

H J R

28

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 5-Feb-90 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Relating To the Beringia BRU: Management & Administration
International Biosphere Reserve
 Sponsor: M.Davis, Foster Koponen Brown Components: Commissioner's Office
 Requestor: Senate Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | | | | | | |
| TRAVEL | | | | | | |
| CONTRACTUAL | | | | | | |
| SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| LAND&STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| GRANTS,CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
| REVENUE | | | | | | |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GENERAL FUND | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

POSITION :

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| FULL-TIME | | | | | | |
| PART-TIME | | | | | | |
| TEMPORARY | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Larry Ostrovsky Phone: 465-2400
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 5-Feb-90
 Approved by Commissioner: Lennie Gorsuch Date: 5-Feb-90
 Agency: Department of Natural Resources

Distribution (by preparer) :
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)



Alaska State Legislature

Representative Mike Davis

District 19

P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4930/4941

Interim Office
P.O. Box 81435
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
(907) 456-8161

To: Senate Resources Committee

From: Representative Mike Davis

Date: April 25, 1989

Re: CS for HJR 28 (Resources)
Beringia International Biosphere Reserve

During the Moscow Summit in May of 1972, President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev developed the "Basic Principles of Relations Between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.", in which the improvement of U.S.- Soviet relations was the central issue.

In 1987 at the Washington summit, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev agreed in principle to "encourage expanded contacts and cooperation on issues relating to the Arctic... including cooperation of scientific research...of the region's environment."

HJR 28 would cover all those points, in just that spirit of cooperation. Here is an opportunity for Alaska and the Magadan Territory to work together for common goal.

The Beringian area is the Seward peninsula on the Alaska side and the Chukotsk peninsula on the Soviet side, and the portion of the Bering Sea joining the two. It is an area of outstanding biological and cultural values. A proposed Beringia International Biosphere designation would recognize this rich and unique area, encourage joint scientific research, and provide unprecedented opportunity for promoting mutual understanding between the U.S.S.R and the U.S for wise stewardship of shared resources.

A Biosphere Reserve would not change in any way the current status, such as subsistence use. Such a designation is simply an overlay on other existing land uses. In addition, local people benefit from Reserves in several ways: more influence in land-use decisions, improved land management, and continued opportunities to maintain their existing ways of life.



Alaska State Legislature

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District 19

P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
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A biosphere reserve is an international designation made by UNESCO. UNESCO encourages biosphere reserves to establish mechanisms for planning and coordinating reserve activities. They also encourage each b/r administrator to prepare a management plan that specifies steps to be taken to develop and coordinate b/r functions.

We need Biosphere Reserves:

- To conserve biological resources
 - * B/R's contain examples of characteristic ecosystems of the world's natural regions.
- To perpetuate and learn from traditional forms of land use
 - * people are an integral component
 - * some reserves include landscapes resulting from traditional patterns of land use
- To learn how natural systems work
- To monitor natural and human-caused changes
 - * such as air pollution
 - * results can be compared regionally & worldwide
- To improve management of natural resources
 - * "Research to find land-use practices that improve human well-being without degrading the environment is a central purpose of biosphere reserves."
- To share knowledge
 - * results of research are transmitted by on-the-spot training and education
 - * publications and other media
 - * principal recipients are local people and local, national and foreign scientists, resource managers, protected area administrators, govt officials and visitors.
- To cooperate in solving natural resource problems
 - * people from many regions can learn from each other in solving shared problems

Other important information

1. Biosphere reserves are intended to become models of resource use practices.
2. Because they are part of a global network, biosphere reserves encourage international participation.
3. Biosphere reserves help indigenous peoples maintain their traditions and improve their economic well-being through use of culturally and environmentally appropriate technologies.
4. Biosphere reserves encourage research.
5. They are multipurpose protected areas established to conserve species and natural communities.

How Local People benefit from Biosphere Reserves

- * protection of basic resources
- * improved land management
- * more productive and diverse economic base
- * additional employment
- * more influence in land-use decisions
- * increased pride in their traditions
- * continued opportunities to maintain existing lifeways

STATE OF ALASKA
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: HJR 28

PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

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Revision Date: 28-Feb-89 Agency Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Relating to the Beringia BRU: Management & Administration
International Biosphere Reserve
 Sponsor: M.Davis,Foster,Koponen,Brown, Components: Commissioners Office
and Navarre
 Requestor: House Special Committee on Foreign Trade and Resources

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 89 | FY 90 | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | | | | | | |
| TRAVEL | | | | | | |
| CONTRACTUAL | | | | | | |
| SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| LAND&STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| GRANTS,CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
| REVENUE | | | | | | |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| GENERAL FUND | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | | | | | | |
| OTHER | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 0.0 | | | | | |

POSITIONS:

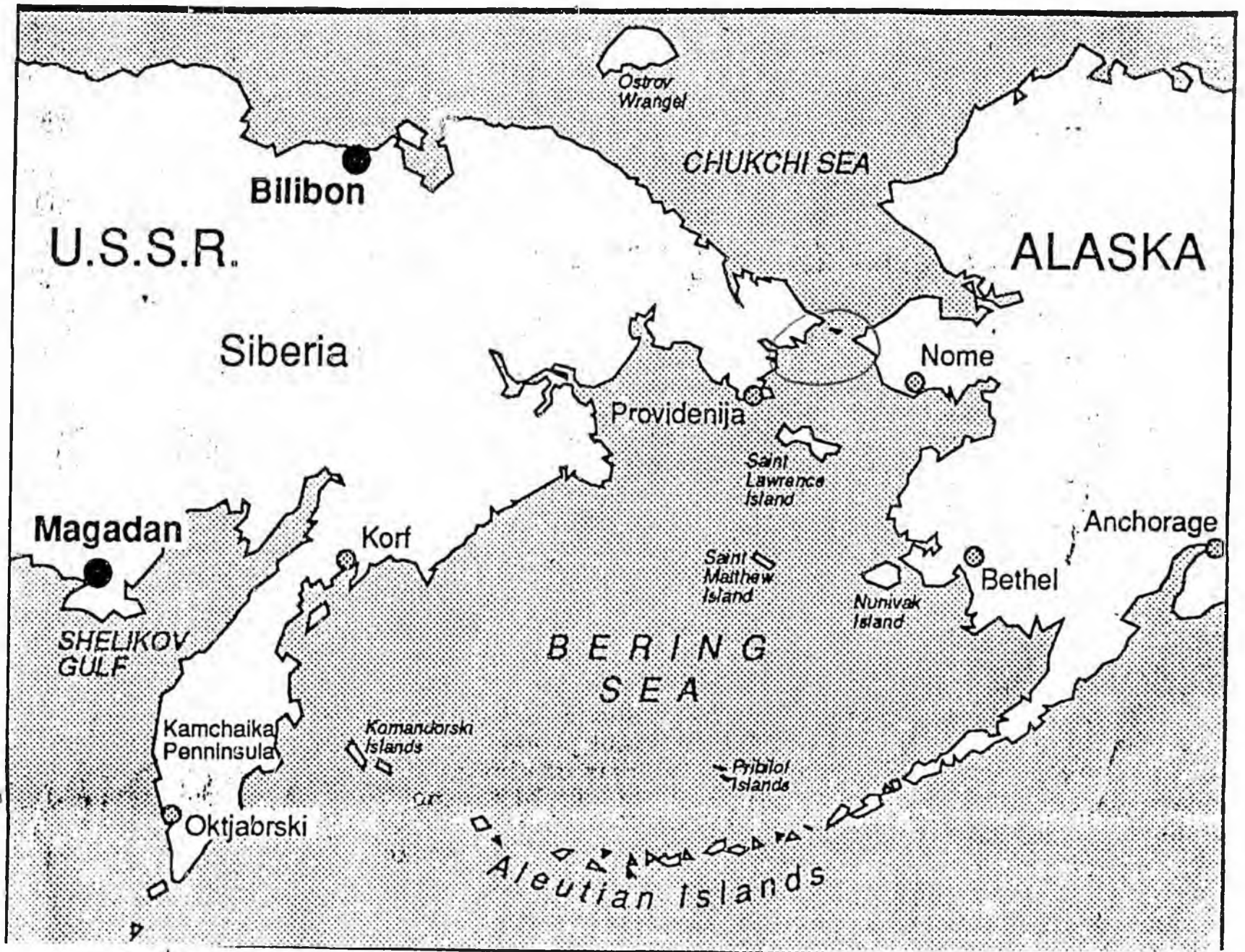
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|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| FULL-TIME | | | | | | |
| PART-TIME | | | | | | |
| TEMPORARY | | | | | | |

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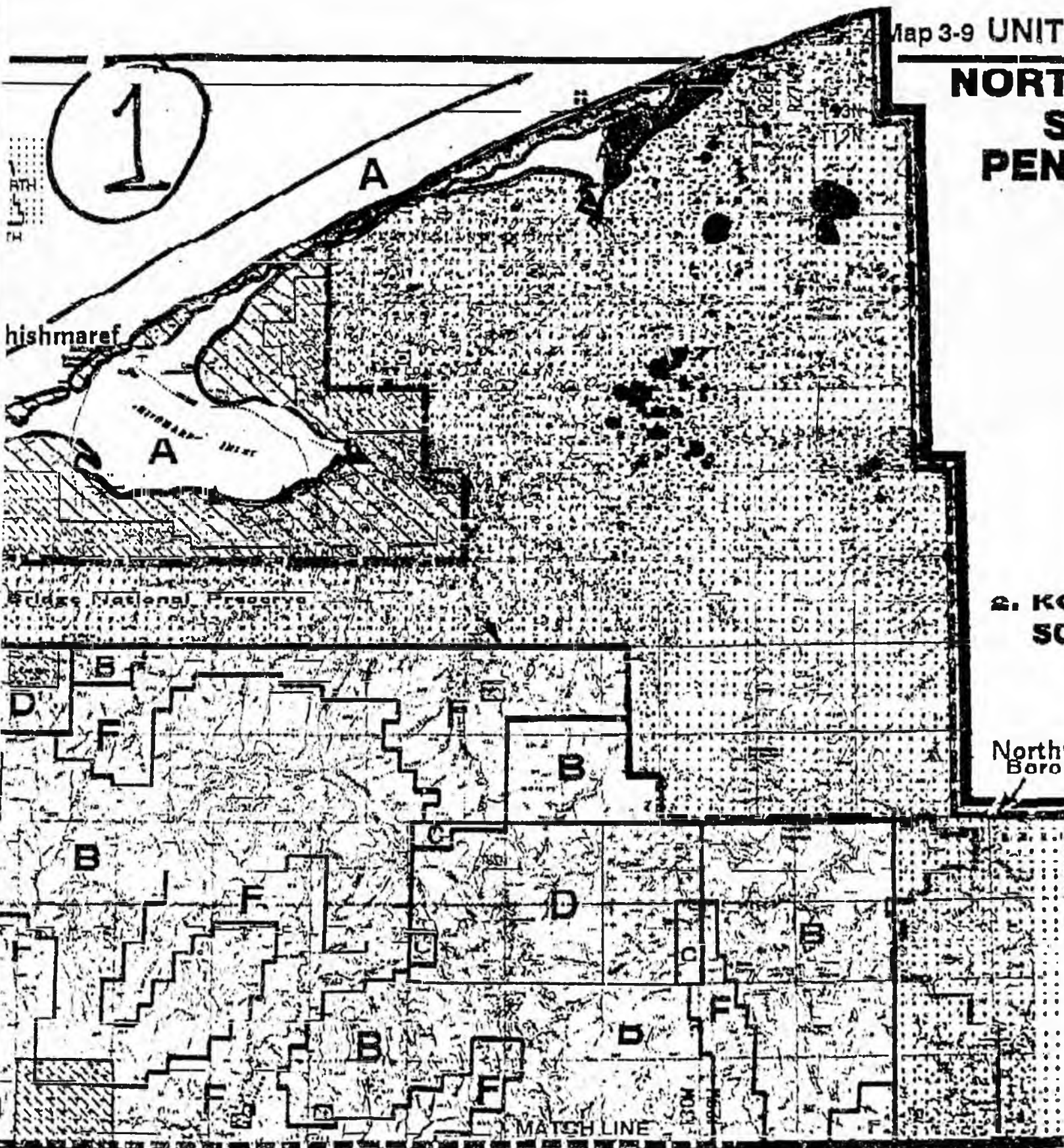
Proposed area



