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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



February 16, 1983

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chair
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senate resources Subcommittee on
Parks and Recreation

RE: Prince William Sound Recreation Interim report

Enclosed is an interim report by the Senate Resources Subcommittee, Parks and Recreation, on Prince William Sound recreation. The report is based on testimony offered during a statewide teleconference held in Anchorage on October 15, 1982.

Testimony received during the teleconference centered around several issues affecting recreation development in the Sound. Following are suggestions and recommendations made during the public hearing:

1. Establish the Alaska Marine Park System through an act of the Alaska State legislature. As you know, legislation establishing the marine park system, SB 794, passed the Senate unanimously last year, but failed to pass the House before adjournment. It has been re-introduced as SB 128 and is currently before you in the Senate Resources Committee.
2. Improve and increase access to Whittier. There is a bill before the Senate Transportation Committee, SB 30, to upgrade and improve Whittier access. The fiscal restraint currently facing the legislature, however, makes passage unlikely this session. A step we could now take is to fund an updated study to improve Whittier access which considers other alternatives and recent technological advances in road and tunnel building.
3. Provide sufficient funding to Southcentral Emergency Medical Services to form a voluntary search and rescue coordinating group in the Sound. In addition, funds will be needed for equipment and radios and for contracting emergency search and rescue helicopter service in the Sound during the fishing and tourist season.
4. Continue the state's commitment to aquaculture development in the Sound with sufficient funds to maintain existing facilities and those scheduled for development within the next decade.
5. Establish a Prince William Sound Recreation Advisory Committee capable of addressing a wide range of issues. The committee should be

comprised of local residents, user groups, landowner/managers, and other interested parties to assure adequate representation, and should work closely with state and federal joint management efforts. The group should submit a yearly report reflecting overall planning for recreation development in the Sound as well as needs identified through public hearings.

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PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND RECREATION

Report and summary of public meeting/teleconference
PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE
SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
October 15, 1982
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

The potential of Prince William Sound to help meet recreation needs of Anchorage and the Railbelt area was the subject of a public meeting and statewide teleconference held in Anchorage on October 15, 1982

The hearing, chaired by Senator Vic Fischer before the Senate Resources Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation was a follow up to a similar public hearing held in December 1981. Testimony during the 1981 meeting centered around pending settlement of land ownership and management issues in the Sound, private recreation plans, and transportation problems. Major developments have occurred in those areas since 1981. They include:

1. Transfer of federal land in Chugach national Forest to private native corporations.
2. Final U.S. Forest Service recommendations on land management in Chugach National Forest.
3. State legislation introduced establishing the Alaska Marine Park System.
4. Increased pressure on search and rescue ability in the Sound.
5. Recommendations of sites within the Sound for inclusion in the U.S. Marine Sanctuary Program.
6. Policy and schedule changes in the Alaska Marine Highway system servicing Prince William Sound.
7. State plans for land disposals in the Sound.
8. Private, state and federal recreation development plans.

"During last years teleconference I made a commitment to follow-up our discussions, principally because we found that key elements were currently undecided", Senator Fischer said. " At that time we had a lot of excellent presentations and very good testimony, all of it reinforcing what we knew was the tremendous potential of Prince William Sound to serve the recreational needs of the railbelt as well as it's value for tours and other purposes."

In opening remarks he explained that the proposed Marine Sanctuary program had been tabled by the Forest Service until extensive public hearings, both in Anchorage and Prince William Sound Communities, were conducted.

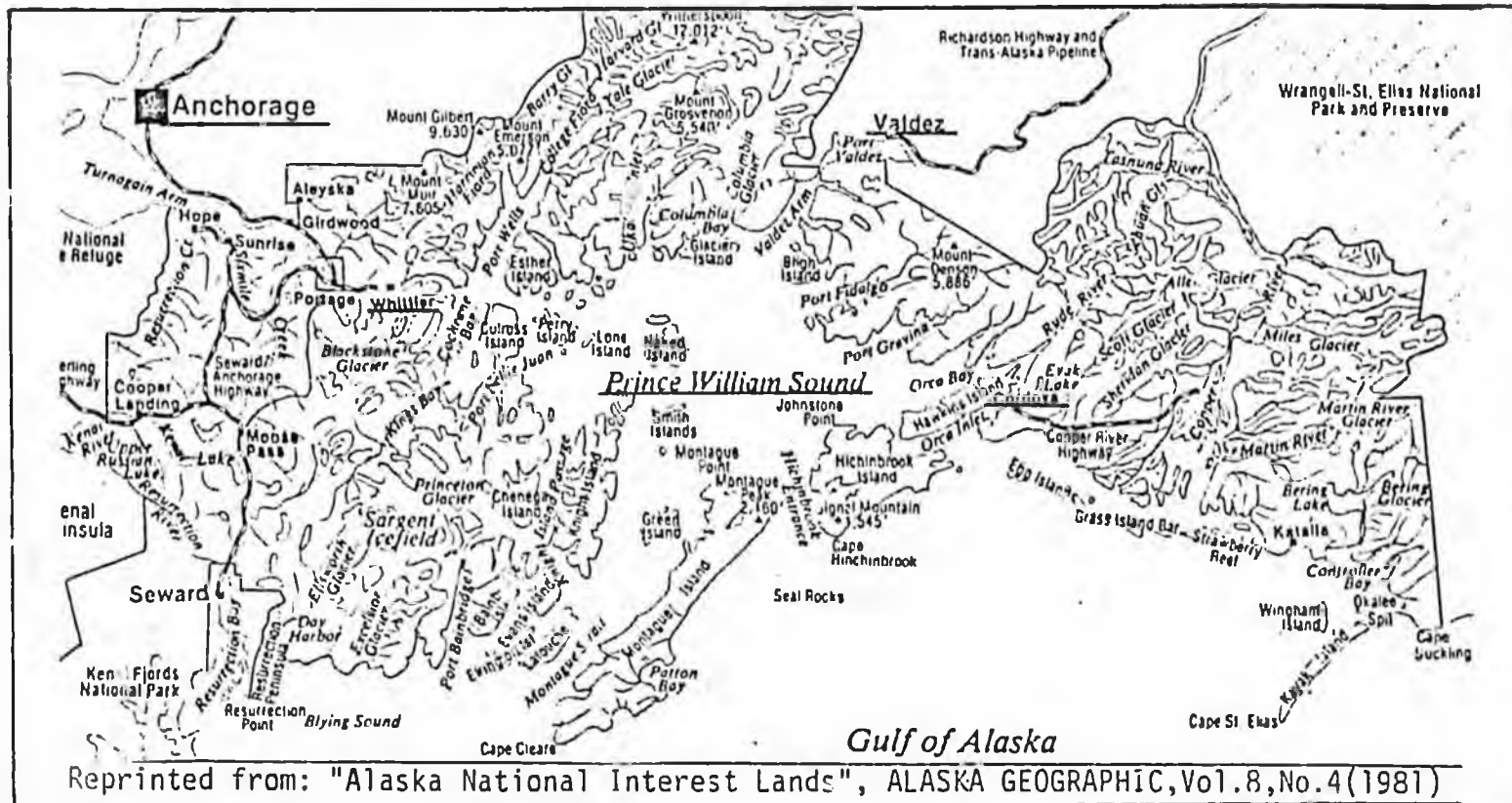
"For the purposes to this meeting," he said, " I mainly want to make sure that no one confuses Marine parks with Marine Sanctuaries. Marine parks is an Alaska based idea designed to serve recreational needs of Alaskans as well as visitors to the state. The basic concept behind marine Sanctuaries is to set those resources aside for scientific and other preservation purposes."

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND RECREATION POTENTIAL

The significance of the Sound to Anchorage and other population centers can be seen by a glance at the map. The vast majority of recreational users in Alaska, both resident and tourist, are in close proximity to the Sound.

Don Dickey, Director of the Division of Tourism, said, " In just a couple of years, in 1985, to be exact, we expect a million visitors to Alaska. That is going to be quite a visitation for a state with a population of 400,000. It shows the need for developing new and having balanced recreational opportunities. We think Prince William Sound has that potential."

"Everyone recognizes", he said, " that the Sound actually plays a dual role. It not only provides services and attraction to out of state visitors, but it's also the recreational play ground for our largest city, Anchorage."



Reprinted from: "Alaska National Interest Lands", ALASKA GEOGRAPHIC, Vol. 8, No. 4 (1981)

Dickey said, " The Sound has a great value in a program of promoting travel and tourism to our state. I think two things are our needs, one is diversification of attractions, the second is increased accessibility to those attractions so the people can reach them with ease."

"We want to make sure that the growing number of Americans stop, stay, spend, and hopefully enjoy their vacation in Alaska. I can think of no better partnership between government and the private sector, than teaming up to make certain that the recreational facilities available in Prince William Sound meet the growing demands," Dickey said.

ACCESS

A central theme to testimony received in both teleconferences was the need for increased accessibility to Prince William Sound, specifically through Whittier.

Dickey said, "I think to insure Prince William Sound meets its recreation potential, the government, speaking of both state and federal, has a responsibility to see that access and infrastructure are provided. That's the highways, the harbors, and certainly the small boat harbors, railroad, and the transportation links that are needed."

The state Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) discussed the alternatives presented in the 1980 Whittier Transportation Options study. This study looked at transportation alternatives into Prince William Sound through Whittier. It listed six alternatives ranging in cost from \$25 to \$50 million, and ranging in service from upgrading the present tunnels to building the Portage Pass Highway.

Stan McCalister of DOTPF testified that the original purpose of the study was fivefold: 1) to analyze the surface transportation needs of Whittier and Prince William Sound with primary attention given to the Portage Whittier link, 2) ascertain the deficiencies in the system that would occur in the future when future land use and economic development activities, including recreation and tourism occurred, 3) develop alternative transportation strategies to accommodate travel demand which was projected to increase, 4) analyze and evaluate available transportation options, and, 5) to recommend a course of action.

After considering each alternative, DOTPF made a recommendation to pursue option one - improvement of the existing Portage-Whittier Shuttle with a Bear Valley/Whittier auto/passenger shuttle.

Senator Fischer introduced legislation in 1982, SB 793, making an appropriation to DOTPF to complete option one. The bill did not pass the Senate.*

*SB 793 was re-introduced in 1983 as SB 30, updated to FY83 dollars. SB 30 is currently in the Senate Transportation Committee, Chaired by Senator Pappy Moss.

Option one would, 1) improve the existing Portage/Whittier shuttle, by upgrading existing terminals with passenger amenities, station improvements, parking facilities, staging areas and rail and switch work and, 2) require improvements to existing tunnels and new rail passenger cars. In addition, DOTPF recommended construction of a road into Bear Valley with a terminal located there and relocating the base of the train operation to Whittier.

"Since last years teleconference", McCalister said, " we are at the point of lining the road into Bear Valley. That project is underway and should be completed by fall of 1983. By then the design will be ready for construction but, as it stands now, we have no construction funding, only enough to complete the design", he said.

As a complement to that project DOTPF is currently designing a road from Whittier to Shotgun Cove. "Again", McCalister said, " that project is in design and is slightly further along than the Whittier access or the Bear Valley Road and it too will be completed next year.

Senator Fischer asked when we could expect DOTPF to request funds to complete the recommended projects after the design stage is complete. McCalister answered, " The bear Valley Road is in competition with all the other projects in the region. It's not fared very well in that competiion with major Seward and Sterling highway projects and others. So, in our program for funding of the Bear Valley Road, we will be requesting the money two or three years down the line rather than this year."

"So in other words, if the schedule is to be speeded up it would essentially take legislative action to appropriate funds sooner?" Fischer asked. "Thats correct", McCalister said.

Bill Coghill, from the Alaska Railroad, spoke about recent improvements in Whittier access. "One was some \$8 million dollars to put new portals on the tunnels which was completed a couple of years ago on the four tunnel doors. The other \$4.2 million dollars went into the Whittier dock and transit facility. We have got just a little bit of work to do in that area and that will probably be delayed until next summer."

"This summer we upgraded the passenger cars, took out some of the older ones because we had put the upgraded electric cars into service. We built new ramps so that cars and passengers at Portage can load at the same time. We will complete the same ramps in Whittier this spring." Coghill said.

In addition, Coghill said, " We had a 5.2% ridership increase over the same two months (July and August) last year. We would certainly support Don Dickey's comments with regard to state assistance for support facilities and we back the study that Stan has addressed here."

Senator Fischer asked to what extent state funds are utilized in the projects mentioned. "We contract the shuttle to the state," Coghill said. It is contracted on a basis of an agreed cost per day. For the

last two quarters it has been a profitable operation and they're in the black or at least have a credit to apply to the winter months to hopefully balance out. The prior couple of years the net has been right around \$200,000. I see a drop this year, in the capital cost to the state."

Mary Brown, Whittier's City Manager, testified that increased transportation and access to the Sound was a high priority and considering Whittier in all development plans was crucial.

"If you are going to bring the people in here and out, we need to be able to get in and out and to handle the people that come in and out. And I think that one of the things that we are looking at the closest is the developemnt of the present harbor we have. We have approximately 331 slips now with about 314 people currently on the waiting list", she said.

"If this recreation use is increased, we know there is going to be many many more people needing harbor slips than we have slips for. We would like to stress to all agencies that we would like to get the development of our current harbor taken care of. Look at the access road to Shotgun Cove and the harbor, so we can handle this influx of traffic w/ n it comes," Evanoff said.

CURRENT LANDOWNERS/MANAGERS

There are five major landowner/managers in Prince William Sound. They are: 1) federal government through Chugach National Forest and National Park Service, 2) state government, primarily through the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks; 3) Chugach Natives Inc. and village corporations within it; 4) other private landowners, including commercial developers; and 5) municipal governments.

1. Federal landowner/managers - Jim Tallerico, recreational planner for Chugach National Forest, spoke about the recent settlement of major land ownership questions.

The Chugach Regional Study, mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980, was completed in 1982. It will result in the conveyance of approximately 378 thousand acres of land to the Chugach Regional Native Corporation. This brings total private land holdings in the Sound to approximately 450 thousand acres including lands that have been or will be conveyed to the villages of Chenega, Tatitlek, and Eyak.

"In addition, approximately 20 thousand acres will go to the state from selections made for community expansion, community recreation, and new communities," Tallerico said. "Additional changes in land ownership patterns may be forthcoming with the possibility of additional state selections. We plan on releasing the final plan before mid-1983."

Tallerico also testified that wilderness, recreation and fisheries enhancement in the Sound were prime considerations in the forest management plan. "The recreation management of forests includes a naturalist program aboard the state ferries in Prince William Sound," Tallerico said. " We have 14 recreation cabins in the Sound and the potential to add others. We are presently working on a project to install five anchor buoys in the vicinity of Whittier and are working on marine related trails in the Sound."

" We are currently working with the state division of parks to develop a system of marine parks and recreation sites throughout the Sound," Tallerico said. "We are working with the State DOTPF and their planning effort to improve access to Whittier. In addition, we are continuing plans for a new visitor center at Portage."

Tallerico explained the necessity of recreation management of the Sound based on a variety of recreation opportunities. " We feel that there exists a spectrum of need for the most primitive to the more modern or developed end of the scale. Providing this spectrum recognizes that visitors have different expectations and needs.

"Prince William Sound can provide for the vast majority of present and future visitors but planning in cooperation between federal, state and private land owners and other interested groups will be the key to meeting the total public recreations needs," Tallerico said.

Senator Fischer asked about timber cutting quotas and to what extent that is liable to affect scenic and recreation values in the Sound. Tallerico answered that, "The Forest Service recognizes the importance of this resource and will continue to manage it on a sustained yield basis. There is a recognized timber resource in Prince William Sound and the best way I think to answer your question is the Forest Service will establish an annual allowable harvest. We will use our Visual Management System, our Cultural Resource Management System in the interest of the state to design any timber activities and to mitigate impacts to the extent we can."

2. Native Landowner/managers - The committee heard testimony from Gail Evanoff, President of the Chenega Village Council and John Allen, President of Tatitlek Corporation. Representatives of Chugach Inc. were unable to attend the teleconference but spoke to Senator Fischer prior to it.

Chugach natives, Inc. (CNI), is the second smallest regional corporation created under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. In 1981 they had not received entitlement to land awarded them under provisions of the act. Final negotiations with the state and federal government were completed in 1982 and CNI will receive entitlement to 378,000 acres, most of it in Prince William Sound, nearly eleven years after ANCSA became law.

Completion of the CNI negotiations was the single most significant event in Prince William Sound in recent years. Major land ownership and

management questions were finally answered and recreation development can be pursued as a more over-all and long-range effort.

Carl Propes, of Chugach Inc. said Chugach plans to move ahead very quickly with recreational related development in Prince William Sound. Some of the proposed development will provide general public and non-shareholders service facilities for recreational users. The corporation intends to aggressively develop recreation facilities, along with other projects, in the Sound.

"The Tatitlek Corporation probably is the largest private land owner in the sound with somewhere in the neighborhood of 87,000 acres, Allen said. " We are a large timber holder in this town. (Cordova) I think we have around 300 million board feet that we plan to harvest somewhere in the future when the market starts to look a little better."

Allen said Tatitlek has some of the most valuable pieces of real estate in the Sound as far as tourism goes and plans to build either a day lodge or facilities for overnight accommodations in the area within the year (1983).

"I think that since native corporations are the largest private land owners in the area, our actions will impact what happens as far as tourism and recreation development more than anything else," Allen said. "I know that all three corporations have plans for recreation development."

Evanoff testified that Chenega had identified some land use plans that speak to developing land lease programs and putting in recreation cabins and a mini resort in the area. "But as I say, it is still pretty much in a study. Our priority is settling New Chenega but I think by 1984 we will have something that we are able to publicly come forth with", she said.

3. State landowner/managers - in 1977 the state, through the Division of parks, began a program to select statehood entitlements from the Chugach National Forest in Prince William Sound. Of the 36 sites proposed in 1977, only 18 had been approved by the Forest Service by 1981. The Chugach settlement has assured conveyance of state land on all but a few areas. Those areas are subject to on-going negotiations by the state and Forest Service, with recreation use being the primary aim on both sides.

The state faces major policy decisions about what to do with their holdings in Prince William Sound. Selected primarily for recreation purposes, state land is scattered over nearly 40 sites within the Sound.

There are many uses for the state held land within the Sound. Among them are: recreation, tourism, municipal development, mining, timber, commercial fishing, aquaculture and land disposals. While state agency representatives testified that they want to pursue each of these ends, public testimony tended to disagree that these uses were compatible. Specifically, the public believed that state owned land within the sound

should remain public land and not be sold to private owners through land disposals.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE LAND OWNERSHIP AND RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

In 1981 less than 5% of Prince William Sound was in private ownership, other than Native corporation entitlements. The Chugach land settlement in 1982 changed those figures dramatically.

Bix Willis, from the state Division of Lands (DNR), testified in favor of land disposals. "All indications that we have are that there is a very strong demand for individual ownership of both residential and recreational properties in the Prince William Sound area," he said. In addition, he said that demand assessment information was gathered prior to the Chugach land settlement.

Senator Fischer replied that he believed if land were available, the state could probably sell hundreds of thousands of acres in the Sound to both Alaskans and non-residents. He asked whether we could dispose of the land without sacrificing scenic and recreation values.

Al Meiners, from the state Division of Parks, testified that, "It's true that the development of private recreational cabins out there would not mean that you couldn't go out there and recreate anymore. "But," he said, "it would mean that a visitor to the area would have a rather significantly different kind of experience. That is potentially alright as long as it's well planned for and limited and concentrated in specific areas".

Wayne Mundy, of the Division of Lands, said, "We attempted to place disposals in a very discrete manner so as not to effect the recreation and tourism uses of the Sound. Our selections were quite often kept in back bays out of main passages and tourist boats. So as not to impact the harbor areas themselves, we chose only portions of those areas."

Chuck Evans, a private citizen and boat owner, disagreed. "I would certainly resist any further transfer of lands to private ownership for residences or whatever. I am convinced that the implications of such private ownership on the other values of the land are too great."

"As one person pointed out, you put a dwelling on a bay, for all practical purposes the whole bay is reserved for their use. I felt this myself, we have felt it in places where these buildings were unoccupied, this is somebody else's land and so you stay away from it," he said.

Richard Gruff, a private citizen, testified from Cordova. "Because of ANILCA, we now have a lot of private land in the Sound. Private lands probably will be developed and will provide the kind of services that the recreationists would need and desire," he said.

"My firm opinion is that remaining public lands should be left basically as it is to be used for the multiple use purposes such as the Forest Service plan," Gruff said. "One of the reasons I say this is because

we have the extreme possibility of destroying the very thing that makes Prince William Sound unique."

Testimony from Nancy Decker, a sound resident, landowner, and tourboat operator, supported Gruff's ideas about public versus private land. She spoke in favor of the proposed marine parks system, whether federal or state. She further suggested that, should state land disposals be unavoidable, they at least should be concentrated in one place within the Sound.

Rodger Burggraf of Fairbanks said, " I believe in private enterprise developing private lands for camping and docking and other facilities that people can enjoy. However, with the transfer of large blocks of land to private corporations, access may be denied to the public to enjoy the scenic beauty of these areas. I think one way of insuring that the public is able to get into some of these areas is possibly to set up marine Parks in these areas where access may be denied.

ALASKA MARINE PARK SYSTEM

During the 1982 legislature Senate Bill 794 - an act establishing the Alaska Marine Park System was introduced by Senator Fishcer. It passed the Senate unanimously but failed to pass the House before adjournment. It has been re-introduced as Senate Bill .

The marine park system, modeled after similar ones in British Columbia and Washington state would, establish 14 marine park sites, five in Southeastern Alaska and nine in Prince William Sound.

The primary management goal for the Marine Park System is to protect natural, scenic, and cultural resources and to make those resources available for long-term public use and enjoyment. In addition, marine parks would help maintain fish and wildlife resources while promoting and supporting recreation and tourism in the state.

State park officials see neither the need nor desirability for commercial developments within any of the potential marine park sites in the Sound and hold that basic services should be provided by the private sector.

Judy Marquez, Director of the Alaska Division of Parks, and Al Meiners, a park planner within the Division, spoke about recreation development in the Sound and the proposed Marine Park System.

"The establishment of the marine park system has been proposed as a means of protecting the sites within the Sound with particularly high recreation values for long term public use", Marquez said. " We believe that establishment of this system will help ensure that residents of and visitors to Southcentral Alaska will be able to enjoy the scenic beauty and opportunities of the Sound for years to come."

Meiners testified that the kind of development the division plans in marine park units varies from site to site. "Currently the Forest

Service is placing some mooring buoys in areas along Passage Channel and around Port Wells. As far as the development of the additional sites, this would be addressed through a cooperative management and development plan prepared by the Division of Parks and the Forest Service," Meiners said.

"We really envision some sites being very minimally developed, possibly a mooring buoy or trail, some beach camp sites. Others a little more intensively developed with possibly a dock or float."

"In comparison with highway accessible park sites, marine park units are considerably cheaper for the Division to manage," Meiners said.

The Division is developing a cooperative management plan with the Forest Service for recreation sites in the Sound. Jim Tallerico, park planner for the Forest Service said, "We are currently working with the state division of parks to develop a system of marine parks and recreation sites throughout the Sound. This cooperative effort may resolve some of the present litigation regarding disapproved state selections."

Perry Lovett, Mayor of Cordova, testified in strong support of the marine park system. "We would like to see some reasonable development of the park system," Lovet said. "We would not like to see private land disposals, but keep the land in public ownership. The best way to do that would be marine parks."

