

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES 1901-1902

1923

SRES

SB 794

192

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bonnie, House Resources Committee Staff
FROM: Tom Johnson, Senate Resources Committee Staff
DATE: May 6, 1982
RE: Background materials on SB 894

For your request earlier this morning, attached please find background materials from our files on SB 794, for your Committee hearing this afternoon.

TO: Billy Berrier Date: 4/14/82
Director
Legal Services

Attn: Bradley

FROM: Senator Fahrenkamp RE: FINAL - CSSB794(Res)
Chairman

Attached is a work draft CSSB 794(Res) that the
Committee would like a final Bill completed incorporating
the following change:

Page 1, lines 22 -29

Delete the entire section "(b)"

When the bill is completed please return to Room 211
Capitol Building. If you have any questions please contact
Rosa King at 465-3834.

TO: Billy Merrier
Director Legal Services

DATE: 4/9/82

ATTN: Richard Bradley

FROM: Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chairman

RE: SB 794
Marine Park System

I would appreciate you drafting a work draft Committee Substitute for SB 794 to incorporate language to clarify Sec. 41.20.515(d). This section was point out in your March 11th (Work order No. 12-2667) Memorandum as Sec. 41.20.515 (f). The sponsor's intent in this section by use of the language "other privileges" was to assure that the commissioner can not restrict any use in the marine park system.

If you have any questions please contact Resa King at 465-3834. When the draft is completed please have it returned to Room 211 Capitol Building.

Attachments

TO: Resource Committee Members DATE: 4/12/82

FROM: Resources Committee Staff RE: Policy Decision on
SB 794 - Outdoor
recreation and
historic projects.
Hearing: 4/14/82

In working on a Committee Substitute to answer the questions raised in Richard Bradley's March 11th memorandum the sponsor's staff and I believe one of his points falls under a policy decision for the committee to determine. This section is Sec. 41.22.070(b) on page 2, lines 28 - 29 and continues on page 3, lines 1 - 2. This section states:

"(b) The division of parks may retain not to exceed five percent of the amount appropriated to the outdoor recreation and historic properties grant fund for administrative and technical assistance costs related to the administration of AS 41.22.050."

Mr. Bradley's memorandum states in part:

". . . And to the extent that the provision may take administrative support for the division of parks out of the annual appropriation review by the legislature, it may be questionable public policy."

Information Related to the
Proposed
Alaska Marine Park System

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MARINE PARKS FOR ALASKA

The International Connection

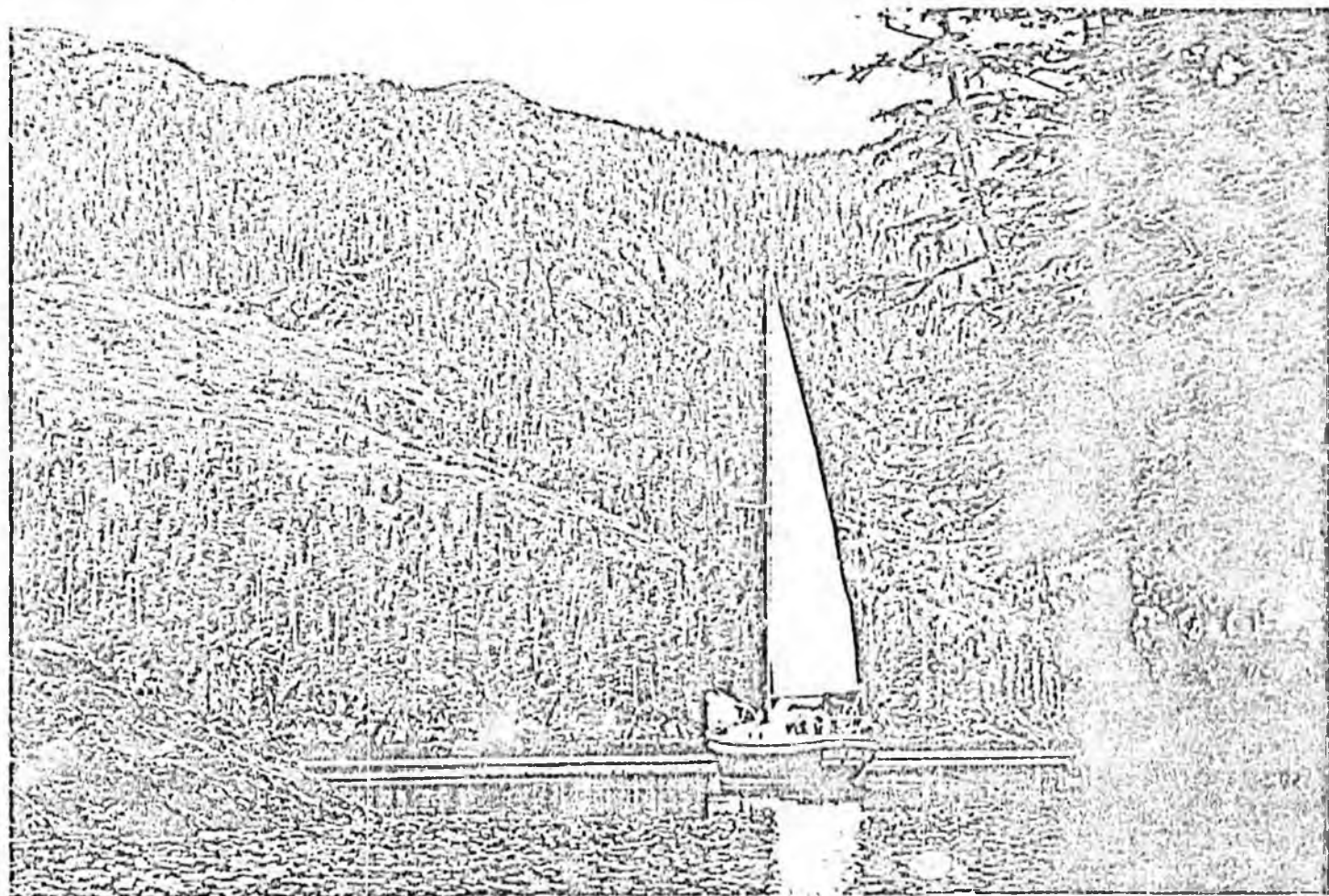
By Neil C. Johannsen, Chief of Planning, Alaska State Parks



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

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

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



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

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



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 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 Cross 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-

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



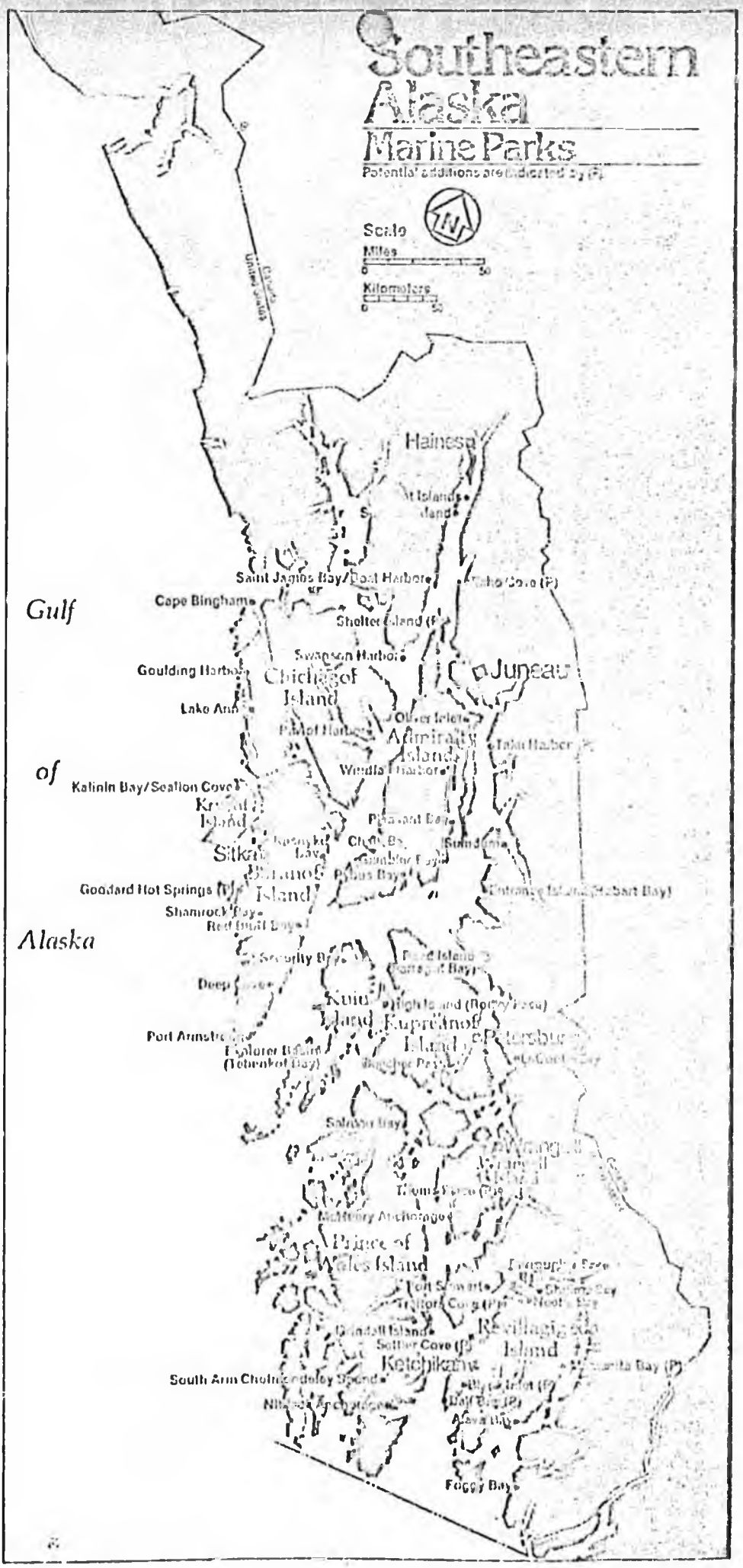
established pleasure boat routes and floatplane landing sites. Some parks are close to communities, while others are in remote wilderness. Areas were carefully selected for scenic quality, productive sport fishing and protection from prevailing winds. Recreational opportunities include beachcombing,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



O.C. Hilton Wolfe
Ann Prozenya
Henry Hall

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 7943

Division of Parks

AUG 20 1979

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ IN SUPPORT OF RECREATION SELECTIONS FROM THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

WHEREAS, in December, 1977, the State of Alaska submitted to the U.S. Forest Service a number of selections, totalling approximately 103,000 acres of the Chugach National Forest, authorized under Section 6 (a) of the Alaska Statehood Act for several purposes, including expansion of established communities, established community recreation, prospective community centers, prospective recreational areas, and prospective fish hatchery sites; and

WHEREAS, in January and March, 1979, the U.S. Forest Service approved a number of the selections made for the purposed of recreation and fish hatchery sites, including the following areas from the:

Chugach National Forest

- Bettles Bay
- Boswell Bay
- Entry Cove
- Kayak Island
- Pigot Bay
- Sawmill Bay
- South Ester Island
- Point Gravina

WHEREAS, in January and March, 1979, the U.S. Forest Service disapproved a number of the selections made for the purposes of recreation and fish hatchery sites, including the following:

Chugach National Forest

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Cano Passage | Shoestring Cove |
| Constantine Harbor | Sivash Bay |
| Disk Island | South Elrington Island |
| Drier Island | Anderson Bay |
| Eagle Bay | Cascade Bay |
| Coat Harbor | Deep Bay |
| Granite Cove | Garden Cove |
| Long Bay/Lake Shrode | Golden Cove |
| Mount Eccles | Jack Bay |
| Outside Bay | Latouche |
| Perry Island | Marsha Bay |
| Port Chalmers | Port Nellie Juan |
| Port Fidalgo | Princeton Creek |
| | Windy Bay/Cedar Bay |

WHEREAS, in explaining its reasons for disapproving the above - mentioned selections the U.S. Forest Service has stated that (2)" in those areas proposed for recreation purposes there is no record of any of the existing community governments or planning boards proposing any of these areas for their community recreation plans or programs," and that (b) "with respect to the selection for fish hatcheries, we do not believe that use for a fish hatchery not related to an existing community or a part of a proposed new community is a valid basis for selection under the Alaska Statehood Act"; and

WHEREAS, State ownership of the above-named selections disapproved by the U.S. Forest Service would permit the State to formally designate and manage a system of marine-oriented recreation areas and would benefit residents of and visitors to the City of Valdez as well as to other Communities within the Chugach National Forest (2) by providing for the protection of the unique recreational and scenic value of these areas and for the "future" development of facilities appropriate to the character of these areas and community recreational use patterns, (b) by insuring suitable access into presently proposed wilderness areas, (c) by facilitating the development of aquaculture sites, and (d) by promoting that aspect of the State's tourism industry which is based upon outdoor recreation opportunities; and

WHEREAS, in May, 1978, the Alaska Visitors Association endorsed the formal designation of a system of State Marine-oriented recreation areas and in July, 1978, sent a letter to the Regional Forester, urging him to approve State selections made for recreation purposes; and

WHEREAS, for the fiscal year 1980, the Alaska State Legislature has included in the capital budget the amount of \$50,000.00 for development of Marine Recreational Facilities to be constructed in areas selected by the State for the South-East Alaska portion of the proposed Marine Park System.

WHEREAS, some 120,000 acres of the State's entitlement under Section 6 (2) of the Alaska Statehood Act remain to be selected from the national forests by 1983;

BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Valdez supports State selections from the Chugach National Forest for the purposes of recreation and fish hatchery sites and desires formal designation by the State of a system of marine-oriented recreation areas and specifically endorses the following disapproved State selections which will facilitate that intent:

Chugach National Forest

Canoe Passage
Constantine Harbor
Disk Island
Drier Bay
Eagle Bay
Coat Harbor
Granite Cove
Long Bay/Lake Shrode
Mount Eccles
Outside Bay

Perry Island
Port Chalmers
Port Fidalgo
Shoestring Cove
South Elrington Island
Anderson Bay
Cascade Bay
Deep Bay
Garden Cove
Golden Creek

Jack Bay
Latouche
Marsha Bay
Port Nellie Juan
Siwash Bay
Princeton Creek
Windy Bay/Cedar Bay

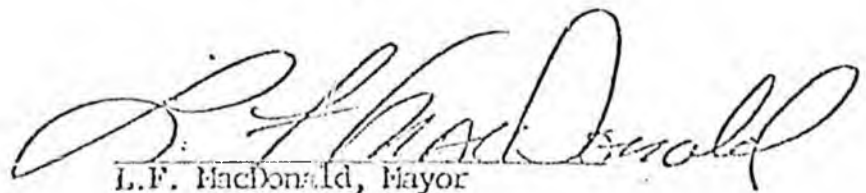
AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Forest Service is requested to approve the above - mentioned disapproved State selections made for the purposes of recreation and fish hatchery sites;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED (a) that the State is urged to pursue any administrative and legal resource to obtain approval for all the above-named disapproved selections; (b) that the Department of Natural Resources is requested to work with Alaskan communities and, as appropriate, with the Alaska State Legislature, the U.S. Forest Service, the Alaska State Division of Parks who would in turn work with the City of Valdez and its Public regarding development plans, and other agencies to prepare and implement management and development plans which will accomodate the marine-oriented recreational needs of Alaskan residents and visitors to Alaska; and (c) that the Department of Natural Resources is requested to implement another community involvement program to identify additional selections for a variety of purposes to be made from the remaining entitlement of some 120,000 acres authorized under Section 6 (a) of the Alaska Statchood Act.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Bob Bergland, Secretary of Agriculture; John McGuire, Chief, U.S. Forest Service; John A. Sandor, Alaska Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service; Jay S. Hammond, Governor, State of Alaska; Robert E. LeResche, Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources; Avram M. Gross, Alaska Attorney General; the Alaska Congressional delegation; and to the members of the Alaska State Legislature.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA this 6th day of August, 1979.

