating from Valdez. Opportunities for hiking exist along Twin Falls Creek and near Devish Lake.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

Sawmill Bay has been proposed as a state marine park because of its traditional use by boaters from Valdez and boaters in transit to and from Valdez and other parts of Prince William Sound.

Shoup Bay

CRM

Township 8 South, Range 7 West,

Section 30:  $W\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}$

Section 31:  $W\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}$

CRM

Township 8 South, Range 8 West,

Section 25: All

Section 26: All

Section 27:  $E\frac{1}{2}$

Section 34:  $E\frac{1}{2}$

Section 35: All

Section 36: All

CRM

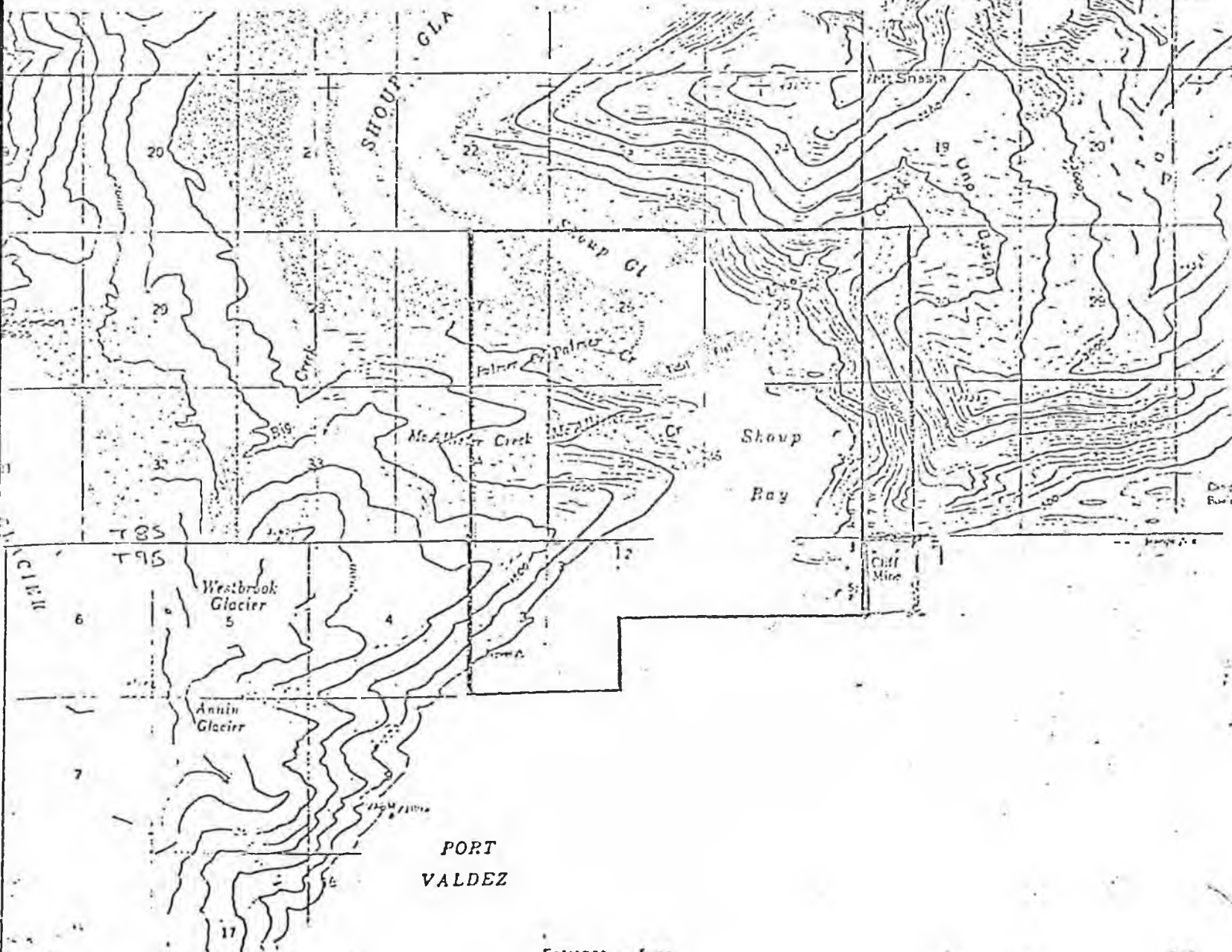
Township 9 South, Range 8 West,

Section 1:  $N\frac{1}{2}N\frac{1}{4}$

Section 2:  $N\frac{1}{2}$

Section 3: All

GLACIER



PORT VALDEZ

# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size
Shoup Bay	land 2,925
	water 1,635
	total 4,560

## General Location

Shoup Bay is located 7.5 miles west of the city of Valdez by boat on the north shore of Port Valdez.

## Description of the area

Shoup Bay is very scenic with Shoup Glacier extending almost to the bay from the northwest and a large sand pit extending across the mouth of the bay. Fishing, wildlife viewing, and visiting the glacier are the most common reasons for use of the area by the public. Mountain goats can be observed on the slopes above the bay while ducks can be seen feeding on the tidal flats. Shoup Glacier is the main tributary to the huge glacier that carved Valdez Arm. Shoup Bay is also listed in the Guinness Book of World Records for the height of the waves in the bay during the 1964 earthquake. It is said that the bay emptied and filled three times. A well protected anchorage does not exist in the bay. Short-term or fair-weather anchorages can be found in several areas depending on wind direction.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

This area has been proposed for marine park status because of its unique natural features and its close proximity to Valdez. Shoup Bay could, in the future, also become an important destination for tour boats operating out of Valdez.

South Esther Island

Township 8 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 3: W $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 4: E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 5: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 6: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 7: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 8: E $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 9: All
- Section 10: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$
  
- Section 16: N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 17: NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 9 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 33: S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$



(SEWARD D-4)

245000  
FEET

WELLS

# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size
South Esther Island	land 2,285
	water 1,075
	total 3,360

## General Location

South Esther Island is located approximately 20 miles due east of Whittier. The island is located at the confluence of Wells Passage and Port Wells in upper Prince William Sound.

## Description of the area

The area is comprised of Sitka spruce forest interspersed with rolling muskeg and numerous small lakes. Anchorages can be found in both Lake and Quillian bays with the latter being preferred. Esther Island is highly scenic with a number of 2,000' peaks of granite. Boaters frequently can observe whales in Port Wells to the west and sea lions are frequently hauled out on nearby islands and rocks. Sea birds nest in the area and seals and otters are also known to be present. This area is located along a heavily used cross sound pleasure boat route between Valdez and Whittier. The state ferry Bartlett also passes near this area on a daily basis as well as commercial tour boats operating between Whittier and Valdez. The area has been identified by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for the development of a fish hatchery in the lake bay. The fish hatchery will apparently be developed by the Prince William Sound Acquaculture Corporation in the near future.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