Chuck Evans spoke in support of marine parks. "I have viewed this marine parks thing with considerable trepidation and it has become clear that it is more or less an either/or proposition, it is either a marine park or it's private ownership. That being so, let's do the best we can and get on with establishing marine parks," he said.

The marine park system was endorsed by virtually every person testifying during the teleconference. Municipal Mayors, native corporation presidents, and private citizens expressed the belief that a marine park system was the highest and best use of state owned land in the Sound.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

1. Search and Rescue - Recreation development in Prince William Sound presents many problems to the state. Regardless of state action or inaction, visitors to the Sound are increasing dramatically. The resulting pressure on already inadequate search and rescue facilities creates a dangerous and potentially tragic situation.

Tom Scott, Southcentral Emergency Medical Services coordinator testified during the hearing that "EMS services in the Sound are currently provided by volunteers in the communities of Cordova, Valdez and Whittier. Those services are organized primarily to serve the needs of the immediate community."

"Search and rescue in the Sound is statutorily the responsibility of the United States Coast Guard and the Alaska State Troopers, both of which

do not have the resources, manpower, or equipment, or finances to really adequately meet the needs of search and rescue in the Sound," Scott said.

While Sound communities believe they are adequately covered, search and rescue operations for the rest of the area are woefully inadequate and, in fact, non-existent in most places. The nearest Coast Guard helicopter is permanently stationed 200 miles away, in Kodiak. The city of Cordova contracted with a private company to provide emergency helicopter rescue service during the fishing and tourist season in 1982.

While such a program is costly for a municipality to manage, Cordova felt it was necessary in view of a series of fatal accidents in the Sound in the Spring of 1982. At least one of the deaths could have been avoided had there been adequate search and rescue response.

"Primarily it's lack of coordination between communities and agencies having responsibility in the Sound," Scott said. Attempts are being made to form a volunteer coordinating group for search and rescue operations but lack of funding has prevented people from getting together to form a core.

Adequate funding for state emergency medical services would help. "I think there is a need for funding. I feel the acuteness right now is to have the funds to develop a plan, to do an analysis and find out what we really need down there. And set up an organization so people are talking to each other and then possibly fund any additional resources," Scott said.

2. Whittier - The increase in visitors to the Sound present special problems to the city of Whittier. A small community of people who greatly value their privacy, Whittier occupies the only suitable land for buildings in the area of one of Alaska's best deep water ports. The entire usable land in the area is less than 100 acres.

Slips in the Whittier boat harbor have been filled to capacity for years with an extensive waiting list. Any state plans to increase access through Whittier must consider the lack of suitable land. There simply isn't enough space for the people visiting the area, let alone their cars, boats and equipment.

Mary Lee Brown of Whittier testified, "Increased transportation and access is of course a real high priority with us. One of the things we are looking at the closest is the development of the present harbor we have. Look at the access road to Shotgun Cove and the harbor, so we can handle this influx of traffic when it comes."

Whittier residents resent the rest of Alaska viewing them as a "bus-stop" on their way to the Sound. Since Whittier represents such a small population base when considering funding priorities for the district, they cannot effectively compete. This situation is greatly exacerbated when the capital facilities considered will primarily benefit Anchorage recreation users. Anchorage is understandably hesitant

to invest a considerable share of their dollars in capital improvements located in another city.

3. Ferry Service - Ferry service to Prince William Sound communities and scenic areas was the subject of written testimony submitted to the Committee. Residents expressed fear that, since ferry service was limited, having a stop in one place would preclude a scheduled stop in another. Passengers complained that policy changes regarding the amount of carry on luggage they were allowed, prevented many from transporting kayaks into remote recreation areas.

Considerable complaint was registered about the state's decision to stop ferry runs to the face of the Columbia glacier. Since many visitors and resident Alaskans can't afford a private tour boat ride to the glacier, Commissioner Ward's decision has prevented them from enjoying one of Alaska's greatest scenic attractions.

4. Commercial/Recreational fishing - Development of any kind in the Sound must address the real concerns of the commercial fishing industry. Prince William Sound is one of Alaska's greatest fishing resources and provides thousands of Alaskans with a living.

Jeff Stonehill of Cordova testified that, "I feel commercial fisherman have been major users of Prince William Sound in the past and this is definitely changing and will continue to change and I don't think we can resist that. As far as sport fish use and commercial fish use is concerned," he said, "the Sound is big enough that we can all use it."

Fishermen expressed support for the Marine Parks System, aquaculture development, and over-all planning for recreation use that identifies and protects spawning grounds and critical areas. "Mining and logging development will hurt the commercial fisherman more than sport use," Stonehill said, "I would certainly rather see the Sound developed towards more important use and feel the development plan should balance user groups and separate them as much as possible to alleviate potential conflict."

Fishermen fear increased recreational use could endanger fish stocks and compete with commercial fishing interests. Stan Moberly, of the state aquaculture division, testified that, by channeling some segments of the recreating public into certain places, we could lessen that impact considerably. He also felt pressure on Cook Inlet fishing, particularly sportsfishing, would be reduced by providing access into the Sound.

Moberly gave a comprehensive review of current aquaculture development in the Sound and projected costs for maintaining current facilities. Everyone, from fishermen to mayors, supported continuing aquaculture development as crucial to the future of the Sound.

5. Timber harvest - Initially Senator Fischer requested the state division of Forestry to testify because of plans to harvest timber on state land within the Sound. Although the Division said they had no current plans, timber harvesting will be considered in certain areas at a future date.

Considerable testimony in opposition to any timber harvesting in the Sound was expressed during the hearing. This included harvesting on state, private, or federal land. The general feeling was that timber harvesting presents a serious and unacceptable threat to fish stocks, scenic and recreation values, and public and private multiple use of the Sound. Further, the depressed world timber market made harvesting at this time fiscally irresponsible as well as ecologically unsound.

Alaska State Legislature

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ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

TO: Senate Resources Committee Members
FROM: Senate Resources Committee Staff
RE: Committee Hearing, March 23, 1983
DATE: March 22, 1983

On Wednesday, March 23 at 3:00 pm in the Beltz Room, the following bills will be heard:

SB 9 AN ACT RELATING TO OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES; PROVIDING FOR A STATE HISTORICAL, RECREATIONAL, AND WILDERNESS TRAILS, WATERWAYS, AND CAMPSITE SYSTEM.

SB 9 expands the state system of wilderness trails and campsites to include state historical and recreational trails and waterways. New inclusions would be designated by DNR in consultation with ADF&G and DOT. The bill provides requirements for the selection of trails, waterways and campsites, and requires that the selections be included in an existing state or local capital improvement plan or be consistent with long range planning for protection of traditional uses and economic development. SB 9 authorizes DNR to acquire sites selected by grant, gift, purchase, lease, dedication, or prescription.

The bill requires that, when practicable, a trail designated to be part of this system follow historic routes; specifies that transfer of title from a municipality to the state is not required; allows DNR to enter into a cooperative agreement with a municipality of the state for the acquisition, development and marking of trails within a municipality; requires DOT to develop and construct trail heads (including parking areas) to serve the trail system and to provide for public access to waterways; requires Dept. Commerce to prepare informational material on the trails system; and, requires DNR to prepare and maintain a 5-year development plan for the system.

Similar legislation, SSSB 189, passed out of the Senate Resources Committee in May 1981. SSSB 189 contained a grant program to aid local governments in the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation sites and facilities, which SB 9 does not.

SB 128 AN ACT ESTABLISHING CERTAIN AREAS AS MARINE PARK UNITS OF THE ALASKA STATE PARK SYSTEM.

SB 128 establishes 14 designated state-owned land and water areas as marine park units of the Alaska state park system. (See attached acreage figures. To date, requested maps have not been received from the Division of Parks.) The bill requires that DNR develop a management plan for each marine park unit after a public hearing process; fish and game resource management within the park units is delegated to ADF&G. Fishing and hunting rights are expressly allowed, but discharge of a firearm must be authorized by regulation. Allows DNR to adopt regulations to prohibit or restrict incompatible uses. Access to privately-owned land is assured; native historical and cultural sites are protected.

A similar bill, CSSB 794, passed out of the Senate Resources Committee in April 1982. SB 128 differs from CSSB 794 (Res) by assuring access to private land, requiring written notice of public hearings, and allowing the Commissioner to adopt regulations regarding incompatible uses. Also, five new units have been added in SB 128, and one has been excluded.

CSHB 151(Fin) AN ACT MAKING A SPECIAL APPROPRIATION TO DNR, DIVISION OF PARKS, FOR ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOUSE OF WICKERSHAM IN JUNEAU.

CSHB 151 (Fin) appropriates \$1,000,000 from the general fund to the Division of Parks, DNR for acquiring the House of Wickersham in Juneau, and the historical collections and artifacts contained in the house, and for the development of the acquisition as an historic site. This bill is based on the recommendation of a task force created by the Governor (upon request of the 1981 legislature) to develop a plan for continued operation and preservation of the House of Wickersham.

Final committee action on CSHB 151 (Fin) is hoped for.

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 SURVEYS
DATE: November 19, 1982

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 Cold 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

Fred Eastough, (ATT. FOR CANAL LAND CO.) SAID THEY WILL DEVELOP ACCESS IN WILLIAM HENRY BAY, NOT HERE. CANAL CO. JUST PURCHASED THE CLAIMS FROM ST. JOE.

3/21/83

Does Article VIII Section 7. of the Constitution have to be referenced in park legislation to withdraw lands within the unit from multiple use?

Short answer: It should be.

Long answer: The Constitution (in Article VIII, Section 7) says that the legislature may provide for special purpose sites and may reserve them from the public domain. It is the act of reserving lands from the public domain that makes them not subject to the principals of multiple use. Since this section of the Constitution does not specifically mention parks and because the act of reservation is discretionary, it can be argued that parks could be established subject to multiple use. This has not yet happened. All legislatively created state parks have had a reference to Article VIII, Section 7 and AS 38.50.300 (this is the statute which prohibits the Commissioner from withdrawing lands greater than 640 acres in size from multiple use without an act of the legislature). Presumably all administratively created park units are established via ILMA (Interagency Land Management Assignment) under AS 38.05.300 and do not exceed 640 acres in size. The ILMA document assign management of the surface estate to the Division of Parks for use as a state park. Subsurface control stays with the Division of Lands and the Division of Minerals and Energy Management. Surface entry is prohibited except with the approval of the Division of Parks. Since the Division of Parks is not a manager of multiple use lands it is reasonable to conclude that by act of assignment of management rights for the surface estate to the Division, the Commissioner is closing the surface estate to multiple use in conformance with AS 38.05.300.

To insure that a court or other entity cannot argue that a particular park is not closed to multiple use, one of the following actions should be taken for each legislatively created park unit:

a) Include the following language as a section b under the Declaration of Purpose.

(b) The lands and waters described in AS (this bill) are reserved from the public domain and dedicated as a special purpose site under Article VIII, Sec. 7 of the State Constitution.

b) Include this language which is similar but less offensive to advocates of maximum development. However, this version is less secure from possible court challenge. This risk is not thought to be significant.

(b) The lands and waters described in AS (this bill) are dedicated as a special purpose site under Article VIII, Sec. 7 of the State Constitution.

c) Amend AS 41.20 to provide a definition of a park unit within the Alaska State Park System as an area reserved from the public domain and dedicated as a special purpose site under Article VIII, Sec. 7 of the State Constitution. This language in AS 41.20 would provide the link between the special purpose sites in the Constitution and each park legislatively established or administratively established. If this option is used, each park bill would only need to state that the area being established is a unit of the Alaska State Park System.

MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS

for

PROPOSED MARINE PARK SYSTEM UNITS

10
SB128

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
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Saint James Bay.....	14

Prepared by Alaska Division of Parks

November 1982

SB 128

Marine Park System

LAND ONLY

Area

Acres

Prince William Sound

Bettles Bay	455
Decision Point	1,280
Entry Cove	<u>370</u>
Sawmill Bay (Valdez)	1,425
Shoup Bay	2,600
South Esther Island	2,455
Suprise Cove	1,380
Zeigler Cove	295
Horseshoe Bay	<u>380</u>

9 in PWS
10,650 acres

subtotal 10,650 acres

Southeast

Oliver Inlet	365
Chilkat Islands	540
Sullivan Island	639
Shelter Island	898
Saint James Bay	<u>3,683</u>

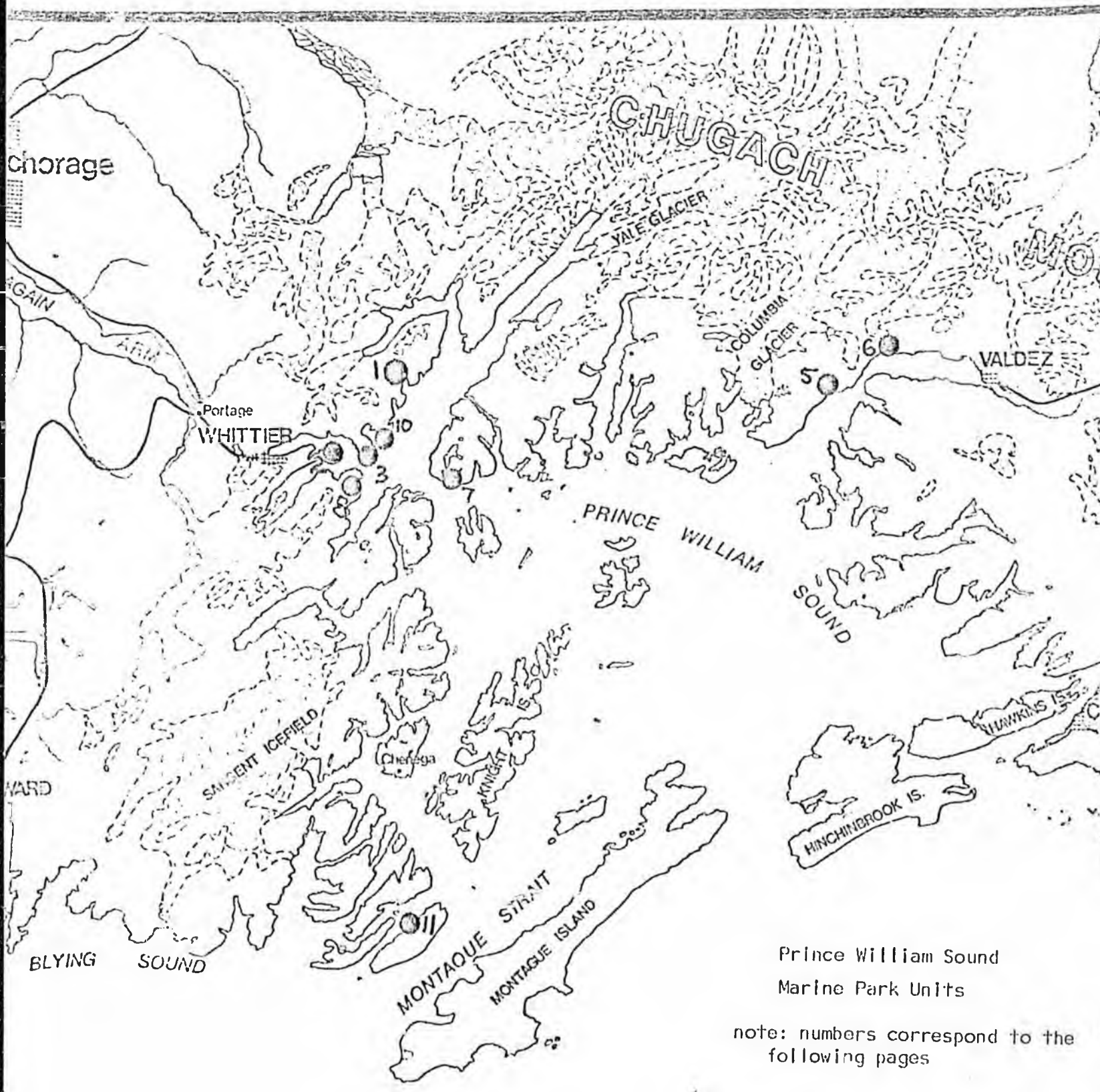
5 in SE
6,125 acres

subtotal 6,125 acres

grand total 16,775 acres

Average size 1,198 acres
 Average size excluding
 the three largest areas 730 acres