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA


L.F. Macdonald, Mayor



ALASKA, IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED
ALASKA MARINE RECREATION WAYSIDE SYSTEM

RESOLUTION NO. 6.19.79b

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska, under terms of Section 6(a) of the Statehood Act, is allowed to select up to 400,000 acres of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests, for the express purposes of community expansion and recreation, and;

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has allocated 17 percent of these land selections for the establishment of a Marine Recreation Wayside System, and;

WHEREAS, both Washington State and the Province of British Columbia have established 99 marine recreation parks along their coastline, and;

WHEREAS, through international cooperation the State of Alaska has planned 64 marine recreation waysides throughout Southeast and Prince William, and;

WHEREAS, this body supports the system in concept and in particular those proposed Marine Recreation Waysides Prince William Sound:

1. Surprise Cove
2. Long Bay/Lake Shrode
3. Perry Island
4. Entry Cove
5. Pigot Bay
6. Bettles Bay
7. South Esther Island
8. Shoestring Cove
9. Siwash Bay
10. Sawmill Bay
11. Granite Cove
12. Eagle Bay
13. Port Fidalgo
14. Outside Bay
15. Disk Island
16. Drier Bay
17. Marsha Bay
18. Port Chalmers
19. Goat Harbor
20. South Elrington Island
21. Constantine Harbor
22. Canoe Passage
23. Boswell Bay
24. Mount Eccles

and;

WHEREAS, these areas are used by residents of Whittier and visitors to Whittier, and;

WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service has the power to approve State of Alaska selections of Forest Service domain for the purposes of establishing the Marine Recreation Wayside System, Therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE CITY OF WHITTIER URGES THE APPROVAL BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE OF LAND SELECTIONS MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING THE ALASKA MARINE RECREATION WAYSIDE SYSTEM

PASSED AND APPROVED by the City Council of the City of
Whittier, Alaska, on this 19th day of June, 1979.

Cecil Zeigler
Mayor Cecil Zeigler

ATTEST:

Anna Gaye Moin
City Clerk/Treasurer

THE PROPOSED ALASKA MARINE WAYSIDE SYSTEM

What is it?

It is a system of seventy saltwater community oriented recreation areas in Southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound ranging in size from 200 to 3,000 acres each. These areas are proposed to be eventually managed by the State of Alaska as part of the Alaska State Park System.

Who will use these areas?

Initially, these areas will be used primarily by residents of Alaska's southern coastal communities. Currently, over half of Alaska's population enjoy boating activities during their leisure time. While the areas will be primarily developed and managed for recreational boaters, a significant amount of use is also expected from personal and charter float planes.

Tourism is presently Alaska's second largest industry. Recent tourism marketing studies have shown that viewing Alaska's spectacular landscapes is the primary attractions for tourists visiting Alaska. Thus, the retention of certain scenic portions of Alaska's coastline in public ownership and the development and management of recreational facilities is expected to be an important factor in the maintenance enhancement of this important aspect of the State's long-term economy. In the future, coastal communities along the marine wayside system may expect direct economic benefits from the recreational and tourist trade attracted to these areas.

How will the state acquire these lands?

As part of Governor Hammond's comprehensive forest land selection effort in 1977, the State of Alaska filed land selections for these areas with the U.S. Forest Service under the terms of Section 6(a) of the Statehood Act. The Statehood Act entitles the State to select up to 400,000 acres of land from the national forests in Alaska for the purposes of community expansion, new communities and recreational areas. Approximately 69,000 acres or 17% of the State's entitlement was used to select lands to comprise the proposed marine wayside system.

But what about lands for community expansion, new communities, aquaculture and industrial needs?

To date 211,000 acres have been selected for these purposes. The process used in 1977 to identify community expansion needs involved exhaustive public meetings in each coastal community. In almost every case, lands nominated by the community for selection by the State were in fact selected in December of 1977. Lands not selected by communities but not selected were often comprised of glaciers, steep slopes, extremely poor soil conditions, or were located in the path of snow avalanches.

Aquaculture sites were identified by private aquaculture associations and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Industrial sites were nominated by industry, communities and various state agencies.

Thus, during this process lands for all these needs, including the marine wayside system, were selected. Remarkably, 120,000 acres of entitlement still remains available to the State for a future round of land selections to meet yet unknown community land needs.

Will fishing and hunting be allowed in these areas?

Most definitely, in fact, as recreational areas the marine waysides will be managed to facilitate these highly popular outdoor recreational activities.

What about mining and timber harvesting?

In the process of selecting these areas every effort was made to exclude existing mining claims or areas of high mineral potential from the boundaries of the proposed waysides. Where this was not possible special provisions, in the legislation necessary to establish this system, can be made to allow mineral exploration and controlled mineral development.

As areas which will be managed primarily for their recreation and scenic value, the State does not believe that timber harvesting is an appropriate activity in these specific areas.

What about commercial fishing and the development of aquaculture facilities?

Commercial fishing activities will definitely continue in these areas. This use will continue to be managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. To help minimize conflicts between recreational water craft and commercial fishing (particularly drift netters), a cooperative planning process for development and management of this system will be initiated and include representation from commercial fishing interests. It is expected that through informational efforts of the Alaska Division of Parks, recreational boaters will be requested to avoid drift net fishing areas during periods of commercial fishing activities.

How will these areas be developed?

In most cases the primary management goal will be to maintain the natural environment. Facilities provided would be only those necessary for the safety and enjoyment of the boating public, such as mooring buoys or floats, trails, toilets, tent platforms, or public use cabins.

The Division of Parks suggests development and management on three tiers of intensity. First the most intensive level will include those areas close to the existing population centers which are currently receiving high levels of use. At these waysides, shelters, trails, toilet facilities, docks, mooring buoys and perhaps boat service facilities would be provided. The second level would be those located beyond normal weekend trip distance and used primarily by vacation boaters as overnight destination areas. These waysides will be developed with only basic facilities, such as toilets, camp sites, trails, and if conditions warrant, mooring buoys. The third and least intensively developed level will be in remote locations, biologically sensitive areas, or those areas which may abutt federal wilderness areas. These waysides will be generally undeveloped with the exception of facilities which may be required to protect natural and scenic values.

At a few of the areas with high levels of natural or cultural significance, concession (private) operated lodges may be desirable.

What will the cost be to the Alaskan taxpayer?

Initial capital investment costs of boats and equipment for ranger patrol use will be approximately \$90,000. One seasonal (5 month) ranger position will need to be established for the Prince William Sound area and two rangers for the Southeast Alaska area, at a cost of approximately \$10,000 per year each. Structural improvements to the area will be undertaken using 50% match money from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund wherever possible. The remaining 50% share will necessarily be funded by State means.

How will the system help ensure public access?

Through the dedication of these lands as public park lands under Alaskan law, perpetual public access will be guaranteed. Additionally, the development of recreational support facilities will help ensure access to a wide variety of the Alaskan recreating public. Also, state selections for the marine wayside system which have already been filed with the U.S. Forest Service cannot be selected by native corporations through amendment to ANCSA currently being considered in D2 legislation.

How were the areas identified and what criteria was used?

Factors which entered into the actual selection of these areas included: existing and proposed small boat harbors and marinas, water travel routes, shelter from prevailing winds, anchorage quality, suitability of beaches for aircraft landings, availability of freshwater, scenic quality, uniqueness of the landscape, presence of fish and wildlife species, and distance to and size (both present and projected) of population centers in the forest.

What are the projections for recreational pleasure boat use?

At this time, no hard-fast data exists for recreational boating use levels in either Southeast Alaska or Prince William Sound. However, we currently know that 54% of Alaskan residents engage in either fresh or saltwater boating activities. Further, waiting lists for moorage at a number of community boat harbors are extensive, often comprising up to 300 to 400 names. Additionally, on a national basis recreational boating is one of the fastest growing recreational activities.

Why not let the Forest Service develop the system?

While the Forest Service has expressed interest in this type of concept in portions of Southeast Alaska, to date there has been no offer by the Forest Service to develop and manage a system of marine waysides as is currently proposed by the State. Additionally, federal recreation development dollars in Alaska have been severely limited. When these dollars have been available they have generally been utilized in large scale visitor center developments such as at Portage Glacier on the Chugach Forest and at the Mendenhall Glacier at the Tongass National Forest. Since the Forest Service is responsible to the people of the nation as a whole, the State believes it is unlikely that they will be willing to make substantial commitments to a system

which will be used (at least initially) primarily by Alaskan residents. There are several additional factors which make the development and management of such a system by the Forest Service unlikely. The Forest Service is not eligible to receive 50% matching funds under the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund program. Also, in federal wilderness areas it is unlikely that the Forest Service would be allowed to develop any recreational support facilities. Also, the Forest Service would be generally unable to preclude further D2 authorized native selections on these key bays.

At what stage is the proposal to date?

While the Forest Service has approved for state selection a number of the marine wayside areas near communities, the marine waysides which are designed to link communities or for longer vacation oriented trips have been disapproved. The State is currently appealing these disapprovals to the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service in Washington, D.C. If the State is successful in securing its right to make selections in "remote" areas, these selections will be transmitted from the Forest Service to the Bureau of Land Management for title conveyance to the State. Once these lands are conveyed, legislative establishment of the marine wayside system would be needed. Alaskan Legislative support for the proposal was evidenced by a recent commitment of \$50,000 from the Legislature to plan and develop facilities on these lands in Southeast Alaska.

Prepared by the Alaska Division of Parks, Department of Natural Resources,
July 1979.

AVA

Alaska
Visitors
Association

Please reply to:

Post Office Box 2220
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
(907) 279-4116

DIVISION OF FORESTS
GENERAL

AUG 21 1978

RECEIVED

July 31, 1978

DIVISION OF FORESTS

AUG - 1 1978

Mr. John Sandor
Regional Forester
USDA Forest Service
P. O. Box 1628
Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Mr. Sandor:

The Alaska Visitors Association recently went on record in support of a proposed State Marine Park System which would include recreation areas in selected parts of Southeastern and Southcentral Alaska. Our Association is of the opinion that such a park system would provide much needed new recreational facilities, not only for our own citizens, but also for the vastly increased number of tourists coming into the state.

It is our understanding that the lands necessary for the development of the Marine Park System have been applied for by the state but title is being held up by the Forest Service over differences in interpretation of Section 6 (a) of the Alaska Statehood Act. Apparently, Forest Service regulations interpret Sec. 6 (a) to mean that the 400,000 acres referred to are to be used literally for physical community development and expansion and for those purposes only. However, the language of the Statehood Act appears to clearly permit selection of national forest lands for the type of purpose proposed by the state with respect to the development of a State Marine Park System. Indeed, the language of the act reads . . . "suitable for prospective community centers and recreational areas."

We think this is quite clear and would urge your department to expedite title to the lands selected for the Marine Park.

Thank you in advance for any help or advice you can give us in this matter.

Sincerely,



Dean Ehrich
Executive Director

VI. Study Participant Viewpoints

D. State of Alaska

1. Introduction: The State of Alaska chose to participate in the Chugach Region Study because it recognized that the federal promise of a "fair and just" settlement for Chugach Natives, Inc., had not yet been fulfilled, and that its participation might contribute to a solution of the problem. Specifically the State of Alaska was concerned with a) those public values, resources and responsibilities which transcend ownership of land (fish and game, air and water quality, tidelands and submerged lands, municipalities and the unorganized borough, etc.), and b) with ensuring that potential state land exchanges met state statutory and policy requirements.

These concerns have been articulated in the State of Alaska's participation in study group and technical committee meetings, and in the tract-by-tract evaluation of CNI's June 23rd nominations.

The following summary discusses the state's evaluation of CNI's nominations and the federal land exchange offers to the state.

2. CNI Nominations: State review of these 75 tracts consisted of two steps--a) the degree to which each tract fit the

Congressional criteria of Section 1430, ANILCA (i.e, land of like kind and character to those traditionally used and occupied by the Chugach people, and land which is coastal accessible and economically viable), and b) degrees of concern which state agency participants assigned to a number of public value considerations (including wildlife and fish habitat, public access, impacts on management of adjacent state uplands, tidelands and submerged lands, etc.), coupled with brief narrative discussions of those concerns.

The assemblage of these individual tract evaluations in a matrix permitted a three-way segregation into a) those tracts recommended unconditionally for conveyance to CNI (6 tracts), b) those which could be conveyed if certain conditions were met, or stipulations were accepted by CNI (25 tracts), and c) those tracts which should remain in public ownership due to overriding public interests (44 tracts). The tracts were evaluated individually and, as most were in federal ownership, no attempt by the State was made to combine them into a settlement proposal. (See Appendix State Agency Evaluation of Chugach Natives, Inc. Land Nominations August 29, 1981).

Lands which the State of Alaska owns, or has equitable title or other legal interest in were contained in CNI's June 23rd nominations (as revised). The largest individual tract (73,366 acres) is in the vicinity of Cape

Yakataga between Icy Bay and the Duktoth River. Other state land includes portions of five tracts selected in 1977 from the Chugach National Forest (3,500 acres) under provisions of Sec. 6(a) Alaska Statehood Act (one of which--Jack Bay--the State has received "working title" or tentative approval from the BLM; two others--Shotgun Cove and Horseshoe Bay/ Latouche Island--Forest Service approved but no BLM adjudication yet; and two selections, disapproved by the Forest Service, which are included in State of Alaska v. Block et. al.).

Other land nominated by CNI in which the State maintains a legal interest include the former FAA site at Cape Yakataga (the Alaska Statehood Act grants the State a 90-day preference right to surplus unimproved federal property), and along the Copper River Highway between mile 27-41 (State owns an undetermined acreage of submerged lands in the Copper River). These tracts, in addition to being part of CNI's nominations are ANCSA Sec. 14(h)(8) selections.

3. Federal Land Exchange Offer

A. State Land Exchange Objectives

In considering land exchanges to assist the federal government in fulfilling its "fair and just" promise to CNI, the State's

first requirement is compliance with Alaska Statute 38.50. This land exchange law requires that the State receive "equal value" for any lands that it trades, and if on other than an equal value basis, the proposed exchange must receive state legislative review.

The State of Alaska currently has a land selection entitlement remaining from its statehood grant exceeding 20 million acres. The State, therefore, has indicated that federal lands appropriate for exchange would have to be otherwise unavailable, and of interest, to the State. In short, if the State can acquire federal land for "free" through selection, it is not acceptable in trade for lands already acquired by the State. A suggestion that the State accept an enlarged land selection entitlement in lieu of federal trade lands carries little appeal since large selections made in 1977-78 were the result of ranking all remaining federal lands in Alaska by relative resource values. Any increase in selection entitlement now would result in the State acquiring lands from the low end of the value scale---lower than those lands which the State will likely select under its existing selection entitlement.