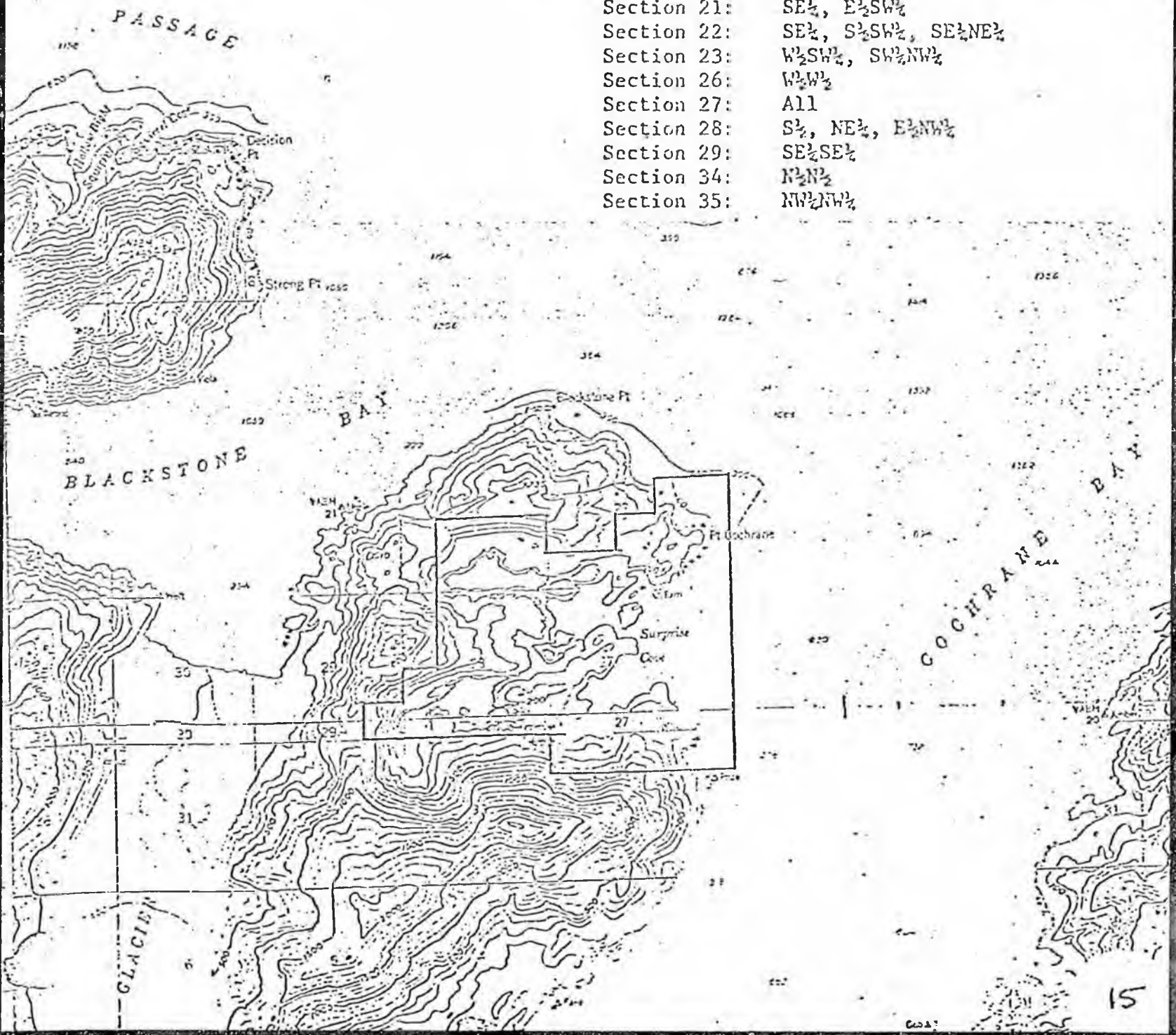
South Esther Island is both a destination for Whittier-based pleasure boaters as well as a convenient overnight anchorage for vessels in transit. Quillian Bay has long been used by the commercial fishing fleet as an anchorage during commercial salmon openings. Park status for this area will not only provide for public and recreational needs, but will also help insure that these lands will be managed in a manner compatible with the goals of the proposed fish hatchery and commercial fishing industry. South Esther Island represents an important base of operations for excursions in the Port Wells area, Port Nellie Juan area and Culross Passage.



Suprise Cove

Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 21: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 22: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 23: W $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 26: W $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 27: All
- Section 28: S $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 29: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 34: N $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 35: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$



## Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size
Surprise Cove	land 1,425
	water 855
	total 2,280

### General Location

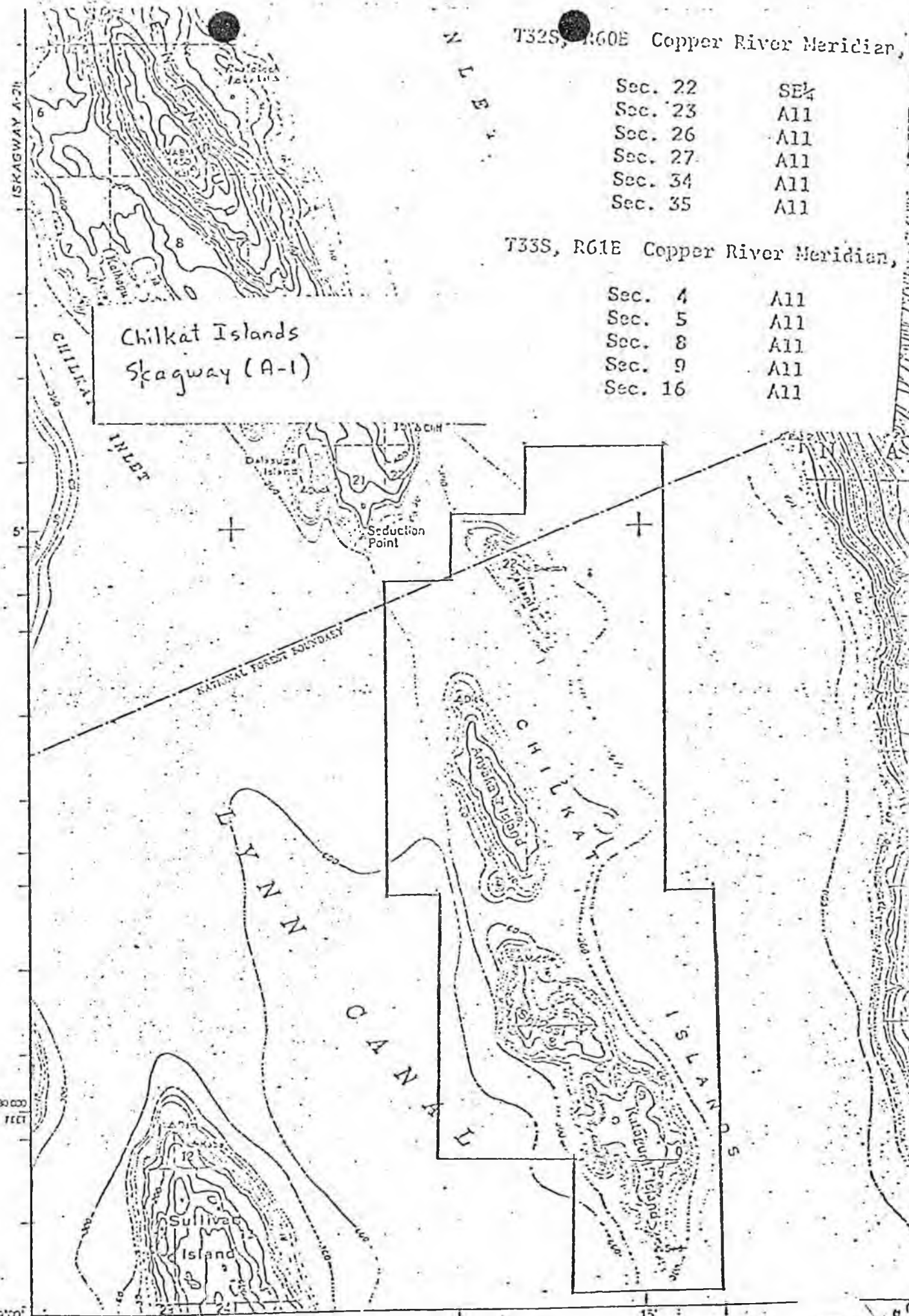
Approximately 15 air miles east of the city of Whittier by boat, Surprise Cove is conveniently located along a major route of pleasure boats between Whittier and western Prince William Sound and is at the entrance to Cochrane Bay.