Map 3-9 UNIT

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1



2. KC
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








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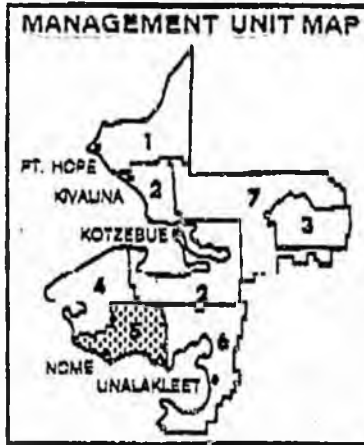
MATCH LINE

Northwest Area Plan

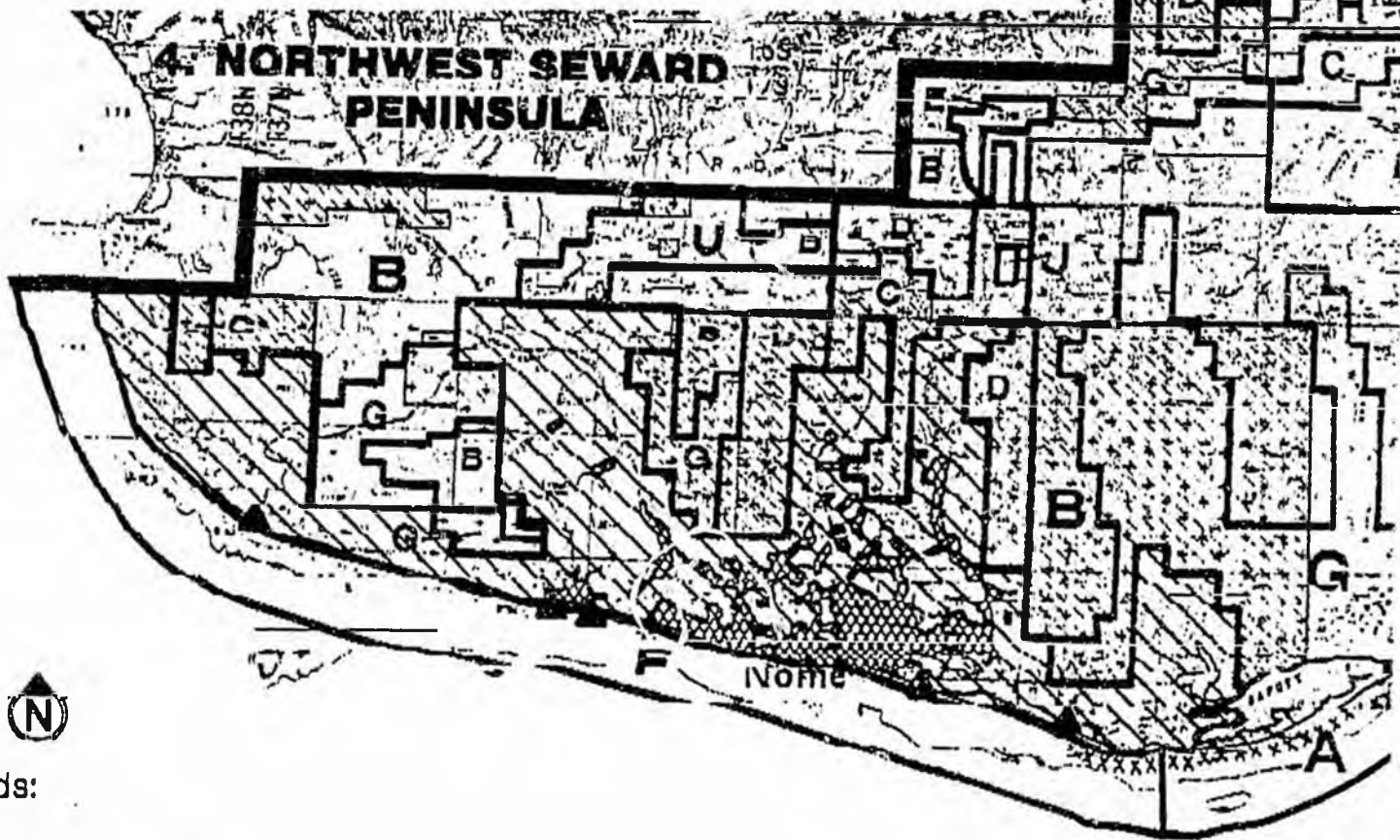
SOU

LEGEND

-  Management Unit Boundary
-  Subunit Boundary
-  State Owned
-  State Selected
-  Native Owned
-  Native Selected
-  Federal
-  Privately Owned
-  Bird rookeries on state-owned or state-selected uplands
-  Bird rookeries on non-state uplands
-  Anadromous stream mouths
-  Marine Mammal Haulouts



4



Map Scale: 1:500,000



U.S.G.S. Quads:
 Bendeleben
 Nome
 Solomon
 Miller

Northwest Area Plan

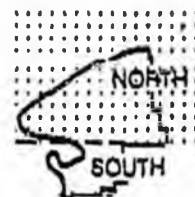
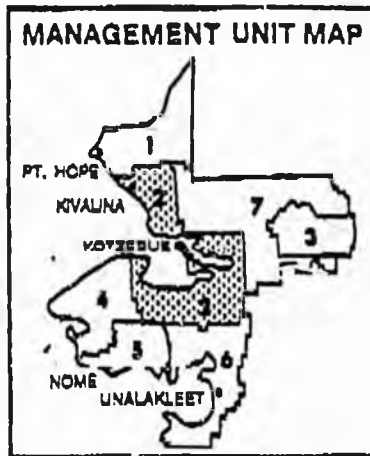
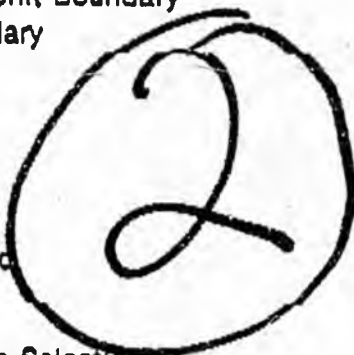
LEGEND

Management Unit Boundary
 Subunit Boundary

State Owned
 State Selected
 Native Owned
 Native Selected
 Federal

Proposed State Selections

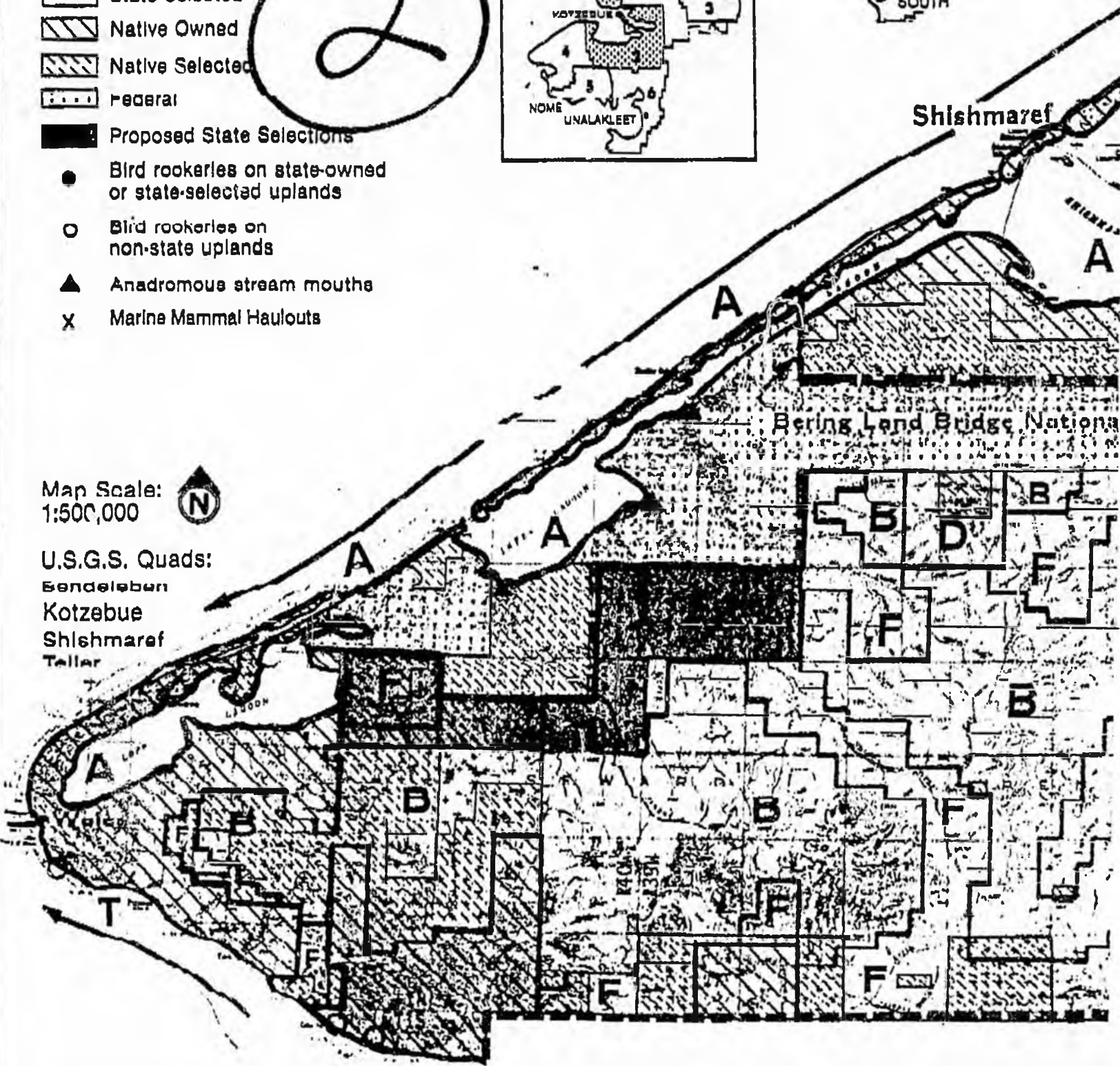
- Bird rookeries on state-owned or state-selected uplands
- Bird rookeries on non-state uplands
- Anadromous stream mouths
- Marine Mammal Haulouts