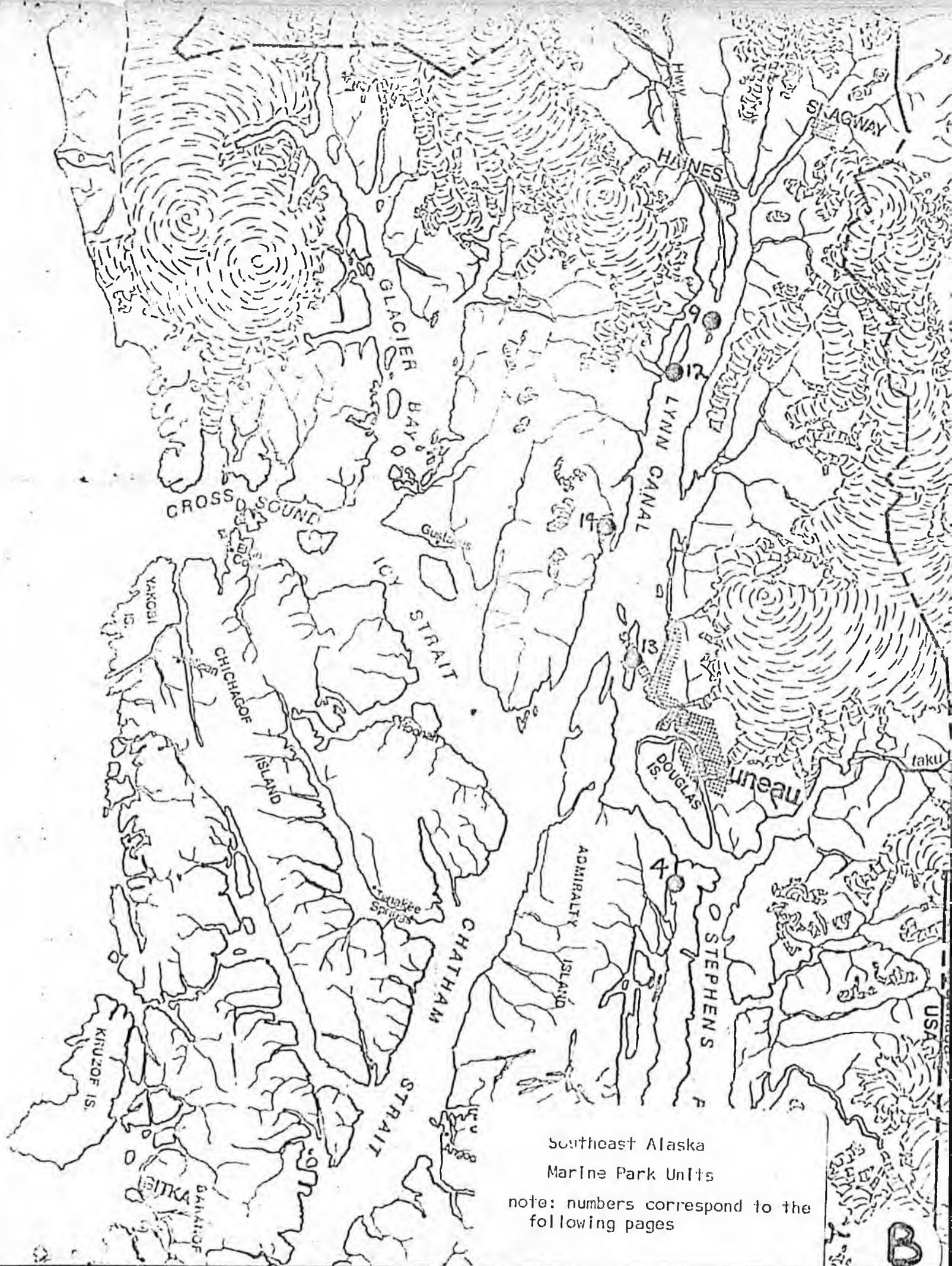
Average 1,198a



Prince William Sound
Marine Park Units

note: numbers correspond to the
following pages

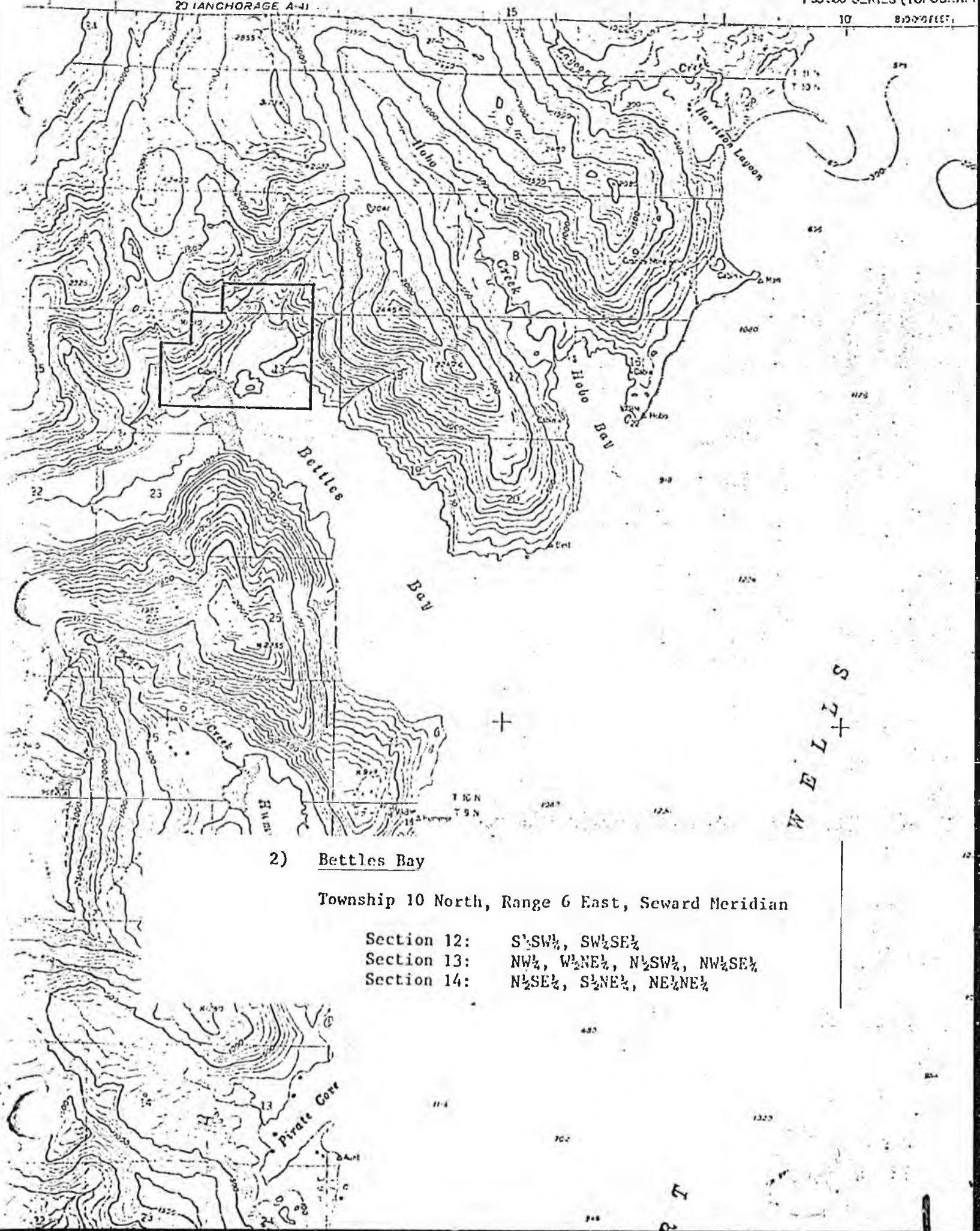
Gulf of Alaska



Southeast Alaska

Marine Park Units

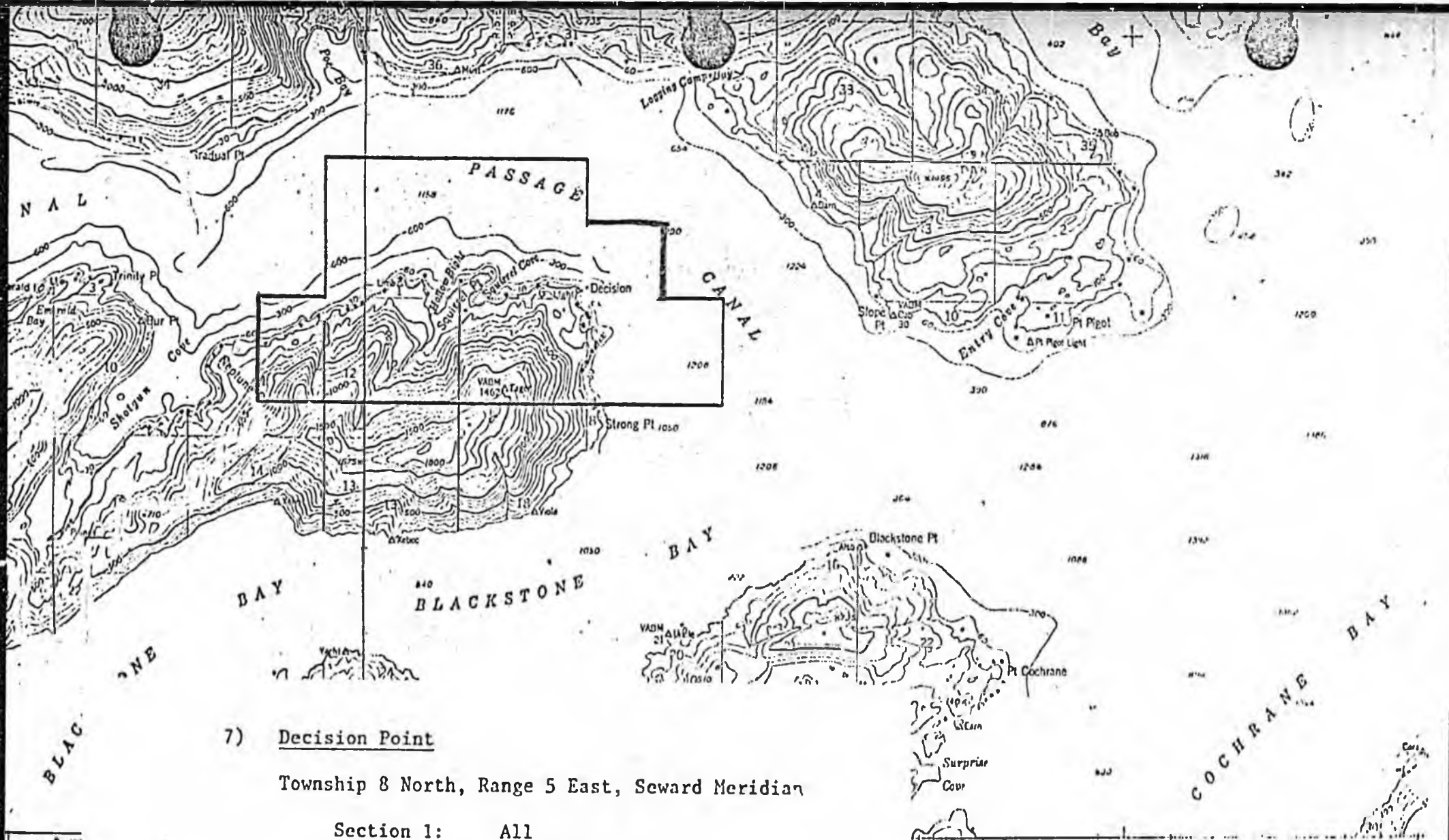
note: numbers correspond to the following pages



2) Bettles Bay

Township 10 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 12: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 13: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 14: N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$



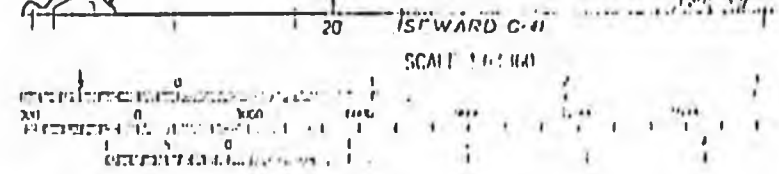
7) Decision Point

Township 8 North, Range 5 East, Seward Meridian

Section 1: All
 Section 11: NE $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
 Section 12: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

Section 5: SW $\frac{1}{2}$
 Section 6: All
 Section 7: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$
 Section 8: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
 DATUM, MEAN SEA LEVEL
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET DATUM, MEAN SEA LEVEL
 SHORLINE SHOWS POSITIONS OF APPROXIMATE LOW AND HIGH WATER
 THE AVERAGE BATHYMETRY IS 100 FATHOMS

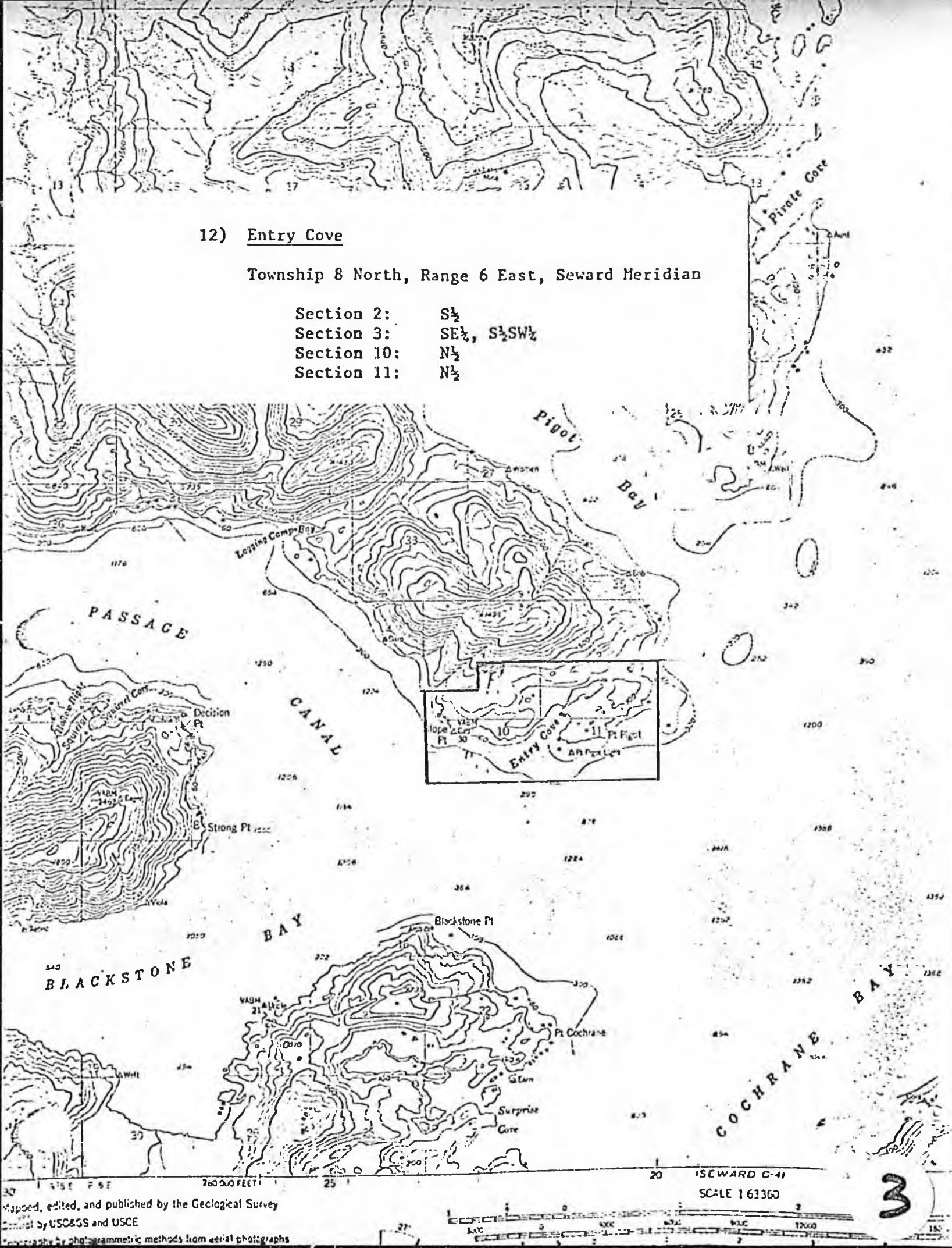
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C.
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

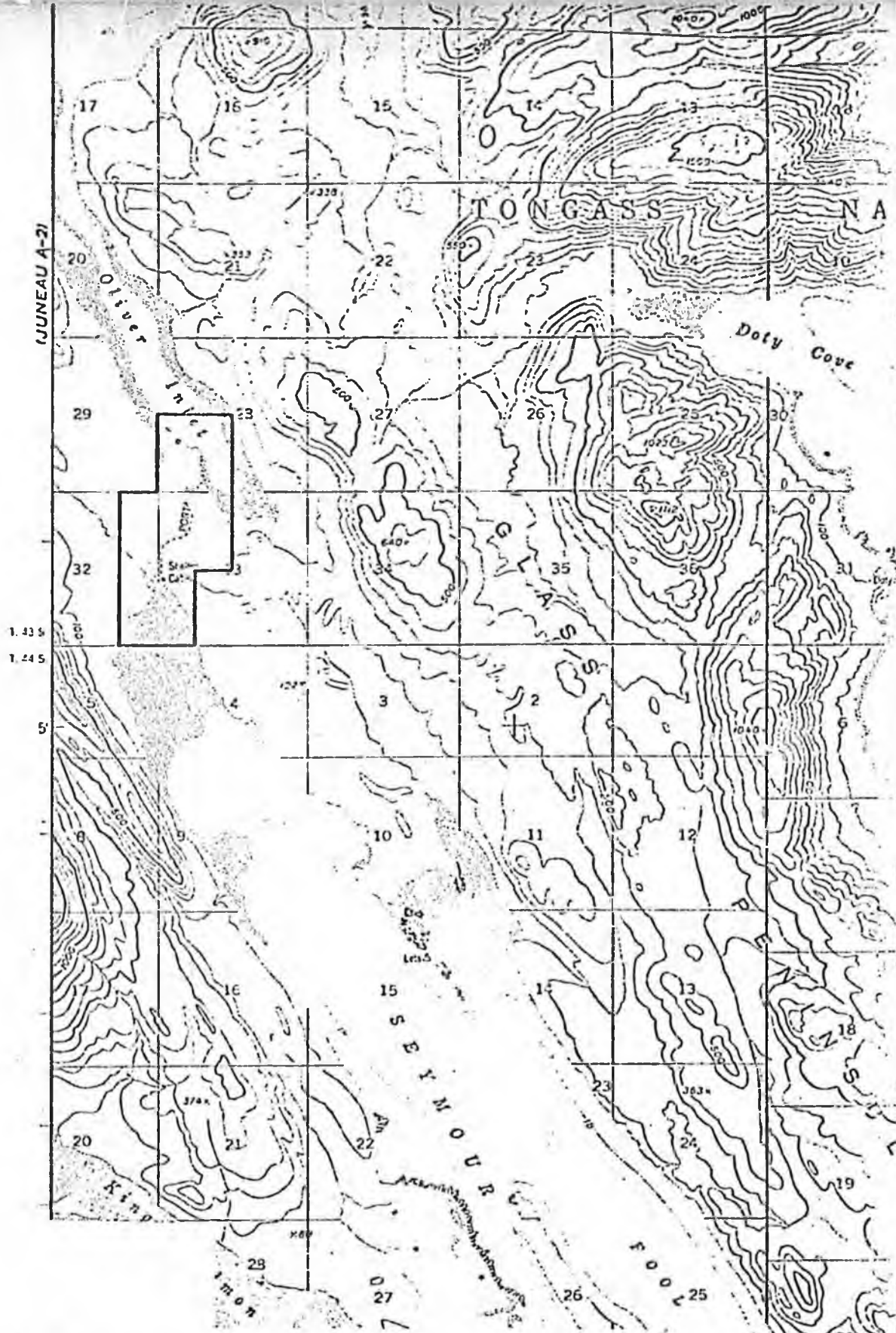
Swamp, as portrayed, indicates only the better areas.
 usually of low value, and is not to be considered as a source of water.

12) 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 $\frac{1}{2}$



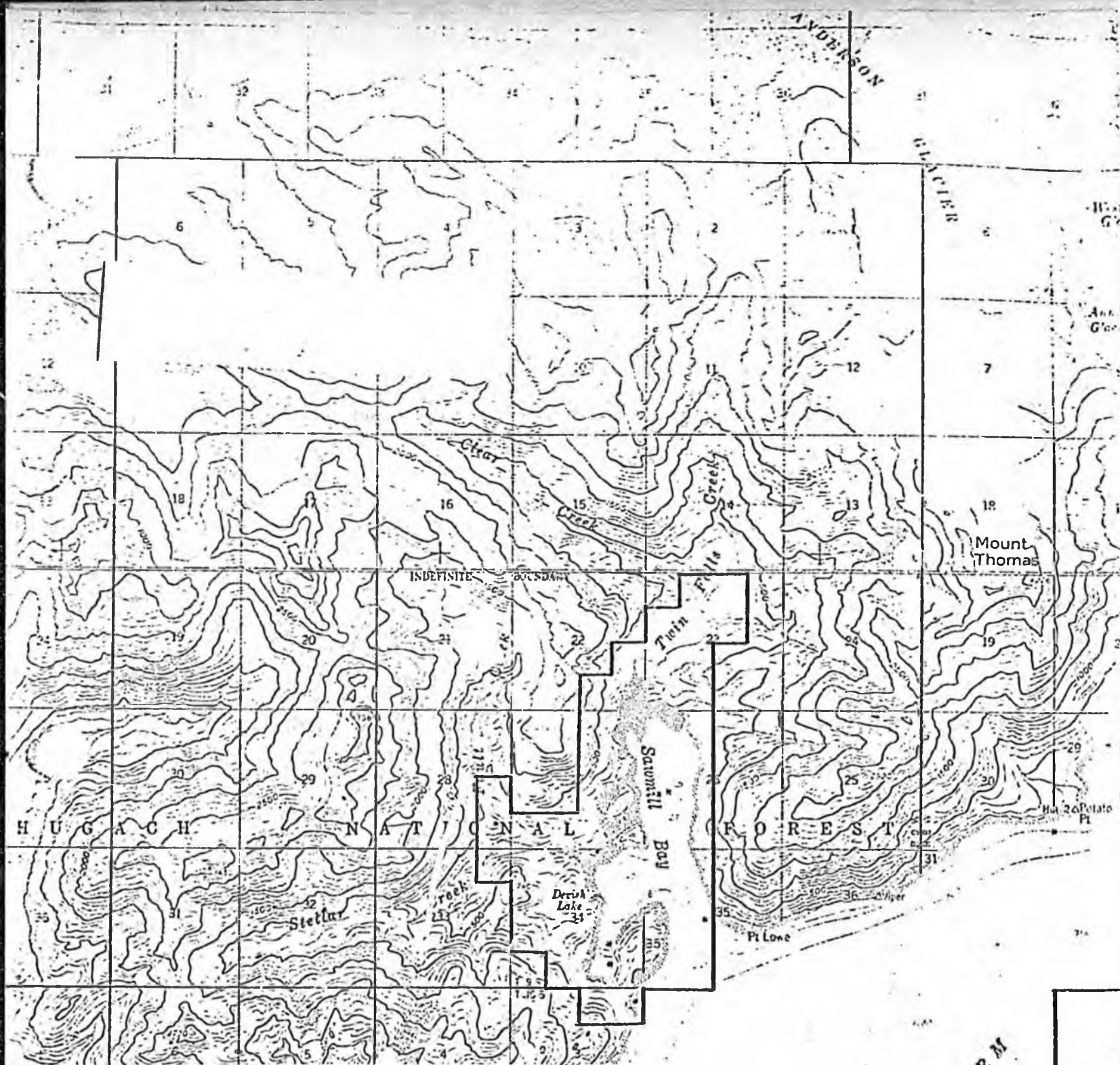


Oliver Inlet
Juneau (A-1)

T43S, R63E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

226	Sec. 28	SW $\frac{1}{4}$
	Sec. 32	E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sec. 33	NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

4



32) Sawmill Bay

Township 9 South, Range 9 West, Copper River Meridian

- Section 22: $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{2}$, $SW\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 23: $SW\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{2}$, $NE\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{2}$, $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 26: $W\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 27: $E\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 28: $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 33: $NE\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 34: $N\frac{1}{2}$, $SE\frac{1}{2}$, $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{2}$, $SE\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 35: $W\frac{1}{2}$

Township 10 South, Range 9 West, Copper River Meridian

34) 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

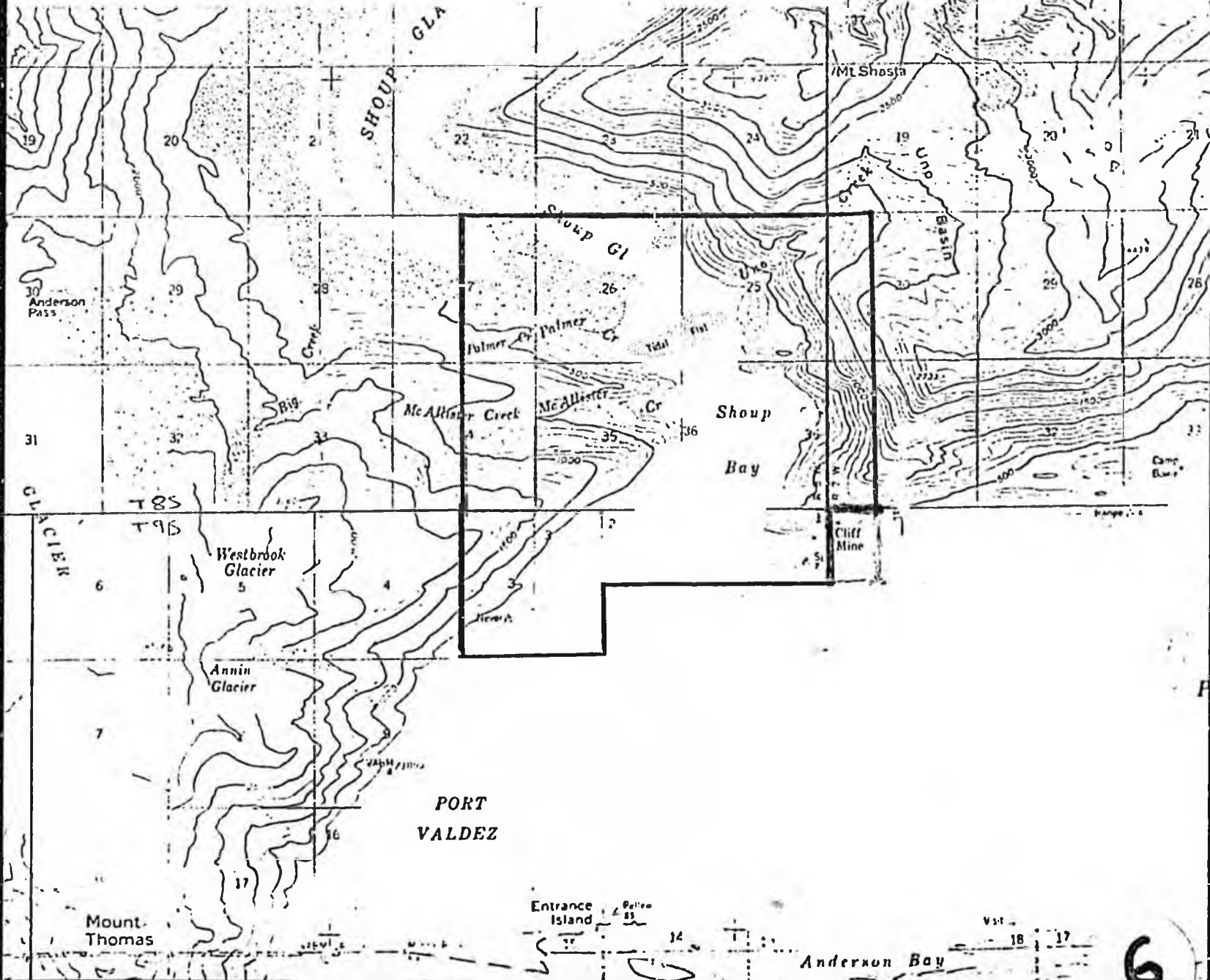
Township 8 South, Range 8 West,

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: $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$
Section 2: $N\frac{1}{2}$
Section 3: All



37) South Esther Island

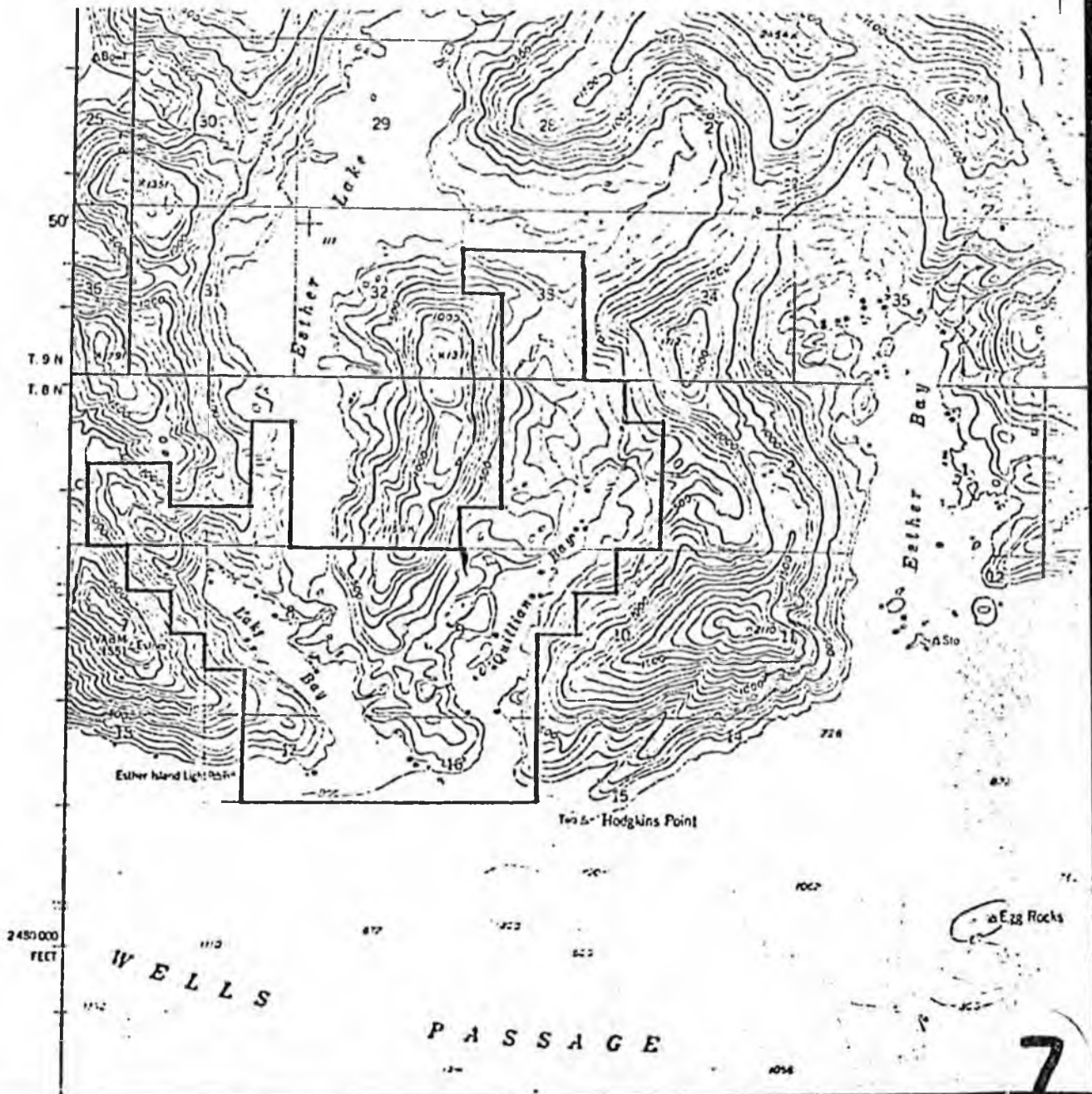
Township 8 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