### Description of the area

Surprise Cove contains two small embayments off of Cochrane Bay. Two fresh-water lakes are also contained within the unit. Surprise Cove offers a well protected anchorage for pleasure boats. Mountain goats are found on the peaks near the cove. Porpoise are often observed at Point Cochrane. A small beach near the entrance to the cove is suitable for a beach campsite for kayakers.

### Reason for Marine Park Status

The strategic location of Surprise Cove along a heavily travelled pleasure boat route, as well as its unique scenic values and recreational opportunities make this area a prime candidate for status as a state marine park. The cove receives heavy weekend overnight use by boaters originating from Whittier. On occasion, up to seven or eight boats may be observed in the cove at one time.



T32S, R60E Copper River Meridian,

Sec. 22	SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 23	A11
Sec. 26	A11
Sec. 27	A11
Sec. 34	A11
Sec. 35	A11

T33S, R61E Copper River Meridian,

Sec. 4	A11
Sec. 5	A11
Sec. 8	A11
Sec. 9	A11
Sec. 16	A11

Chilkat Islands  
Skagway (A-1)

2630000  
FEET

59°00'  
135°22'30"

2370000 FEET 20'

# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
	land	503
Chilkat Islands	water	6,057
	total	6,560

## General Location

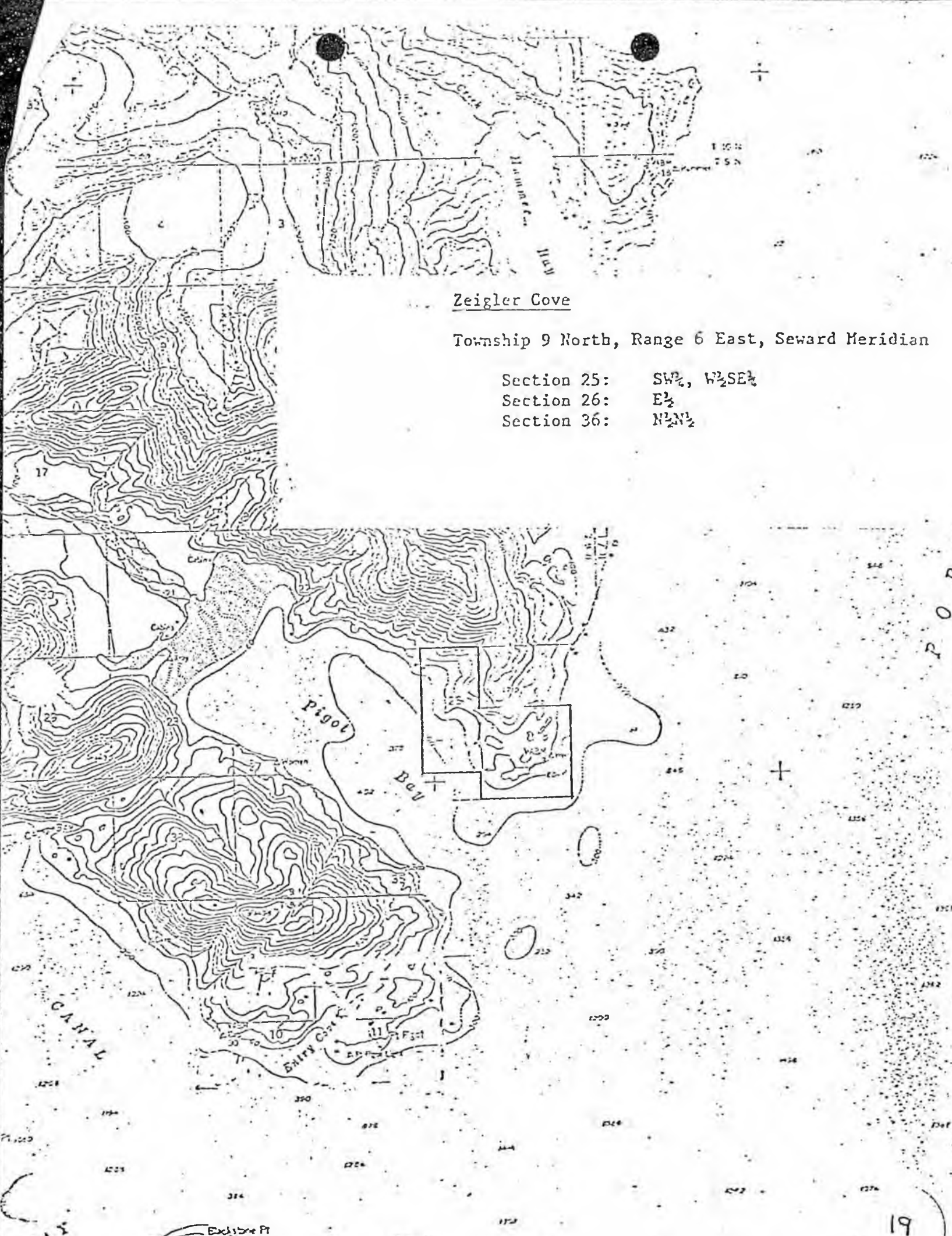
The Chilkat Islands are located 13 miles south of Haines by boat. The islands are located directly off the tip of the Chilkat Peninsula which is an existing state park (Chilkat State Park).

## Description of the area

Four small islands comprising 503 acres in total are included within the proposed park. The islands are forested with Sitka spruce and hemlock. These islands are accessible during a day or afternoon of boating from the boat launch located in Chilkat State Park. Reasonably well protected anchorages occur in several locations and could possibly be enhanced with mooring buoys.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

The designation of these islands as a state marine park will compliment the existing recreational opportunities found in Chilkat State Park. This designation would also assure continued public use of these islands while maintaining their natural setting. The islands are close to Chilkat State Park and the community of Haines. With the existence of state park facilities and staff on the Chilkat Peninsula, it is expected that these islands can be managed as a state park unit with minimal additional operating expense. The islands offer an excellent opportunity for kayaking, boating, fishing, beachcombing and camping.



Zeigler Cove

Township 9 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 25: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 26: E $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 36: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$

P O R

# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
Zeigler Cove	land	305
	water	415
	total	720

## General Location

Zeigler Cove is located approximately 14 miles east (by boat) from the city of Whittier. It is located on the northern shore of the entrance to Pigot Bay, a bay on the west side of Port Wells.