Map Scale:
1:500,000



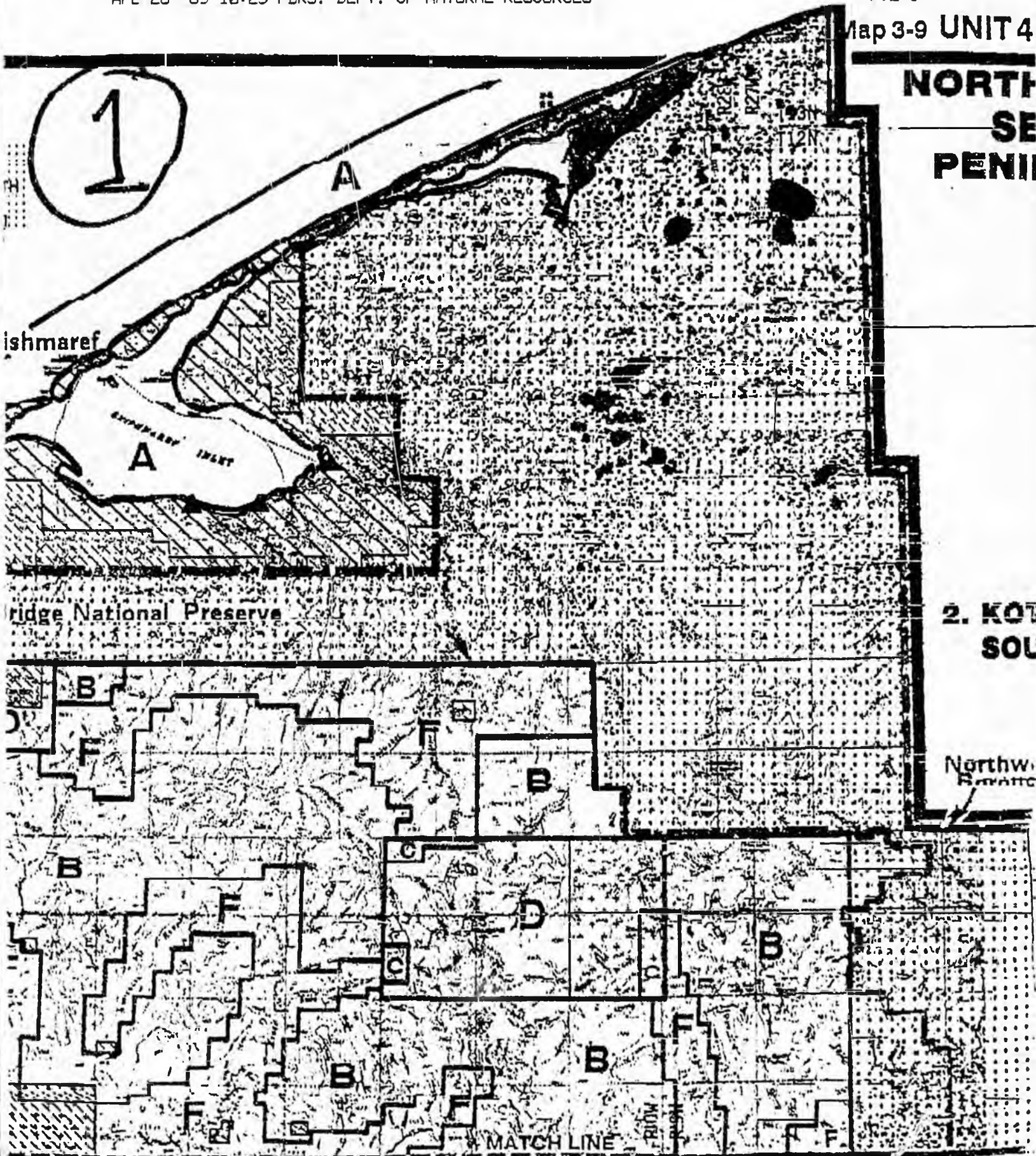
U.S.G.S. Quads:
 Bendeleben
 Kotzebue
 Shishmaref
 Teller



Map 3-9 UNIT 4

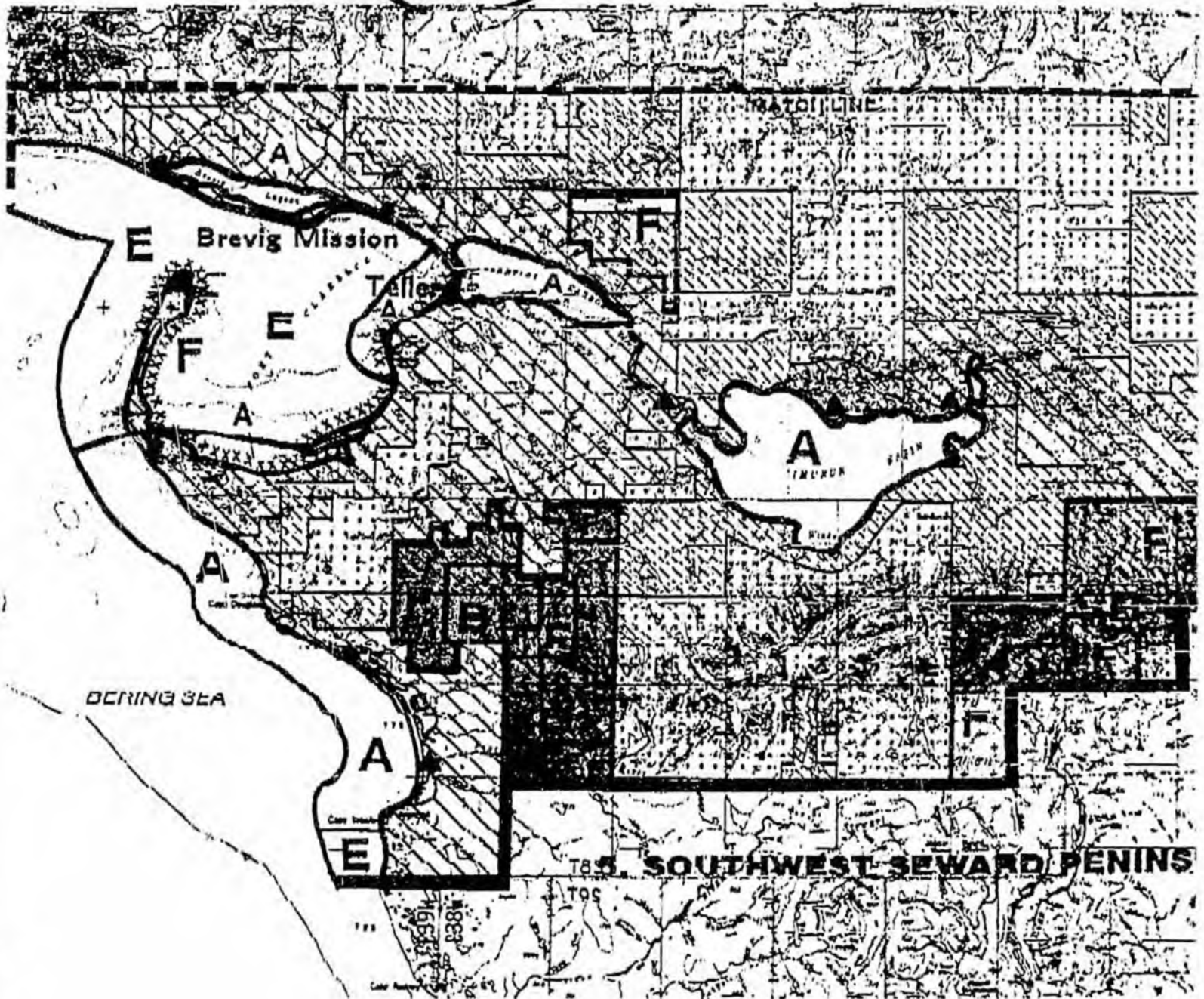
**NORTH
SE
PENII**

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Area Plan

3



Northwest Area Plan

LEGEND

Management Unit Boundary
 Subunit Boundary

State Owned

State Selected

Native Owned

Native Selected

Federal

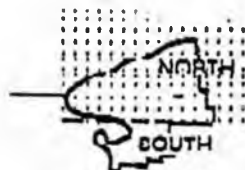
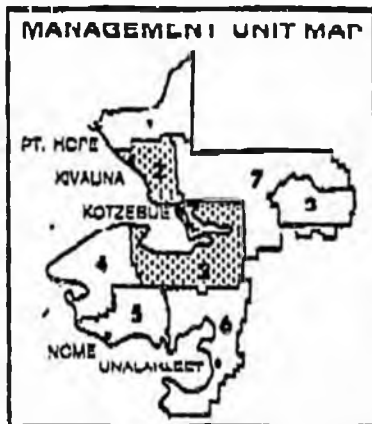
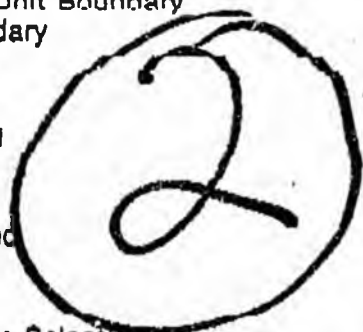
Proposed State Selections