Since much of the state land nominated by CNI has appraisable values (primarily commercial timber, with some real estate), an acceptable federal exchange offer would contain a large measure of appraisable values. Such straight-forward value comparisons are most likely to gain legislative support. This

would not exclude consideration of other, less tangible or more speculative values, as a component of a total exchange package.

Assuming that a land exchange acceptable to the State of Alaska can be developed, the primary public purpose served by such an exchange would be to eliminate or greatly reduce the impact of additional private ownership (through CNI land selections) on high public values in Prince William Sound. This is in direct response to substantial public testimony received by the CLSG in May 1981. The effect of such exchanges would be to shift CNI ownership (and possibly certain village corporation interests) to areas receiving relatively little public use. A necessary condition, therefore of state land exchanges under the Chugach Region Study, was CNI's willingness to eliminate or minimize ANCSA Sec. 14(h)(8) selections in Prince William Sound.

A consideration which must be weighed against the public benefits to be gained in Prince William Sound, and values gained by CNI, through state land exchanges is the impact of CNI's acquisition of a large tract of commercial forest land at Cape Yakataga. State forestry personnel are concerned that the entire Yakataga block (over 400,000 acres) is not large enough to support more than one economic timber-harvesting operation on a sustained yield basis. Other identified adverse effects of a Yakataga trade include the practical problems associated with two land owners (State and CNI) sharing

main haul roads, airstrip and log transfer facilities; loss of stumpage revenue to the State; reduced ability to provide public timber sale offerings in future years following accelerated harvesting on Native lands; reduced ability to encourage processing of timber within Alaska¹; loss of intangible public values due to corporate ownership.

B. Discussion of Joint Federal Alternative Proposal of August 19, 1981

This federal alternative proposal to CNI contained 70,000 to 100,000 acres of state timberland at Cape Yakataga, plus portions of four state selections in Prince William Sound totalling 1,375 acres. Listed by the federal government as being "elements of the exchange" are the following, with state evaluation comments and preliminary value estimates:

1. "Settlement of the Prince William Sound portion of the State of Alaska lawsuit regarding marine parks (Alaska v. Block, et al., Civil No. A81-311, USDC, AK)."

1

The State of Alaska's primary processing regulations for state timber (which parallel federal practice on national forest timber sales) have been overturned by a federal court decision. This decision is under appeal; the State is currently developing regulations which would provide incentives to timber purchasers that voluntarily agreed to process state timber within Alaska.

Alaska v. Block, et al. is incorrectly characterized as a "lawsuit regarding marine parks." The State's suit, rather, contests the Forest Service's disapproval of state selections, approvals of only portions of state selections, and conditioned approvals (some of which were selected for public recreation or fish hatchery sites). Subsequent discussions between the State and Forest Service led to a redefinition of the offer as follows: the suit would be amended to delete certain state selections which the State would agree to relinquish, and provide for the conveyance of these lands to the State as exchange lands (not to be counted against the State's national forest entitlement under Sec. 6(a), Alaska Statehood Act).

Lands to be conveyed to the State under this proposed agreement totalled 4,688 acres worth an estimated \$8.8 million. The State would subsequently make available to CNI 3,485 acres drawn from these and other state selections (with a value of approximately \$5 million), depending upon CNI's willingness to minimize their Sec. 14(h)(8) selection in Prince William Sound. This proposal is considered to be an acceptable component to an overall exchange package.

2. "Transfer from the Kenai National Wildlife Range to the State approximately 30,000 acres of timber lands from the border area of the refuge, or; perhaps a larger acreage of timber management rights and resulting benefits. Sustained yield,

habitat manipulation, and other factors of the refuge management plan would be involved."

This offer implied that the full surface estate of 3 tracts totalling 30,000 acres in the refuge was included, but subsequent discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that the commercial timber only was being offered. The total surface estate was estimated to be worth about \$14.3 million (timber and real estate values), but the timber alone is estimated to be worth about \$1.5 million. Although a relatively small value is contained in this offer, it would be a useful contribution to an acceptable exchange.

3. "Transfer from the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge to the State, lands in the southern extension of the refuge for inclusion within the Kachemak Bay State Park."

An addition to Kachemak Bay State Park in this area is a very low priority to the State of Alaska. Less than 3,000 acres of this 92,000 acre proposed addition is vegetated, and it contains little appraisable value. Estimated nominal value is \$460,000. This proposal has little attraction as a component of a land exchange involving commercial forest land at Cape Yakataga.

4. "Transfer to the State, lands from within the Trans-Alaska transportation and utility corridor between Gjemallen and Valdez. National interests and concerns must be protected."

This proposal did not specify the location and acreage of corridor lands offered. Preliminary evaluation indicates that about 26,000 acres in the Tonsina River area is attractive for state land disposal purposes, and was estimated to be worth about \$10 million.

Later discussions with BLM revealed that conditions were attached to this offer including a requirement that all corridor lands south of Glennallen be acquired by the State (125,000 acres), and that the State must also select the remaining large blocks of public domain land on either side of the corridor. These conditions made a potentially significant component of an acceptable exchange much less attractive to the State (in that the conditioned additional acreage is largely unusable high mountain country).

5. "Transfer from the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska to the State, oil and gas rights within a single block of land preferably in the Barrow area."

The NPRA offer was evaluated by state geologists with the following preliminary conclusion: if the State could acquire 200,000-300,000 acres in the right place, it might generate leasing revenues to the State of \$5 million to \$10 million, upward to as much as \$200 million. Current 50% federal revenue sharing with the State of any NPRA oil and gas revenues means that only additional revenues above the 50% share

should be counted in an exchange. Any additional revenues from possible royalties and severance taxes were not estimated, since such estimates would be even more speculative than leasing revenues.

This federal offer did not specify the actual size or specific location of the tract, so that its value to the State was difficult to evaluate. This offer was later withdrawn by the federal government.

6. "Transfer from the Denali National Park to the State, approximately 10,000 acres within the upper Ohio Creek drainage, with possible mineral resource values."

The Ohio Creek drainage may contain substantial mineral values, and its transfer to state ownership would increase the likelihood of development of economic mineral deposits. The State derives no direct revenue from locatable minerals on state land, so that benefits to the State would be largely unappraisable, or indirect. A land value of \$1 million was estimated for 10,000 acres in Ohio Creek, although substantial indirect benefits would accrue to the State which have not been estimated. This proposal was also withdrawn by the federal government.

C. Additional Federal Exchange Offers

Other federal land informally offered to the State of Alaska after the August 19th proposal includes the following:

1. Goodnews Bay--This offer consists of scattered tracts of public domain land in the vicinity of Goodnews Bay, Western Alaska.

Preliminary evaluation of the general Goodnews Bay area suggests that the principal commodity value, platinum, has been nearly "worked out." Substantial acreage is mountainous, and due to the scattered nature of the federal lands left over from prior ANCSA selections, this offer is not attractive as part of a Cape Yakataga land exchange.

2. TAPS Pipeline Corridor (north end)--Approximately 125,000 acres of the TAPS pipeline corridor encompassing the confluence of the Ivishak and Sagavanirktok rivers was proposed. This tract lies immediately south of state land. Preliminary review by state geologists indicates a "low" to "very low" probability of commercial oil and gas discoveries. Its proximity to the pipeline would make any such discoveries quite valuable, however. Surface estate values adjacent to the North Slope haul road may be fairly high, but encouraging development at this time along this portion of the haul road by state acquisition is not a priority of the State of Alaska. Given these

considerations, this tract is not an attractive offer in the context of a Yakataga land exchange.

D. Additional Federal Lands Identified by the State of Alaska

Prior to the joint federal alternative proposal of August 19, the State of Alaska identified federal lands which held the potential of satisfying the legal and policy requirements of a state land exchange. Additional federal lands, or other federal interests, have been identified in recent weeks.

Almost none of these lands are currently available for state selection, most have significant appraisable values, and generally possess characteristics of size, configuration, or location that make them valuable for state acquisition in a land exchange. Preliminary estimates of value have been developed by the State for most of these tracts, but such estimates are not appraisals, and are subject to considerable revision.

1. National Forest Lands in the Tongass and Chugach Forests

The largest single block of state land in Southeast Alaska is in the Haines and Skagway areas in Upper Lynn Canal. Acquisition of a substantial block of Tongass National Forest land adjacent to existing state ownership, and possessing similar resource characteristics would be a valuable addition to the existing state land

and resource base. It would provide for increased flexibility in responding to the needs of local communities. It does not appear possible to fully exchange timber value for timber value with any viable combination of federal trades (the CNI Yakataga nomination contains an estimated net operable volume of nearly 1.4 billion board feet, while all of the identified Lynn Canal parcel contains only about 371 million board feet net operable volume), but a large tract such as this would make some management sense to the State as a component of a land exchange.

The State acknowledges the difficulty that this proposal creates in view of the Congressionally mandated 4.5 billion board feet per decade which the Forest Service must supply to Southeast Alaska mills. Also acknowledged are conservationist concerns for the delicate balance struck in last year's D-2 settlement. The State could accept this tract in an exchange with restricted title to ensure its continued public ownership by the State, and that it continue to contribute to the needs of the domestic wood products industry, as well as other public needs. In short, it could be managed to ensure no impact on existing guarantees to the Southeast Alaska timber industry. The actual development and implementation of these proposals may be very difficult, but may be justified in accomplishing a final settlement for CNI through

land exchange. The estimated value of national forest lands identified in Lynn Canal by the State is about \$108 million.

Montague Island in Prince William Sound has also been identified as having considerable potential for helping to achieve an acceptable land exchange. CNI's Patton Bay selection contains about one-half of the commercial timber value on the island, with the balance occurring in smaller and widely separated stands.

Should the entire island be conveyed to the State (excluding for valuation purposes a prior state selection at Port Chalmers) it would be worth about \$83 million in appraisable values.

A drawback to this possibility is that CNI can acquire Patton Bay if the Chugach Region Study is unsuccessful in achieving a consensus settlement. It is also one of CNI's settlement "cornerstones." Its conveyance to the State may diminish the value to CNI of state lands at Yakataga. State lands at Yakataga are being considered by the State for exchange to achieve an improved public ownership pattern in Prince William Sound. If Yakataga's value to CNI is reduced by state acquisition of Patton Bay, it becomes less effective as a negotiating "lever."

2. Kenai National Wildlife Refuge

Prior to the August 19 joint federal alternative offer, state resource specialists identified almost 96,000 acres of land in 6 tracts within the refuge for commercial forest values, potential for state land disposal programs, and other purposes. These tracts are not included in the federal offer. Their appraisable values were estimated to be about \$63 million. This estimate is confined to the surface estate, as Cook Inlet Regional Corporation, and others hold the subsurface estate, or leasing rights.

3. Mineral Lands

Valuable locatable mineral lands not open to state selection were identified in several areas of Alaska. Although little direct revenue would be gained by the State, these lands in state ownership have a much higher likelihood of development. Based largely on land values, the following tracts are estimated to be worth about \$10 million.

Seward Peninsula, Ear Mountain	23,000 acres
Seward Peninsula, Asses Ear	20,000 acres
Lake Clark, Chill	16,000 acres
NPRA, Howard Pass	20,000 acres
NPRA, Drenchwater	20,000 acres

4. Non-monetary Values

Other considerations from the federal government which could contribute to an acceptable land exchange would be the redesignation of portions of national parks established by ANILCA to "preserve" status to accommodate public sport hunting in several new conservation units (Wrangell-St. Elias, Lake Clark, Kenai Fjords, Katmai Extension, Gates-of-the-Arctic, etc.). Although such considerations are difficult to value, they could win substantial state legislative support for a Yakataga land exchange.

D. Comparison of Value Estimates

The following table shows the relative values which the State of Alaska has assigned to state and federal lands. They are preliminary estimates (subject to considerable revision), and are not based on standard appraisal techniques. They do serve however, to illustrate the value shortfall of the federal exchange offer.

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET
 PROPOSED FEDERAL/STATE LAND EXCHANGE
 CHUGACH REGION STUDY

STATE LAND

FEDERAL LAND

PROPOSED CNI ACQUISITIONS

1. Yakataga Forest Lands	
Timber	\$157.5 Million
Land	10.2 Million
Improvements	5.2 Million
	\$172.9 Million

2. Prince William Sound Selections
 (Portions)

Jack Bay	\$0.9 Million
Shotgun Cove	0.5 Million
Horseshoe Bay	1.4 Million
Eagle Bay	0.9 Million
Nucheck	1.3 Million
	\$5.0 Million

Total Value \$177.9 Million

A. REVISED USDI/USDA ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL

1. Disputed Chugach NF Tracts	\$8.8 Million
2. KNWR Forest Tracts	1.5 Million
3. TAPS Corridor (South)	10.0 Million
	\$20.3 Million

B. ADDITIONAL FEDERAL LANDS OR INTERESTS IDENTIFIED
 BY STATE

1. Tongass NF, Lynn Canal	\$107.9 Million
2. Chugach NF, Montague Is.	83.2 Million
3. KNWR Original Tracts	63.5 Million
4. Mineral Lands	10.0 Million
	\$264.6 Million

5. Parks to Preserves

Note: All values are preliminary only, subject to substantial revision.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Chip Dennerlein
Director

DATE: DIVISION OF PARKS
January 14, 1982

FILE NO:

Jack Wiles
Chief of Planning

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Al Meiners *AM*
Park Planner

SUBJECT: Summary of Senate Park
Recreation Subcommittee
Hearing on Prince William
Sound

Senator Vic Fischer (Chairman, Senate Park and Recreation Subcommittee) conducted a public hearing on recreation uses of Prince William Sound on December 15, 1981 in Anchorage. Senator Fischer stated that the purpose of the hearing was to find out what the issues are surrounding recreation use of Prince William Sound and to determine if any legislative action is need. He explained that his motivation for conducting the hearing at this time was due to a variety of proposed actions such as improving access to Whittier, the Marine Park System, a boat harbor at LaTouche, as well as the recent conveyance of land in the sound to Native corporations. The hearing was attended by approximately 20 to 30 persons in Anchorage and, by teleconference, approximately 10 to 20 persons in Cordova, Valdez and Whittier.

In summary, there was a good deal of interest shown by the public over recreation use of Prince William Sound. In general, most of the testimony can be categorized into one of two viewpoints. First, are those persons desiring to open up the Sound who were associated with the tourism industry or land development interests. However, there was also testimony from persons who simply want to see that the largest number of people possible are able to enjoy the Sound. The other viewpoint favored a more cautious approach to development of recreation in the Sound expressed at the hearing. Generally these persons were either residents of one of the Sound's communities or persons who use the Sound and want to see its unique qualities maintained. Many of these people stated that the wilderness character of the Sound should not be comprised in an attempt to make it available to everyone.

The following is a listing and summary or paraphrasing of individual statements made.

Clay Beale (U.S. Forest Service): Clay discussed the Forest Service's role as the principle land manager in the Sound. He mentioned that approximately 195,000 acres will be conveyed under ANCSA to the three Native villages in the Sound. Additional acres may be conveyed to Chugach Natives Inc. through the Chugach Region Study. A 2 million acre wilderness study area was established by ANILCA. Clay stressed a need for DOT/PF to consider the location of the Forest Service's proposed Portage visitors center during road access planning for Whittier.

Frank Jones (Alaska Railroad): Frank stated that during July the Alaska Railroad was transporting 724 people per day to Whittier on the railroad. The railroad is planning to lease land to the City of Whittier for a camper park. Frank said that there was a need for a visitor center in Whittier.