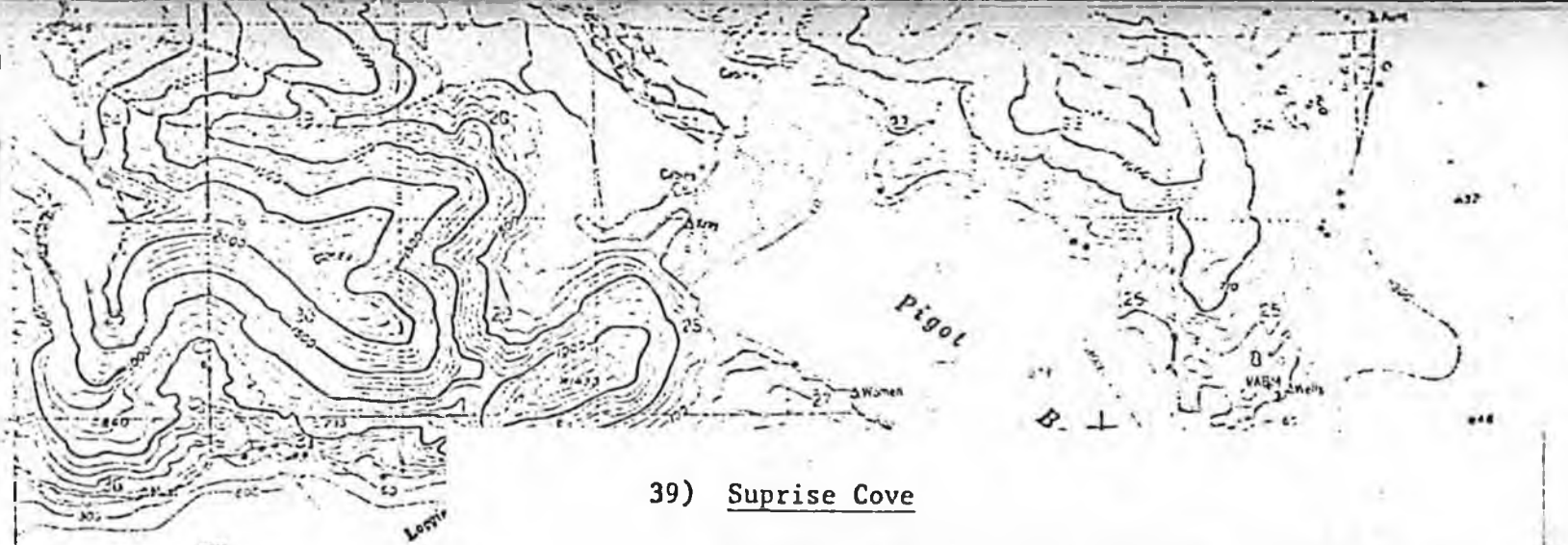
- Section 3: $W\frac{1}{2}$, $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{2}$, $SW\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 4: $E\frac{1}{2}E\frac{1}{2}$, $SW\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 5: $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{2}$, $SW\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{2}$, $SE\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 6: $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{2}$, $NW\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{2}$
- 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: $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{2}$, $SW\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{2}$, $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{2}$, $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{2}$

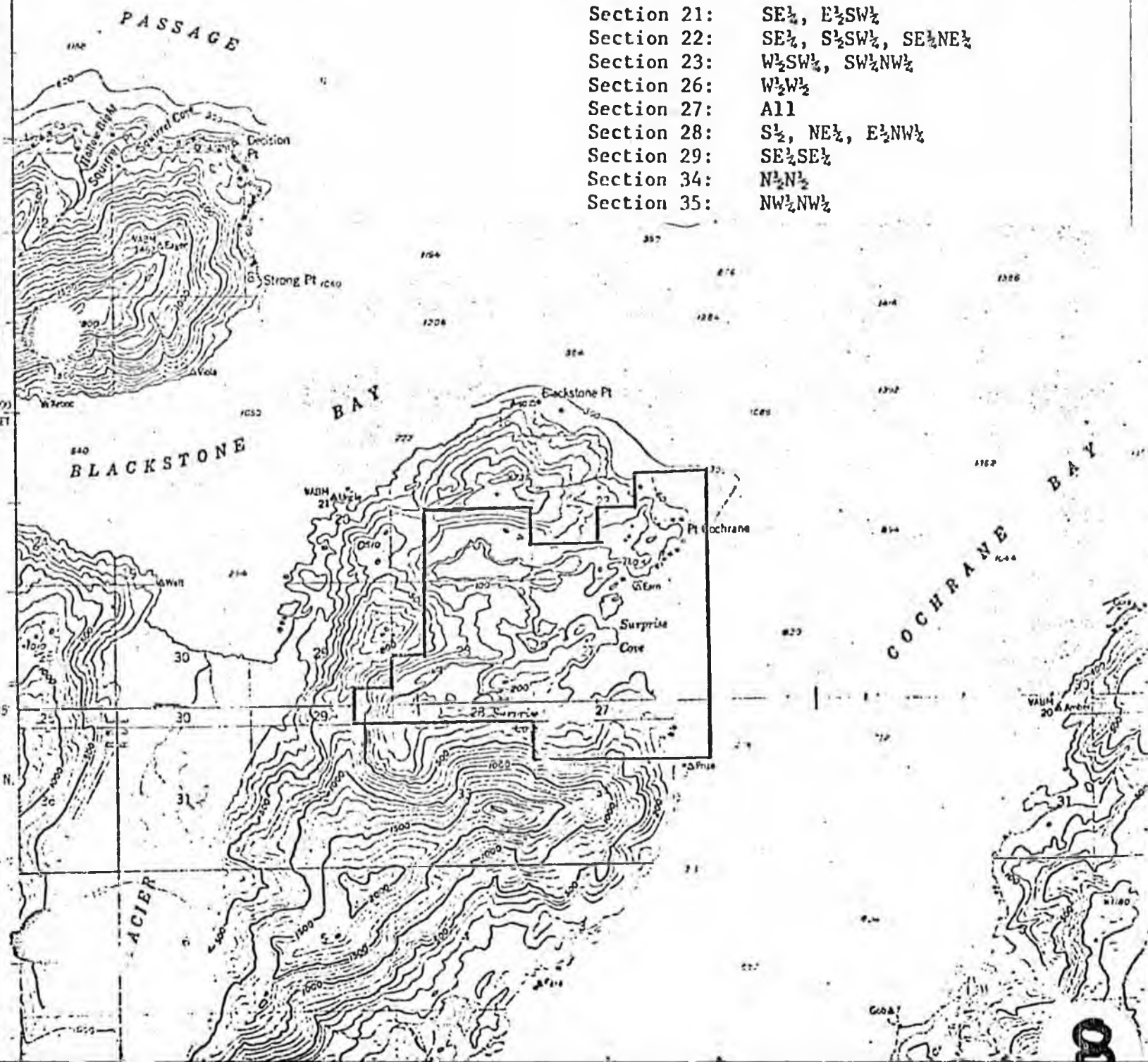


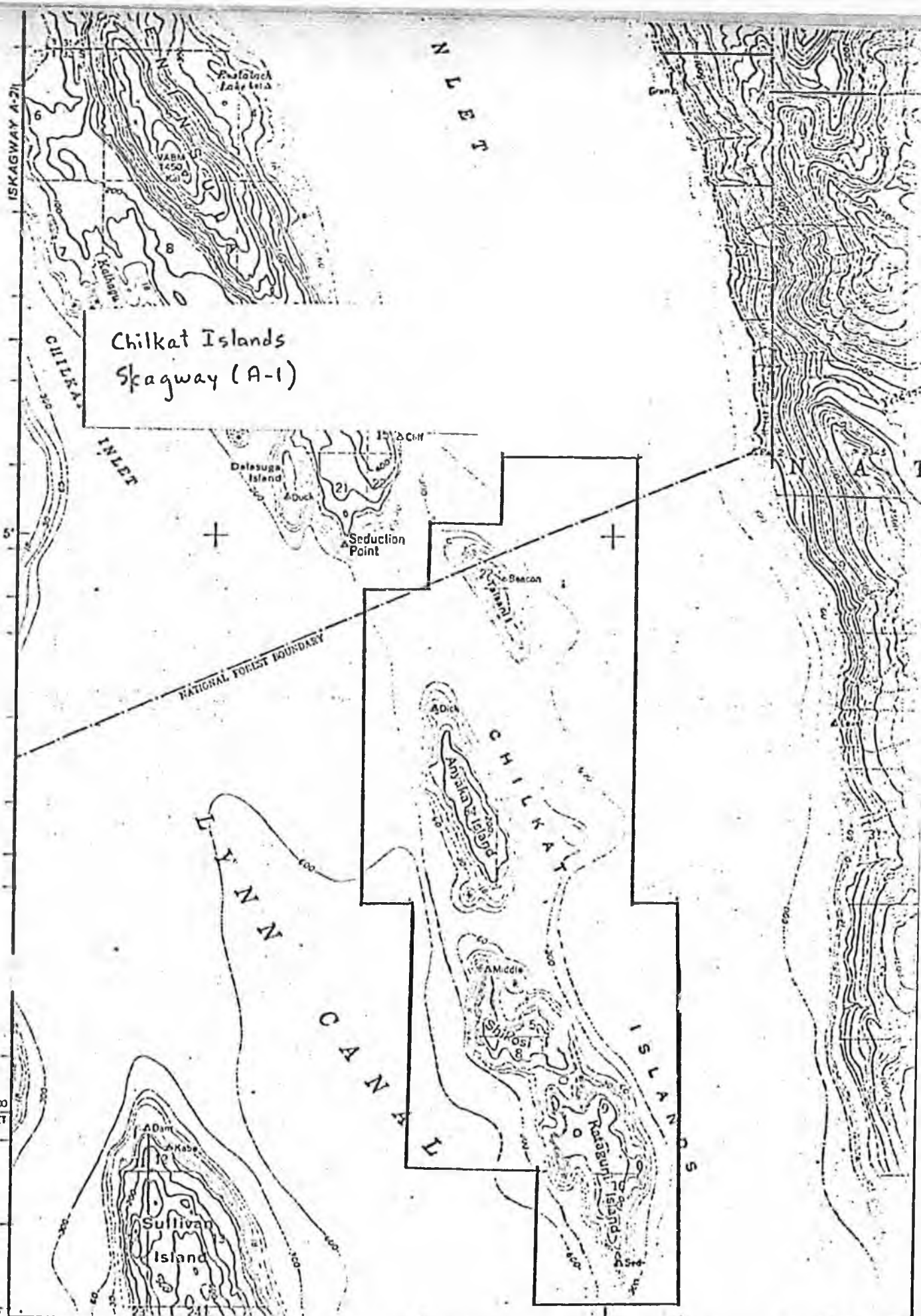


39) Suprise Cove

Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 21: SE $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 22: SE $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 23: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 26: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 27: All
- Section 28: S $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 29: SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 34: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 35: NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$





2630 000
FEET

59°00'
135°22'30"

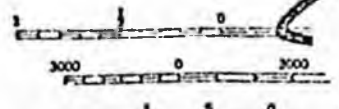
2 370 000 FEET

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and IBC

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1948. Map not field checked

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS

JUNEAU D-51



JUNEAU
SCALE
9A

Tongass National Forest
Chilkat Islands
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Skagway (A-1)

December, 1977
Page 1 of 1

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T32S, R60E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

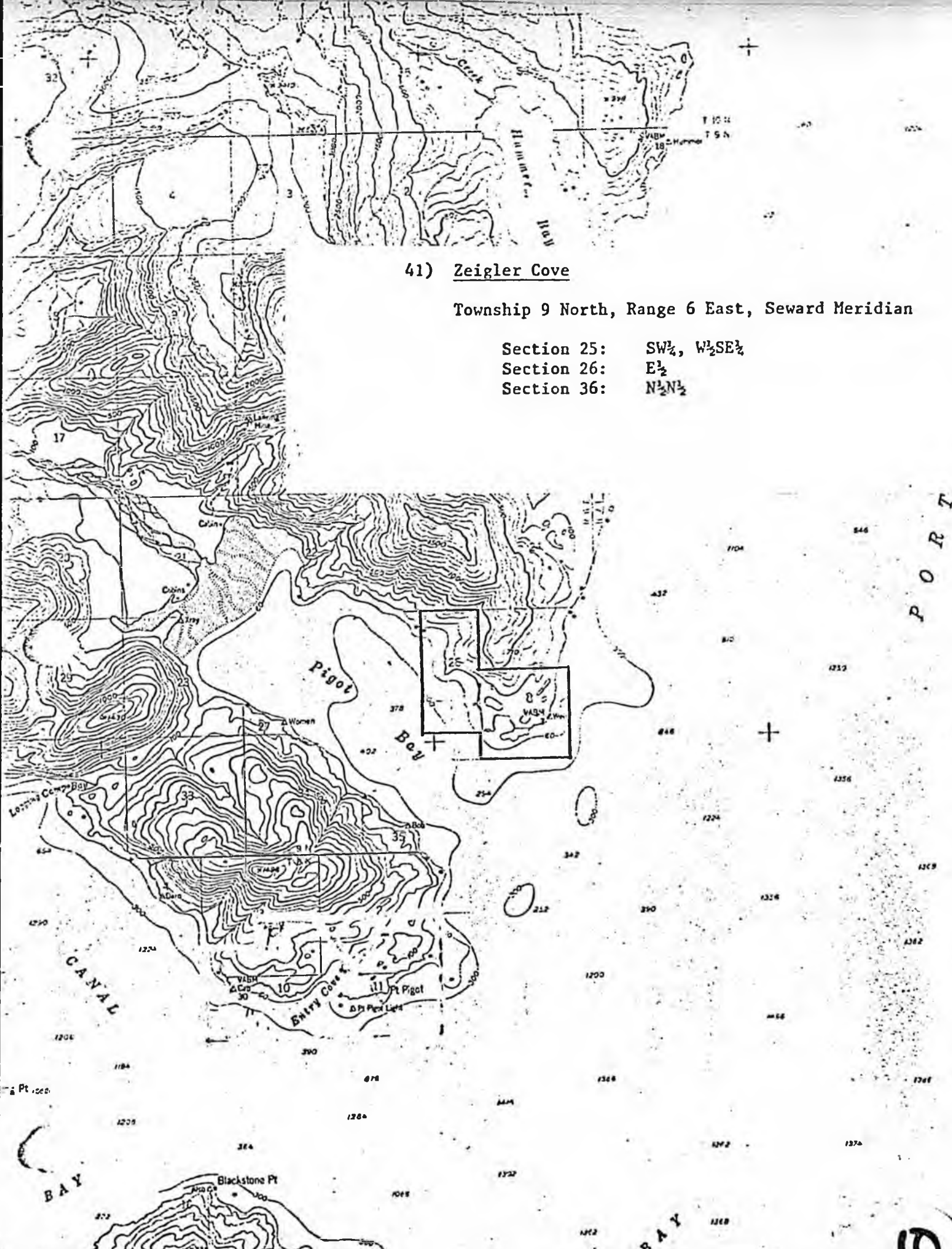
Sec. 22	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	20 ac., more or less.
Sec. 23	All	containing	10 ac., more or less.
Sec. 26	All	containing	20 ac., more or less.
Sec. 27	All	containing	10 ac., more or less.
Sec. 34	All	containing	140 ac., more or less.
Sec. 35	All	containing	35 ac., more or less.

T33S, R61E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 4	All	containing	10 ac., more or less.
Sec. 5	All	containing	65 ac., more or less.
Sec. 8	All	containing	25 ac., more or less.
Sec. 9	All	containing	150 ac., more or less.
Sec. 16	All	containing	55 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 540 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 540 acres, more or less.



41) 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 $\frac{1}{2}$

19) Horseshoe Bay

Township 1 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian

Section 32: SE $\frac{1}{2}$

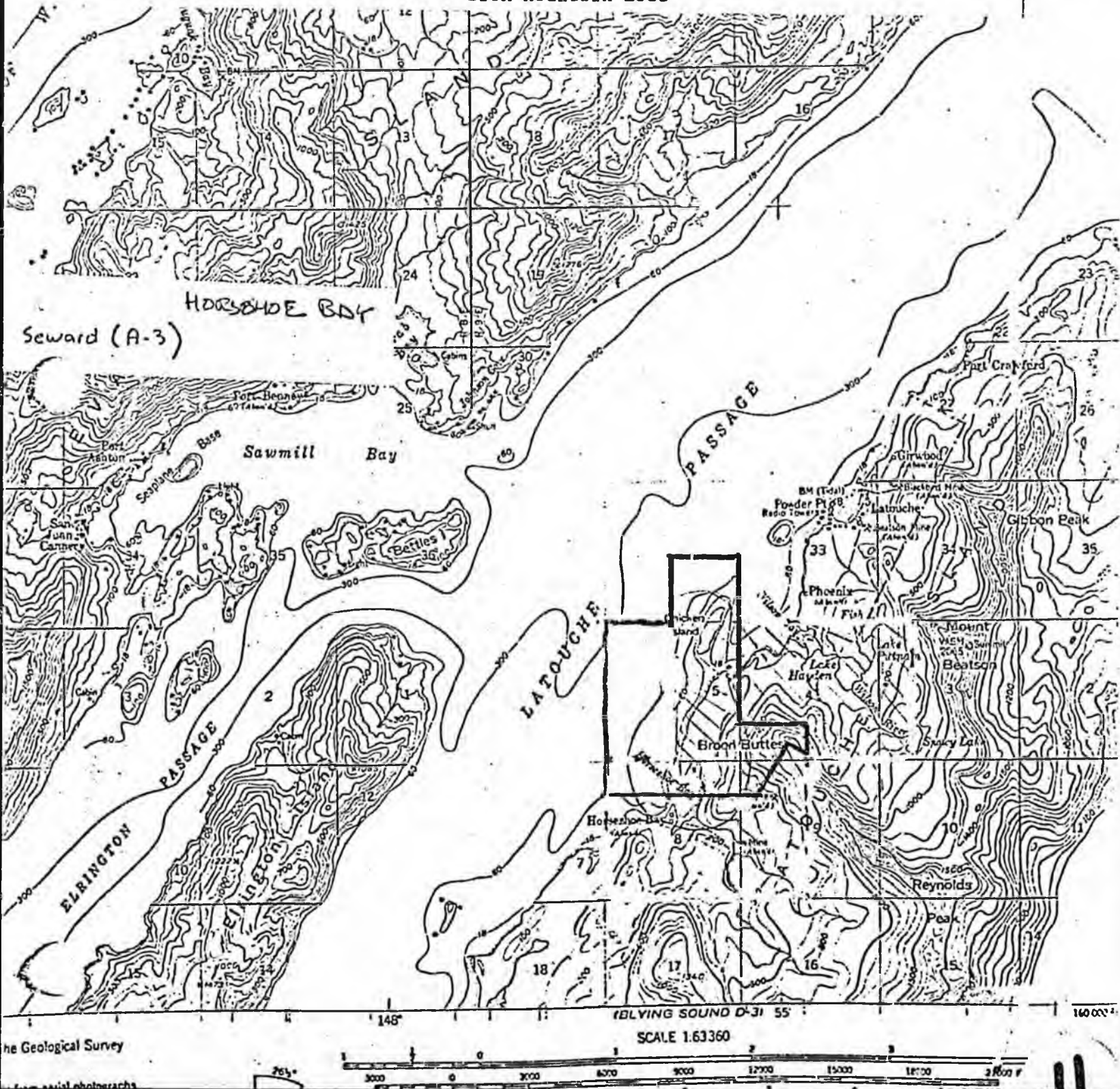
Township 2 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian

Section 4: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ excluding amended Iron Mountain Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode

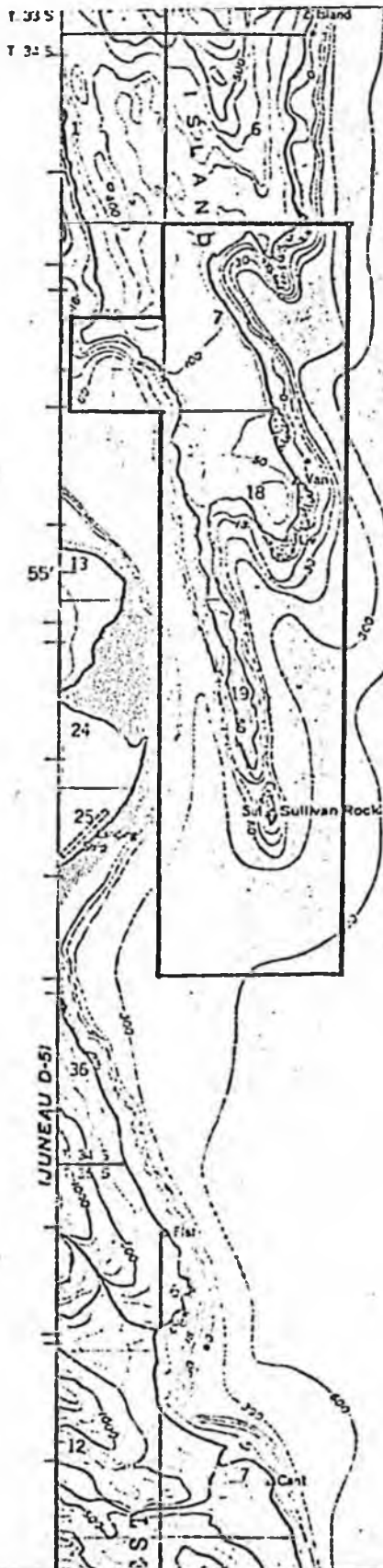
Section 5: All

Section 8: N $\frac{1}{2}$ excluding Iron Mountain Lode No. 11 and Iron Mountain Lode No. 10

Section 9: NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ excluding amended Iron Mountain Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode



Sullivan Island
 Petersburg (D-4)

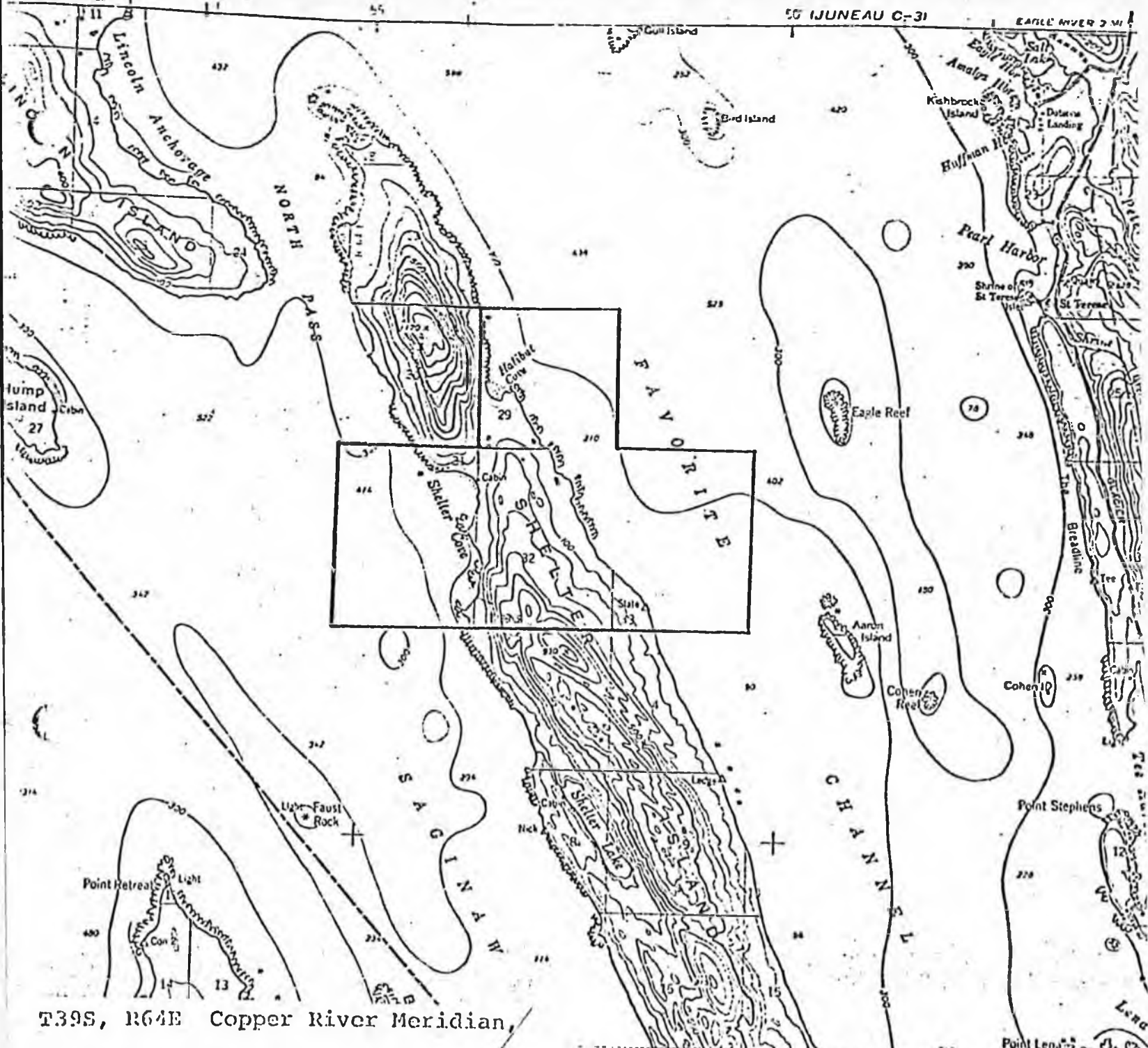


T34S, R60E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 12 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ co

T34S, R61E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 7	A11
Sec. 18	A11
Sec. 19	A11
Sec. 30	A11



T39S, R64E Copper River Meridian,

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

Juneau - Shelter Is.
Juneau (B-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.

Said exclusions containing a total of 9.26 acres, more or less.

+
L
Y
N
N
+

C
A
N
A
L
+



St. James Bay
Juneau (C-4)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T37S, R62E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 27	All	containing	250 ac., more or less.
Sec. 28	All	containing	505 ac., more or less.
Sec. 29	All	containing	290 ac., more or less.
Sec. 30	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	160 ac., more or less.
Sec. 31	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	199 ac., more or less.
Sec. 32	All	containing	100 ac., more or less.
Sec. 33	All	containing	110 ac., more or less.
Sec. 34	All	containing	450 ac., more or less.
Sec. 35	W $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	15 ac., more or less.

T38S, R62E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 2	W $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	45 ac., more or less.
Sec. 3	All	containing	245 ac., more or less.
Sec. 4	All	containing	65 ac., more or less.
Sec. 5	All	containing	65 ac., more or less.
Sec. 6	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	200 ac., more or less.
Sec. 8	N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	295 ac., more or less.
Sec. 9	All	containing	80 ac., more or less.
Sec. 10	All	containing	245 ac., more or less.
Sec. 11	W $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	150 ac., more or less.
Sec. 14	NW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	30 ac., more or less.
Sec. 15	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	15 ac., more or less.
Sec. 16	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	64 ac., more or less.
Sec. 17	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	105 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 3683 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 3683 acres, more or less.

Introduced: 2/16/83
Referred: Resources

Things added from SB 794

BY V. FISCHER, BENNETT, ELIASON,
FERCUSON, GILMAN, JOHNSON, MOSS,
RODEY AND STURGULEWSKI

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 128

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. The purpose of AS 41.-
13 20.530 - 41.20.538 is to establish, subject to valid existing rights,
14 the state-owned or acquired land and water described in AS 41.20.534
15 as marine park units of the Alaska state park system. The primary
16 purposes in establishing the land and water areas described in AS 41.-
17 20.534 as marine park units of the Alaska state park system are to

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

22 Sec. 41.20.532. DESIGNATION OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY. (a)
23 The state land and water described in AS 41.20.534 is assigned to the
24 Department of Natural Resources for control, maintenance, and develop-
25 ment consistent with the purposes and provisions of AS 41.20.530 -
26 41.20.538.

27 (b) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the
28 management of fish and game resources on the state land and water
29 described in AS 41.20.534 consistent with the purposes of

1 AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.538. The Department of Fish and Game shall give
2 written notice to ^{added} and consult with the Department of Natural Resources
3 before adoption of regulations governing fish and game management in a
4 marine park unit of the Alaska state park system.

5 (c) The Department of Natural Resources shall develop a manage-
6 ment plan for each marine park unit of the Alaska state park system to
7 determine the specific purposes and uses for the unit. The commis-
8 sioner of natural resources shall give written notice and consult with ~~the~~ ^{add gov.}
9 the Department of Fish and Game, proximately located municipalities of
10 the state, proximately located private landowners, the United States
11 Forest Service, and organizations concerned with observation, recrea-
12 tion, and tourism, and other interested parties during the preparation
13 of a management plan for a marine park unit of the Alaska state park
14 system.

15 (d) The commissioner of natural resources may not restrict the
16 exercise of fishing or hunting ^{added} rights permitted under law or under a
17 regulation of the Board of Fisheries within a marine park unit of the
18 Alaska state park system.

19 (e) The commissioner of natural resources may allow the develop-
20 ment of aquaculture facilities within a marine park unit of the Alaska
21 state park system.

22 (f) The commissioner of natural resources may enter into a co-
23 operative agreement for the management of a marine park unit of the
24 Alaska state park system with a federal agency, a municipality of the
25 state, or a proximately located private landowner for a purpose stated
26 under AS 41.20.020(7).

27 (g) In the management of a marine park unit of the Alaska state
28 park system the commissioner of natural resources shall consult and
29 cooperate with a Native corporation that owns an historical or

1 cultural site granted under sec. 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims
2 Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. sec. 1613(h)(1)) and that is proximately
3 located to a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system. In the
4 management of a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system the
5 commissioner of natural resources shall address the potential con-
6 flicts with the cultural and historical values of land granted to a
7 Native corporation under sec. 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims
8 Settlement Act and shall provide for appropriate protection to these
9 values.

added
10 (h) Nothing in AS 41.20.530 - 41.20.538 precludes the use of or
access to privately owned land.

11 Sec. 41.20.534. DESIGNATED LAND AND WATER. The state-owned land
12 and water and that land and water acquired by the state in the future
13 lying within the following described parcels are designated as marine
14 park units of the Alaska state park system:
15

16 (1) Bettles Bay

17 Township 10 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

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

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

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

21 (2) Decision Point

22 Township 8 North, Range 5 East, Seward Meridian

23 Section 1: All

24 Section 11: NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4

25 Section 12: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

26 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

27 Section 5: SW1/4

28 Section 6: All

29 Section 7: N1/2, N1/2S1/2

1 Section 8: N1/2, N1/2S1/2
2 (3) Entry Cove
3 Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian
4 Section 2: S1/2
5 Section 3: SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4
6 Section 10: N1/2
7 Section 11: N1/2
8 (4) 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 (5) 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 (6) 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 (7) 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 (8) 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

9) Swan ~~son~~ Harbor
was in SB 794

- 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 (9) 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 (10) 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 (11) Horseshoe Bay
- 28 Township 1 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian
- 29 Section 32: SE1/4

added

added

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 (12) Sullivan Island
10 Township 34 South, Range 60 East, Copper River Meridian
11 Section 12: SE1/4
12 *added* 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 (13) Shelter Island
18 Township 39 South, Range 64 East, Copper River Meridian
19 Section 29: All
20 *added* Section 31: All
21 Section 32: All
22 Section 33: All
23 (14) Saint James Bay
24 Township 37, Range 62 East, Copper River Meridian
25 Section 27: All
26 *added* 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

*SB 794
 Sec. 2(A)(B)
 RE: study of
 areas for
 inclusion*

19 Sec. 41.20.536. INCOMPATIBLE USES PROHIBITED. The commis-
 20 sioner of natural resources may prohibit or restrict by regulation
 21 incompatible uses within the boundaries of the areas described in
 22 AS 41.20.534.

23 Sec. 41.20.538. DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS. Discharge of a firearm
 24 is permitted in the areas described in AS 41.20.534 when authorized by
 25 regulation of the Department of Natural Resources.

26 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
 27 10.070(c).

*SB 794
 Record. Required biannual
 report to leg*



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Regional
Office

P.O. Box 1628
Juneau, AK 99802

Reply to 1510

Date MAR. 23 1982

Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Committee on Resources
Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Ms. Fahrenkamp:

Please find enclosed a listing of those sites identified in SB 794. I have designated those that fail to meet the criteria of Section 6 of the Statehood Act. These sites are being litigated.

Allocation of these sites to marine oriented recreation is compatible with the present management of National Forest lands. In accordance with the National Forest Management Act, we are developing a land management plan for the Chugach National Forest. The draft plan will be available for public review in May. A number of alternatives under consideration include allocation of many of these as well as other sites to marine oriented recreation. I expect that after finalization of the plan, use of these sites for marine oriented recreation will continue to be a compatible use of National Forest land.

We continue to believe that marine oriented recreation facilities in Prince William Sound should result from a joint planning effort with the State of Alaska. Provision of these facilities to State and National publics is best accomplished through a coordinated program between the State, the Forest Service, and private industry, as appropriate.

If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Barton

MICHAEL A. BARTON
Deputy Regional Forester

Enclosure



Senate Bill 794	Name-State Park (Proposed)	Meets Criteria of Section 6 Statehood Act	Does not meet Criteria of Section 6 Statehood Act	Remarks
1	Anderson Bay	X		
2	Bettles Bay	X		
3	Boswell Bay	X		
4	Canoe Passage	X		
5	Cascade Creek		X	
6	Constantine Harbor		X	includes part of #38 also
7	Decision Point	X		within Whittier - Shotgun State selection
8	Disk Island		X	
9	Drier Bay		X	
10	Driftwood Bay	No USDA Action selected prior to		National Forest Status (ANILCA)
11	Eagle Bay		X	
12	Entry Cove	X		
13	Falls Bay		X	
14	Garden Cove	X		within Port Etches State selection
15	Goat Harbor		X	

*Jim Caplan 3/22
all OK*

In SB 128, no areas listed as not meeting statehood act are included. However, several areas in SB 128 (Oliver Inlet, Surprise Cove, Ziegler Cove, Chilkat Islands, Sullivan Islands, Shelter Island, St James Bay) are not found in the above list.

Senate Bill 794	NAME-State Park (Proposed)	Meets Criteria of Section 6 Statehood Act	Does not meet Criteria of Section 6 Statehood Act	Remarks
16	Golden Creek		X	
17	Granite Cove		X	
18	Gravina Point	X		
19	Horseshoe Bay	X		within Latouche State selection
20	Jack Bay	X		within Valdez-Jack Bay selection
21	Long Bay		X	
22	Main Bay		X	
23	Marsha Bay		X	
24	Outside Bay		X	
25	Perry Island		X	
26	Port Chalmers		X	
27	Port Fidalgo		X	
28	Port Nelli Juan		X	
29	Princeton Creek		X	
30	Safety Cove	No USDA Action		selected prior to National Forest status
31	Salmon Creek	X		Part of Valdez- Anderson Bay Selection

Senate Bill	NAME-State Park (Proposed)	Meets Criteria of Section 6 Statehood Act	Does not meet Criteria of Section 6 Statehood Act	Remarks
794				
32	Sawmill Bay	X		
33	Shoestring Cove		X	
34	Shoup Bay	No USDA Action		Not within National Forest boundary
35	Siwash Bay		X	
36	South Elrington Island		X	
37	South Esther Island	X		
38	Nuchek Island			Already included in #6 Constantine Harbor
39	"Unnamed Island"	No USDA Action		Not within National Forest Boundary

SB 794

1982

.520 Designates state-owned or acquired land and water within described sections of the following parcels as units of the state marine park system:

1. Bettles Bay Marine Park
2. Decision Point Marine Park
3. Entry Cove Marine Park
4. Oliver Inlet Marine Park
5. Sawmill Bay Marine Park
6. Shoup Bay Marine Park
7. South Esther Island Marine Park
8. Surprise Cove Marine Park
9. Swanson Harbor Marine Park
10. Ziegler Cove Marine Park

Sec. 2: Requires the commissioner of natural resources to assess the state selected, tentatively approved, and patented land and water in certain areas, considering the values of each area, as set out in sec. 506, and with regard to private land ownership, community expansion, and other potential uses.

Requires the commissioner to consider recreational opportunities, and the demand and desirability of selecting land for inclusion in the state marine park system in selections under sec. 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act.

Lists 81 areas for assessment by the commissioner.

Sec. 3: Requires the commissioner to report to the Governor on actions under this Act by December 1 of each even-numbered year, to be submitted to the legislature by the tenth day of the first session of each legislature. Requires the report to include progress in assessments required under sec. 2, and recommendations by the Governor for additional areas for inclusion as units and other recommendations for legislation.

Sec. 4: Immediate effective date.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800


LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 14, 1982

SUBJECT: Privileges within a marine park
(CSSB 794 (Resources))

TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley 
Legislative Counsel

I have been asked to clarify the language within Sec. 41.-
20.515(d).

I am advised that the language is intended to allow for the
continued use within a marine park of the various activities
such as the erection of docks for use by hunters and other
activities associated, perhaps, with fishing or hunting.

It may be that such activities may be fairly described as
"privileges obtained under law" in the former language of
subsec. (d). But the solution seems somewhat circular since
the former language denied the commissioner of natural
resources the discretion to do things that seem to be part
of his normal discretion.

I believe that the ideas may need more elaborate treatment
than the bill gives them at this time. Alternatively,
recognize that Sec. 41.20.515(c) seems to give the
commissioner discretion to develop the parks for various
purposes. The authority to do the things that the committee
is concerned about may already be located in the management
plan authority granted by this subsection.

And as rewritten, subsec. (d) limits the authority of the
commissioner of natural resources to regulate fish and game
activities permitted by the Department of Fish and Game.

If I may assist further, please advise.

RAB:ljb

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUR:EAU ALASKA 99811
907-465-3600

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 11, 1982

SUBJECT: Marine park system -- SB 794
(Work Order No. 12-2667)

TO: Senator Betty Fahrerkamp
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Richard A. Bradley
Legislative Counsel

SB 794 establishes a "state marine park system".

Sec. 41.20.506 constitutes a declaration of purposes. The section states that the purpose of the bill is to restrict, subject to valid existing rights, the state owned lands and waters as well as acquired lands and waters described in sec. 41.20.520 to use as units of the state marine park system. More specific purposes are "to protect and provide for the public use of the recreational, natural, cultural, scenic, wilderness, and wildlife resources" and to protect the "natural and wilderness character of the coastline in these areas".

The bill also contains in sec. 41.20.506(b) the usual recitals regarding Article VIII, Sec. 7 of the Alaska Constitution and of AS 38.05.300.

Sec. 41.20.515(a) designates the Department of Natural Resources as the agency assigned to control, maintain, and develop the state land and water consistent with the purposes of the bill. The Department is required to develop a management plan "for these areas".

Sec. 41.20.515(b) assigns the Department of Fish and Game responsibility for fish and game management consistent with the purposes of the bill "in these areas".

March 11, 1982

Sec. 41.20.515(c) directs the Department of Natural Resources to consult with the Department of Fish and Game and others during the preparation of a management plan "for the marine park system".

Sec. 41.20.515(d) directs the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to consult with the Department of Natural Resources before adopting regulations governing fish and game management "in the marine park system".

Sec. 41.20.515(e) grants the commissioner of natural resources the usual authority to establish by regulation "incompatible uses within the areas".

Sec. 41.20.515(f) provides that the commissioner of natural resources may not restrict the exercise of "valid fishing rights or privileges obtained under law". The phrase seems not as clear as it might and may mean any of the following:

- (1) the commissioner may not restrict non-fishing privileges granted by a statute;
- (2) the commissioner may not restrict non-fishing rights granted by a statute (the distinction between "rights" and "privileges" is largely lost in modern law); and
- (3) the word "privileges" is associated with "valid fishing rights" and nothing more than fishing rights and privileges are being described here.

The phrase should be clarified.

Sec. 41.20.515(g) authorizes the commissioner of natural resources to permit aquaculture developments within the marine park system.

One point about the style of the language in the section may be noted. Some 39 marine parks are established. At this time, I cannot say whether the law requires that they be managed as a unit or discretely. The suggestion in the language of the section is that the usual management decision will apply to the system as a unit but the point should be clarified.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Regional
Office

P.O. Box 1628
Juneau, AK 99802

Reply to: 1510

Date: MAR 26 1982

Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman, Committee on Resources
Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp:

During your hearing Wednesday on Senate Bill 794, you inquired as to whether or not any of the proposed State Marine Parks were considered by the Chugach Regional Study for the Chugach Natives, Incorporated land settlement.

I find that four sites proposed by SB 794 for State Marine Parks are included in the Federal proposal for settlement. They are Horseshoe Bay Site #19, Eagle Bay Site #11, Nuchek Island Site #38 and Shotgun Cove Site #7 (called Decision Point Marine Park).

I have enclosed a copy of the study recommendations that were transmitted to Congress in response to Section 1430 of Alaska Land Act.

Please let me know if you have additional questions or if we might assist you in any way.

Sincerely,

THOMAS P. LENNON
Acting Director of Lands, Minerals,
and Watershed Management

Enclosure (2)

cc: Department of Natural Resources

ditto Horseshoe
ditto Eagle
ditto Nuchek
#2 Shotgun (Decision)



Pat,

Attached are some approximate acreage figures for marine park units proposed under SB 128.

There is still some problems with these figures - they don't quite jive with previous acreage totals reported by DNR. The final figures should be here shortly and will vary by no more than a 1,000 acres total acreage, plus or minus, the total figure reported here.

I'll get the final tally to you as soon as it comes here .

Ginger Baim
4954
Vic Fischer's Office
2/24

ALASKA MARINE PARK SYSTEM (Acreage & Location)				
Unit Name	Total	Sea	Land	Area
Bettles Bay	680	200	480	PWS
Decision Point	3120	1760	1360	PWS
Entry Cove	1200	200	1000	PWS
Oliver Inlet	560	100	400	SE
Sawmill Bay	2320	620	1700	PWS
Shoup Bay	4560	2040	2520	PWS
S. Esther Is.	3000	840	2160	PWS
Surprise Cove	2220	800	1420	PWS
Chilkat Is.	7260	6720	540	SE
Ziegler Cove	720	180	540	PWS
Horseshoe Bay	790	500	470	PWS
Sullivan Is.	2080	1000	1080	SE
Shelter Is.	2560	1920	640	SE
St. James Bay	6685	2000	3685	SE
TOTAL	37,935	19,940	17,995	
(PWS - Prince William Sound, SE - Southeast Panhandle)				

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN
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PCUCH V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

March 23, 1983

Memo

To: Bettye
From: Pat
Subject: Hearing on SB 128, Marine Parks

Attached is a summary of the bill, maps of the areas, a chart with acreage figures. To note:

- This year's bill has five new sites from last year's bill and deletes one;
- Acreage figures run from 680 acres to 7260 acres including substantial water acreage;
- Four of the 14 sites are in southeast near Juneau, the rest in Prince William Sound (most in P. Fischer's district).

Specific Questions

- Why were the new sites included?
- Why are the sites so large? for picnicking, overnight camping, resting?
- Would any commercial developments be allowed, encouraged?
- How would inclusion of water areas affect commercial fishing and other uses?
- The bill prohibits DNR from restricting fishing or hunting rights, yet requires that discharge of firearms be authorized by DNR regulation--IS this contradictory?
- The bill says that nothing would preclude the use of or access to privately owned lands. Would this include mining claims or adjacent prospects?
- Specifically, I understand that there are major gold deposits near St. James Bay, and other mineral deposits near Horseshoe Bay on La Touche Island. If these areas are designated as Marine Parks would there be any conflicts?
- If disposals are a problem, are there other options to protecting these sites?

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: SB 128 Date on Bill: _____
 Title: "An Act establishing certain areas as marine park units of the Alaska state park system"
 Sponsor: Fisher, et al.
 Requestor: _____

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

		(Thousands of Dollars)			
		FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital					
Operating					
Total		0	0	0	0

b. Revenues:

Revenue					
---------	--	--	--	--	--

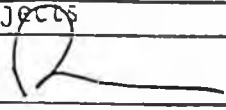
2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: William C. Bivin Phone: 465-2018
 Division: Office of Special Industrial Projects Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Richard A. Lyon  Date: _____
 Department: Commerce and Economic Development

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS SB 128, Marine Parks

- 1) On page 3, lines 20-25 make the following changes:

"The commissioner of natural resources shall permit adequate and feasible access across state land within a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system to and from private land or mining ^{claim} and lease^s within or outside a unit if the commissioner of natural resources determines that the access is reasonably necessary to the development of the private land⁷. In the granting of such access the commissioner of natural resources may adopt reasonable regulations to protect the natural and other values of the marine park unit lands and water.

- 2) On page 4, lines 4-6 make the following changes:

"The commissioner of natural resources may prohibit or restrict by regulation incompatible uses within the state-owned land and water described in AS 41.20.534.

- 3) On page 9, lines 7-10, make the following changes:

"Discharge of a firearm is permitted in state-owned land and water described in AS 41.20.534 unless the land or waters are closed by regulation of the commissioner of natural resources for public safety and other management purposes⁷.