Bird rookeries on state-owned or state-selected uplands

Bird rookeries on non-state uplands

Anadromous stream mouths

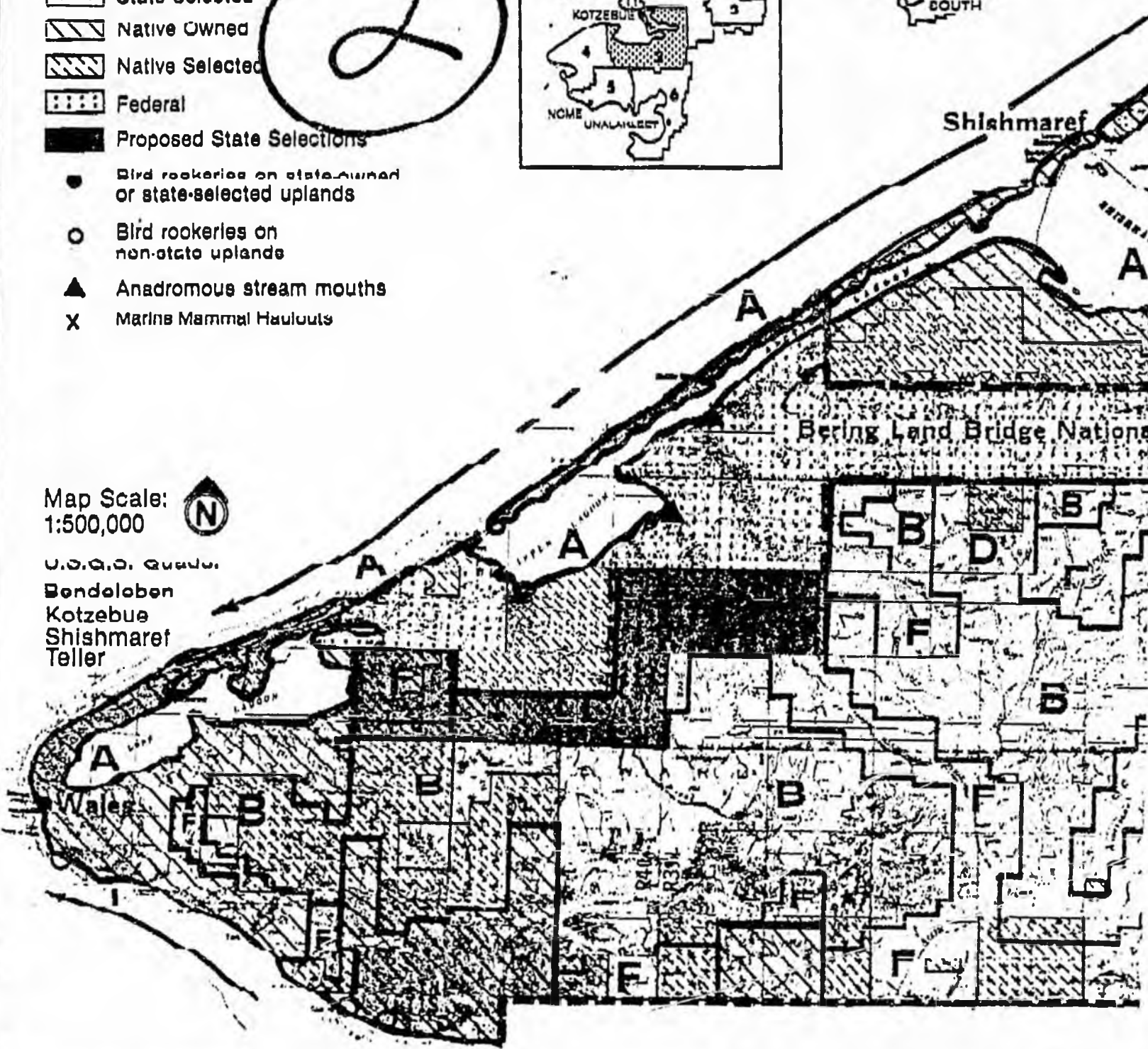
Marine Mammal Haulouts



Map Scale: 1:500,000



U.S.G.S. QUAD:
 Bendoloben
 Kotzebue
 Shishmaref
 Teller





Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

May 6, 1989

A biosphere reserve is an international designation made by UNESCO under their Man and the Biosphere Program. It is a program of international scientific cooperation dealing with people-environment interactions in the whole range of climatic and geographic situations.

Biosphere reserves are representative examples of land and coastal areas which have been internationally recognized for their potential value in providing the scientific knowledge, skills and human values to support sustainable development.

A key ingredient in the program is the involvement of decision makers and local people in research projects. Biosphere reserves encourage traditional uses as this illustrates the compatibility of indigenous populations and the land. Traditional uses reflect centuries of human affairs and can provide information of immense value in improving the productivity and sustainability of modern land use and management practices.



INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

May 5, 1989

Representative Mike Davis
 P.O. Box V
 Juneau, Alaska 99811

Representative Davis:

We would like to convey our strong support for HJR 28, to establish a Biosphere Reserve in the Bering Straits.

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) has initiated the Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (IRCS) in an effort to further conservation and sustainable development, from a Native perspective, throughout the arctic region. The IRCS is modeled after the World Conservation Strategy, which was developed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, United Nations Environment Program, World Wildlife Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Biosphere Reserve legislation compliments our IRCS project and we are encouraged by the proposal.

Important initiatives such as this help to promote cooperation between circumpolar nations and peoples and they are critical to the development of shared understandings and responsibilities with respect to our arctic heritage, our way of life and the arctic environment. We would like to commend you for this constructive initiative, and further hope that it is supported by your colleagues in the Legislature.

Please let us know if you need any further assistance in this effort. We believe that our mutual aspirations with respect to environmental security in the arctic are advanced by developments such as the Biosphere Reserve.

Sincerely,

Dalee Sambo
 Special Assistant - ALASKA OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE:

P.O. BOX 280, KUUVJUAQ, QUEBEC, CANADA J0M 1C0
 TELEPHONE: 819-964 2431

REGIONAL OFFICES:

ALASKA: 429 'D' Street, Suite 202, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, tel: 907-258-6917
 GREENLAND: P.O. Box 204, DK 3900, Nuuk, Greenland, tel: 23632
 CANADA: 176 Clarendon St. Suite 204, Ottawa, K1R 0A6 tel: 613-561-2649



Alaska State Legislature

Representative Mike Davis

District 19

P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4930/4941

Interim Office
P.O. Box 81435
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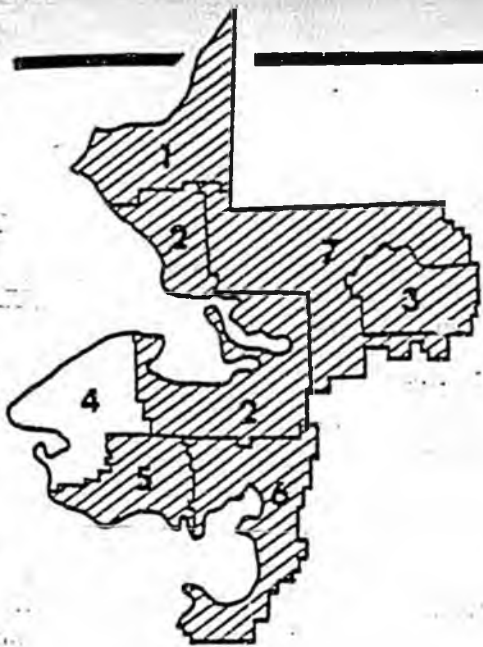
TO: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
FROM: Rep. Mike Davis *MD*
DATE: April 11, 1989
RE: Scheduling

I am requesting a hearing on HJR 28, a resolution in support of initial work towards establishment of the Beringia International Biosphere Reserve.

Your consideration is greatly appreciated.

4. NORTHWEST SEWARD PENINSULA SUBREGION

f- HJR 28



Background

Location and Land Ownership. Management Unit 4 comprises lands on the Northwest Seward Peninsula from Cape Woolley to the boundary of the Northwest Arctic Borough just west of Cape Espenberg. The state owns the central part of the peninsula, the upper drainages of the Nuluk, Arctic, Serpentine, Kougarok, American, and Agiapuk rivers. There are overlapping state and Native selections on the southern edge of this block of state land, and on the western tip of the peninsula in the York Mountains. The state also owns all the tidelands and submerged lands along the outer coast and the protected inland waters in this region, such as Shishmaref Inlet, Arctic Lagoon, Lopp Lagoon, Port Clarence, Grantley Harbor, and Imuruk Basin. State lands also include the beds of the Kuzitrin, Agiapuk, Nuluk, Pinguk, Kaguerak, Kugrupaga, Arctic, and Serpentine rivers and other navigable waters. The remainder of the area, including nearly all uplands along the coast, are in Native or federal ownership. Federal lands on the northern half of the peninsula are within the Bering Land Bridge National Monument. A portion of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge is located near Cape York.

Resources and Land Use. Shishmaref, Wales, Teller, and Brevig Mission are year-round communities within this area. Mary's Igloo (also called Kauwerak) was one of the first Native villages on the Seward Peninsula, but this area now is used seasonally, primarily by Teller residents. The most common use of state lands in this unit is the subsistence use of fish, wildlife, and other resources by residents of these communities and Nome. The extensive wetlands in this unit provide important nesting habitat for waterfowl, and coastal areas and lagoons are used extensively by marine mammals and fish. The adjacent uplands support moose, muskox, and bear, and reindeer winter range is scattered throughout the central part of the unit. The Imuruk area is also used for recreational activities, such as boating, beachcombing, and bird watching. A six-township area near Taylor and Ear Mountain supports numerous active placer mining claims and has the potential for significant tin mining. The Shishmaref area also was part of the past Hope Basin proposed oil and gas lease sale. This area is not on the current state five-year lease schedule, but may be offered at some time.

Access. Airports exist at the four major communities in the unit. Access to the southern portion of this unit occurs along the Nome-Teller road, and from the road by trail to the coast. The Kougarok Road ends in the eastern portion of the unit south of Black Dome, although trails continue to Serpentine Hot Springs. Much of the winter travel is by snow machines along the coast and on inland trails. Boat access is also common, particularly along the coast, along the Agiapuk River, and in Port Clarence. Port Clarence is the best anchorage in western Alaska north of Dutch Harbor. In addition, float and wheeled planes can land along much of the coastline on the beaches and lagoons. Much of the winter travel is by snow machine, along the coast and on inland trails.

Management Intent

General. State lands in this unit will be kept in public ownership and managed for multiple use. All state lands in this unit will be available for leasing for coal or oil and gas. They will remain open to mineral entry, except within a quarter-mile radius of two seabird rookeries.

Subunits. There are five subunits in the Northwest Seward Peninsula management unit: 4a (habitat and harvest tidelands), 4b (general use uplands), 4c (mineral/habitat and harvest lands), 4d (mineral lands), 4e (general use tidelands), 4f (habitat and harvest uplands). The general management intent for these subunits is described on pages 3-5 to 3-7.

The *Resource Information Summary* chart for this unit highlights important resource values found in each subunit. The summary is based on information from the various resource reports prepared for the plan (see Appendices C and D).

The *Land Use Designation Summary* chart for this unit provides a quick picture of planned uses for each subunit. To get a complete description of management policy, the chart must be used with the statement of management intent and the management guidelines.

Coastal Plans. Most of the unit is within the Bering Straits Coastal Resource Service Area. Activities on state land will be consistent with the policies and guidelines of the Bering Straits Coastal Management Plan (CMP). The areas listed below have been designated as Important Use Areas in the Bering Straits CMP, with special policies in the CMP for these areas (see maps in Appendix J).