Carl Propes (Chugach Natives Inc.): Carl reviewed the status of their efforts under the Chugach Region Study and the possibility of CNI receiving several sites suitable for commercial lodges in the Sound.

Wally Hickel, Jr. (Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau): Prince William Sound is the key to tourism in southcentral Alaska. Nine out of ten visitors want marine cruises. The highway should be built to Whittier to allow a one day visitor experience in Prince William Sound. Prince William Sound should be treated as a "park-like area".

Bill Peddler (Westours): Prince William Sound has the potential to rival the Inside Passage for tourist (cruise ship) demand. The Sound has far greater appeal than the Inside Passage. Westours has experienced a 14% per year increase in their Valdez to Whittier tour. In response to this increase, they have added a second vessel. Bill stated that unrestricted highway access to Whittier is necessary to justify further tourism industry investments.

Marla Adkins (resident/lodgeowner Knight Island): Marla stressed a need to protect values in Prince William Sound and urged that the Sound not be over developed.

Carl Becker (Secretary of Cordova Lands Coalition): The Cordova Lands Coalition is comprised of 55 members. Access and development should be limited to preserve the values of Prince William Sound. He opposes new harbors or land based recreation facilities but supports enhancement of existing recreation use patterns.

Garvin Buccarria (resident of Cordova): There's a strong need for a joint planning effort to guide the future use and development in Prince William Sound.

Mary Wise (Whittier Resident): Mary stressed the need for joint planning to protect Prince William Sound as well as meet the needs of neighboring regions. She emphasized the need for homesites for Whittier residents and said the Shotgun Cove road needed careful planning.

Brenda Kaufman (Whittier Resident, Vice Mayor): She favors improved transportation to Whittier.

Susan Richardson (Whittier Resident): Preserve the quality of life in Whittier. There is a need for private land in Whittier.

George Weiss (City Manager of Whittier): The City of Whittier supports the Marine Park System. Access to Whittier must be properly planned and Shotgun Cove road is the city's top priority. The State should make available homesites in the Whittier area. Hearings on future actions in the Sound need to be held in Prince William Sound communities.

Gail Ebenoff (President of Chenega Village Council): New Chenega can handle public use. We are commercial fisherman. We have a natural harbor in Crab Bay (site of new Chenega). We need the State ferry to continue its stops at Port San Juan to provide us with access to New Chenega. Chenega Inc. is preparing a recreation land management plan which will go to the board of directors in March of 1982.

Perry Lovett (Manager, City of Cordova): The City of Cordova supports the proposed Marine Park System. The City does not support the road to Whittier. There is a need to plan for recreation and all uses of the Sound. The land status of the Sound needs to be better understood by the general public. In the future, a good portion of land in the Sound will be privately owned. Marine parks are needed to reserve key public lands for recreation. There is a need to improve the state's ferry service and the Columbia Glacier stop should be continued. The City is concerned about possible conflicts between recreation and commercial fishing activities. Hearings should be held in Cordova and else in Prince William Sound or any future land management or development proposals.

Steve White (Cordova Fire Department): Steve was very concerned about public safety, particularly search and rescue needs, resulting from increased public use of Prince William Sound. He emphasizes the potential for sudden and violent weather changes in the area.

Cliff Groh (Attorney for Rare Earth): Mr. Groh is a pleasure boater and is also the Attorney for Rare Earth Incorporated. He owns a 50% interest in a 300 acre parcel at Horseshoe Bay on Latouche Island and a partial interest in a 200 acre parcel at Ellemar near Tatitlek. He stated that there is ample room for everyone in Prince William Sound and activities do not have to preclude each other. There are 194 property owners at Latouche. Rare Earth has met with the Chugach Natives concerning the joint development of Latouche Island. He stated that the Sound will be a summer playground for Southcentral Alaska. By the end of the summer of 1982 there will be 10 to 15 year-round residents at Latouche.

Carl Gidlund (Charter Boat Operator and Director of Alaska Visitors Association): A road to Whittier is needed.

Dale Bondaraunt (Izaak Walton League): The Prince William Sound is one of the finest recreation areas in the world. Izaak Walton League is concerned about land trades with Chugach Region Inc. Dale expressed support for the Marine Park System to reserve land for public use (Vic Fischer concurred with Dale that marine parks are needed).

Bob Wheelwright (Resident of Anchorage): Bob supports a road to Whittier and wants to be involved in any future plans in the Sound area.

Chip Dennerlein
January 14, 1982
Page 4

Dave Nutter (Resident of Anchorage): Dave likes the Latouche Island development (by Rare Earth). He feels that Rare Earth honestly represented its proposal. He favors carefully controlled development of the Sound.

AHM:mlb

December 15, 1981 Anchorage

Statement

To: Senate Resource's Park & Recreation Subcommittee hearing on recreation in Prince William Sound.

By: Chip Dennerlein, Director, Alaska Division of Parks

Good afternoon. My name is Chip Dennerlein, Director of the Alaska Division of Parks. For the benefit of members of the subcommittee and the public, I would like to share some observations regarding recreation and land use in Prince William Sound, including some information on the concept of an Alaska Marine Park System.

We view Prince William Sound as a unique public resource of regional, state-wide and national significance. Saltwater bays of the scale and pristine conditions found throughout Prince William Sound simply do not exist anywhere else in the nation outside of certain portions of southeast Alaska. These bays possess a wealth of recreation, scenic, cultural and biologic resources. Moreover, the sound's proximity to a majority of Alaska's population serves only to heighten the area's significance. The natural values combined with the potential for public use argues for cooperative management by the various land owners and managers within the sound. Such an effort is particularly important since there is no regional or borough government in the sound and a coastal management service area has not, nor is likely to be, formed under the Alaska Coastal Management Act. While forums such as this meeting and a 1978 workshop sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

constitute important first steps to begin communication between various interest groups and land managers concerned about the future of Prince William Sound, there is a need for a more permanent forum. As access improves, significant portions of the sound are transferred to private ownership pursuant to ANCSA, and land use and development intensify the uniqueness and beauty of the sound as we know it today together with its potential to provide abundant recreation opportunities can only be maintained through planning and careful attention to the management of key sites for their public values. One of these management tools may be the establishment of a Marine Park System. The concept of a Marine Park System in Prince William Sound is not a new idea. Marine Park Systems exist in the Province of British Columbia and the State of Washington. The application of the Marine Park System concept to Alaska was first considered by the state during its 1977 National Forest land selection program. Concern over federal timber harvesting practices and a recognition of the importance of the Tongass and Chugach National Forests for resident and visitors recreation led to the state's selection of a number of bays and islands from the two forest for the possible future establishment -- by an act of the legislature -- of a state managed marine park system.

The primary management goal for a marine park system should be to protect the natural and cultural resources of the designated lands for long-term public use and enjoyment. Facilities provided should be limited to those necessary for the safety and enjoyment of the boating public, such as mooring buoys or floats, trails, tent platforms, public use cabins and toilets. Development of facilities should be based upon an evaluation of the natural and cultural resources of each site. In this manner the state could ensure protection of

some of the sound's finest resources while also enhancing the opportunity of the public to enjoy these resources.

We do not see the need nor the desirability of commercial developments within any of the potential marine park sites within Prince William Sound. Given the large amount of private lands throughout the Sound following conveyances to Native Corporations pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the generally strategic location of these private lands, marine services, including fueling facilities -- can most appropriately be provided by the private sector. A situation in which the state ensures public use opportunities on its lands and the private sector provides developed services on its lands makes the most sense.

Lands which could be considered for establishment as units of a Marine Park System in Prince William Sound were selected by the State in 1977 based upon a number of factors including proximity to water travel routes, degree of protection of the sites from prevailing winds, availability of freshwater, scenic quality, recreational opportunities, and the presence of various fish and wildlife resources. Once certain key areas had been identified by the Division of Parks, the marine park concept was reviewed, several times, by residents of Cordova, Whittier, Valdez and other communities in and near the Chugach National Forest during public meetings held by the National Forest Land Selection Team. Public response was favorable. Resolutions of support for the marine park system concept were passed by the City councils of both Valdez and Whittier. Concern was expressed by some residents, however, that marine park areas should not be overdeveloped and that protection of natural, cultural and scenic resources should be the Division's first priority for management.

Of the state selections shown on the map (point to map location) approximately one half of the areas, or those originally nominated by the Division of Parks, were selected by the state solely for their recreation values. Additional sites also possess recreation values but include potential for other uses such as the location of fish hatcheries and industrial facilities are shown on the map and noted with a "P". Of the 36 proposed potential marine park sites in the Prince William Sound which were filed for selection by the State in 1977, one half or 18 have been approved by the Forest Service and will be conveyed by the federal Bureau of Land Management. The state has filed a complaint against the Forest Service to require approval of the remaining sites. While there have been some discussions with the Forest Service concerning the possibility of a jointly managed marine park system, no agreements have been reached at this time.

For your information and further review, we have available this map showing possible future park units and a re-print of the 1979 Alaska Magazine article about the marine park system concept. Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this public meeting. I would be happy to answer any questions the subcommittee or members of the public may have.

Maps, Boundaries & Legal Descriptions

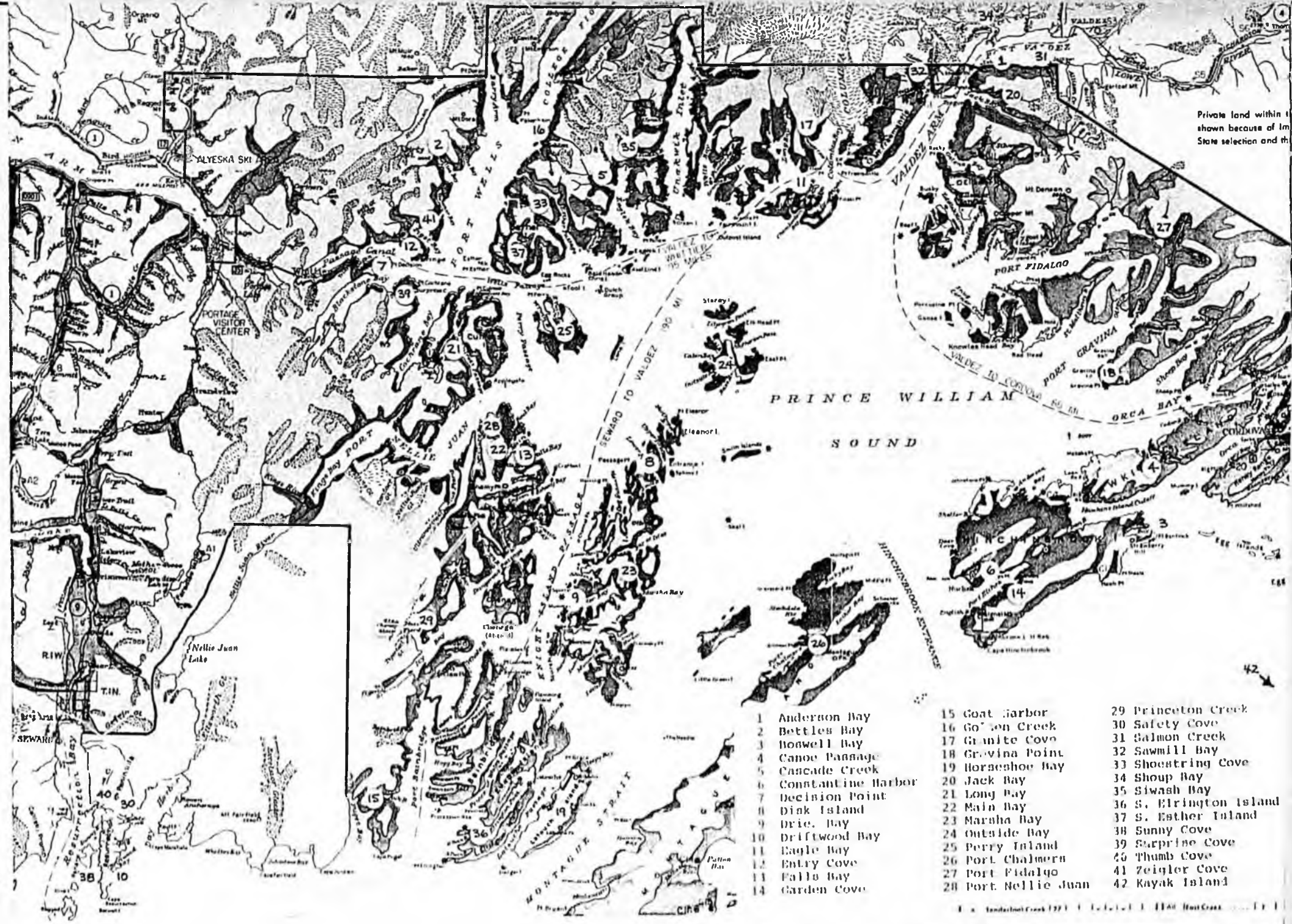
for units of the
Alaska Marine Park System