## Description of the area

Zeigler Cove offers a small but very well protected anchorage for pleasure boaters. The cove is located on a forested and low-lying point extending into both Pigot Bay and Port Wells. Waters near Zeigler Cove offer numerous attraction to sport anglers. Red Snapper, Halibut, Pink, Chum and King salmon, as well as Dungeness Crab are found in Pigot Bay.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

Zeigler Cove is a traditionally used anchorage for pleasure boaters originating out of Whittier. The cove provides an excellent protected anchorage as well as opportunities for hiking in the uplands.



# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
Horseshoe Bay		286
	land	684
	water	970
	total	

## General Location

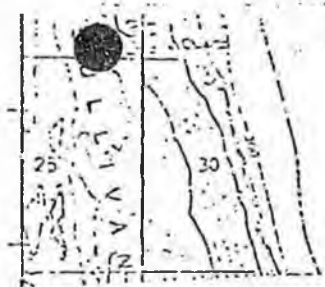
Horseshoe Bay is located in southwestern Prince William Sound. It is approximately half way between Seward and Whittier by boat.

## Description of the area

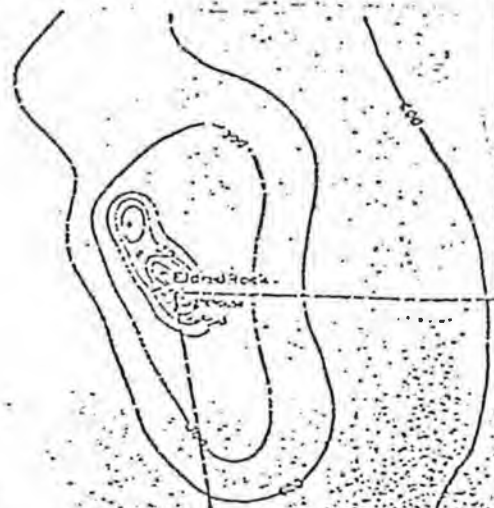
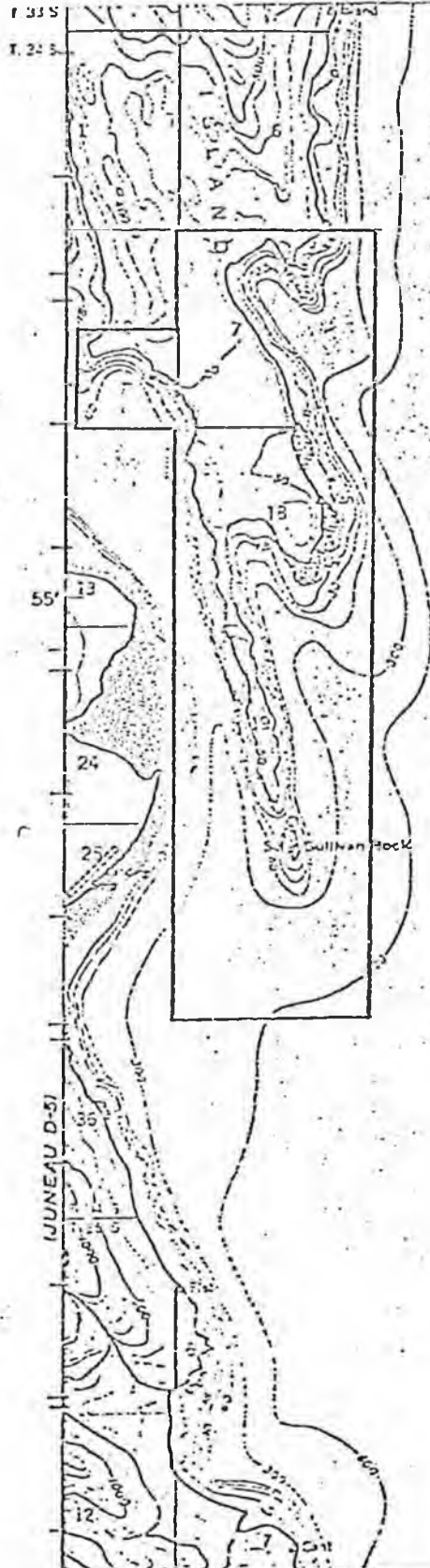
Although somewhat exposed to southwesterly winds, Horseshoe Bay offers the most protected anchorage along the Latouche Island shoreline. Horseshoe Bay and Latouche Island area are quite scenic with nearby peaks rising up to 2,000 feet. The old gold mining town of Latouche, located two miles to the northeast, has been subdivided for recreational homesites. The Alaska legislature has appropriated funds to develop a public boat harbor at Latouche. Private lands to the south of the proposed park are expected to be subdivided and offered for sale in 1983. All other lands on Latouche Island, except for a forty acre parcel at the southwest tip of the island, are or will soon be privately owned. Chugach Natives, Incorporated recently received the bulk of the island as part of its land entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The area has excellent opportunities for hiking and climbing the nearby Broon Buttes. Whales, seals, and sea lions frequent Latouche Passage.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

This area is proposed for marine park status because it is the best anchorage on Latouche Island and one of the last two remaining parcels of public property on the island. The bay offers the opportunity to provide not only public park lands for future residents of the island, but also for visitors to the island.



Sullivan Island  
Petersburg (D-4)



T34S, R60E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 12 SE $\frac{1}{2}$

T34S, R61E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 7 All  
Sec. 18 All  
Sec. 19 All

# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size
Sullivan Island	land 618
	water 2,102
	total 2,720