In addition, the Bering Straits CMP recommended two areas in this unit for AMSAs (Areas Meriting Special Attention) -- Port Clarence and Cape Prince of Wales. Part of the proposed Pilgrim River/Salmon Lake AMSA is also in this unit. When an AMSA plan is adopted for these areas, state land management will also be consistent with AMSA policies.

Important Use Areas

Subunit

| | |
|---|---|
| Agiapuk River | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |
| Arctic River | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |
| Brevig Lagoon | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |
| Cape Woolley | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |
| Grantley Harbor, Imuruk Basin, and Tuksuk Channel | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |
| Ikpek Lagoon and Nuluk, Pinguk, Kaguerak, and Kugrupaga Rivers | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands 4b - general use uplands, and 4f - habitat and harvest uplands |
| Kuzitrin River and Wetlands | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |
| Lopp Lagoon, Cape Prince of Wales | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |
| Lost River Area | 4e - general use tidelands |
| Port Clarence | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |
| Serpentine River | 4a - habitat and harvest tidelands |

Management Guidelines

Subunits 4a, 4e and 4f: The following is a list of special management guidelines for the subunits 4a (habitat and harvest tidelands), 4e (general use tidelands), and 4f (habitat and harvest uplands).

Bird Rookeries and Subsurface Resources. Most state lands in this unit will remain open to new mineral entry. However, state tidelands with high or very high mineral potential within one-quarter mile of two seabird colonies--Cape York and King River--will be closed to new mineral entry to protect this important habitat. These colonies are shown on the *Subsurface Designation Summary Map*, page 2-61, and are described in detail in Appendix H: *Mineral Orders for the Northwest Area Plan*. Special guidelines apply to state land within one mile of these two seabird colonies and the other sites identified on the management unit map; see Chapter 2, *Fish and Wildlife Habitat* guideline K, page 2-10.

Mouths of Anadromous Streams or Enclosed Estuaries. *Fish and Wildlife Habitat* guideline J, on page 2-10, describes state management for mouths of anadromous streams and narrow openings of enclosed estuaries such as lagoons, inlets, or basins. These areas are shown on the management unit map. For many of these areas, the location of the opening is dynamic, and the guideline will apply to their location at the time of a proposed action. Within this subunit, this guideline applies to the following areas:

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Agiapuk River | Arctic Lagoon |
| Arctic River | Bluestone River |
| Brevig Lagoon | Cobblestone River |
| Feather River | Grantley Harbor |
| Ikpek Lagoon | Kuzitrin River |
| Lopp Lagoon | Nuluk River |
| Pinguk River | Serpentine River |
| Shismaref Lagoon | Trout Creek |
| Tuksuk Channel | unnamed river west of Arctic River |

Commercial Recreation Leases. Most state lands will be available for permits and leases for commercial recreation facilities. However, commercial recreation facilities will not be allowed in high value habitat areas (A1: seabird colonies, marine mammal haulout areas, mouths of anadromous streams and enclosed estuaries), reindeer fawning areas, or in special use areas identified by the coastal management plan for each area. The management unit map shows the A1 habitat areas, except reindeer fawning areas, which are shown in Appendix I. The coastal plan special use areas are shown in Appendix J.

Subunits 4b and 4f: The following is a list of recommendations for state selections for the subunits 4b (general use uplands) and 4f (habitat and harvest uplands)

Selections. State selections are recommended for three new areas -- along the Nome-Teller road, in the Kigluaik Mountains near Mt. Osborne, and northeast of Wales. The Nome-Teller Road area includes the right-of-way of the Nome-Teller road and lands along the road, many of which are also Native-selected. The road and trails that extend from the road to the coast provide important access in this region. The lands are proposed for selection because they are accessible, have mineral values, are used for grazing (including a fawning area), and are adjacent to other state lands.

The Mt. Osborne area includes lands proposed for state selection just north of the Nome-Kougarok Road in the Kigluaik Mountains. The area is very scenic. The subunit's south slope is a popular camping, hunting, and fishing destination for Nome residents. The northern slope is an important subsistence moose hunting area for Brevig Mission residents. The land should be selected because of its values for minerals, public recreation, subsistence, and accessibility. Half of the proposed selection would overlap with an existing Native selection.

The plan also recommends selections in the area east and north of Wales. These few isolated blocks of land are selected because of their mineral values and to consolidate land ownership patterns.

General. The complete set of areawide guidelines is presented in chapter 2. The *Resource Information Summary* charts for this unit identify important trails, known or probable heritage sites, and other resource values in specific subunits that are addressed by the appropriate guidelines in chapter 2. Any of the chapter 2 guidelines could apply to certain uses within this management unit. Those that are most likely to apply are:

- Coordination and public notice
- Fish and wildlife habitat
- Grazing
- Heritage resources
- Subsurface resources
- Trail management

RESOURCE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 4: Northwest Seward Peninsula - Page 1 of 2

| Resource | 4a | 4b | 4c |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| Fire Protection | N/A | Limited north of Nuluk River and Budd Creek. Modified in southern portions to Amercian River. Full along Agiapuk River to Don Creek. | Limited |
| Fish and Wildlife | A1: 18 mouths of anadromous streams, inlets, and lagoons; two seabird rookeries (Cape Douglas and Cape Riley). A2/B1: marine mammals, marine fish, ducks, geese, brown bear, polar bear, moose, shorebirds, anadromous and resident fish. | B2: moose, brown bear. | B1: moose, brown bear, anadromous fish. |
| Forestry | Driftwood | None | None |
| Heritage Resources | Known or high probability sites along coast, especially near Shishmaref, Cape Prince of Wales, Brevig Mission, Teller, Imuruk Basin, Nuluk, Agiapuk and Serpentine Rivers. | Probable sites along Mint, Pinguk, Nuluk, American, and Serpentine Rivers. | Historic mining activity in the Ear Mtn. and Taylor areas. |
| Important Trails | Shishmaref to Serpentine Hot Springs; Nome to Teller (along coast); Brevig to Teller; Teller/Brevig to Shishmaref (two routes); Teller/Brevig to Wales (along coast and overland); Teller/Brevig to Point Spencer (across Port Clarence); Brevig to Serpentine Hot Springs (north from Mary's Igloo); From Nome-Teller Road to Cape Woolley (along Feather River or Tisuk River). | Trails inland along Pinguk, Nuluk, Kugrupaga, and Arctic Rivers; Dahl Creek-Candle Trail; Coco Creek trail; Brevig/Teller to Shishmaref (two routes); Mary's Igloo to Serpentine Hot Springs. | Kougarok River |
| Minerals | Low or not rated. | Low to very high. | High to very high; mineral claims present; active placer and potential for tin at Kougarok and Ear Mtn. mining areas. |
| Oil & Gas | Part of area in past-proposed Hope Basin sale. | No potential identified. | |
| Public Access | Coastal trails, wheelplane and floatplane landings in numerous locations along coast. | Airstrips at Harris and Black Domes; trail access; Kougarok Road; boat access along Kougarok River. | Mining trails along rivers and creeks. |
| Recreation | Some bird watching near Grantley Harbor, some camping and boating on Nugnugaluktuk and Serpentine Rivers; potential recreation on Nuluk, Pinguk and Arctic Rivers; beach combing along coast. | Unknown | Unknown |
| Reindeer Grazing | N/A | Almost entirely winter range, except for Portage Creek drainage and areas between Budd and Igloo Creeks. Subunits east and west of Ear Mountain within a fawning area. Fawning area in valley SE of Casseterite Peak. | Some winter range in the Taylor area. |
| Settlement Suitability | N/A | Low potential within 1 mile of access routes; remainder of unit unsuitable. | Low potential near access systems, remainder unsuitable. |
| Subsistence | Subsistence use in this unit has been documented by studies of the ADF&G, Subsistence Division, for the communities of Brevig Mission, Deering, and Shishmaref. Use by other communities--such as Mary's Igloo, Nome, Teller, and Wales--may exist, but has not been documented in studies for the NWP. | | |

RESOURCE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 4: Northwest Seward Peninsula - Page 2 of 2

| Resource | 4d | Subunit 4e | 4f |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
| Fire Protection | Limited | N/A | North - limited; south and coastal - full; Inbetween -modified. |
| Fish and Wildlife | B2: moose, brown bear. | A1: three seabird colonies (one at Tin City, two at Cape York); A2: along coast for marine mammals, marine fish, ducks, geese (spring, fall, nesting), brown bear, polar bear, anadromous fish. | A2/B1: moose, brown bear, anadromous fish; some portions upgraded due to human use. |
| Forestry | None | Dr.:wood | None |
| Heritage Resources | Historic mining activity in the Taylor area. | Probable sites near Cape York. | High probability of sites along Mint, Pinguk, Nuluk, Agiapuk, American, and Serpentine Rivers. |
| Important Trails | Teller to Ear Mountain; Kougarok River Road trail; Mary's Igloo to Serpentine Hot Springs. | Coastal trails: Teller to Wales; Brevig/Teller to Port Clarence. | Shishmaref to Teller (2 routes); Dahl Creek to Candle; Kougarok River, Pinguk R., Nuluk R., Kugrupaga R., Arctic R. |
| Minerals | High to very high; mineral claims present. | Unknown | Very low to high; mining claims present. |
| Oil & Gas | No potential identified. | No potential identified. | No potential identified. |
| Public Access | Airstrips near Taylor and at Ear Mountain; mining trails along rivers and creeks; Kougarok Road to Taylor, Teller Road and overland trail to Ear Mountain. | Floatplane or wheelplane landing areas along coast; landing strips near Port Clarence, Tin City, Lost River; coastal trails. | Four community airstrips; Teller Road, Kougarok Road; Airstrips at Igloo; Dahl Creek to Candle trail; numerous inland trails along valley bottoms; Shishmaref - Teller trail along portions of Krueger and American Creeks; boat access along Kougarok R. |
| Recreation | Unknown | Birdwatching and beachcombing along coast and within lagoons. | Some camping along rivers, some scenic views. |
| Reindeer Grazing | Some winter range in Taylor area. Entire Ear Mountain area within a fawning area. | N/A | Some winter range; several fawning areas. |
| Settlement Suitability | Low potential near access systems, remainder unsuitable. | N/A | Low potential within 1 mi. of all access systems. Remainder of unit unsuitable. Some incapable areas in active floodplains along Pinguk, Nuluk, Arctic, Agiapuk, and American Rivers. |
| Subsistence | Subsistence use in this unit has been documented by studies of the ADF&G, Subsistence Division, for the communities of Brevig Mission, Deering, and Shishmaref. Use by other communities--such as Mary's Igloo, Nome, Teller, and Wales--may exist, but has not been documented in studies for the NWAP. | | |