MARINE PARKS FOR ALASKA

The International Connection

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

Reprinted from ALASKA magazine, April 1979
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Box 4-EEE, Anchorage, Alaska 99509

MARINE PARKS FOR ALASKA

The International Connection

By Neil C. Johansen, 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 Johansen)

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 Johansen)



Sundum 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 Sundum 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-



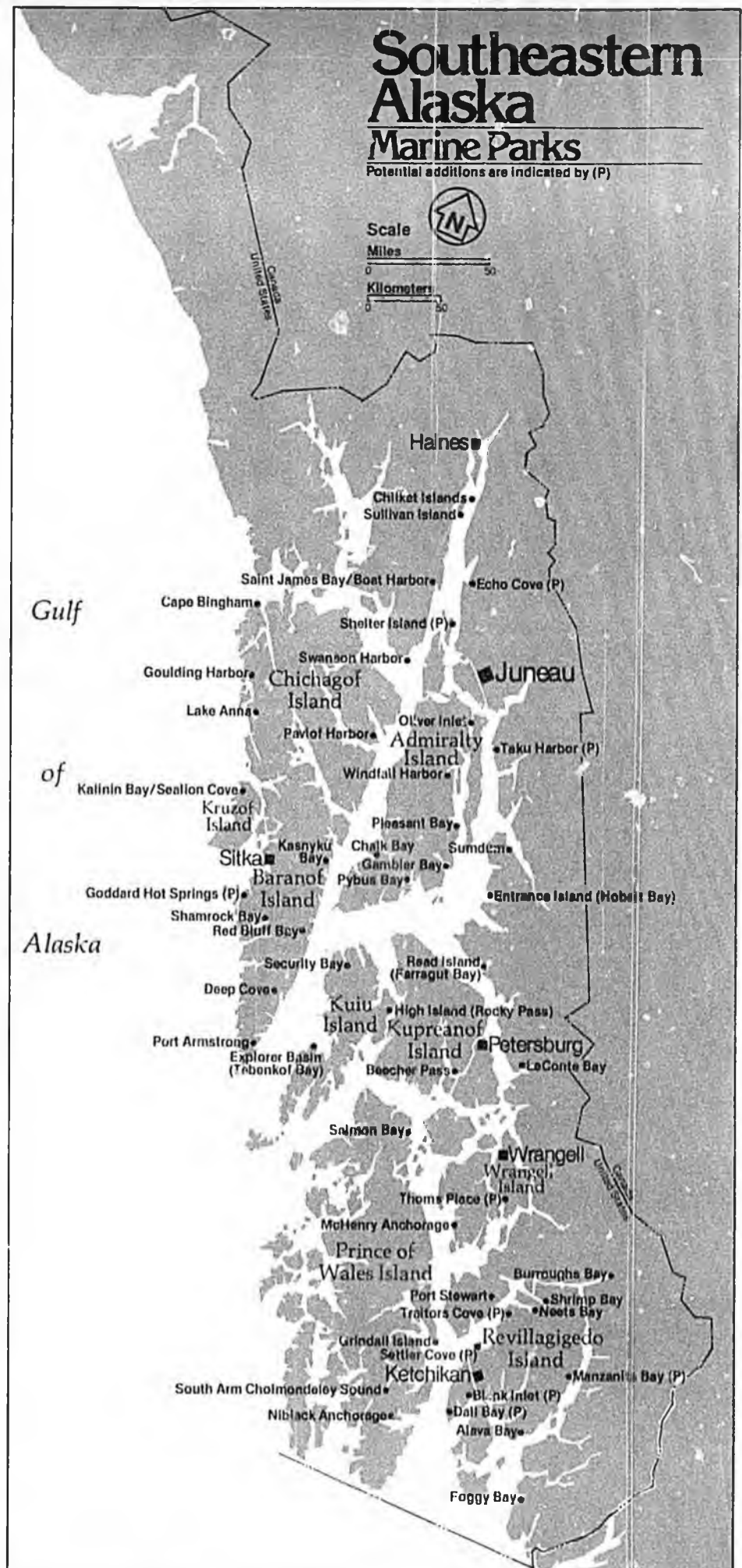
established pleasure boat routes and floatplane landing sites. Some parks are close to communities, while others are in remote wilderness. Areas were carefully selected for scenic quality, productive sport fishing and protection from prevailing winds. Recreational opportunities include beachcombing, 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. □



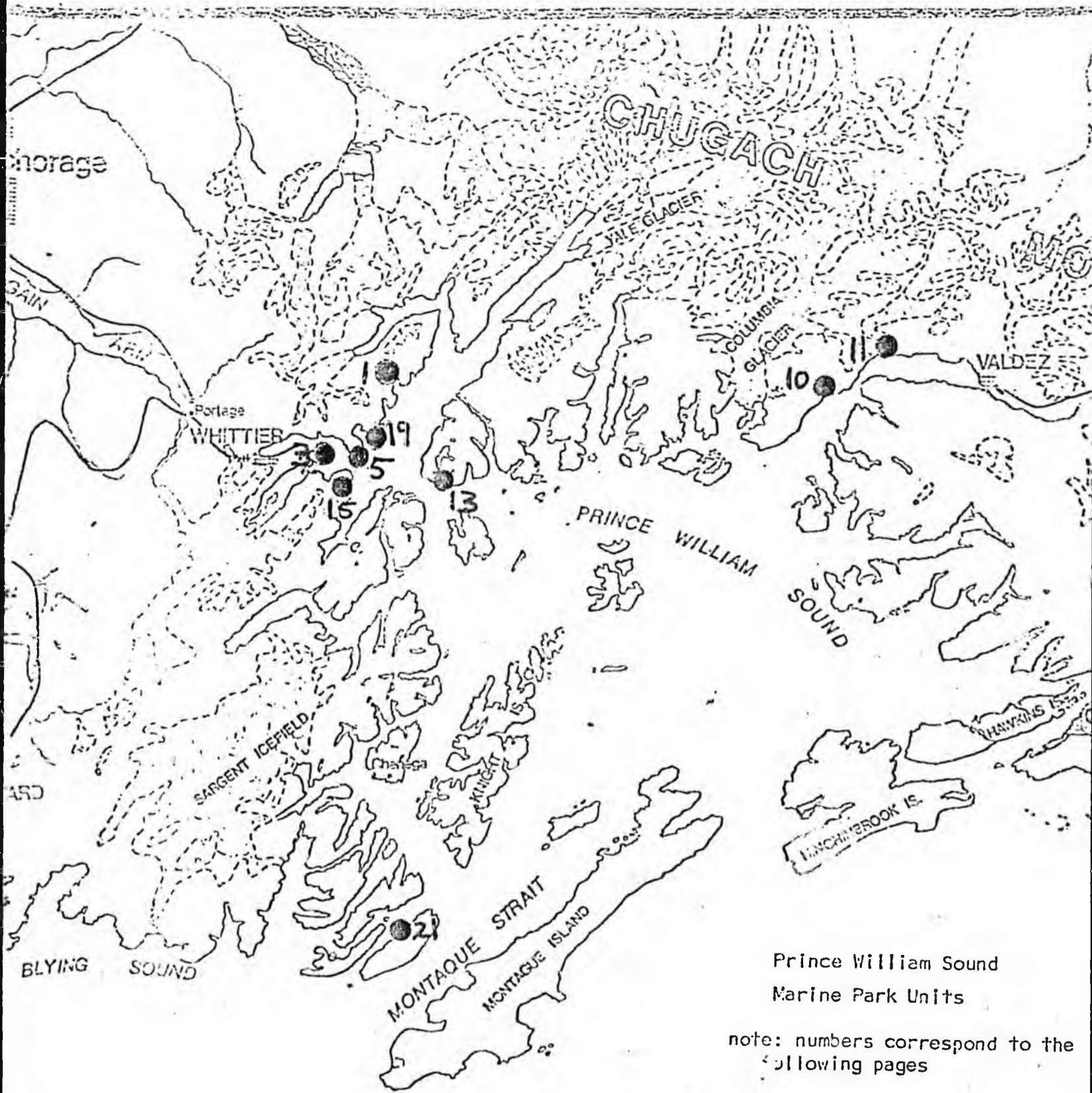
Information on Marine Parks

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

Scale



Southeast Alaska
Marine Park Units

note: numbers correspond to the
following pages

ZUIENCHORAGE A-41

15

10

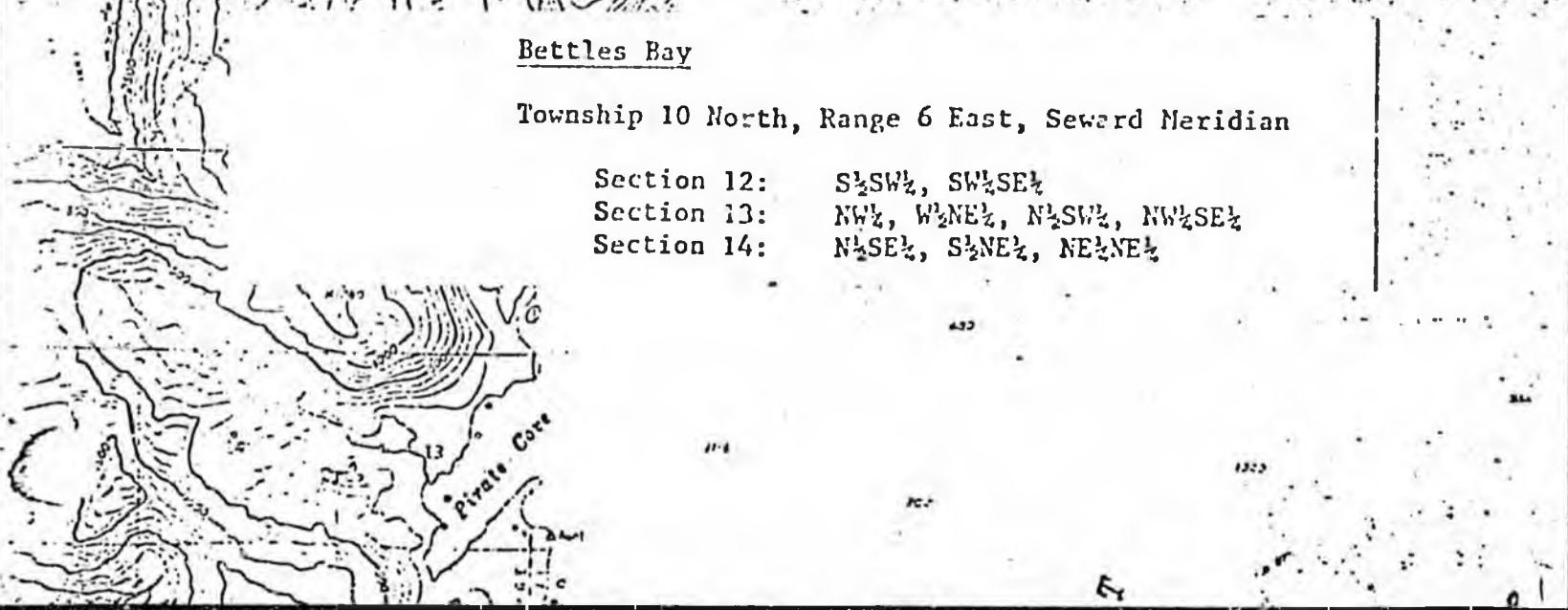
5000 FEET



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 $\frac{1}{2}$



Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
Bettles Bay	land	555
	water	125
	total	680

General Location

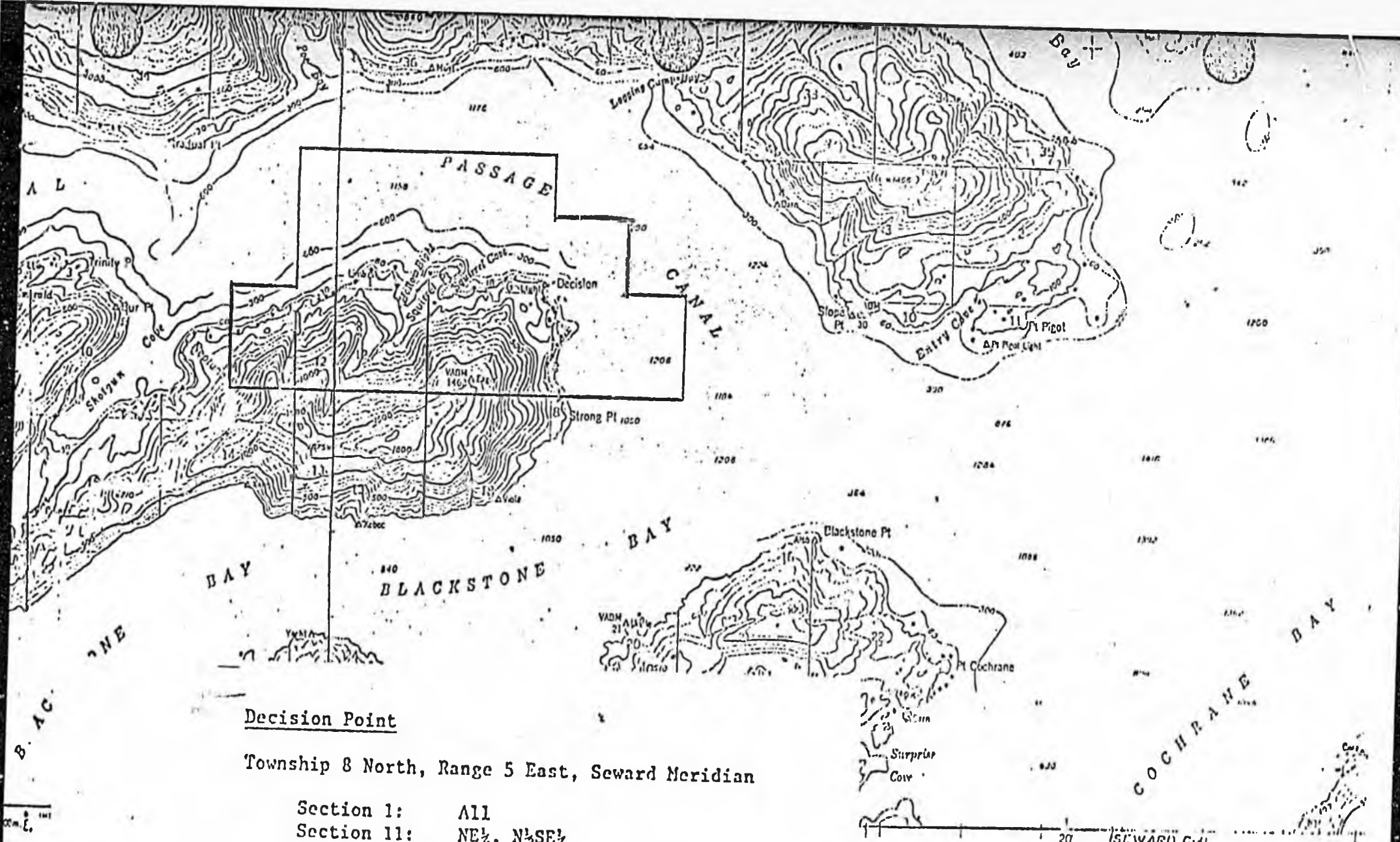
Bettles Bay is located approximately 20 miles from the city of Whittier by small boat. It is located in the central portion of the western shoreline of Port Wells.

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.



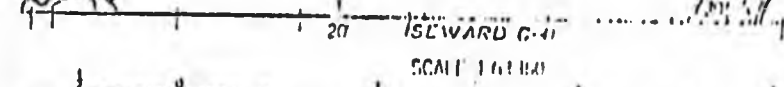
Decision Point

Township 8 North, Range 5 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 1: All
- Section 11: NE $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 12: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 8 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 5: SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 6: All
- Section 7: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 8: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
 DATUM: MEAN SEA LEVEL
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS TO FIFTY FEET WATER ARE FROM THE
 SHORELINE SURVEY PRESENTS THE DEPTH WATER TO FIFTY FEET WITH
 THE AVERAGE DEPTH OF 100 FEET

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C.
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
	Decision Point	land
	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

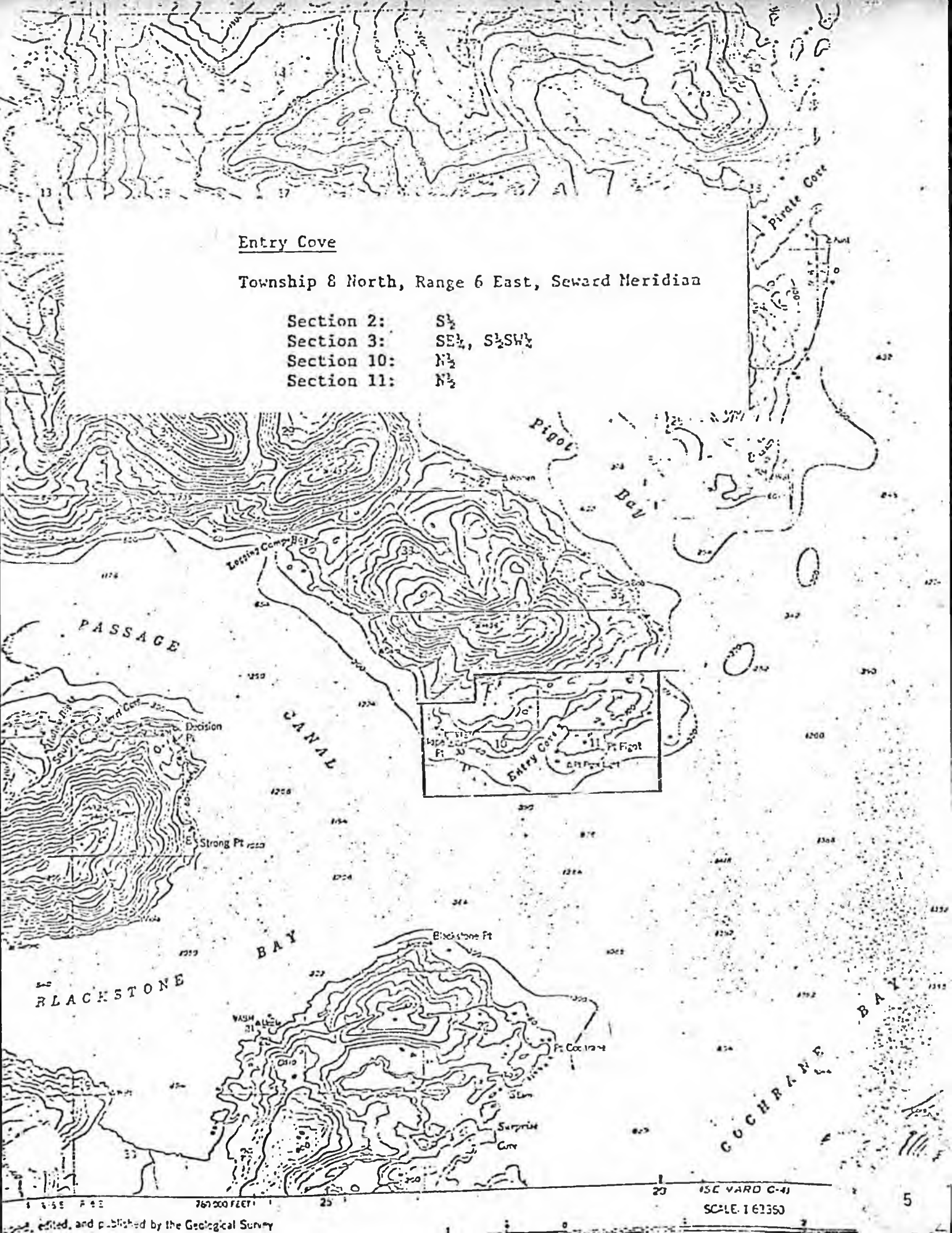
Because of plans for a road from Whittier to Shotgun Cove, this area offers the potential to be developed with automobile access. This area will insure that persons visiting Whittier who do not have a boat, or access to one, can at least experience Prince William Sound by visiting this park.

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

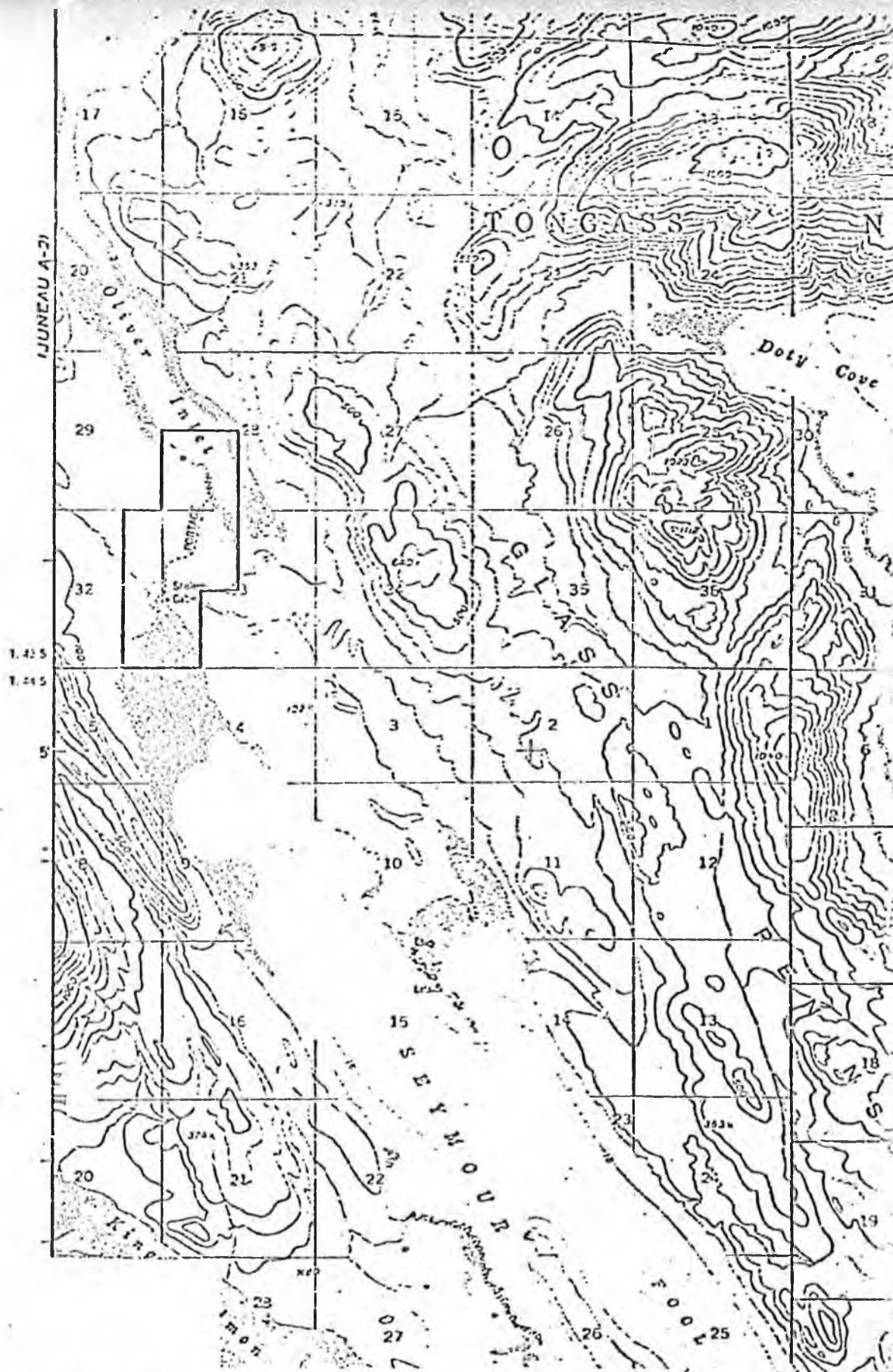
Entry Cove is located 12 miles due east of Whittier by boat. The cove is strategically located at the confluence of Port Wells, Passage Canal, Blackstone Bay and Cochrane Bay.