## General Location

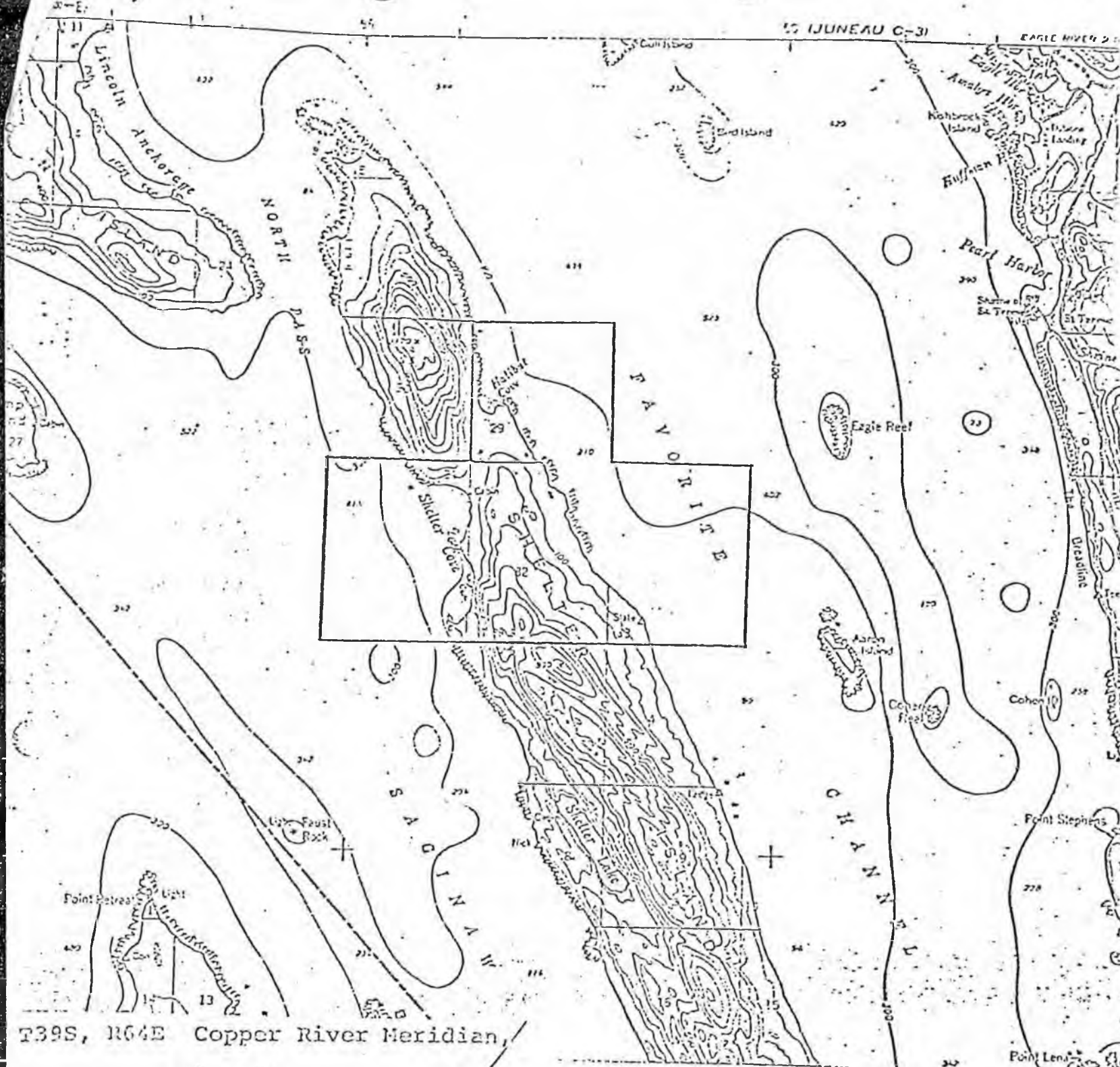
Sullivan Island is located in Lynn Canal approximately 19 miles south of Haines. The area proposed for park status is located six miles south of the Chilkat Islands.

## Description of the area

The southern tip of Sullivan Island which is proposed for marine park status is a three-mile long peninsula extending due south in Lynn Canal. This area is comprised of old growth of Sitka spruce and hemlock forests and a number of gravel beaches. Protected moorage can be found within the area. Sullivan Island provides a link for pleasure boaters traveling between Juneau and Haines. Salmon and halibut fishing are an established use of this area. fishing, boating, picnicking, beachcombing and camping are all possible uses of this area. The area is popular for deer hunting.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

This area is proposed for marine park status because of its strategic location along the Haines-Juneau boating route, its existing use for recreation and opportunities for enhancing this use.



T39S, R64E Copper River Meridian,

- Sec. 29 All
- Sec. 31 All
- Sec. 32 All
- Sec. 33 All

Juneau - Shelter Is.  
Juneau (3-3)

And excluding USS 356, containing 5.97 acres, more or less, lying within Sec. 32, T39S, R64E Copper River Meridian; and those portions of USS 355, containing 3.29 acres, more or less, lying within Sec. 29, Sec. 31, Sec. 32, T39S, R64E CRM.

# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
Shelter Island	land	298
	water	2,262
	total	2,560

## General Location

Shelter Island is located six miles west of Tea Harbor (Juneau). The island is located approximately 20 miles to the northwest by small boat from downtown Juneau.

## Description of the area

The area proposed for a state marine park is located in the north central portion of Shelter Island. The area includes Hand Troller Cove (also called Shelter Cove) on the western side of Shelter Island and Halibut Cove on the eastern or Tee Harbor side of the island. A nine-unit picnic facility has been developed within the area proposed for park status. This area is used by Juneau residents for both evening and daytime trips. The area offers opportunities for kayaking, boating, fishing, diving, beachcombing, picnicking and hiking. In the fall this area offers opportunities to hunt for Sitka blacktail deer. The area is forested with old growth Sitka spruce and hemlock.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

This area has been recommended as marine park in the Juneau Area Recreation Plan which was completed in June of 1982 as a cooperative interagency planning effort. Marine Park status for this area would both assure continued public use as well as the ability of the state to develop and manage it for public recreation opportunities.

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T37S, R62E Copper River Meridian,

Sec. 27	A11
Sec. 28	A11
Sec. 29	A11
Sec. 30	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 31	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 32	A11
Sec. 33	A11
Sec. 34	A11
Sec. 35	W $\frac{1}{2}$

T38S, R62E Copper River Meridian,

Sec. 2	W $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 3	A11
Sec. 4	A11
Sec. 5	A11
Sec. 6	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 8	N $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 9	A11
Sec. 10	A11
Sec. 11	W $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 14	NW $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 15	N $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 16	N $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 17	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$

# Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size
St. James Bay	land 3,385
	water 6,835
	total 10,220

## General Location

St. James Bay is located on the west side of Lynn Canal 12 miles northwest of Tee Harbor (Juneau) and approximately 42 miles south of Haines.

## Description of the area

The area possesses numerous protected beaches, tidal flats, and is forested with old growth, Sitka spruce. St. James Bay is both a destination recreational area as well as an overnight stop for boaters enroute between Haines and Juneau. Kayaking, boating, fishing, beachcombing, hiking, camping and picnicking are all existing uses of this area. It is within an easy day travel by boat from Juneau. Alaska Department of Fish and Game has identified Saint James Bay as the best waterfowl habitat and hunting area on Lynn Canal. Populations of black and brown bear and mountain goats exist within the area and to the west in the Chilkat mountain range.

## Reason for Marine Park Status

This area is proposed as a unit of the marine park system because of the existing use by pleasure boats and high natural and scenic resource values. This area has been proposed for marine park status in the Juneau Area Recreation Plan (an interagency planning effort completed in June of 1982).

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Division of Geological and  
Geophysical Surveys

DATE: November 19, 1982

TO: Scott Christy

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 274-9681

FROM: G.H. Pessel  
Geologist VI

SUBJECT: Evaluation of Marine Park  
Proposals in Prince William  
Sound

The following is a very quick and preliminary summary of the proposed marine parks in the Prince William Sound area with respect to possible conflicts with mineral resources

BETTLES BAY: At least two small mines and possibly three exist within the proposal, and the largest lode gold mine in the area, Granite Mine, is located within two miles. These gold occurrences are not particularly important in an economic sense, but conflicts could exist if the owners of the claims were to decide to resume activity. The ultimate potential of this type of mine is not probably not very great (USGS), but the mines do exist.

DECISION POINT- no conflicts

ENTRY COVE- no conflicts

SAWMILL BAY- Some small scale lode gold mining activity took place in this area between 1910 and 1940. The economic potential is probably not very great, but status on the claims has not been checked out.

SHOUP BAY- same comments as apply to Sawmill Bay.

ESTHER ISLAND- no conflict

SURPRISE COVE- no conflict

ZIEGLER- some low-grade potential for lode gold exists in the area. The USGS reference maps show this as being within an area with some gold potential.