Map Index

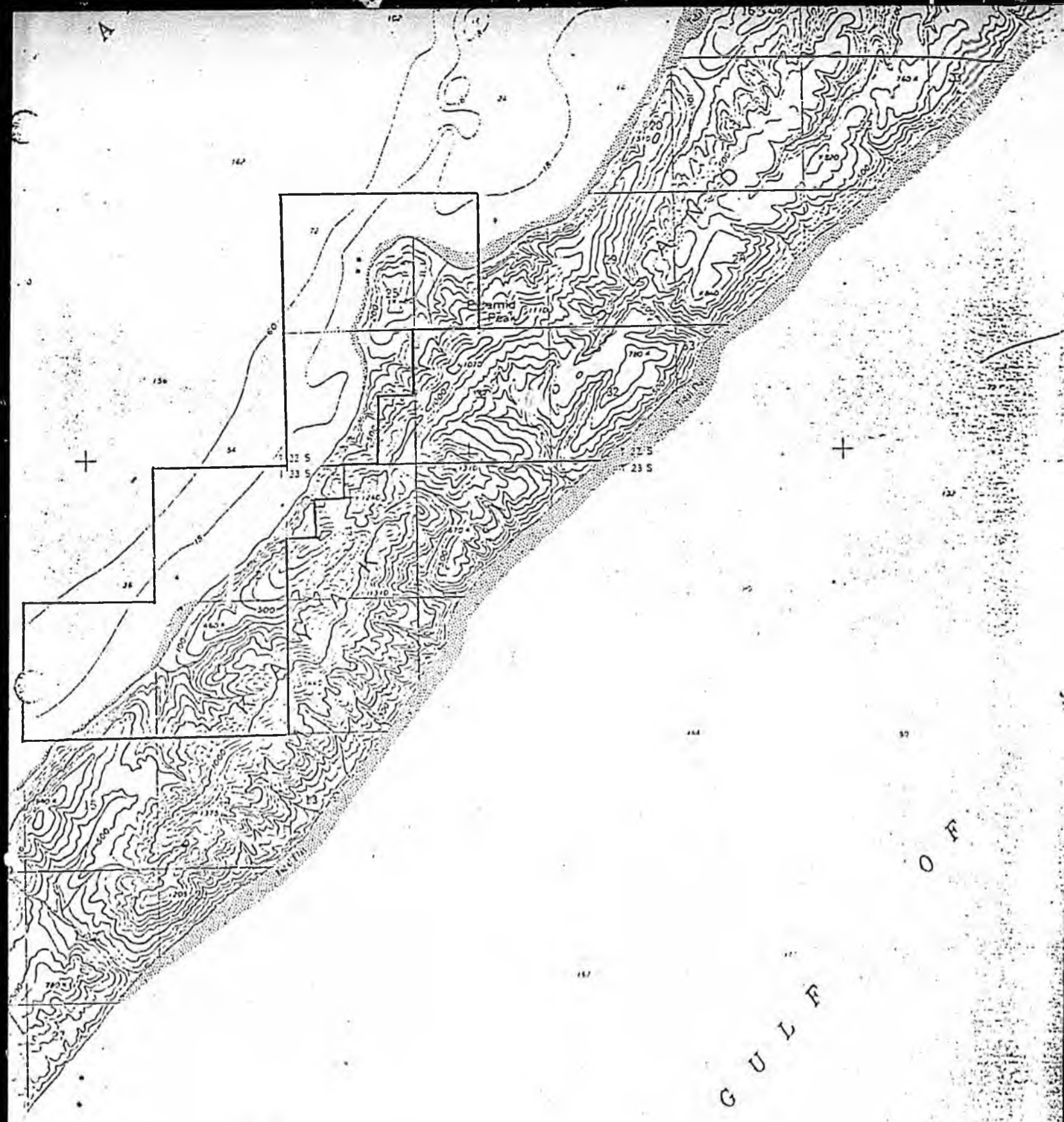
map/page #	Name	Acres	Land Status		
			GS Sel. TA'd	FS Sel. Approved	FS Sel. Disapproved
1	Anderson Bay	920		X	
2	Bettles Bay	455		X	
3	Boswell Bay	440		X	
4	Canoe Passage	4,190		X	
5	Cascade Creek	495			X
6	Constantine Harbor	2,469			X
7	Decision Point	1,120		X	
8	Disk Island	625			X
9	Drier Bay	1,405			X
10	Driftwood Bay	340	X		
11	Eagle Bay	1,231			X
12	Entry Cove	370		X	
13	Falls Bay	360			X
14	Garden Cove	1,334		X	
15	Goat Harbor	255			X
16	Golden Creek	435			X
17	Granite Cove	790			X
18	Gravira Point	200		X	
19	Horseshoe Bay	400		X	
20	Jack Bay	640		X	
21	Long Bay	2,220			X
22	Main Bay	285			X
23	Marsha Bay	545			X
24	Outside Bay	825			X
25	Perry Island	735			X
26	Port Chalmers	1,190			X
27	Port Fidalgo	1,305			X
28	Port Nellie Juan	375			X
29	Princeton Creek	890			X
30	Safety Cove	280	X		
31	Salmon Creek	640		X	
32	Sawmill Bay	1,425		X	
33	Shoestring Cove	1,280			X
34	Shoup Bay	3,200		X	
35	Siwash Bay	2,350			X
36	South Elrington Island	1,142			X
37	South Esther Island	2,465		X	
38*	Sunny Cove	300	X		
39*	Suprise Cove	1,380		X	
40*	Thumb Cove	300	X		
41*	Zeigler Cove	295		X	
42*	Kayak Island	1,437	X		

*Number does not correspond to
SB794

Private land within is shown because of Im State selection and th



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|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Anderson Bay | 15 Goat Harbor | 29 Princeton Creek |
| 2 Bettles Bay | 16 Go-ton Creek | 30 Safety Cove |
| 3 Bonwell Bay | 17 Granite Cove | 31 Salmon Creek |
| 4 Canoe Passage | 18 Gravina Point | 32 Sawmill Bay |
| 5 Cascade Creek | 19 Horseshoe Bay | 33 Shoestring Cove |
| 6 Constantine Harbor | 20 Jack Bay | 34 Shoup Bay |
| 7 Decision Point | 21 Long Bay | 35 Siwash Bay |
| 8 Dink Island | 22 Main Bay | 36 S. Elrington Island |
| 9 Drie Bay | 23 Marsha Bay | 37 S. Esther Island |
| 10 Driftwood Bay | 24 Outside Bay | 38 Sunny Cove |
| 11 Eagle Bay | 25 Perry Island | 39 Surprise Cove |
| 12 Entry Cove | 26 Port Chalmers | 40 Thumb Cove |
| 13 Falls Bay | 27 Port Fidalgo | 41 Zeigler Cove |
| 14 Garden Cove | 28 Port Nellie Juan | 42 Kayak Island |

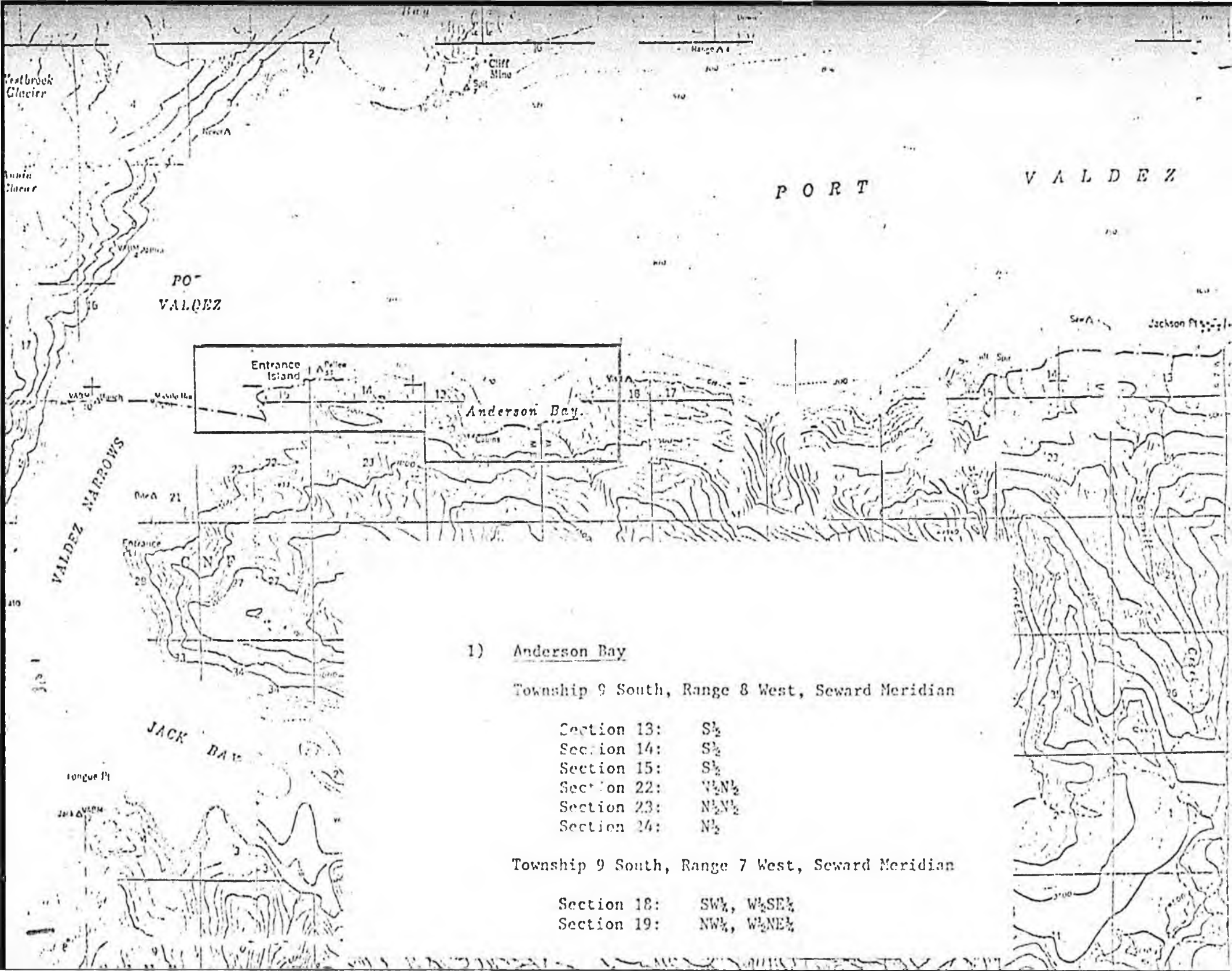


Kayak Island
Middleton Is. (D-1 AND D-2)

GULF

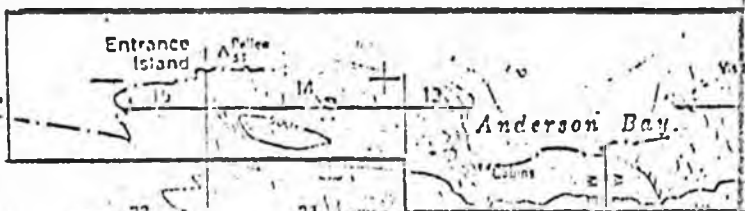
Map Index

<u>map/page #</u>	<u>Name</u>
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33	Shoestring Cove
34	Shoup Bay
35	Siwash Bay
36	South Elrington Island
37	South Esther Island
38	Sunny Cove
39	Suprise Cove
40	Thumb Cove
41	Zeigler Cove



P O R T V A L D E Z

P O VALDEZ



1) Anderson Bay

Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

- Section 13: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 14: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 15: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 22: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 23: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 24: N $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 9 South, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

- Section 18: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 19: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

CORRECTION

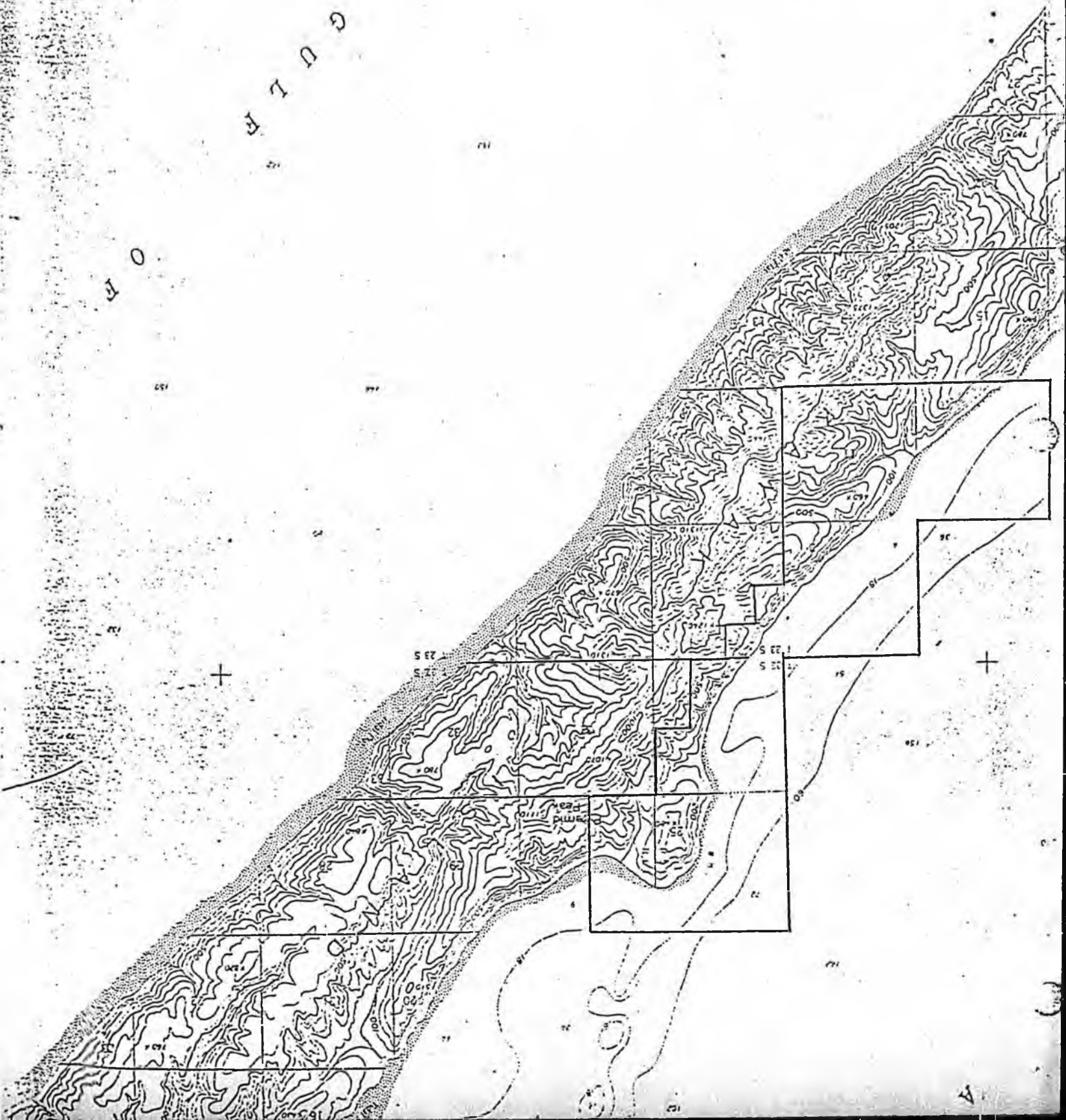
CORRECTION

41

Kayak Island
Middleton Is. (D-1 AND D-2)

G U L F

O F



Chugach National Forest
Kayak Island
Middleton Island (D-1 & D-2)

December, 1977
Page 1 of 1

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T22S, R5E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 25	All	containing	130 ac., more or less.
Sec. 36	N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	195 ac., more or less.

T22S, R6E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 30	W $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	237 ac., more or less.
---------	-----------------	------------	------------------------

T23S, R5E Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 1	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	75 ac., more or less.
Sec. 2	All	containing	125 ac., more or less.
Sec. 10	All	containing	90 ac., more or less.
Sec. 11	All	containing	585 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 1437 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 1437 acres, more or less.