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, R63E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

226

Sec. 28	SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 32	E $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 33	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 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.



Sawmill Bay

Township 9 South, Range 9 West, Copper River Meridian

- Section 22: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 23: SW $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 26: W $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 27: E $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 28: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 33: NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 34: N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 35: W $\frac{1}{2}$

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

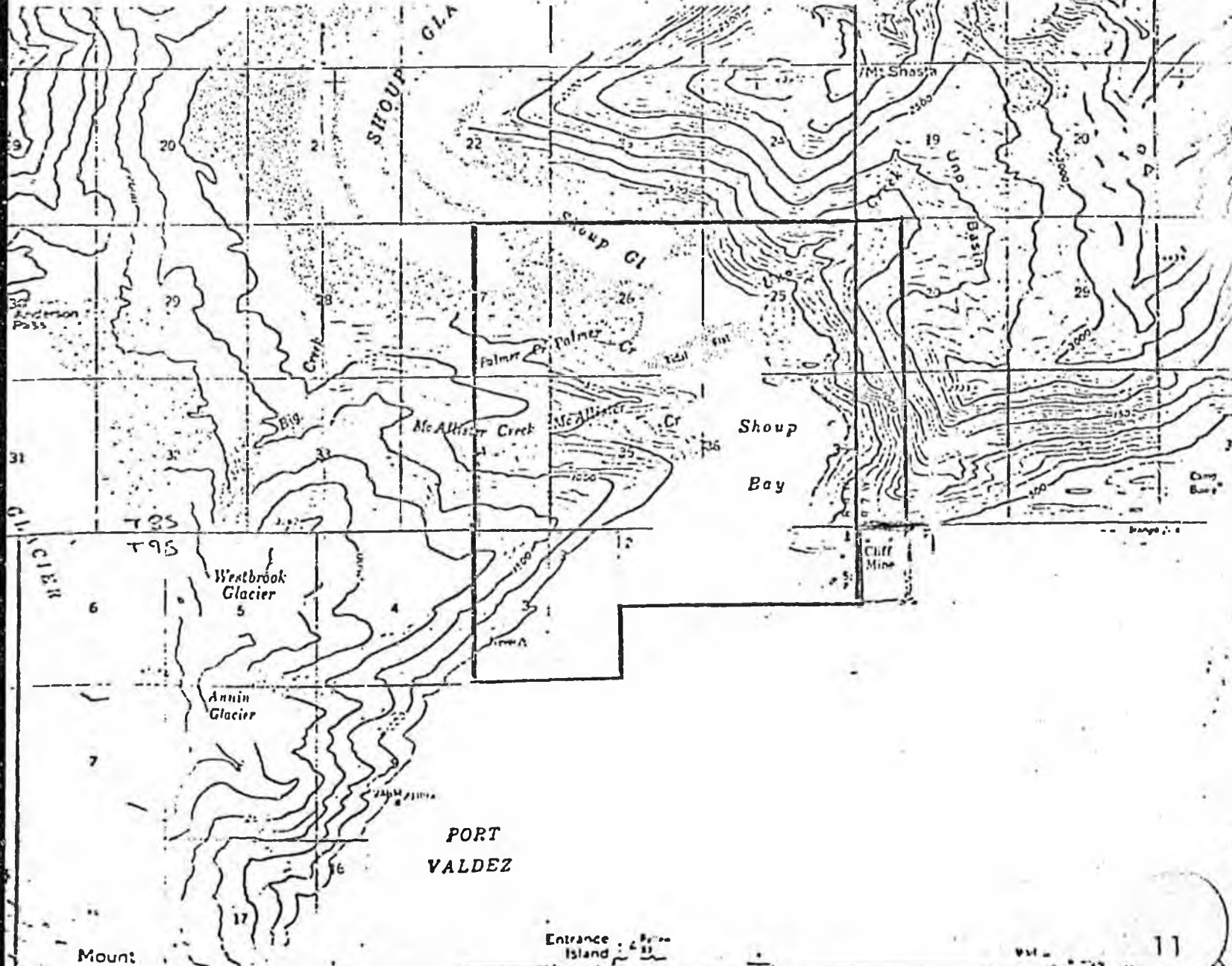
CRM

Township 9 South, Range 8 West,

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

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

Section 3: All



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

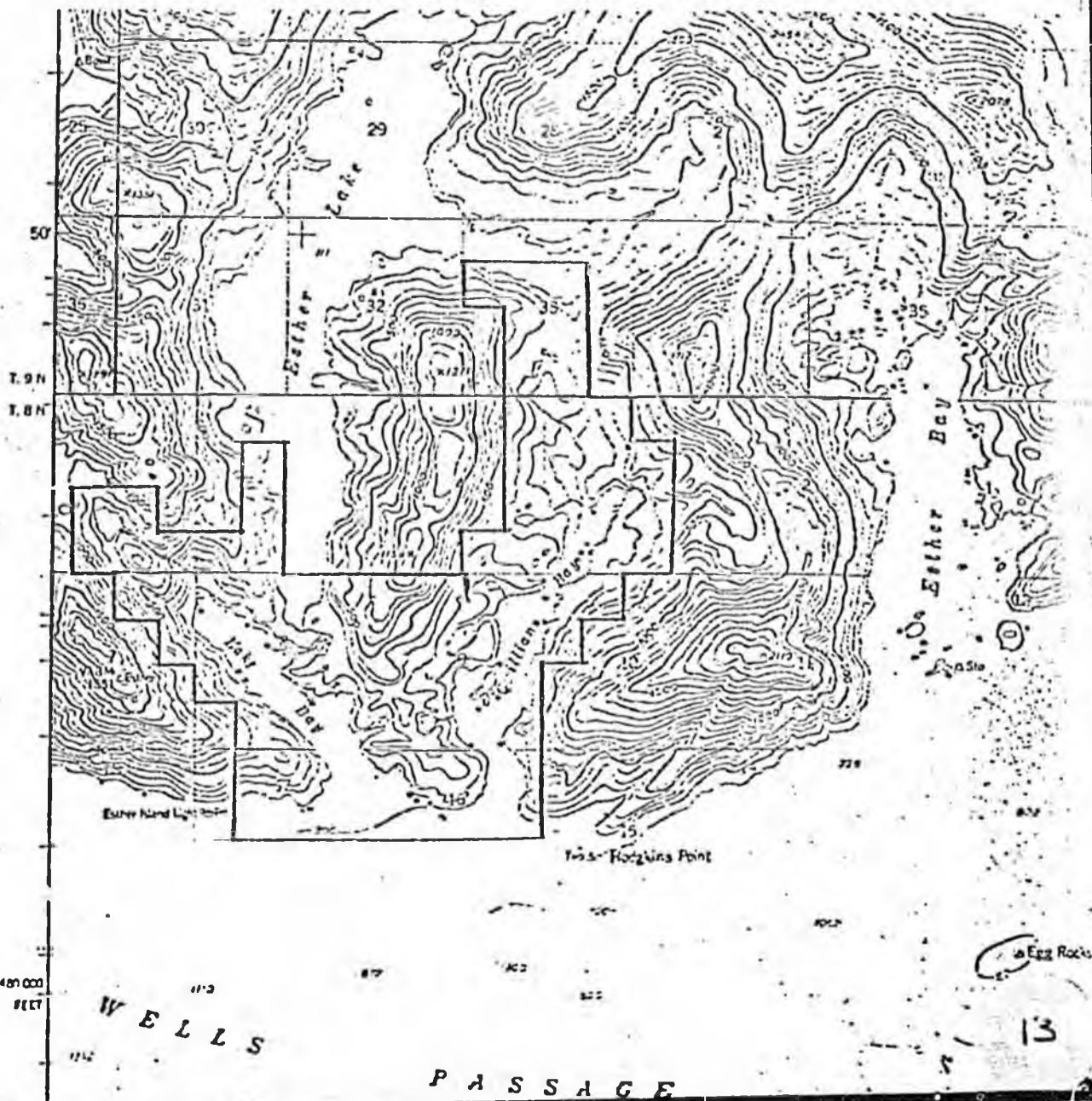
Township 8 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

- 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-41

2487000
8117

WELLS

PASSAGE

Alaska Marine Park System

Name	Size	
	land	2,285
South Esther Island	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 Aquaculture Corporation in the near future.

Reason for Marine Park Status

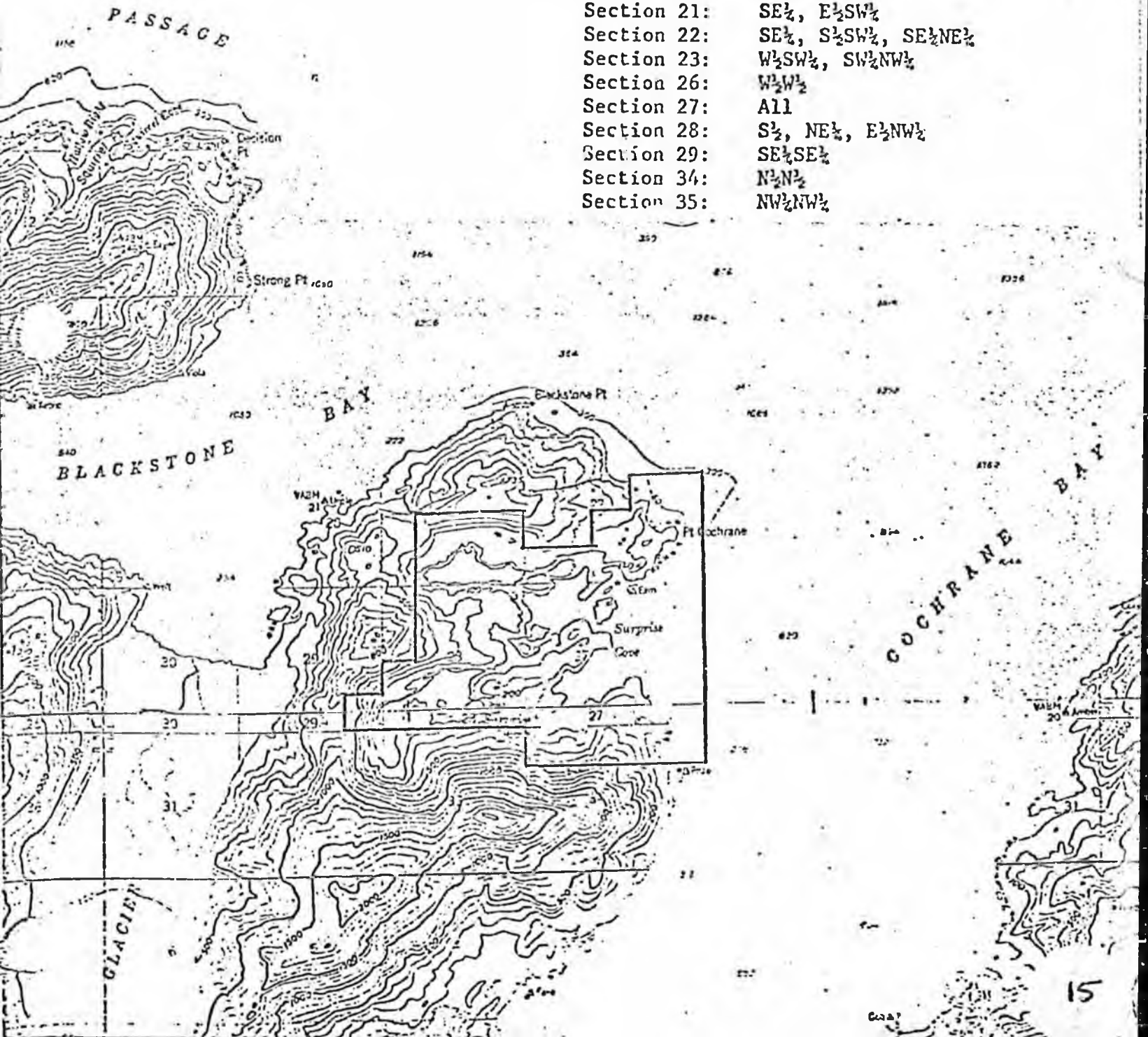
South Esther Island is both a destination for Whittier-based pleasure boaters as well as a convenient overnight anchorage for vessels in transit. Quillian Bay has long been used by the commercial fishing fleet as an anchorage during commercial salmon openings. Park status for this area will not only 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 $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 22: SE $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 23: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 26: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 27: All
- Section 28: S $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 29: SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 34: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 35: NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$



Alaska Marine Park System

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

General Location

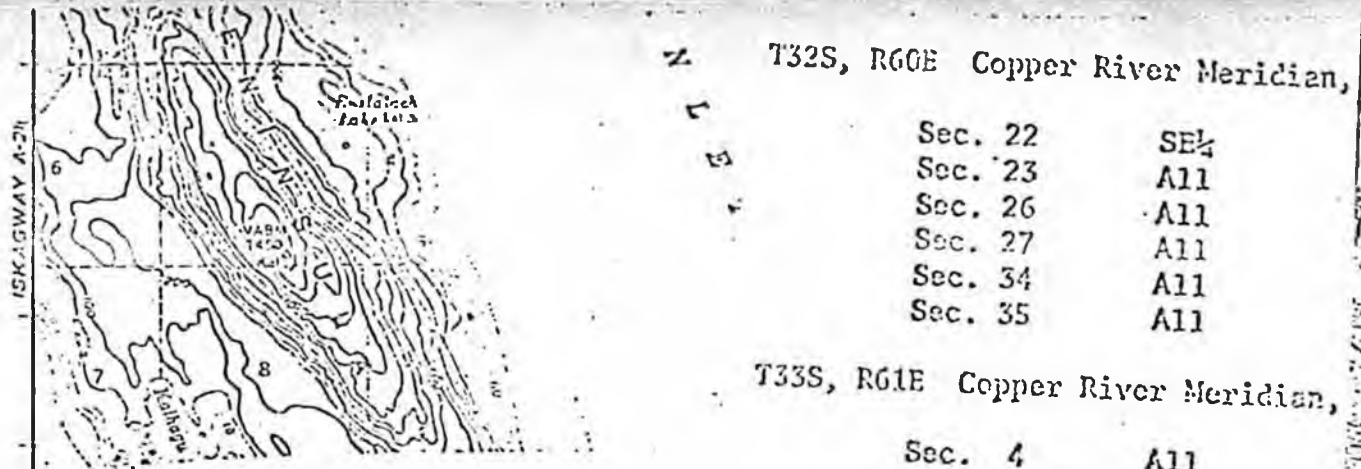
Approximately 15 air miles east of the city of Whittier by boat, Surprise Cove is conveniently located along a major route of pleasure boats between Whittier and western Prince William Sound and is at the entrance to Cochrane Bay.

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.



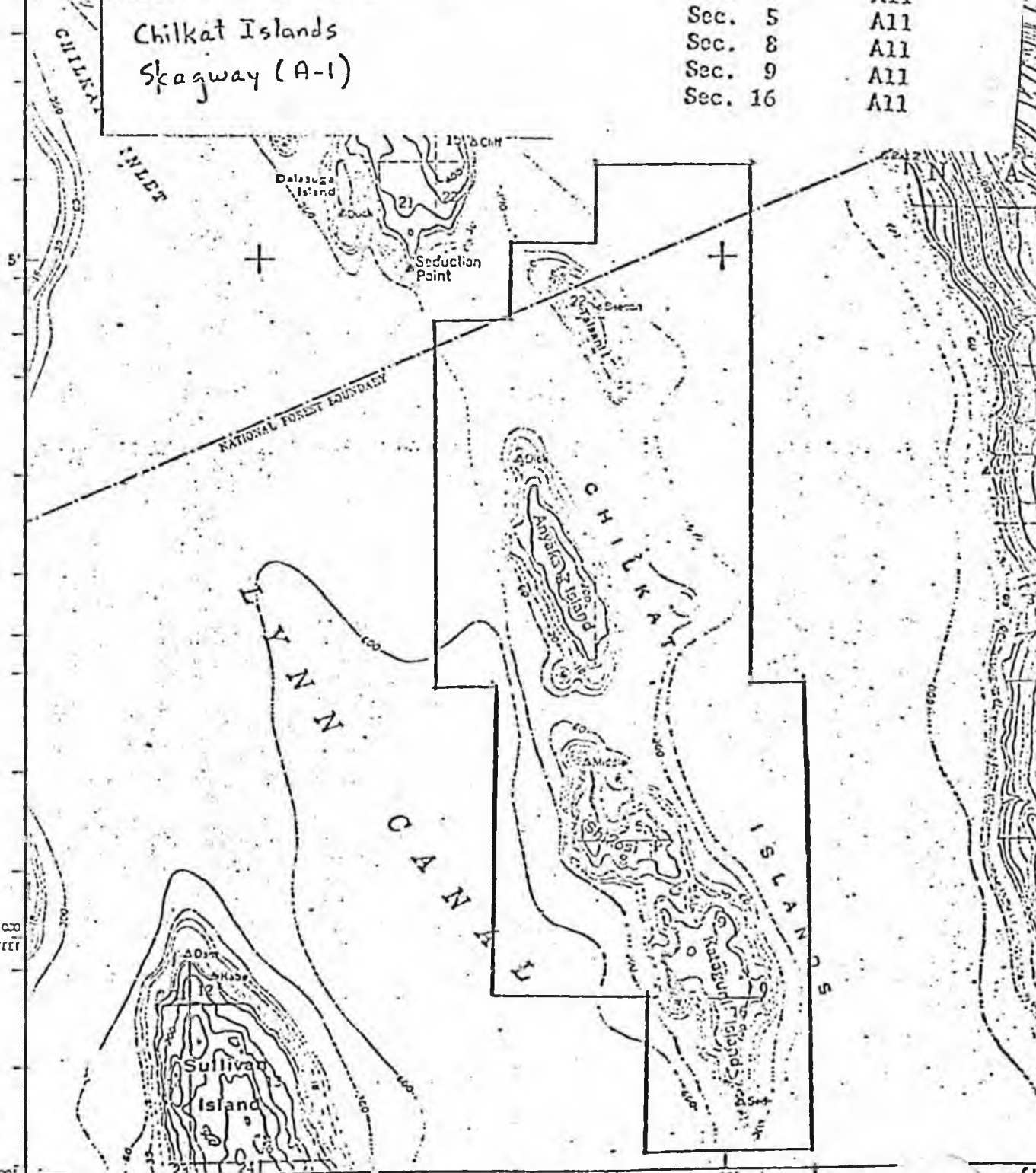
T32S, R60E Copper River Meridian,

Sec. 22	SE 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)



2670000
FEET

59°00'
135°22'30"

2370000 FEET 20'

15'



Alaska Marine Park System

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

General Location

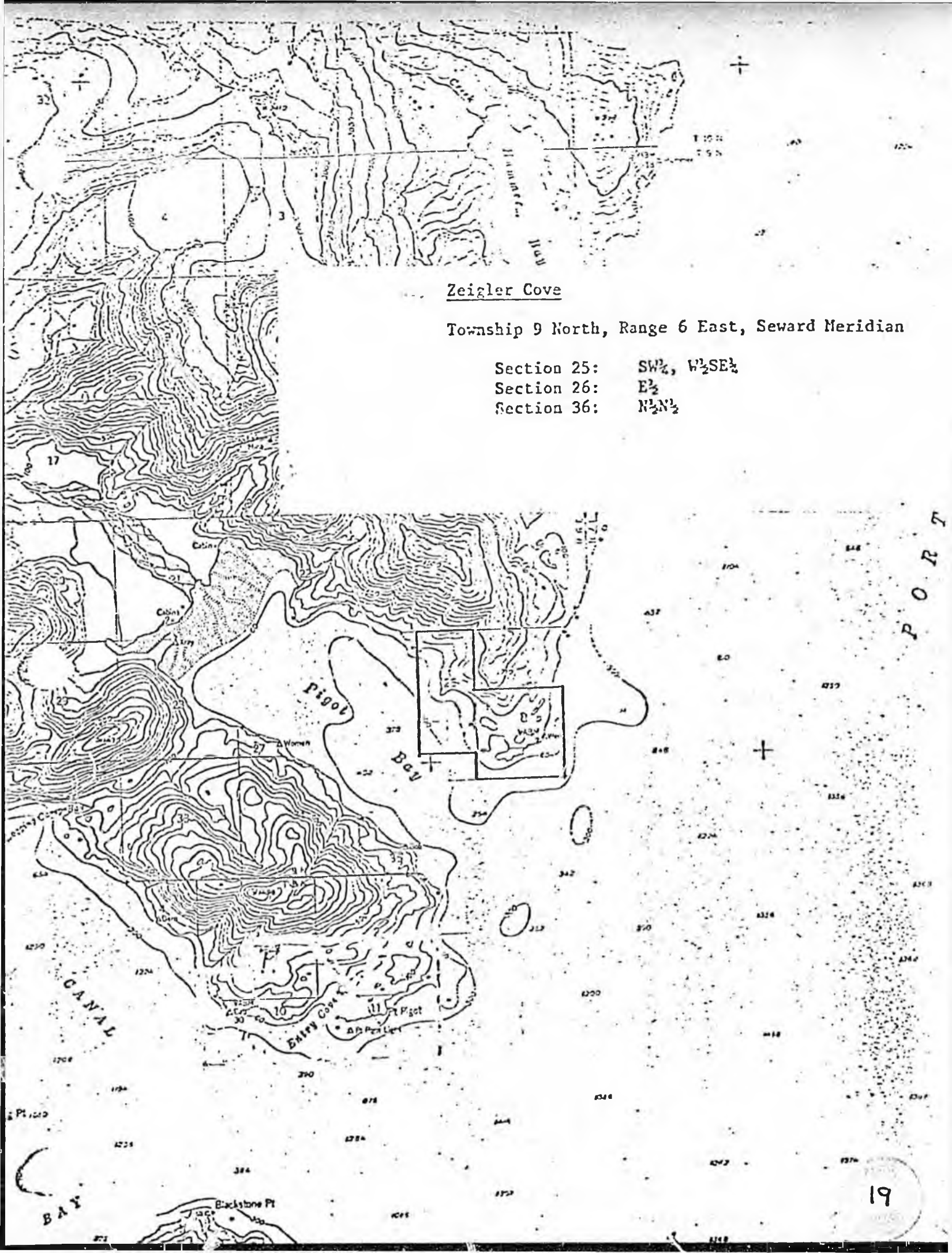
The Chilkat Islands are located 13 miles south of Haines by boat. The islands are located directly off the tip of the Chilkat Peninsula which is an existing state park (Chilkat State Park).

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 $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 26: E $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 36: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$

P O R T

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.