HORSESHOE BAY- This proposal has the greatest potential conflict. The area is located on Latouche Island, near the area where a large amount of mining took place prior to World War II. The mines were producing massive sulphides, mostly copper, and considerable amounts of accessory gold. The potential within this particular block of land is not known, and without considerable research into the literature and perhaps some field work, the mineral resources of the area cannot be ascertained with any certainty. However, it does lie within a region where the USGS thinks that at least two more major discoveries could be made. The claim status in the area should also be checked out.

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL  
DATE: November 19, 1982 SURVEYS

TO: Scott Christy  
Special Assistant to the Director

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 474-7147

FROM: Tom Bundtzen, Geologist  
Fairbanks

SUBJECT: Evaluation of Marine  
Park Proposals in  
Southeast Alaska

The following is a brief summary of mineral appraisal in five marine parks, Southeast Alaska.

Oliver Inlet: No conflicts.

Comment: Strataform massive sulfide belt on west side of Seymour Canal; host lithologies are nearby.

Shelter Island: No conflicts.

Comment: In Juneau Gold Belt, but so far no claim filing on Shelter Island and no known mineral occurrences.

Chilkat Island: No conflicts.

Comment: Part of a mineralized silurian clastic sequence in southeast Alaska.

Sullivan Island: No conflicts.

Comment: Only fair mineral potential.

St. James Bay: A major gold deposit is being developed by St. Joe American Corporation on the south side of William Henry Bay. The deposit is considered to have a good chance for production and several million dollars have been expended since 1978. The southern limit of their claim blocks is only about 2 miles from the northern boundary of the marine park. Past production in gold exceeded 20 M.P. in 1982 at prices wh 13. St. James Bay is one of the only sheltered bays on Lynn Canal. If resource development was to occur St. James Bay could possibly be utilized in such a short time frame, I haven't been able to check this out with company officials.

TB/plc

note: A phone conversation with a representative for the new owners of these properties (Canal Land Co, Fred Eastough Esq.) has determined that William Henry Bay will be where access would be developed, not Saint James Bay.

- Linda Everett, Div. of Parks  
3/21/83



# Editorial

## A better waterway

IT WOULD be understandable if Alaskans were wary of the state's proposal to create 14 marine parks. They are accustomed to the federal government coming in and locking up their acres.

The state plan, however, appears to be quite a different breed of cat. Management of the parks would be right here at home and not at the whim of back-East bureaucrats and politicians. It also could open to visitors some gorgeous areas of Alaska that heretofore have been out of their reach.

The Senate has approved the bill and sent it to the House, where public hearings are scheduled at the end of the week.

THE MARINE units would be part of the state park system, which, if the law passes, would have to maintain the natural, cultural and scenic values of the sites as well as their existing fish and wildlife resources. The bill guarantees a continuation of public hunting, fishing, trapping, commercial fishing and aquaculture activities as well as access to any nearby privately owned land, including mining claims.

Five of the sites are in Southeastern. Nine are in Prince William Sound.

The state parks division feels these areas should to be set aside while they are still available. Most of them are small parcels — a total of 13,000 acres — beside and in the water.

ONE OF THE necessities to future enjoyment of the magnificent scenery in Prince William Sound is that there will be preserved in the area some coves and bays and natural harbors that will be open to the public — places where boaters in future years can be assured of a place to anchor overnight and where those aboard can go ashore. The bill would remedy this.

The marine parks would be something new for Alaska, but there are a number of them along the coasts of Washington and British Columbia, where they have had wide use.

The marine parks would give a tremendous boost for tourism, which is the state's second largest industry. A spin-off would be economic benefits to nearby communities.

It would be hoped the House will give favorable attention to this bill.

# Editorial

## Coastal jewels

WHETHER Alaska will ever have a marine park system depends on favorable action by the Legislature to reserve 14 widely scattered, relatively small pieces of coastal lands in Southeastern Alaska and in Prince William Sound.

Such action almost certainly will be forthcoming if the lawmakers use the experience of British Columbia as a test.

Down in B.C., the idea of coastline parks is a ringing success. In fact, British Columbia boasts something quite beyond the scope of what is being proposed by Gov. Bill Sheffield — it is the site of Canada's Pacific Rim National Park, that nation's first national marine park and the only national park on the Pacific Ocean.

NOTHING SO grand is being requested by the governor or by Neil C. Johannsen, director of the state division of parks.

Rather, they are asking the Legislature merely to set aside five areas in Southeastern and nine in Prince William Sound as places that will remain forever for public use — as bays in which private boaters can tie up safely for the night, as beaches on which people can picnic and rest, as possible future havens for refueling, public use cabins, tent platforms, shelters and ever-

onshore adventure trails.

Even if nothing is done in the way of improvements to the areas for a number of years, it is essential — if ever there is to be a marine park system — to reserve the land now.

The purpose, of course, is to locate these little sanctuaries here and there along the routes usually cruised by people out on fishing or sightseeing trips. The prospective locations are ideally suited for this, and it is hard to imagine there would be much opposition to the plan. For practically no cost, huge benefits would be reaped.

THE STATE of Washington has 57 marine park areas and British Columbia has 23. Along side those, the Alaska proposal is rather small.

The most highly developed, of course, is Canada's Pacific Rim National Park. It stretches almost a hundred miles along the B.C. shoreline and part of it is served by a good paved highway, making it accessible for swimmers, hikers, surfers and campers.

There would be only waterways into the proposed Alaska marine parks. They would never be overrun with people. But over the decades thousands of Alaskans would be able to enjoy them — if, in fact, they ever come to be.

## Beauty of our coast.

Fourteen of Alaska's most scenic coastal areas would gain state park status — and thus protection against land disposal and timber development — under legislation approved by the Senate Resources Committee this week. Last year the same idea passed the Senate and got stalled in the House; this year it deserves approval from the entire legislature.

Ten of the coastal areas involved are located in Prince William Sound; the other four in Southeast Alaska. Those who've spent time along the water in either region might well divide in partisan debate over which commands more scenic grandeur. But there would be no disagreement that both regions — each blessed with deep fjords, towering mountains, white-water falls, tidewater glaciers and unmatched marine life — are worth protecting.

The proposed legislation would not prevent access across parklands to private land or mineral claims, not would it exclude hunting, fishing or trapping except by specific regulation from the commissioner of natural resources. What the legislation would do is prevent land disposal or timber development from encroaching on what backers say are the state's "best and most beautiful little coves and bays."

There are places in both regions — perhaps too many places — where private disposal and timber development on public lands will proceed apace in coming years. These 14 coastal parks would set aside small enclaves where the splendor they contain might be reserved for the appreciation of all — not dissipated in the grasp and potential exploitation of a few.