See Appendix D for definition of ratings.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY MANAGEMENT UNIT 4 - NORTHWEST SEWARD PENINSULA

| SUBUNIT | LAND USE DESIGNATIONS | | | COMMENTS |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | PRIMARY SURFACE USE ¹ | PROHIBITED SURFACE USE ² | SUBSURFACE ³ | |
| 4a | Habitat & harvest tidelands | Remote cabins Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Open | |
| 4b | General use uplands | Land disposals Remote cabins | Open | Portions of several townships proposed for state selection east of Lopp Lagoon, along Teller Road, and near Mt. Osborne. |
| 4c | Minerals/ Habitat & harvest lands | Land disposals Remote cabins | Open | |
| 4d | Mineral lands | Land disposals Remote cabins | Open | |
| 4e | General use tidelands | Remote cabins Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Open, except tidelands within 1/4-mile of 2 seabird rookeries at Cape York and King River. | |
| 4f | Habitat & harvest uplands | Land disposals Remote cabin Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Open | Portions of several townships proposed for state selection east of Lopp Lagoon, along Teller Road, and near Mt. Osborne. |

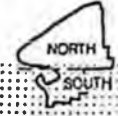
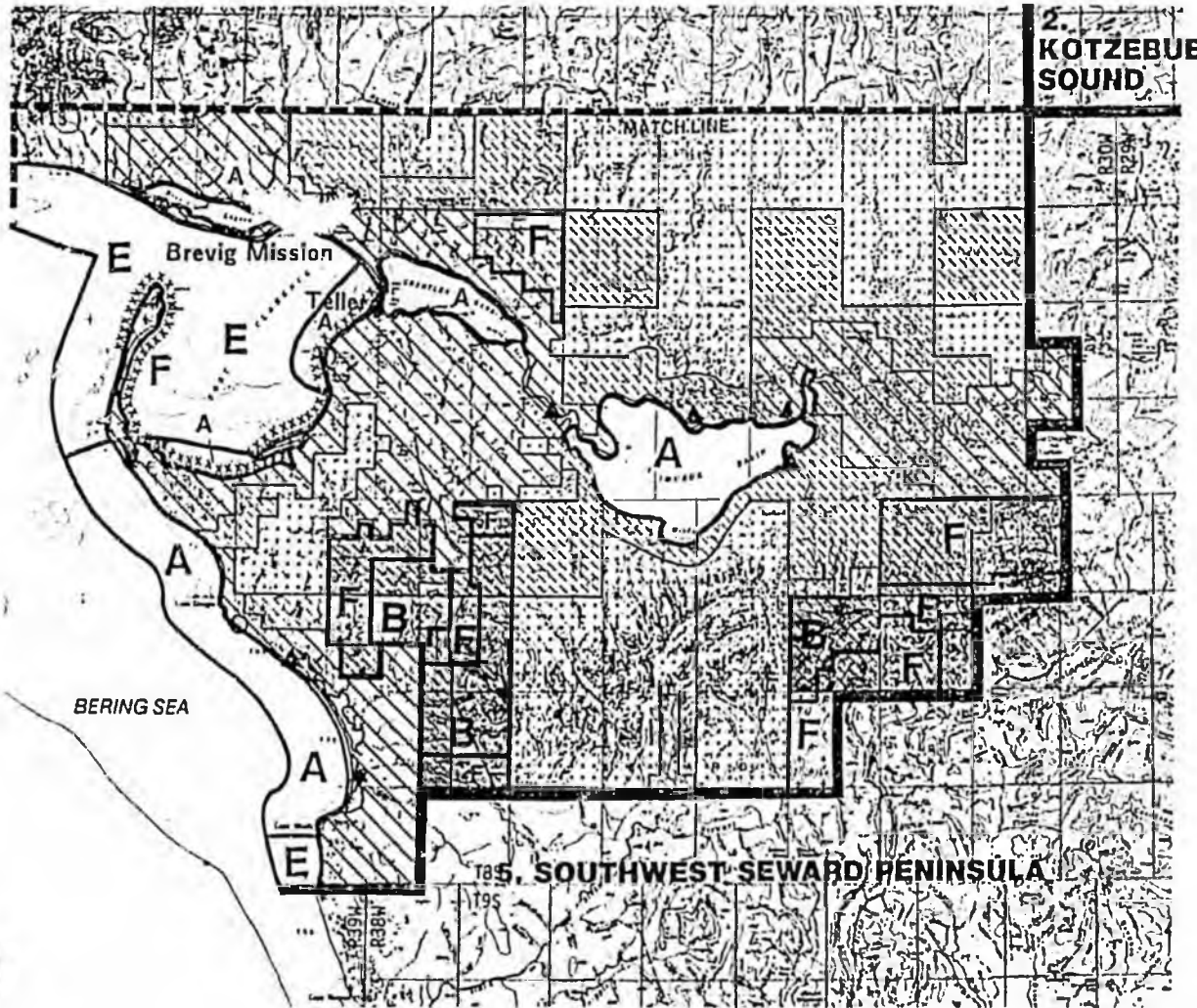
¹Secondary uses include: grazing in all subunits, and recreation in subunits 4a, 4e, and 4f. For more details, see the Resource Information Summary for this unit, and Appendix D.

²Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits, that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

³All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals. See glossary in Appendix A for definitions of leasable and locatable minerals. See Appendix H for detailed descriptions of areas closed to mineral entry.

Northwest Area Plan

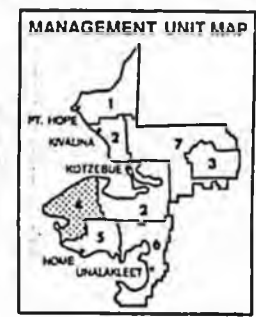
NORTHWEST SEWARD PENINSULA



LEGEND

- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary

- Bird rookeries on state-owned or state-selected uplands
- Bird rookeries on non-state uplands
- Anadromous stream mouths
- Marine Mammal Haulouts



Map Scale:
1:500,000

U.S.G.S. Quads:
Nome
Teller



5. SOUTHWEST SEWARD PENINSULA SUBREGION



Background

Location and Land Ownership. This management unit is comprised of lands within drainages surrounding the north side of Norton Sound. Major waterways include the Sinuk, Nome, Eldorado, Solomon, Casadepaga, and Fish rivers. The unit also extends north along the Kougarok Road (Nome to Taylor). Most of the unit is gently rolling coastal lowlands. The tidelands of the unit extend from near Cape Woolley to Cape Darby, and include Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon.

Most of the land is in state ownership, with some state selections, and large areas of overlapping state and Native selections. The northeast portion of the unit is in federal ownership, including BLM lands and the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. There are municipal uplands and tidelands in the City of Nome, and private lands belonging to the Sitnasuak, King Island, Solomon, White Mountain, Golovin, and Bering Straits Native corporations. Native lands include over half the coastline of the unit. However, the coastline from Safety Sound to Rocky Point includes some state-owned and state-selected lands. State ownership also includes the tidelands, except at Nome, and the beds of navigable rivers. Parts of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge are within the boundaries of this unit.

Resources and Land Uses. The communities in this area -- Nome, Solomon, Council, White Mountain, and Golovin -- were established as mining towns. Solomon and Council are, for the most part, seasonal settlements. Mining has taken place since the late 1800s; the Fish River mining district was the first organized mining district in northwest Alaska. Many historic sites in this area are associated with past mining activity. Placer gold mining continues to be a major land use in this area.

Residents currently use lands in this area for hunting of land and sea mammals, subsistence and commercial fishing and crabbing, berry-picking, and reindeer herding. Most of the land is covered by low tundra and shrubs, which is good reindeer and moose habitat. The lowland areas include extensive wetlands, particularly north of Golovnin Lagoon and Safety Sound, and are important waterfowl nesting habitat. There is a small amount of forest land in the eastern part of the unit.

Access. Access to this unit is by air, sea, or overland along trails, including the Iditarod Trail. Roads within the unit extend from Nome north to Taylor, east to Council, and northwest to Teller. Trails provide local access within the unit. Many trails originated as mining routes. Boats are used mostly along the coast, in Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon, and on the Fish River. Airports exist at Council, Golovin, Solomon, and White Mountain. Remote landing areas for small planes are scattered throughout the unit.

Management Intent

General. This unit will be managed for a variety of uses. Nearly all state lands will be kept in public ownership. State uplands and tidelands will be managed for multiple use, primarily mining, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, reindeer grazing, recreation, and subsistence. Four areas are proposed for offering to private ownership over the next twenty years. Approximately 900 acres will be offered for sale in four areas north of Nome: Pilgrim, Grand Central, Christian Creek, and Golden Gate Creek. Actual acreage in each unit may be adjusted up or down when the land disposal process develops. Remote cabin permits will be allowed at very low densities in three areas--the upper Sinuk River drainage, upper Bonanza/Eldorado River, and upper Casadepaga River drainage.

Nearly all state land will remain open to mineral entry. Lands within proposed disposal areas will be closed to new mineral entry prior to sale. Uplands and tidelands adjacent to six important seabird rookeries along the coast from Safety Sound to Rocky Point will be closed to new mineral entry to protect the nesting areas. All state lands will remain available for leasing for coal or oil and gas.

Subunits. There are ten subunits in the Southwest Seward Peninsula management unit: 5a (habitat and harvest tidelands), 5b (general use uplands) 5c (mineral/habitat and harvest lands), 5d (mineral lands), 5e, 5h, 5i, and 5j (settlement), 5f (general use tidelands), 5g (habitat and harvest uplands). The general management intent for these subunits is described on pages 3-5 to 3-7.

The *Land Use Designation Summary* chart for this unit provides a quick picture of planned uses for each subunit. To get a complete description of management policy, the chart must be used with the statement of management intent and the management guidelines.

The *Resource Information Summary* chart for this unit highlights important resource values found in each subunit. The summary is based on information from the various resource reports prepared for the plan (see Appendices C and D).

Coastal Plans. Portions of this unit are within the Bering Straits and Nome coastal management plan boundaries and affected areas. State lands in these areas will be managed consistent with the applicable coastal management program. State lands are also located in the following Important Use Areas identified in the coastal management plans (see maps in Appendix J). These areas have special policies for subsistence which apply through the Bering Straits Coastal Management Plan.

Several Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSAs) are recommended in the Bering Straits Coastal Management Program. When AMSA plans are adopted for these areas, state land management will also be consistent with AMSA policies. AMSAs proposed

in this unit include Golovnin Bay, Rocky Point, Safety Sound, Cape Nome, Nome River, and Pilgrim River/Salmon Lake.

| <u>Important Use Area</u> | <u>Subunit</u> |
|---|--|
| Pilgrim River | 5g - habitat and harvest uplands 5c - minerals/habitat and harvest lands 5h - settlement (Pilgrim) |
| Safety Sound, Golovnin Bay/Lagoon and the Niukluk and Fish Rivers | 5a - habitat and harvest tidelands 5g - habitat and harvest uplands |
| Kuzitrin River Wetlands Nome River | 5g - habitat and harvest uplands 5d - mineral lands |

Management Guidelines

Subunits 5a, 5b, and 5g: The following list of special management guidelines apply for subunits 5a (habitat and harvest tidelands), 5b (general use uplands), and 5g (habitat and harvest uplands).