Map Index

<u>map/page #</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	Anderson Bay
2	Bettles Bay
3	Boswell Bay
4	Canoe Passage
5	Cascade Creek
6	Constantine Creek
7	Decision Point
8	Disk Island
9	Drier Bay
10	Driftwood Bay
11	Eagle Bay
12	Entry Cove
13	Falls Bay
14	Garden Cove
15	Goat Harbor
16	Golden Creek
17	Granite Cove
18	Gravina Point
19	Horseshoe Bay
20	Jack Bay
21	Long Bay
22	Main Bay
23	Marsha Bay
24	Outside Bay
25	Perry Island
26	Port Chalmers
27	Port Fidalgo
28	Port Nellie Juan
29	Princeton Creek
30	Safety Cove
31	Salmon Creek
32	Sawmill Bay
33	Shoestring Cove
34	Shoup Bay
35	Siwash Bay
36	South Elrington Island
37	South Esther Island
38	Sunny Cove
39	Suprise Cove
40	Thumb Cove
41	Zeigler Cove

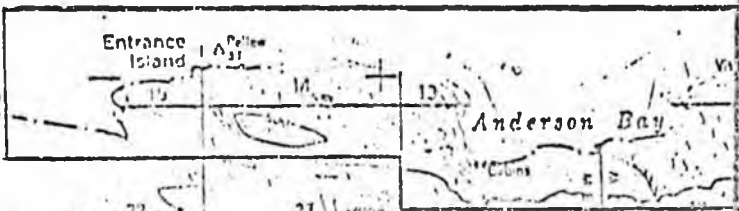
Centbrook
Glacier

South
Glacier

PO
VALDEZ

P O R T

V A L D E Z



1) Anderson Bay

Township 9 South, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian

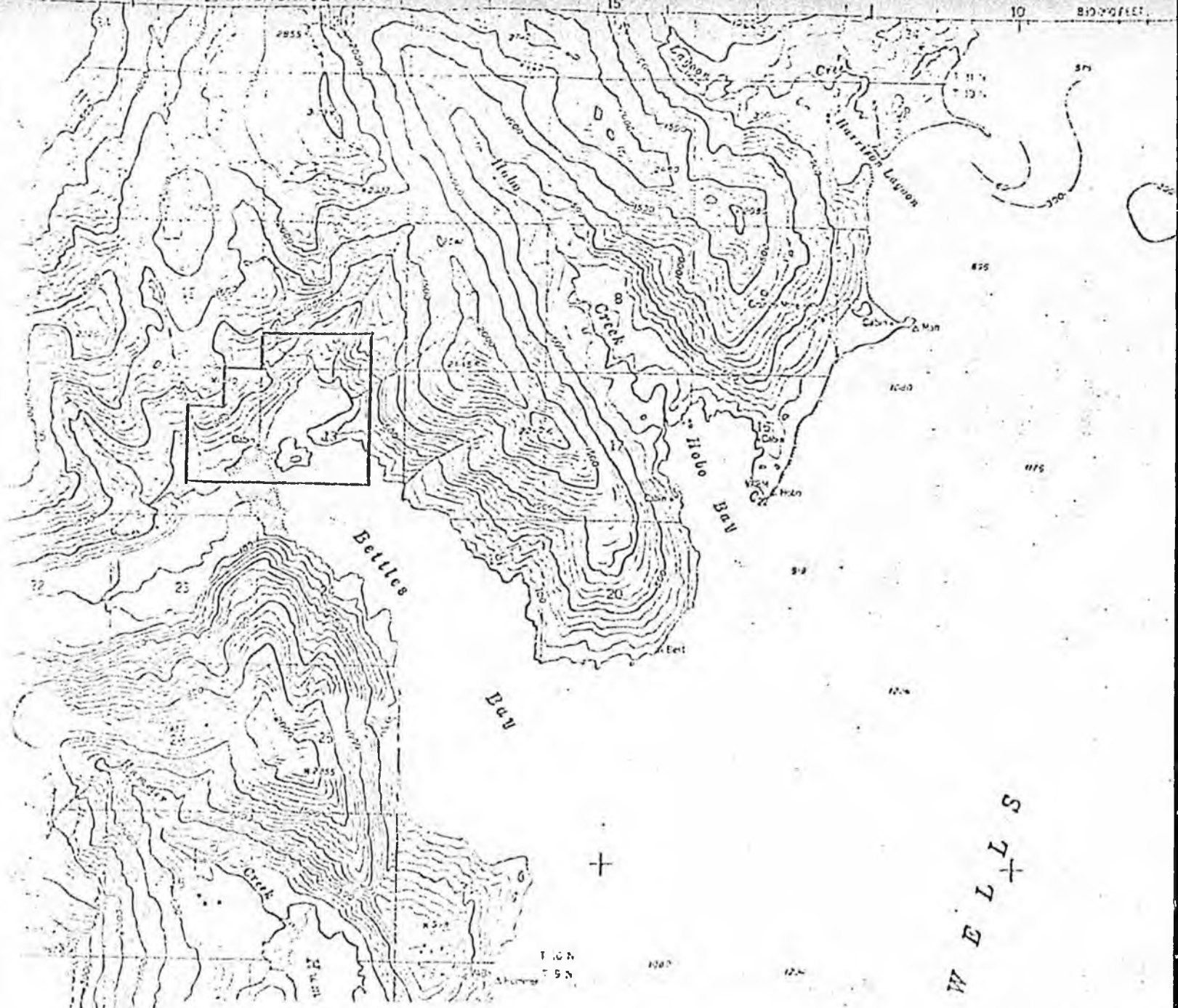
- Section 13: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 14: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 15: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 22: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 23: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 24: N $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 9 South, Range 7 West, Seward Meridian

- Section 18: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 19: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

VALDEZ
NARROWS

JACK
BAY



2) Bettles Bay

Township 10 North, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 12: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$



W E L L S

R T

2

Bettles Bay
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (D-4)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

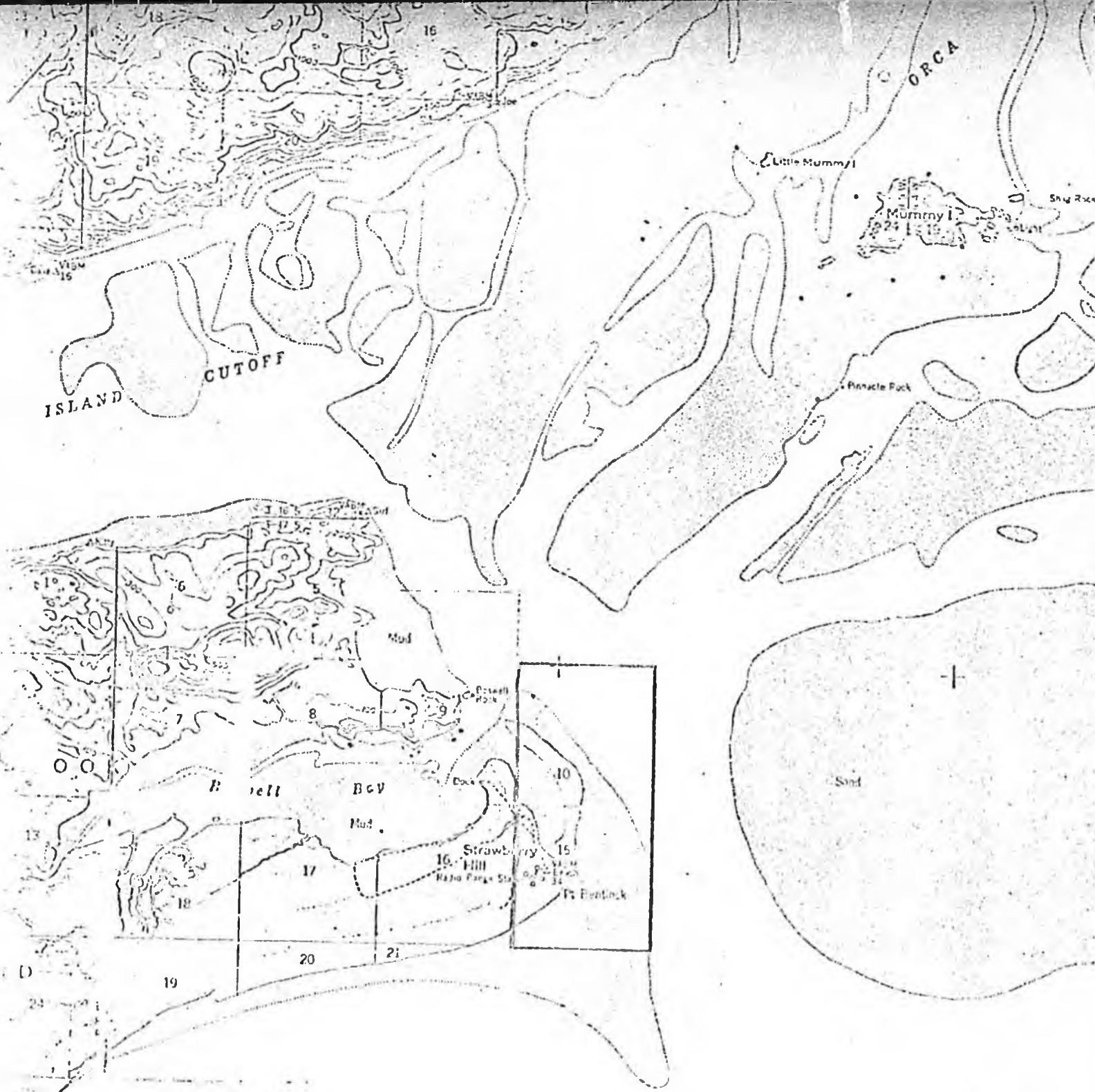
T10N, R6E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 12	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	120 ac., more or less.
Sec. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	170 ac., more or less.
Sec. 14	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	165 ac., more or less.
		Containing a total of	455 ac., more or less.

And excluding that portion of USMS 1556, containing 5 acres, more or less, lying within the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12, T10N, R6E SM.

Said exclusions containing a total of 5 acres more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 450 acres, more or less.



3) Boswell Bay

Township 17 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

Section 10: All
 Section 15: All

+

+

+

3

Boswell Bay
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Cordova (B-6)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T17S, R5W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 5	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	65 ac., more or less.
Sec. 8	All	containing	280 ac., more or less.
Sec. 9	All	containing	150 ac., more or less.
Sec. 10	All	containing	50 ac., more or less.
Sec. 15	All	containing	210 ac., more or less.
Sec. 16	All	containing	505 ac., more or less.
Sec. 17	All	containing	480 ac., more or less.
Sec. 18	All	containing	495 ac., more or less.
Sec. 19	All	containing	359 ac., more or less.
Sec. 20	All	containing	150 ac., more or less.
Sec. 21	All	containing	30 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 2774 ac., more or less.

And excluding USS 2622, USS 2679, USS 2767, USS 2628, and HES 206, containing an aggregate of 151.96 acres, more or less, lying on the south shore of Boswell Bay within Sec. 15, Sec. 16, and Sec. 17, T17S, R5W CRM.

Said exclusions containing a total of 151.96 acres, more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 2622.04 acres, more or less.

4) Canoe Passage

Township 15 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

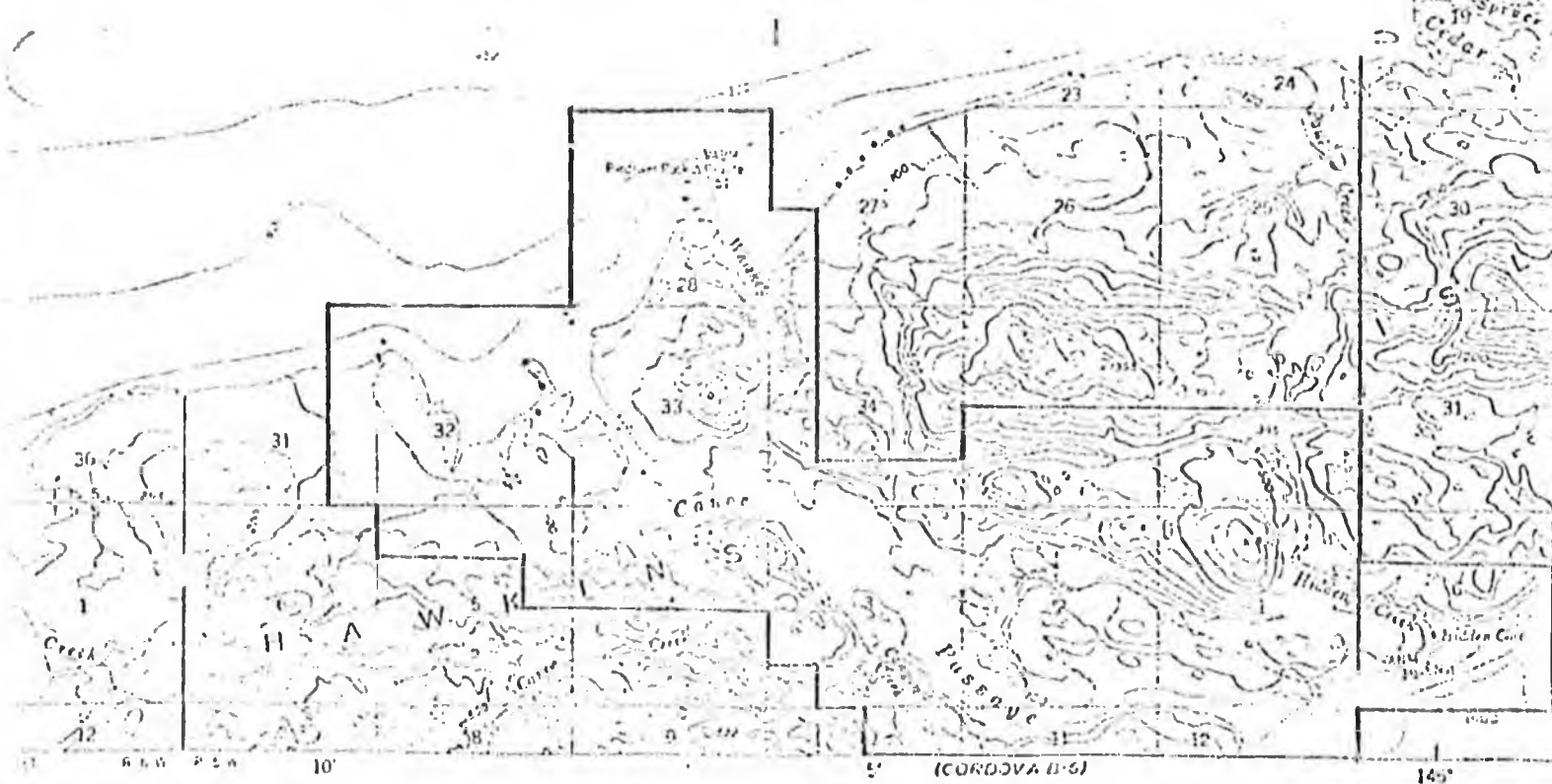
- Section 27: W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 28: All
- Section 31: E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 32: All
- Section 33: All
- Section 34: W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 35: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 36: S $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 16 South, Range 5 West, Copper River Meridian

- Section 1: All
- Section 2: All
- Section 3: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 4: N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 5: SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 10: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 11: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 12: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 16 South, Range 4 West, Copper River Meridian

- Section 6: S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$



U.S. Geological Survey

Map data from aerial photographs

USGS Charts intended for

United States 1927 North American datum
Coordinate system, Zone 3
Meters per foot

Designated locations
and Management

Some water areas



SCALE 1:63,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
ELEVATION CURVES AND SPACING IN FEET AT 100 FEET MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
SPACING SHOWN REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE RANGE OF MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IS 100 FEET

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

4

Canoe Passage
 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Cordova (C-6)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T15S, R5W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 27	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	25 ac., more or less.
Sec. 28	All	containing	60 ac., more or less.
Sec. 31	E $\frac{1}{2}$ F $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	110 ac., more or less.
Sec. 32	All	containing	145 ac., more or less.
Sec. 33	All	containing	485 ac., more or less.
Sec. 34	W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	235 ac., more or less.
Sec. 35	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	320 ac., more or less.
Sec. 36	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	320 ac., more or less.