Dillon News 3/30/83

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# MARINE PARKS FOR ALASKA

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## The International Connection

*By Neil C. Johannsen, Chief of Planning, Alaska State Parks*

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# MARINE PARKS FOR ALASKA

## The International Connection

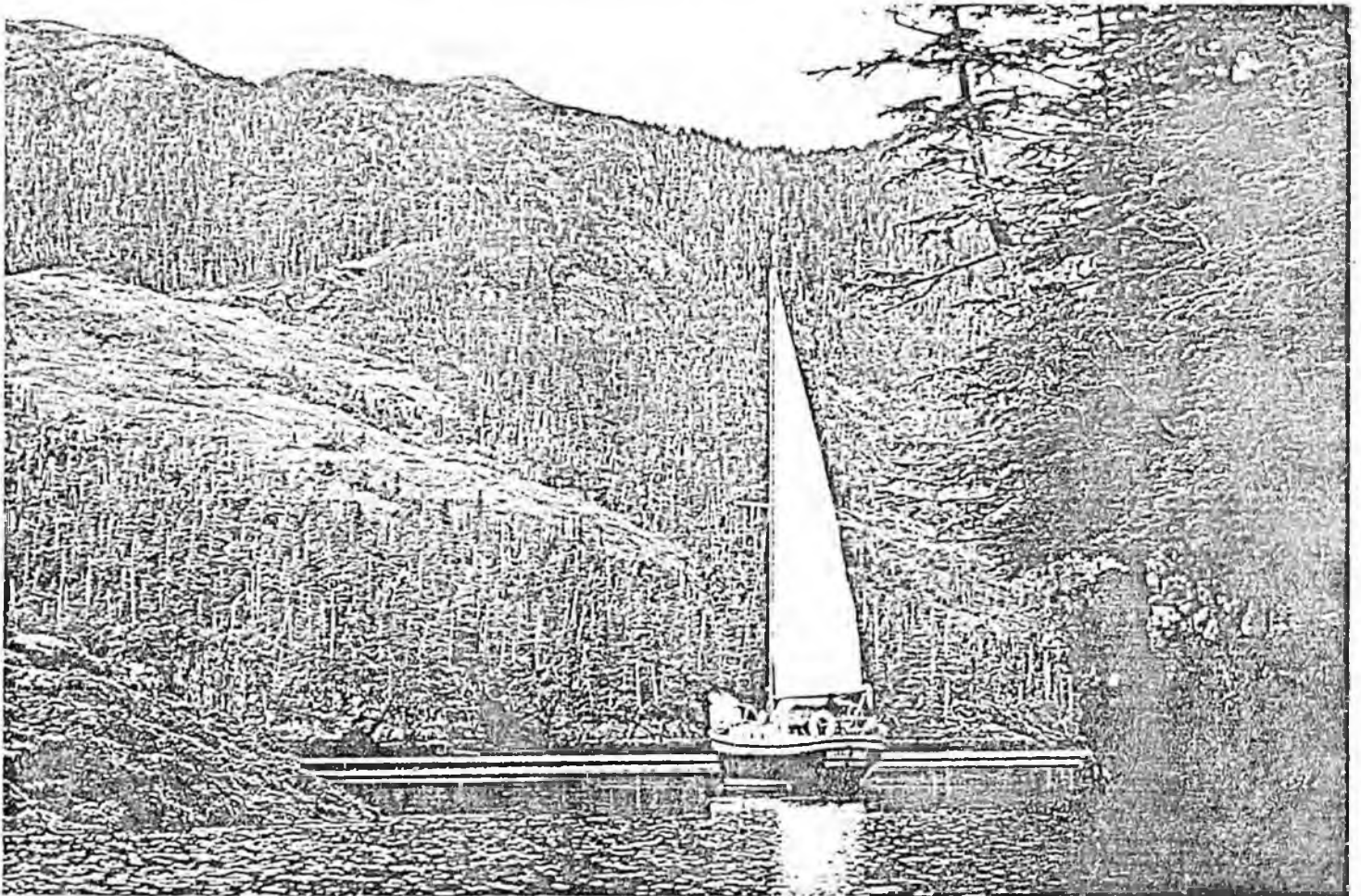
By Neil C. Johannsen, Chief of Planning, Alaska State Parks



An international system of marine parks and recreation areas, stretching from near Olympia, Washington, along southern Puget Sound northward to the Central Alaska coastline, is taking shape. The marine parks, being established in Washington State and British Columbia and planned in Alaska, are usually small in acreage and are located in protected bays and coves; some are situated on tiny islands and others are on the mainland. Planned for boaters and fly-in recreationists will be 163 marine parks —

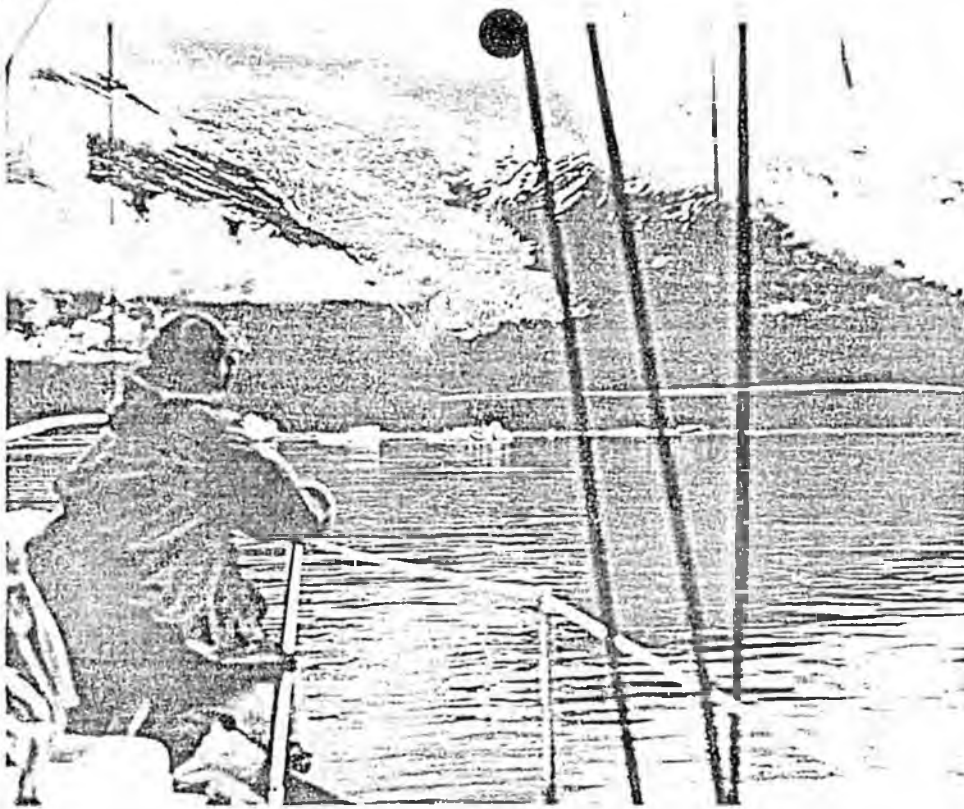
most an easy 1-day boat trip from one to another — spread over 1,600 miles of mostly protected waterways.