Bird Rookeries and Subsurface Resources. The stretch of coast along the southern shore of the Seward Peninsula contains some of the largest seabird colonies in the region. Peregrine falcons also nest in this area. At Bluff, bird populations range between 40,000 and 90,000. Murres comprise about 75 percent of the nesting birds. These seabirds feed offshore near the colonies. Offshore waters support large concentrations of sand lance which are a vital food source for fish-eating seabirds. The reproductive success for some seabirds largely depends on availability of sand lance, availability of nesting habitat, and nondisturbance.

Most state lands in this unit remain open to new mineral entry. However, state tidelands with high mineral potential and state uplands, within one-quarter mile of six important seabird colonies, will be closed to new mineral entry to protect this important habitat. For two of the sites--Chiukak and Rocky Point--the state uplands within one-quarter mile will be closed to new mineral entry (subunit 5g). For the two seabird colonies on non-state uplands at Topkok Head and Bluff, a quarter-mile radius of tidelands with high mineral potential will be closed to new mineral entry (subunit 5a). State uplands and tidelands within one-quarter mile of the seabird colonies at Topkok and Eldorado Creek will be closed to new mineral entry (subunit 5a and 5b). These sites are shown on the *Subsurface Designation Summary Map*, page 2-61, and shown in detail in Appendix H: *Mineral Orders for the Northwest Area Plan*. Special guidelines apply to state lands within one mile of these seabird colonies and the other sites identified on the management unit map; see *Fish and Wildlife Habitat* guideline K, page 2-10.

Mouths of Anadromous Streams, or Enclosed Estuaries. *Fish and Wildlife Habitat* guideline J, on page 2-10, describes state management for mouths of anadromous streams and narrow openings of enclosed estuaries such as lagoons, inlets, or basins. These areas are shown on the management unit maps. For many of these areas, the location of the opening is dynamic, and the guideline will apply to their location at the time of a proposed action. Within this subunit, this guideline applies to the following areas:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Bonanza River | Safety Sound |
| Cheenik River | Saunders River |
| Cripple River | Silverbow Creek |
| Eldorado River | Sinuk River |
| Fish River (three mouths) | Snake River |
| Kachauik River | Solomon River |
| Nome River | Topkok River |
| Penny River | Yuonglik River |

Aleutian Tern Nesting Habitat. In Safety Sound, all land use activities that would disturb nesting Aleutian terns or detrimentally alter nesting habitat will be avoided to the extent feasible and prudent. Where these activities are authorized, they will be conducted to minimize disturbance to nesting Aleutian terns or detrimental alteration of habitat. Leases or permits may include seasonal restrictions on activities to avoid impacts. Consultation with the ADF&G will be used to identify current or potential nesting habitat and to determine guidelines to follow and activities to avoid.

Subunits 5a, 5c, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h, and 5i: The following guideline applies to subunits 5a (habitat & harvest tidelands), 5c (minerals/habitat & harvest lands), 5f (general use tidelands), 5g (habitat & harvest uplands), and 5e, 5h, 5i (settlement).

Commercial Recreation Leases. Most state lands will be available for permits and leases for commercial recreation facilities. However, commercial recreation facilities will not be allowed in high value habitat areas (A1: seabird colonies, marine mammal haulout areas, mouths of anadromous streams and enclosed estuaries), reindeer fawning areas, or in special use areas identified by the coastal management plan for each area. The management unit map shows the A1 habitat areas, except reindeer fawning areas, which are shown in Appendix I. The coastal plan special use areas are shown in Appendix J.

Subunits 5b, 5d, and 5g: The following recommendations for remote cabin permits apply for subunits 5b (general use uplands), 5c (mineral/habitat and harvest lands), 5d (mineral lands), and 5g (habitat and harvest uplands):

Remote Cabin Permits. Three areas are identified for remote cabins in the Southwest Seward Peninsula management unit. Their location, number of cabins, and subunits are listed below. All township and range locations are in the Kateel River Meridian.

| <u>Permit Area</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Subunit</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Sinuk River | T8S, R35W, E 1/2; | 1 | 5b, 5g |
| | T8S, R34W, W 1/2 | 1 | |
| Eldorado/Bonanza | T8S, R31W, W 1/2; | 1 | 5b, 5g |
| | T9S, R31W, N 1/2; | 1 | |
| | T9S, R32W, NE 1/4 | | |
| Casadepaga | T5S, R27W; | 2 | 5b, 5c, 5d, 5g |
| | T5S, R28W; | 2 | |
| | T6S, R27W; | 2 | |
| | T6S, R28W; | 2 | |
| | T7S, R27W; | 2 | |
| | T7S, R28W; | 2 | |
| | T7S, R29W; | 2 | |
| | T8S, R29W; | 2 | |
| | T8S, R30W; | 2 | |
| | T8S, R31W, E 1/2 | 1 | |

Unresolved issue. Concerns have recently been expressed about potential conflict between reindeer winter range and fawning areas and these proposed remote cabin sites. Although only two cabins are designated for each 36-square miles, there may be other areas and densities for the cabin sites that will avoid the sensitive grazing areas. Prior to the final plan, the planning team will work with the Reindeer Herders Association to identify areas for remote cabins that minimize impacts to reindeer herding.

Subunits 5e, 5h, 5i, and 5j (Settlement): The following recommendations for land disposal apply for subunits 5e (Grand Central), 5h (Pilgrim), 5i (Christian Creek), and 5j (Golden Gate).

Land Disposal. Four settlement areas are designated in the Southwest Seward Peninsula management unit: Grand Central and Christian Creek will be available for a combined disposal of approximately 400 acres of land; Pilgrim will be available for approximately 350 acres of land, and the Golden Gate area will be available for approximately 150 acres.

Pacing. Due to concerns about impacts on community lifestyles or resources, these land offerings should be phased over a number of years as follows:

| <u>Disposal</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Parcels</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| Grand Central & Christian Creek | 1990 | 400 | all available parcels including extended areas |
| Golden Gate I | 1995 | 80 | 1/2 available parcels |
| Pilgrim I | 1999 | 200 | 1/2 available parcels; roadside area only |
| Golden Gate II | 2002 | 70 | All remaining parcels; |
| Pilgrim II | 2005 | 150 | entire area open (includes prior offering relinquishments) |
| TOTAL | | 900 | |

The Pilgrim River is an important stream for red salmon spawning, rearing, and migration. This is the northernmost known migration of red salmon, and the only red salmon spawning area in the planning area. For subunit 5h, there will be a quarter-mile staking setback from the ordinary high water mark on the Pilgrim River; the buffer will be retained in public ownership and managed for wildlife habitat. When the land disposal process is developed, land one-quarter mile either side of Pilgrim River will be classified for habitat. Public notice for the reclassification will be simultaneous with public notice for the sale.

Unresolved Issue. Details of the land sale offerings on the Seward Peninsula are unresolved at this time. The primary demand for these land sales is for seasonal, recreational use by area residents. The Bering Straits Coastal Management Plan has identified special habitat and subsistence use concerns in the Pilgrim River Important Use Area and has recommended the Pilgrim River Area Meriting Special Attention. DNR will consider appropriate mechanisms to reduce impacts to habitat and subsistence in the land sale areas, such as limiting re-subdivision and restricting commercial uses.

General. The complete set of areawide guidelines is presented in chapter 2. The *Resource Information Summary* charts for this unit identify important trails, known or probable heritage sites, and other resource values in specific subunits that are addressed by the appropriate guidelines in chapter 2. Any of the chapter 2 guidelines could apply to certain uses within this management unit. Those that are most likely to apply are:

- Coordination and public notice
- Fish and wildlife habitat
- Forestry
- Grazing
- Heritage resources
- Lakeshore management

RESOURCE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 5: Southwest Seward Peninsula - Page 1 of 3

| Resource | 5a | Subunit 5b | 5c | 5d |
|------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Fire Protection | Full | Full | Full | Mostly full; moderate north of Kuzitrin River. |
| Fish and Wildlife | A1: six seabird rookeries and nine anadromous stream mouths; A2: ducks & geese brown bear, moose, herring in Golovnin Lagoon; marine mammals, marine fish. | Mostly B2, some C. | A2/B1/B2: moose, anadromous fish, ducks & geese, brown bear. | Mostly B2, some C. |
| Forestry | Driftwood | Trees in Fish River drainage (east end of unit). | None | None |
| Heritage Resources | Known coastal sites: Rocky Pt. to Topkok, Golovnin Lagoon, and Safety Sound. | Known sites: near Eldorado and Canyon Creek. | Nome Historic Mining District; known sites near Ruby. | Known sites: east of Nome area and near Canyon Creek. |
| Important Trails | Iditarod Trail; Golovnin Bay winter trail; Golovnin to White Mountain winter trail; Safety Sound trails. | Iditarod Trail; Nome to Shishmaref winter trail; Sinuk River trail; Penny River trail; Bluff to White Mountain winter trail; Solomon R. to Casadapaga R. | Nome River trail; Casadapaga and Niukluk Rivers; American Creek to Iron Creek; Pilgrim River. | Nome to Eldorado R. trails; Casadapaga R. to Iron Creek; American Creek to Iron Creek. |
| Minerals | Moderate to very high on coast; Golovnin Bay, low to moderate; some mining claims along coast. | Low to very high; numerous mining claims. | High to very high; mining claims in many active claim blocks. | High to very high; mining claims in many active claim blocks. |
| Oil & Gas | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown |
| Public Access | Boat along coast and up Fish R.; floatplane in protected areas. | Kougarok, Teller, Council, Ruby roads; Iditarod Trail in east end; local trails. | Kougarok Road; plane landings in upper Niukluk; local trails along rivers. | Nome road system; plane landings in upper block; local trails along river. |
| Recreation | Along coast, Topkok to Bluff; upper Golovnin Lagoon. | Unknown | Along Niukluk River. | Unknown |
| Reindeer Grazing | N/A | Fawning areas: Eldorado Creek, Kwiktalik Mt., Ptarmigan Creek; some winter range. | Some winter range. | Mostly winter range. |
| Settlement Suitability | N/A | Low along rivers, rest unsuitable. | Low along rivers, rest unsuitable. | Low along rivers, rest unsuitable. |
| Subsistence | Subsistence use in this unit has been documented by studies of the ADF&G, Subsistence Division, for the communities of Shishmaref and Brevig Mission. Use by other communities—such as Nome, Teller, Mary's Igloo, Wales, White Mountain, Council, and Golovin—may exist, but has not been documented in studies for the NWAP. | | | |

See glossary for definition of ratings.