Horseshoe Bay

Township 1 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian

Section 3⁰ SE $\frac{1}{2}$

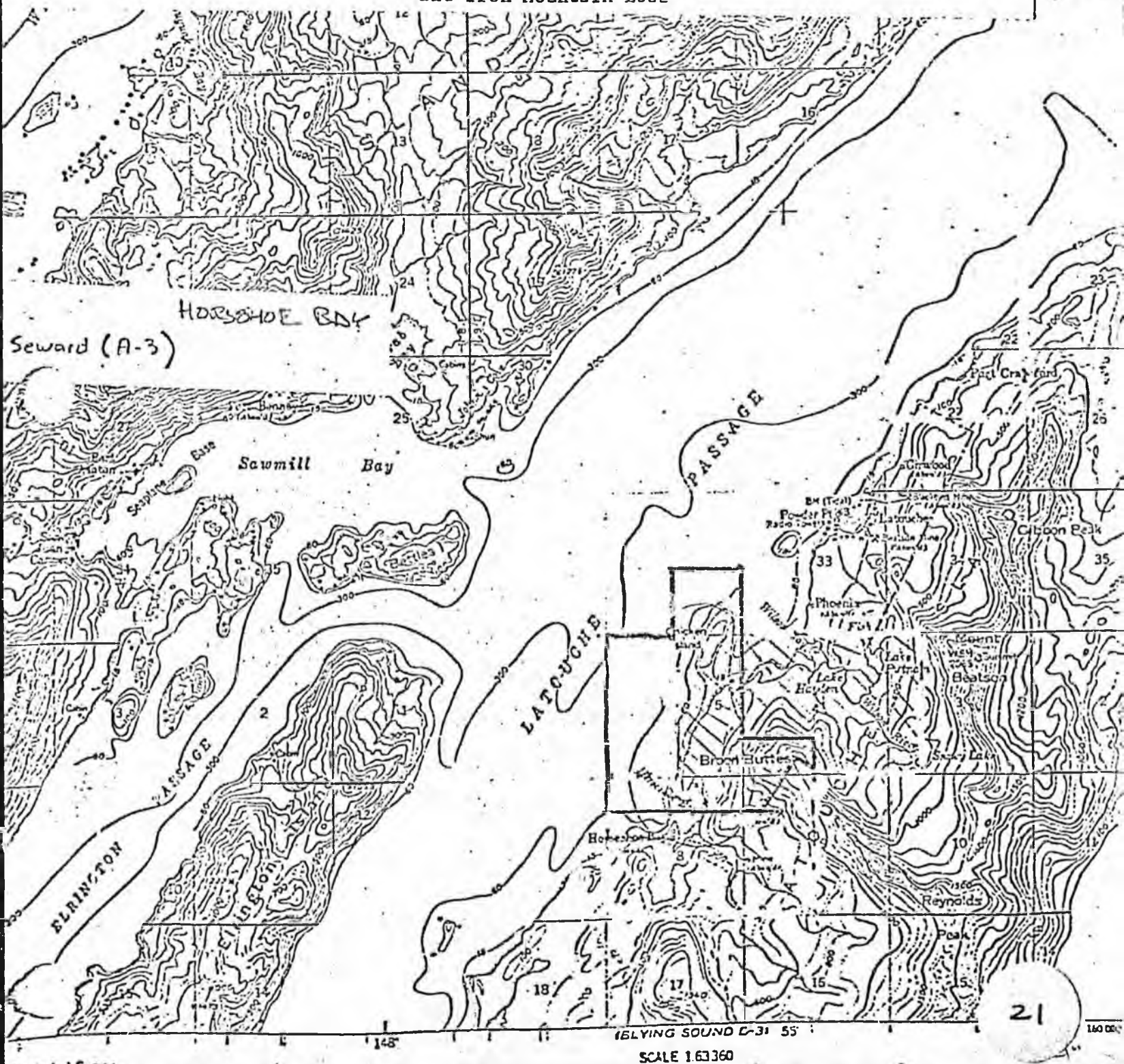
Township 2 South, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian

Section 4: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ excluding amended Iron Mountain Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode

Section 5: All

Section 8: N $\frac{1}{2}$ excluding Iron Mountain Lode No. 11 and Iron Mountain Lode No. 10

Section 9: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ excluding amended Iron Mountain Lode No. 2 and Iron Mountain Lode



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

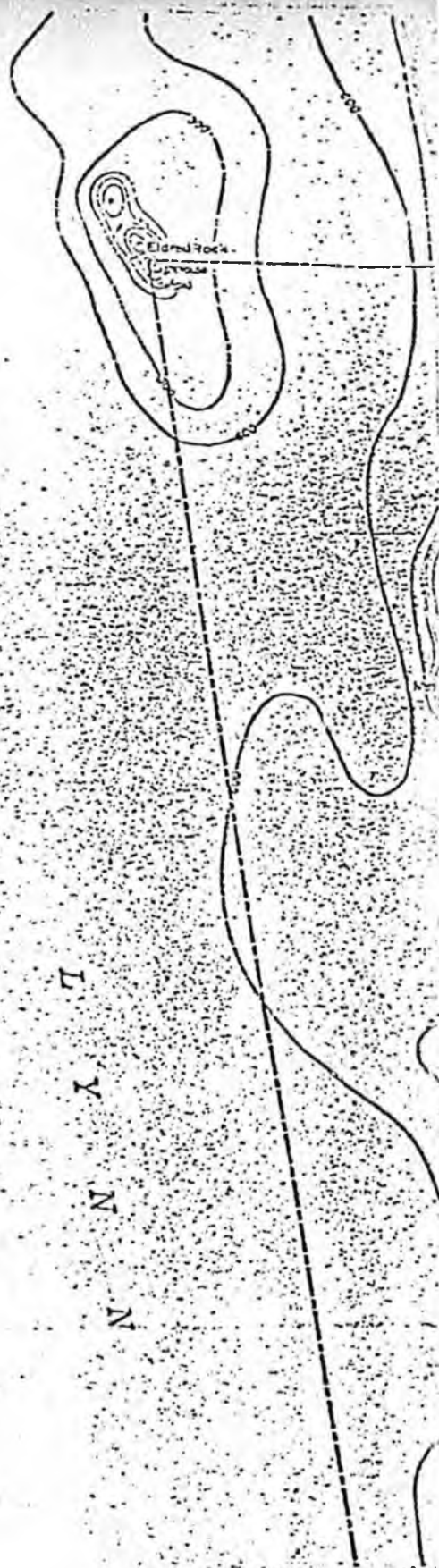
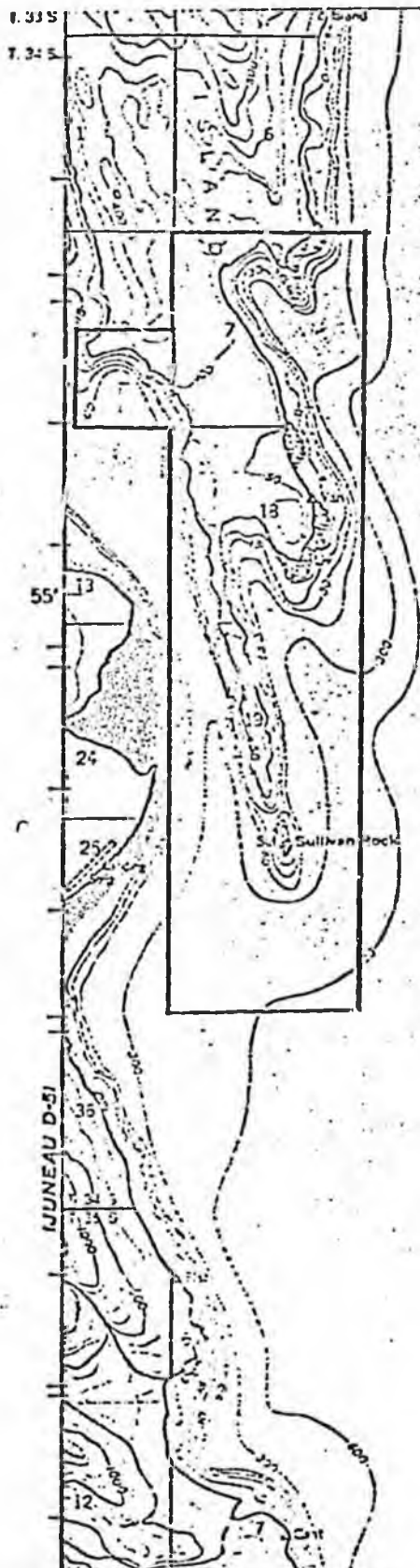
Although somewhat exposed to southwesterly winds, Horseshoe Bay offers the most protected anchorage along the Latouche Island shoreline. Horseshoe Bay and Latouche Island area are quite scenic with nearby peaks rising up to 2,000 feet. The old gold mining town of Latouche, located two miles to the northeast, 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

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

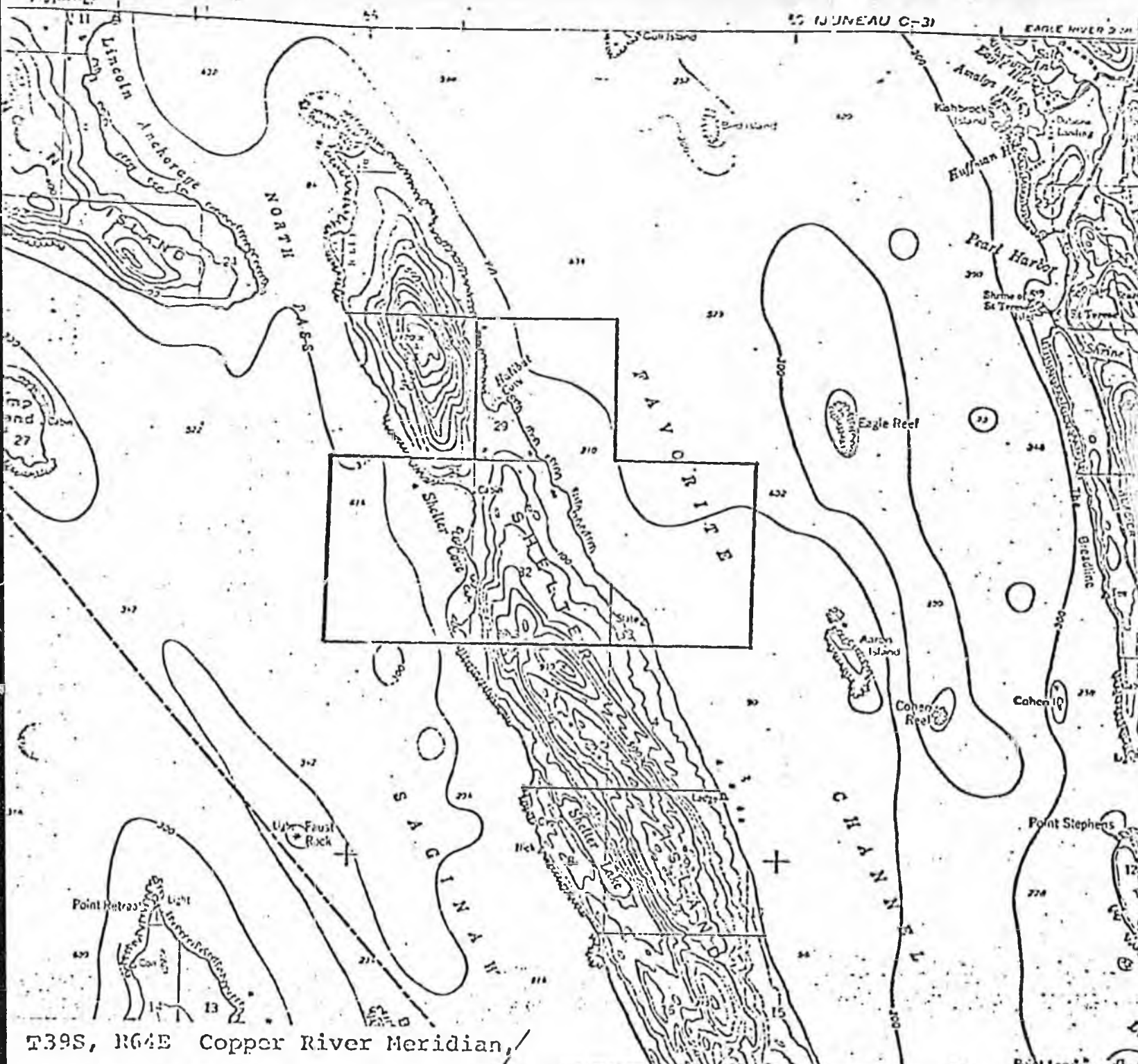
Sullivan Island is located in Lynn Canal approximately 19 miles south of Haines. The area proposed for park status is located six miles south of the Chilkat Islands.

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 (B-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.

Said exclusions containing a total of 9.26 acres, more or less.

Alaska Marine Park System

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

General Location

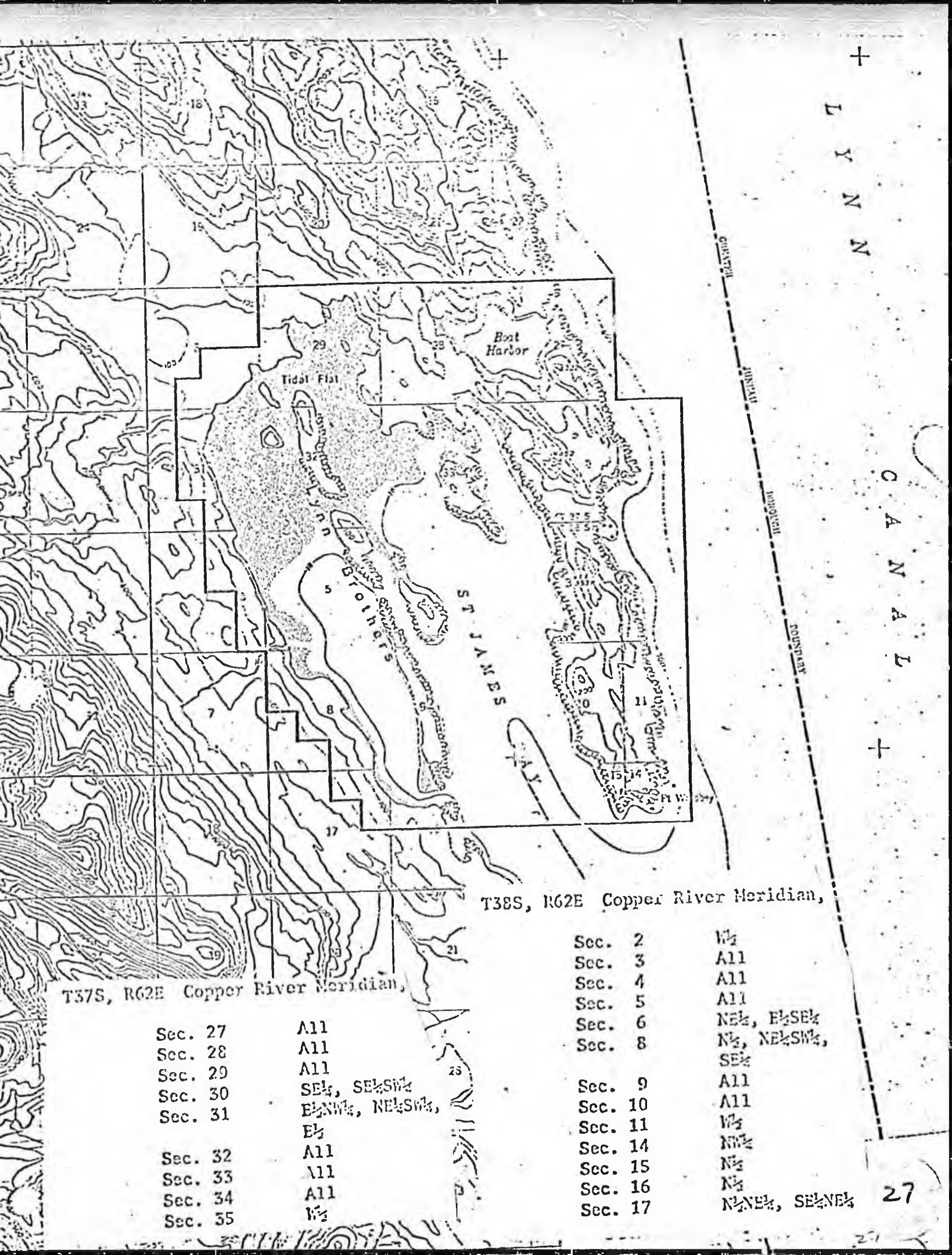
Shelter Island is located six miles west of Tee Harbor (Juneau). The island is located approximately 20 miles to the northwest by small boat from downtown Juneau.

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.



L Y N N

C A N A L

T37S, R62E Copper River Meridian,

Sec. 27	A11
Sec. 28	A11
Sec. 29	A11
Sec. 30	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 31	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 8	N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 9	A11
Sec. 10	A11
Sec. 11	W $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 14	NW $\frac{1}{4}$
Sec. 15	N $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 16	N $\frac{1}{2}$
Sec. 17	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

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 in 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 Cold 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.

TE/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, Liv. of Parks
3/21/83

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
DICK ELIASON
PAUL FISCHER
VIC FISCHER
BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS S. JRGULEWSKI



POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate Committee on Resources

March 28, 1983

Memo

To: Senate Resources Committee Members
From: Senate Resources Committee Staff
Subject: SB 128, Marine Parks

On Wednesday, March 23, the Committee took testimony on SB 128 and adopted a committee substitute incorporating changes recommended by the Division of Parks. The Committee is scheduled to take final action on the bill at its meeting Monday, March 28, at 3:00pm in the Beltz Room.

In order to clarify the intent of the bill staff recommends the following additional amendments to the CS:

On page 2, lines 16-19 make the following changes:

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

On page 9, lines 8-10 delete subsection (d) as follows and add a new subsection

"(d) [the regulations governing public use of the Marine Park Units of the Alaska state park system shall provide reasonable access for legal hunting, fishing and trapping and other recreational uses.]

Reasonable access shall be permitted in and across marine park units of the Alaska state park system for lawful hunting, fishing, trapping and recreational purposes. "

9

LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 521
HAINES, ALASKA 99827

March 18, 1983

Senator Fischer
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Senate Bill No. 128 (Alaska Marine Parks System)

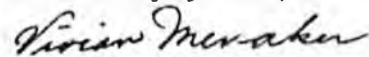
Dear Senator Fischer:

We support creation of the Alaska Marine Parks System (Bill No. 128). We recognize the value of disposal of state land for private ownership. We also believe that multiple use of our state land for resource extraction or consumption is an important factor for a healthy economy. However, we strongly feel that recreational land must be preserved in its most natural state to fill the need for enjoyment and nourishment, mentally and physically, for us, for our children and for their children.

Lands which have been state selected and classified for public use should continue to remain for their designated purposes, and not locked up from our use in private ownership.

With the increasing importance of the contribution of tourism to our state's economy, the Alaska Marine Parks Bill will assure that we continue to provide quality recreational areas for enjoying the natural beauty of our state.

Sincerely yours,



Vivian Menaker, Pres.

CC: Senators Bennett, Eliason, Ferguson, Gilman, Josephson,
Hoss, Rodney, Sturgolewski, Bill sponsors.
Senator Jalmar Kerttula, President
Representative Peter Goll, Resources Committee

SENATE AMENDMENT

By Senator Fairbank

To: _____ SENATE BILL No. CSSE 128 (Res)

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: 3

LINE: 20

Delete [.] and insert or mineral claims and leases.

CS SB 128, MARINE PARKS

YOU SHOULD PROBABLY MOVE AND ASK UNANIMOUS CONSENT THAT THE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SB 128 BE ADOPTED.

SEN. FISCHER WILL BE PREPARED TO SPEAK TO THE OVERALL PURPOSES AND GOALS OF THE BILL.

YOU MIGHT MENTION THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS INCLUDED IN THE CS WHICH ADDRESSED PARTICULAR CONCERNS RAISED BY YOU AND THE COMMITTEE:

-----THIS YEAR'S BILL INCLUDES ONLY SITES IN STATE OWNERSHIP, VIRTUALLY ALL WITHIN DAY'S TRAVEL OF MAJOR COMMUNITIES OF WHITTIER, VALDEZ, AND JUNEAU.

-----HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING WOULD BE FULLY PERMITTED AND REMAIN UNDER CONTROL OF FISH AND GAME BOARDS AND DEPARTMENT.

-----AQUACULTURE FACILITIES WOULD BE ALLOWED IN PARK UNITS.

-----ACCESS ACROSS PARK UNITS TO REACH PRIVATE LANDS, AND FOR HUNTING, FISHING AND OTHER USES IN ADJACENT AREAS FULLY PERMITTED.

-----BOUNDARIES HAVE BEEN DRAWN TO EXCLUDE KNOWN MINERAL AREAS, AND GENERALLY INCLUDE ONLY RELATIVELY SMALL LAND AREAS AROUND SMALL BAYS AND COVES.

AMENDMENT

MOVE AND ASK FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT TO ADOPT THE AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD ADD THE WORDS "OR MINERAL CLAIMS AND LEASES" AFTER THE WORDS "PRIVATELY OWNED LAND" IN THE PROVISION TO ASSURE ACCESS ACROSS PARK UNITS. THIS LANGUAGE WAS IN THE CS PASSED OUT OF COMMITTEE BUT WAS INADVERTENTLY DELETED IN LEGAL. APPEARS ON PAGE 3, LINE 20 OF THE BILL.

rec 3-10

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: SB 128 Date on Bill: _____
Title: "An Act establishing certain areas as marine park units of the Alaska state park system"
Sponsor: Fisher, et al.
Requestor: _____

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital				
Operating				
Total	0	0	0	0

b. Revenues:

Revenue				
---------	--	--	--	--

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

3. Assumptions:

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: William C. Bivin Phone: 465-2018
Division: Office of Special Industrial Projects Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Richard A. Lyon Date: _____
Department: Commerce and Economic Development

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

STATE OF ALASKA
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: S.B. 128 Date on Bill: 2/16/83
 Title: An Act Establishing Marine Park Units
 Sponsor: V. Fischer et al
 Requestor: Senate Resources

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital				
Operating	-0-	59.3	62.9	66.6
Total	-0-	59.3	62.9	66.6

b. Revenues:

Revenue	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:
 Information not provided by Legislator.

3. Assumptions:

No savings to State; no loss of revenues.

Operating costs would be for the preparation of a management plan for the units of the Alaska Marine Parks System. The plan would include identification of recommended funding levels for development and operations of the system. Upon completion of the management plan, operating costs identified above would be used in support of field level management.

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Alan H. Meiners Phone: 264-2114
 Division: Parks Date: 3/18/83

Approved by Commissioner: James D. Amundson Deputy Date: 3/22/83
 Department: Natural Resources

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

adopted

2

SENATE AMENDMENT ~~AM #~~

By Vic Fischer
Hatford

To: _____ SENATE BILL No. CSSB 128 (Res)

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: _____ LINE: _____

Page 3, lines 20-25 make the following changes:

"The commissioner of natural resources shall permit adequate and feasible access across state land within a marine park unit of the Alaska state park system to and from private land or mineral claims and leases within or outside a unit [if the commissioner of natural resources determines that the access is reasonably necessary to the development of the private land.]. In the granting of such access the commissioner of natural resources may adopt reasonable regulations to protect the natural and other values of the marine park unit lands and water."

Page 9, lines 4-6 make the following changes:

"The commissioner of natural resources may prohibit or restrict by regulation incompatible uses within the [areas] state-owned land and water described in AS 41.20.534."

Page 9, lines 7-10 make the following changes:

"Discharge of a firearm is permitted in [an area] state-owned land and water described in AS 41.20.534 unless the [area is] land or waters are closed by regulation of the commissioner of natural resources for public safety [and other management] purposes.