The legendary beauty of the Northwest Coast, coupled with the area's high per-capita ownership of boats and floatplanes, has resulted in increasing interest in efforts to create marine parks. Few governments in the world have a similar opportunity to leave open key portions of their ocean shoreline properties for public use. In Alaska, 54% of all residents participate in boating, a rate far higher than the



Top — Half a dozen units of the proposed marine park system, some to be managed to accommodate large numbers of recreational boaters, are located within an easy day's sail of this vista of the mountainous east side of Port Wells in northwestern Prince William Sound. (Neil and Betty Johannsen)

Above — The sloop Nellie Juan inches through the narrow entrance of Disk Island lagoon, near the north end of Knight Island in Prince William Sound. As part of the proposed marine park system, the tiny anchorage will remain in as near a natural condition as possible. (Neil and Betty Johannsen)



Sumdum Glacier marks the site of a proposed unit of the marine park system on the south shore of Endicott Arm, off Stephens Passage south of Juneau. Remains of the 1880 gold mining camp of Sumdum can be found near the base of the glacier. (Nancy Simmerman)

national average. Boat ownership in the Seattle area is the highest of any large city in the nation. Demand for boat slips in the Vancouver and Victoria areas is many times higher than the supply. A result has been that the state of Washington and the province of British Columbia are working hard to establish 99 marine parks stretching up the coast north from Olympia to a

scant 5 miles south of the Alaska-Canada border.

And now Alaska has drawn plans to continue such marine parks up the coast to the northern Gulf of Alaska. Alaska's opportunity to tie into this international system had its genesis when the Statehood Act, drafted in 1958, included Section 6(a), which allows Alaska to select up to 400,000 acres of

national forest land, which in Alaska covers most of the convoluted shorelines of Southeastern and Prince William Sound. State selections from the U.S. Forest Service domain must be for purposes of community expansion and for recreational purposes. Alaska Governor Hammond and Attorney General Avrum Gross saw the legal opportunities afforded by the Statehood Act and agreed that the state use a portion of its land entitlement to build the last link in an international marine park system. With 85% of Alaskans residing near the coastline, public reception to the plan was enthusiastic.

Through 2 years of research and meetings with residents of coastal communities, the plans slowly took shape. The result was a decision to allocate 70,000 acres of Forest Service land to a comprehensive plan for the proposed marine parks. Selections for the system were filed with the Forest Service on December 19, 1977.

Overall strategy focused on the idea that numerous small parks would allow for a wider variety of accessible coastal environments than selection of just a few large areas. In addition, the theme used in British Columbia and Washington could be followed. Thus, within Alaska's marine parks, facilities such as docks, mooring floats, beach campsites, trails and toilets could be developed. The vast majority of these proposed Alaska parks are near well-



established pleasure boat routes and floatplane landing sites. Some parks are close to communities, while others are in remote wilderness. Areas were carefully selected for scenic quality, productive sport fishing and protection from prevailing winds. Recreational opportunities include beachcombing, crabbing, shrimping, hunting, camping, scuba diving, observing wildlife or visiting historical areas.

Only 15% of Alaska's selections from forest lands is necessary to provide this park system. In total, 25 areas were selected in Prince William Sound and 39 areas were identified for marine park status in Southeastern Alaska. Terry McWilliams, director of Alaska's state park system, recently pointed out that with "growing interest in coastal logging and other extractive industries along Alaska's ocean shores, an unparalleled opportunity is provided to create the system, with only 70,000 acres being reserved for existing plans for wilderness and industrial development."

Though development and management plans for the proposed marine park system haven't yet been drawn up, the primary goal will be to maintain the natural appearance of the sites, providing only basic facilities for the safety and enjoyment of visitors, whether they arrive by powerboat, sailboat, floatplane, kayak or even passenger ferry.

The Alaska Visitors Association, a group dedicated to creating a healthy environment in Alaska for the tourism and hospitality industry, supports the marine park system. The AVA has urged the Forest Service to take favorable action on the state's selection of Forest Service domain. The Forest Service has so far resisted, approving only 3 of the proposed 64 parks. A court battle could result between the state and federal bureaucracies if their resistance persists.

But the vision of an international marine park system remains strong in Alaska. The plans, if implemented, will offer boaters a chance to explore the Northwest Coast from Puget Sound to Prince William Sound, with daily stops in parks managed for scenic protection and recreational opportunity. Washington and British Columbia's 99 marine parks, coupled with Alaska's planned 64 units, will provide accessible, usable recreation gems that will be the envy of the world. □



# Editorials



## Marine parks for Alaska

By Walter J. Hickel

FOR NEARLY 25 years I've enjoyed one of Alaska's most valuable resources: the scenic beauty of Prince William Sound. On our boat The Ermalee, I've boated its waters through calms and storms, savored the area's rugged mountains, delighted in the sound's abundant wildlife, hiked the shoreline.

Around the world I've told people to come to Alaska to see the world's greatest waterpark. But let's not kid ourselves. Prince William Sound is not a park. During the past five years I've watched one-third of the sound become private property through native claims. I do not challenge that and I don't apologize for my commitment to private ownership. Private land, not public land, is the foundation of the success and prosperity of our great country.

BUT LET US not ignore another concept instilled in our land by Teddy Roosevelt. I call it the Public Trust. Public Trust is the concept that some areas are so outstanding in their very nature as to properly belong to all of the people for all time. Properly, we don't allow the homesteading of our Yellowstones and Yosemites.

There is now a Public Trust question involving a scattering of small state-selected lands along our beautiful Alaska coast. Some of the more scenic, protected coves, bays and beaches in Southeast Alaska and in Prince William Sound are included. Places being acquired under the auspices of the Statehood Act, which allows up to 400,000 acres to be selected out of the Chugach and Tongass national forests, are proposed as marine parks. I think we should move ahead.

A MARINE PARK lets you do what you do now in these areas: anchor a boat, go ashore to fish, hike or camp. Picked for protection from the weather, these are places where a kayaker can seek adventure, where a pilot can land his amphibious or float plane and go ashore and not confront a "no trespassing" sign. People do that now all over Prince William Sound.

The only problem is recent land selections in the area have brought that possibility of a "no trespassing" sign much closer. Near Cordova, all of the east side of the sound, down to the coastline, is now in private hands. On the west side, the bays and inlets of Dangerous Passage are potentially closed to the public. These

used by boaters and fishermen from Anchorage.

The question is not whether we should make marine parks; it's whether we are doing enough. Washington State and British Columbia have been creating and managing marine parks for years. Washington has 57 such places; British Columbia has now set up 23 including one a scant five miles south of the Alaska border. By allocating a small percentage of our national forest selections to marine parks, we build what our state parks director, Neil Johannsen, calls the "International Connection."

THERE'S A BILL now pending in the Legislature to establish the first 14 of what should be a recreation system stretching up the Southeast coast to Prince William Sound. The measure was co-sponsored by nearly half the Senate, which passed the measure to the House where it now awaits action.

Last year the House killed a similar bill, desiring some changes. The bill has now been redrafted to protect and provide for a wide range of activities, including hunting, trapping, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture and access to adjacent lands. The proposed state parks would be managed by Alaskans, not, as a recent editorial pointed out, by "back-East bureaucrats." They average less than 1,000 acres each — this is not a D-2 rip-off. The legislation sitting in the House involves but 3 percent of state-selected national forest lands.

Starting here, the next step for the state is to offer a land trade, and encourage native owners to allow more of the lands now used by all to return to the public trust.

Most Alaskans live on or near our beautiful coast. We enjoy the coast — boating, fishing, flying, digging a bucket of clams. We can afford to save these special places for recreation. We mustn't assume that what we see and enjoy today is what our children will have tomorrow. Alaska is changing fast.

I am committed to seeing these coastal parks created. I urge your support. The time is now for the Alaska Legislature to make this land investment for us all.

Walter Hickel, the author of this guest column is a former governor of Alaska and former