T16S, R5W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

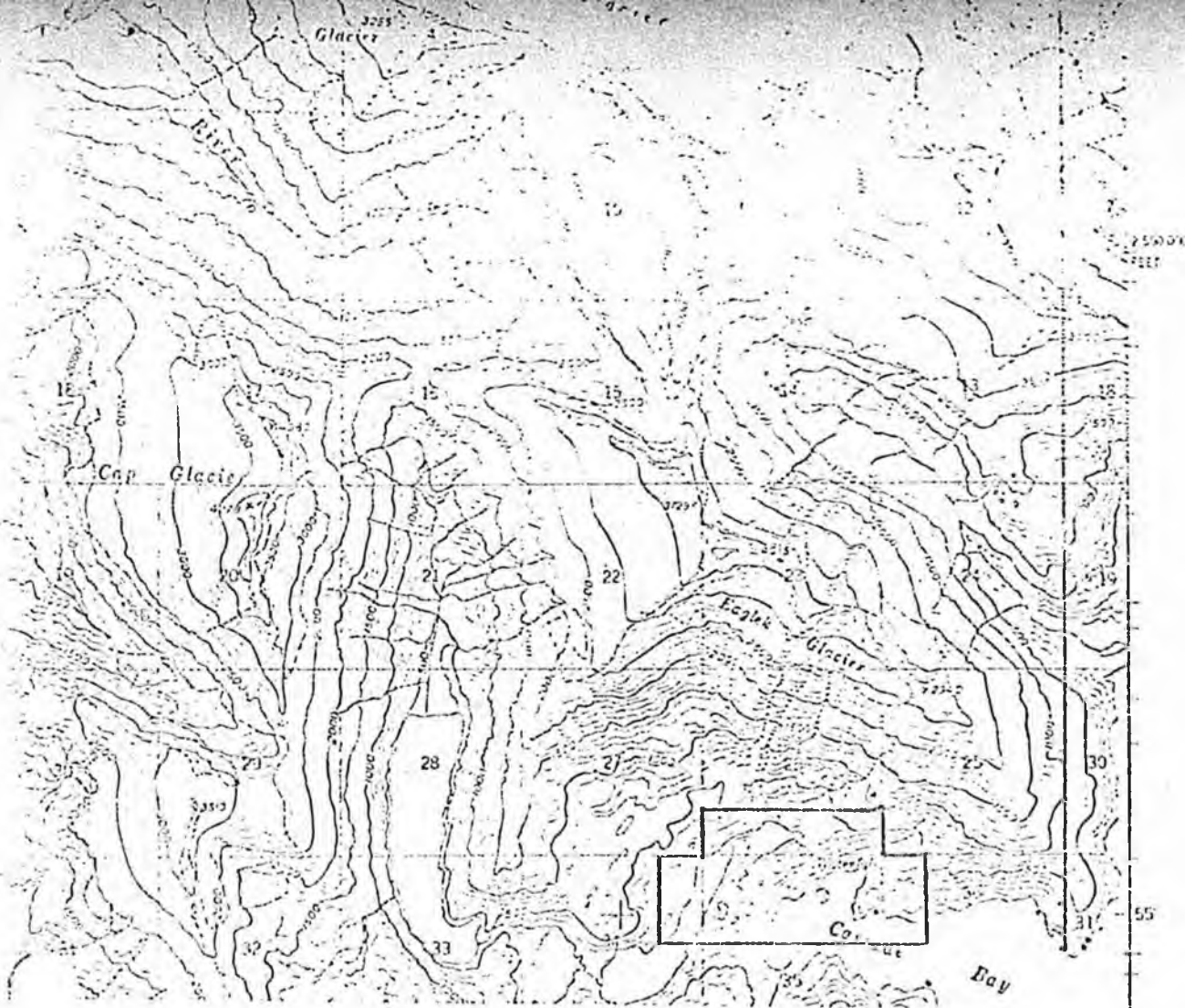
Sec. 1	All	containing	580 ac., more or less.
Sec. 2	All	containing	625 ac., more or less.
Sec. 3	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	320 ac., more or less.
Sec. 4	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	270 ac., more or less.
Sec. 5	N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	200 ac., more or less.
Sec. 10	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	80 ac., more or less.
Sec. 11	N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	155 ac., more or less.
Sec. 12	N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	50 ac., more or less.

T16S, R4W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 6	S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	210 ac., more or less.
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Containing a total of 4190 ac., more or less.

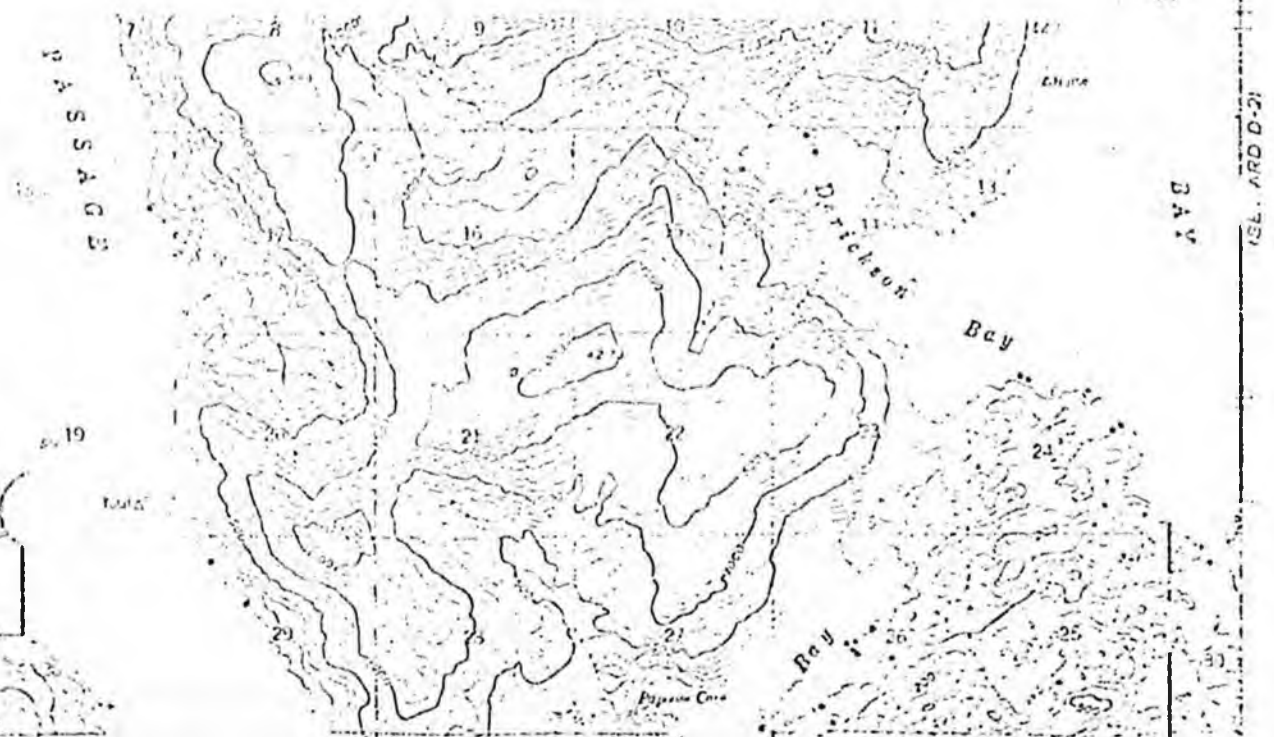
The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 4190 acres, more or less.



5) Cascade Creek

Township 10 North, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 26: S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 34: E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 35: NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 36: W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$



Cascade Creek
U.S.G.S Quadrangle Seward (D-3)

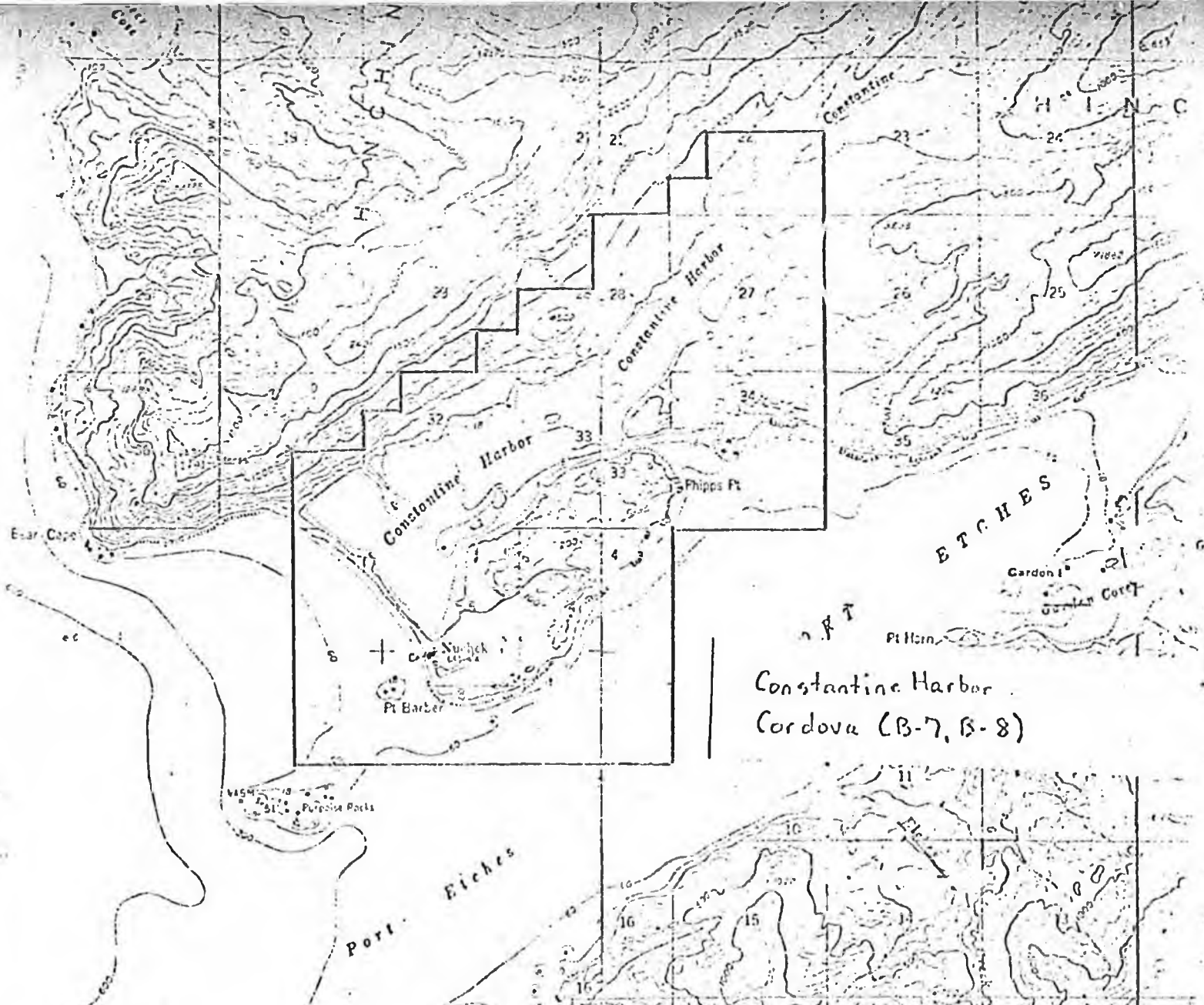
All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T10N, R9E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 26	S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	160 ac., more or less.
Sec. 34	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	80 ac., more or less.
Sec. 35	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	200 ac., more or less.
Sec. 36	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	55 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 495 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 495 acres, more or less.



Constantine Harbor
Cordova (B-7, B-8)

6) Constantine Harbor

Township 17 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

- Section 22: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 27: All
- Section 28: E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 29: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 31: SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 32: E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 33: All
- Section 34: All

Township 18 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

- Section 4: All
- Section 5: All
- Section 6: All
- Section 8: N $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 9: N $\frac{1}{2}$

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USCGS

ROAD CLASSIFICATION Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Map not field checked

Constantine Harbor
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Cordova (B-7, B-8)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T17S, R8W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 22	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	270 ac., more or less.
Sec. 27	All	containing	405 ac., more or less.
Sec. 28	E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	355 ac., more or less.
Sec. 29	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	40 ac., more or less.
Sec. 31	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	80 ac., more or less.
Sec. 32	E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	200 ac., more or less.
Sec. 33	All	containing	265 ac., more or less.
Sec. 34	All	containing	180 ac., more or less.

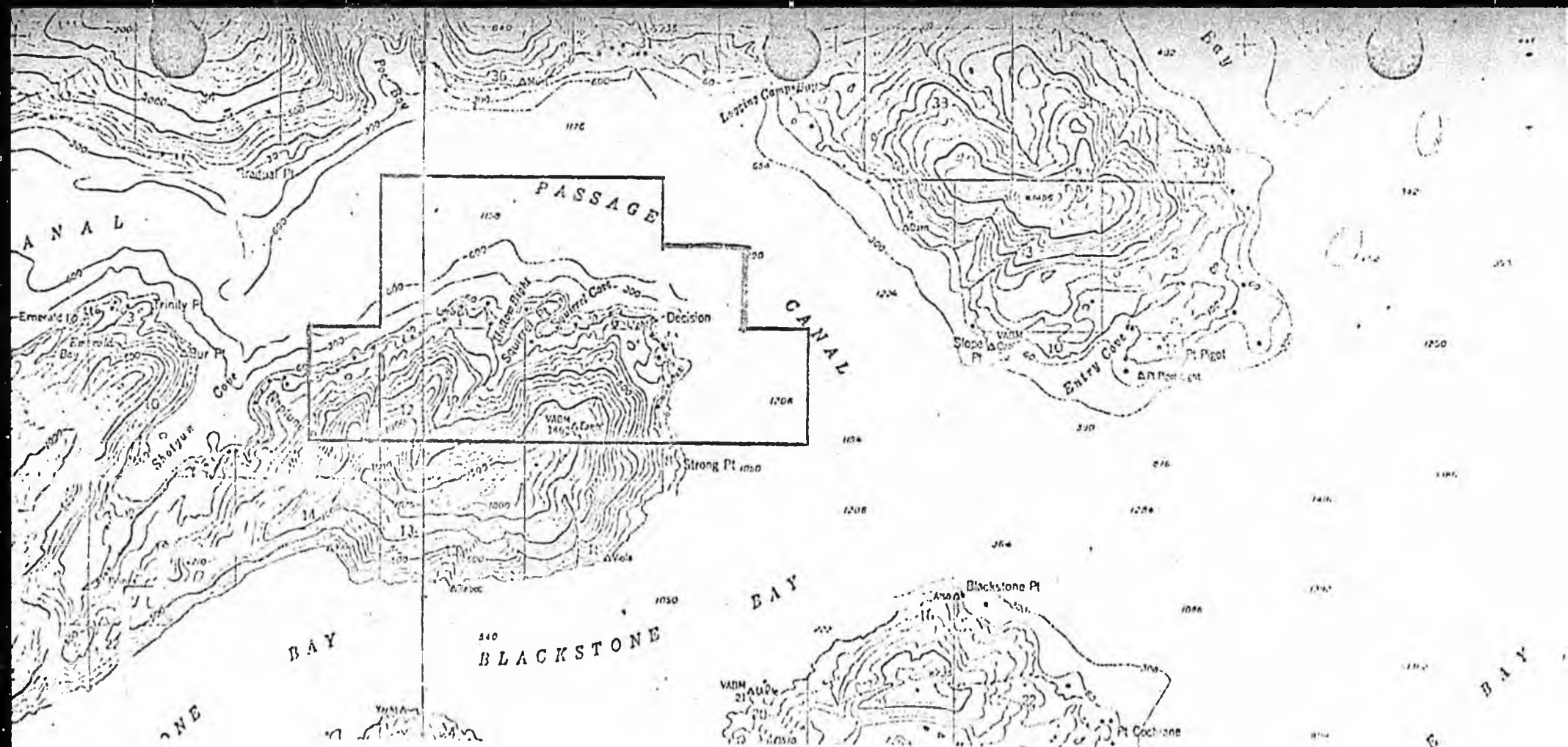
T18S, R8W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 4	All	containing	310 ac., more or less.
Sec. 5	All	containing	285 ac., more or less.
Sec. 6	All	containing	49 ac., more or less.
Sec. 8	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	30 ac., more or less.
Sec. 9	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	0 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 2469 ac., more or less.