RESOURCE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 5: Southwest Seward Peninsula - Page 2 of 3

| Resource | 5a | Subunit | 5f | 5g |
|------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Fire Protection | Full | Full | Full | Mostly full; modified north of Kuzitrin R. |
| Fish and Wildlife | B2: moose, brown bear. | A1: eight mouths of anadromous streams. A2: marine mammals, marine fish, ducks & geese, anadromous fish, brown bear, moose. | A1: five sea bird rookeries and eight mouths of anadromous fish streams. A2/B1: moose, anadromous fish, ducks & geese, brown bear. | |
| Forestry | None | Driftwood | Driftwood | Trees along Morris Creek (east end). |
| Heritage Resources | Unknown | All coastal areas have known cultural values, especially the Snake, Sinuk and Nome R. corridors and Cape Nome. | All coastal areas have known cultural values, especially the Snake, Sinuk and Nome R. corridors and Cape Nome. | Known sites: near Ruby, and the Eldorado, Sinuk and Flambeau R. |
| Important Trails | Grand Central R. trail. | Coastal trails. | Coastal trails. | Nome to Shishmaref winter trail; Sinuk River trail; Penny River trail; Bluff to White Mountain winter trail; Bonanza River, Eldorado River, Flambeau River. |
| Minerals | High; some mining claims. | Low to very high; some mining claims along coast. | Low to very high; some mining claims along coast. | Mostly moderate, some low and high; some mining claims. |
| Oil & Gas | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown |
| Public Access | Kougarok Road. | Boat along coast. | Boat along coast. | Kougarok, Council, and Teller Roads; landings at Tajata Creek, Salmon Lake and upper Niukluk; local trails; boat on lower rivers. |
| Recreation | Along Grand Central R. | N/A | N/A | Along road and major rivers, especially Niukluk R. |
| Reindeer Grazing | Winter range. | N/A | N/A | Fawning areas: Eldorado Creek, Kwik-talik Mts., Ptarmigan Creek; some winter range. |
| Settlement Suitability | Low | | | Mixed low and unsuitable. |
| Subsistence | Subsistence use in this unit has been documented by studies of the ADF&G, Subsistence Division, for the communities of Shishmaref and Brevig Mission. Use by other communities—such as Nome, Teller, Mary's Igloo, Wales, White Mountain, Council, and Golovin—may exist, but has not been documented in studies for the NWAP. | | | |

See glossary for definition of ratings.

RESOURCE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 5: Southwest Seward Peninsula - Page 3 of 3

| Resource | Subunit | | |
|------------------------|--|--|---|
| | 5h | 5i | 5j |
| Fire Protection | Full | Full | Full |
| Fish and Wildlife | B1 along Salmon Lake and Pilgrim River; rest B2/C: moose anadromous and resident fish. | B1: moose, anadromous fish, brown bear | B1: anadromous fish or resident fish, moos. winter range; upgraded due to human use (Brevig area) |
| Forestry | None | None | None |
| Heritage Resources | Known sites: Pilgrim Hot Springs, Salmon Lake | Nome Historic Mining District. | Unknown |
| Important Trails | Pilgrim River trail | Nome River trail | Trail along road |
| Minerals | Very High; some mining claims. | High | Moderate potential; mining claims along road |
| Oil & Gas | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown |
| Public Access | Kougarok Road; trail/boat along Pilgrim River. | Teller Highway; boat along Nome River. | Kougarok Road |
| Recreation | Unknown | Along river. | Unknown |
| Reindeer Grazing | Some winter range in SW corner; rest nothing. | Winter ranges. | None |
| Settlement Suitability | Low | Low | Low |

Subsistence use in this unit has been documented by studies of the ADF&G, Subsistence Division, for the communities of Shishmare and Brevig Mission. Use by other communities—such as Nome, Teller, Mary's Igloo, Wales, White Mountain, Council, and Golovin—may exist, but has not been documented in studies for the NWAP.

See glossary for definition of ratings.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT UNIT 5 - SOUTHWEST SEWARD PENINSULA - Page 1 of 2

| SUBUNIT | LAND USE DESIGNATIONS | | | COMMENTS |
|---------|--|--|--|----------|
| | PRIMARY SURFACE USE ¹ | PROHIBITED SURFACE USE ² | SUBSURFACE ³ | |
| 5a | Habitat & harvest tidelands | Remote cabins Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Open except 1/4 mile radius at 4 seabird colonies. | |
| 5b | General use uplands | Land disposals Remote cabins except in 3 areas | Open except 1/4 mile radius at 2 seabird colonies | |
| 5c | Minerals/ Habitat and harvest lands | Land disposals Remote cabins except in one area Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Open | |
| 5d | Mineral lands | Land disposals | Open | |
| 5e | Settlement | Remote cabins Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Closed prior to sale | |
| 5f | General use tidelands | Remote cabins Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Open | |
| 5g | Habitat & harvest uplands | Land disposals Remote cabins except in 3 areas Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Open except 1/4 mile at 2 seabird colonies | |

¹Secondary uses include: forestry in subunits 5b and 5g; reindeer grazing in all subunits except 5a and 5f; recreation in subunits 5a, 5c, 5e, 5g, and 5i.

²Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits, that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

³All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals. See glossary in Appendix A for definitions of leasable and locatable minerals. See Appendix H for detailed descriptions of areas closed to mineral entry.

LAND-USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
 MANAGEMENT UNIT 5 - SOUTHWEST SEWARD PENINSULA - Page 2 of 2

| SUBUNIT | LAND USE DESIGNATIONS | | | COMMENTS |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------|
| | PRIMARY SURFACE USE ¹ | PROHIBITED SURFACE USE ² | SUBSURFACE ³ | |
| 5h | Settlement | Remote cabins Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Closed prior to sale | |
| 5i | Settlement | Remote cabins Commercial rec. leases in some areas | Closed prior to sale | |
| 5j | Settlement | Remote cabins | Closed prior to sale | |

¹Secondary uses include: forestry in subunits 5b and 5g; reindeer grazing in all subunits except 5a and 5f; recreation in subunits 5a, 5c, 5e, 5g, and 5i.

²Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits, that are not specifically prohibited may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, the management guidelines of this unit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in Chapter 2.

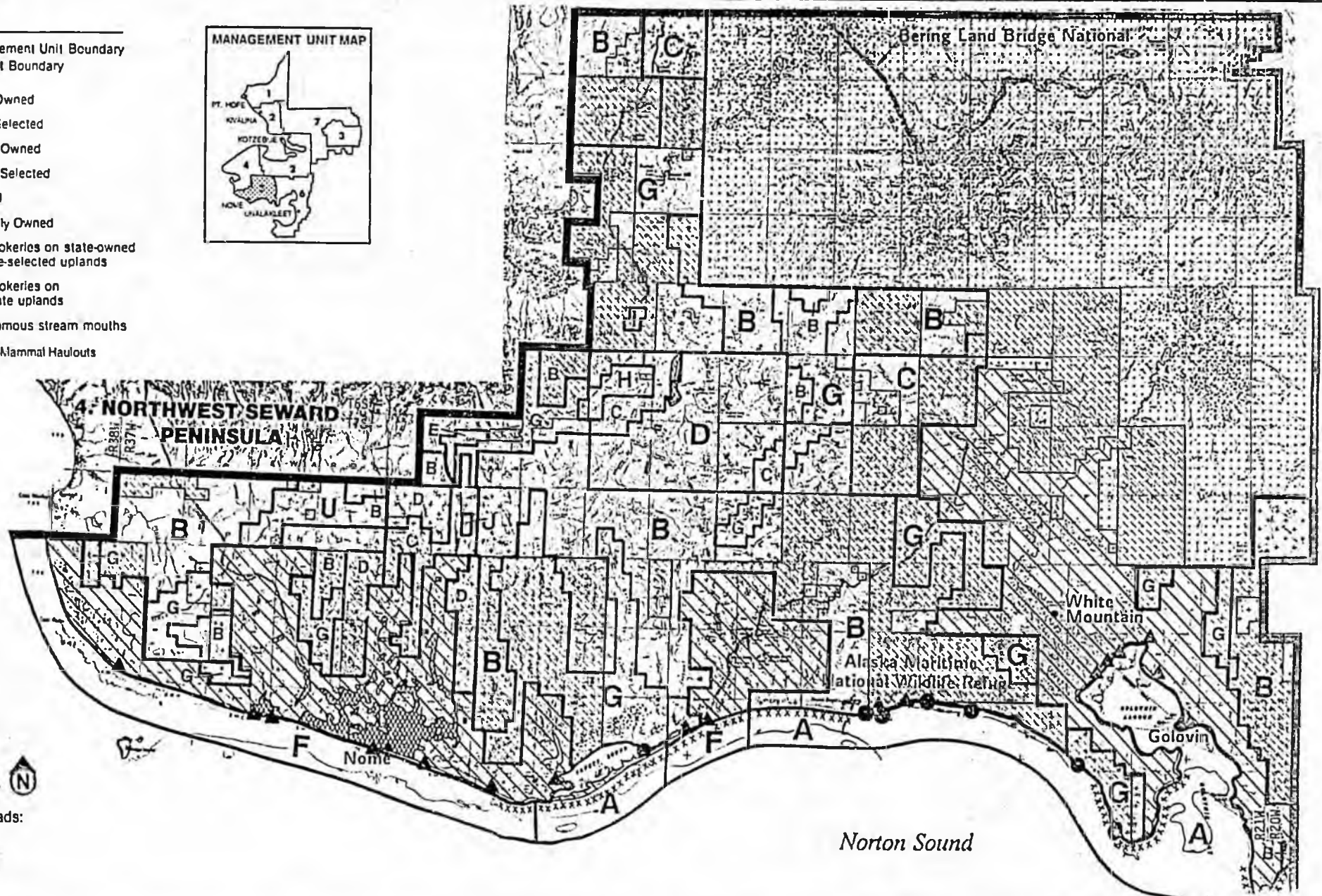
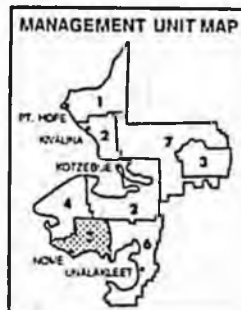
³All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals. See glossary in Appendix A for definitions of leasable and locatable minerals. See Appendix H for detailed descriptions of areas closed to mineral entry.

Northwest Area Plan

SOUTHWEST SEWARD PENINSULA Map 3-11 UNIT 5

LEGEND

- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Federal
- Privately Owned
- Bird rookeries on state-owned or state-selected uplands
- Bird rookeries on non-state uplands
- Anadromous stream mouths
- Marine Mammal Haulouts



Map Scale:
1:500,000



U.S.G.S. Quads:
Bendeleben
Nome
Solomon
Teller

Norton Sound