And excluding NSS 658, BLM Serial No. 01260, containing 6.50 acres, more or less, being wholly within Sec. 5, T18S, R8W CRM.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 2462.5 acres, more or less.



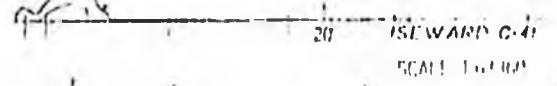
7) Decision Point

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 (LATITUDE, MEANS) WITH LOW WATER
 SHIPWRECK SYMBOLS IN RED (LATITUDE, MEANS) WITH LOW WATER
 THE AVERAGE DEPTH OF THE COCHRANE BAY

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C.
 A COLDER DISCHING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, AND COMPASS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Whittier-Shotgun Cove
 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (D-4, D-5)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T8N, R4E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 13	All	containing	45 ac., more or less.
Sec. 14	All	containing	100 ac., more or less.
Sec. 15	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	320 ac., more or less.
Sec. 22	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	320 ac., more or less.
Sec. 23	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	395 ac., more or less.
Sec. 24	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	390 ac., more or less.

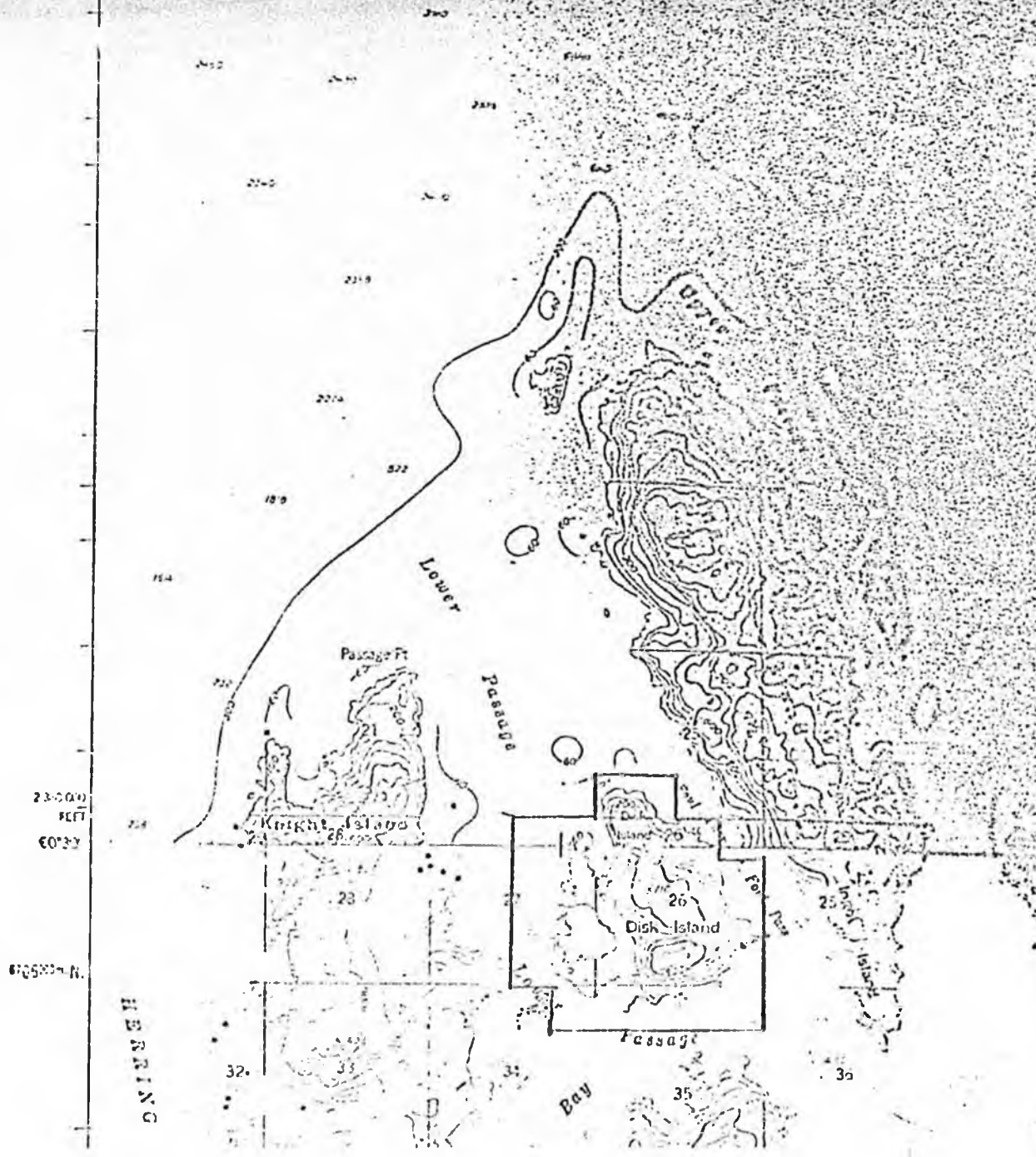
T8N, R5E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 1	All	containing	30 ac., more or less.
Sec. 3	All	containing	30 ac., more or less.
Sec. 4	All	containing	5 ac., more or less.
Sec. 8	All	containing	95 ac., more or less.
Sec. 9	N $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	320 ac., more or less.
Sec. 10	All	containing	335 ac., more or less.
Sec. 11	W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	295 ac., more or less.
Sec. 12	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	455 ac., more or less.
Sec. 14	N $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	40 ac., more or less.
Sec. 15	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	348 ac., more or less.
Sec. 16	SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	280 ac., more or less.
Sec. 17	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	420 ac., more or less.
Sec. 18	All	containing	338 ac., more or less.
Sec. 19	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	65 ac., more or less.
Sec. 21	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	67 ac., more or less.
Sec. 22	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	50 ac., more or less.

T8N, R6E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 6	All	containing	40 ac., more or less.
Sec. 7	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	412 ac., more or less.
Sec. 8	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	10 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 5205 ac., more or less.



8) Disk Island

Township 5 North, Range 10 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 23: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 26: S $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 27: E $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 34: NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 35: NN $\frac{1}{2}$



Disk Island
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (B-2, C-2)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T5N, R10E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 23	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	30 ac., more or less.
Sec. 26	S $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	470 ac., more or less.
Sec. 27	E $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	90 ac., more or less.
Sec. 34	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	5 ac., more or less.
Sec. 35	N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	30 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 625 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 625 acres, more or less.

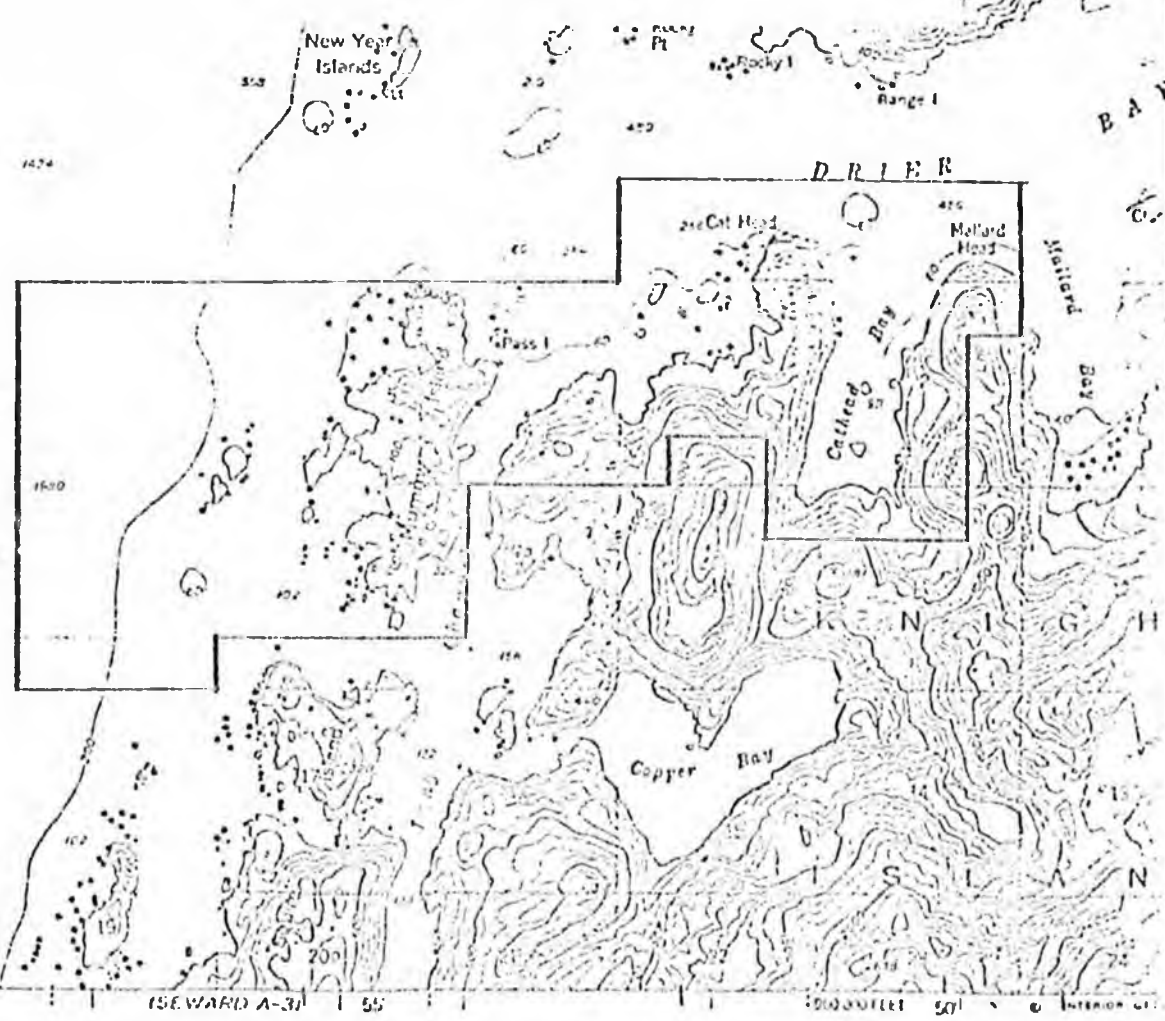
9) Drier Bay

Township 3 North, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian

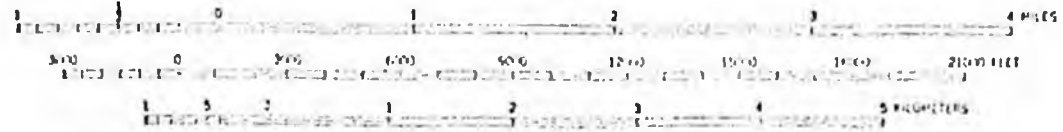
Section 34: S $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 35: S $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 2 North, Range 9 East, Seward Meridian

Section 2: W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 3: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 4: All
Section 5: All
Section 6: All
Section 7: All
Section 8: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 9: W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 10: NE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 11: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$



SCALE 1:63,300



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
B-SHAPE LINE SHOWS APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 10 FEET

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Drier Bay-Knight Island
 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (B-5)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T3N, R9E Seward Meridian, Alaska

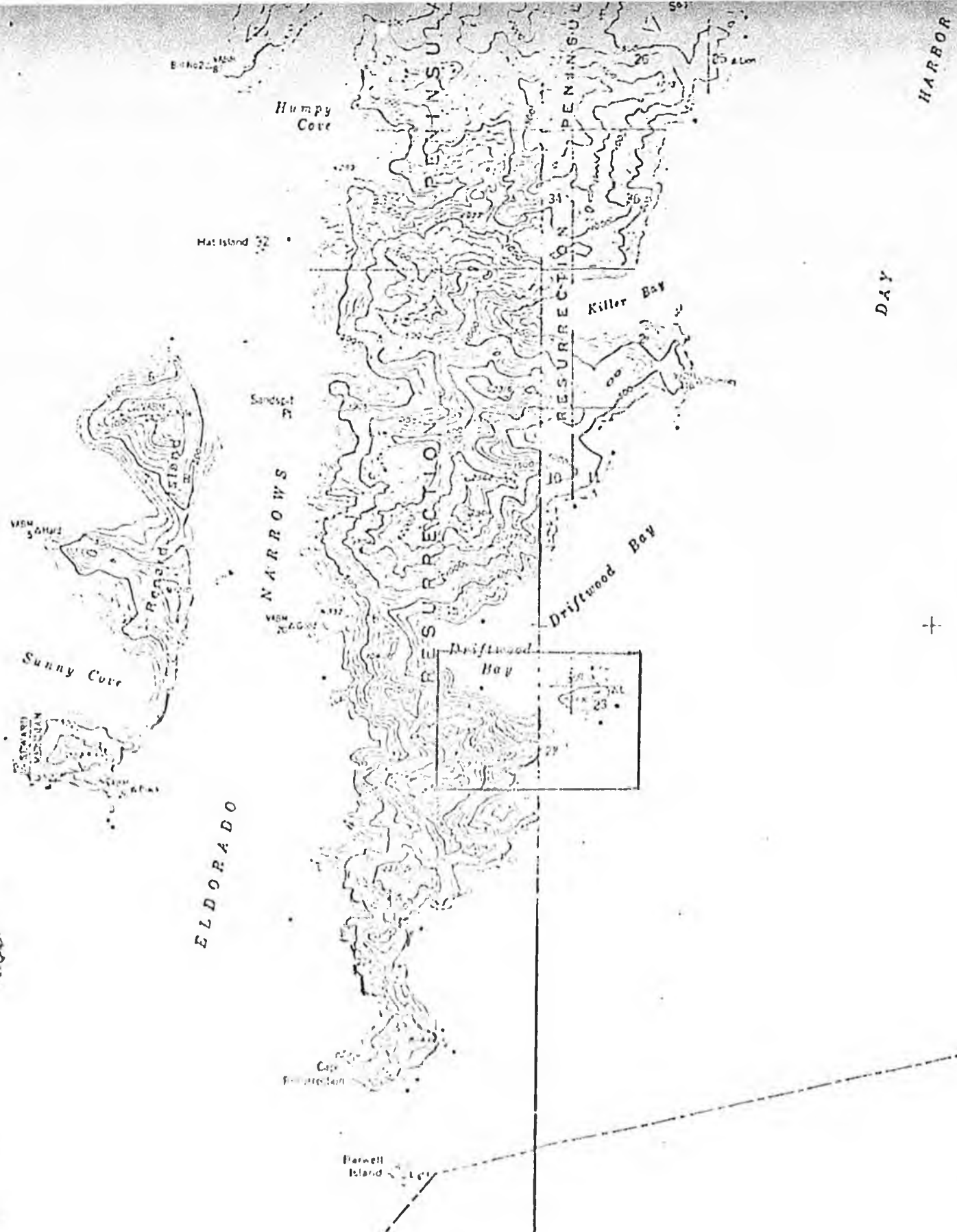
Sec. 34	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	35 ac., more or less.
Sec. 35	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	25 ac., more or less.

T2N, R9E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 2	W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	240 ac., more or less.
Sec. 3	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	405 ac., more or less.
Sec. 4	All	containing	285 ac., more or less.
Sec. 5	All	containing	140 ac., more or less.
Sec. 6	All	containing	5 ac., more or less.
Sec. 7	All	containing	5 ac., more or less.
Sec. 8	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	80 ac., more or less.
Sec. 9	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	40 ac., more or less.
Sec. 10	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	35 ac., more or less.
Sec. 11	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	110 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 1405 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 1405 acres, more or less.



10) Driftwood Bay

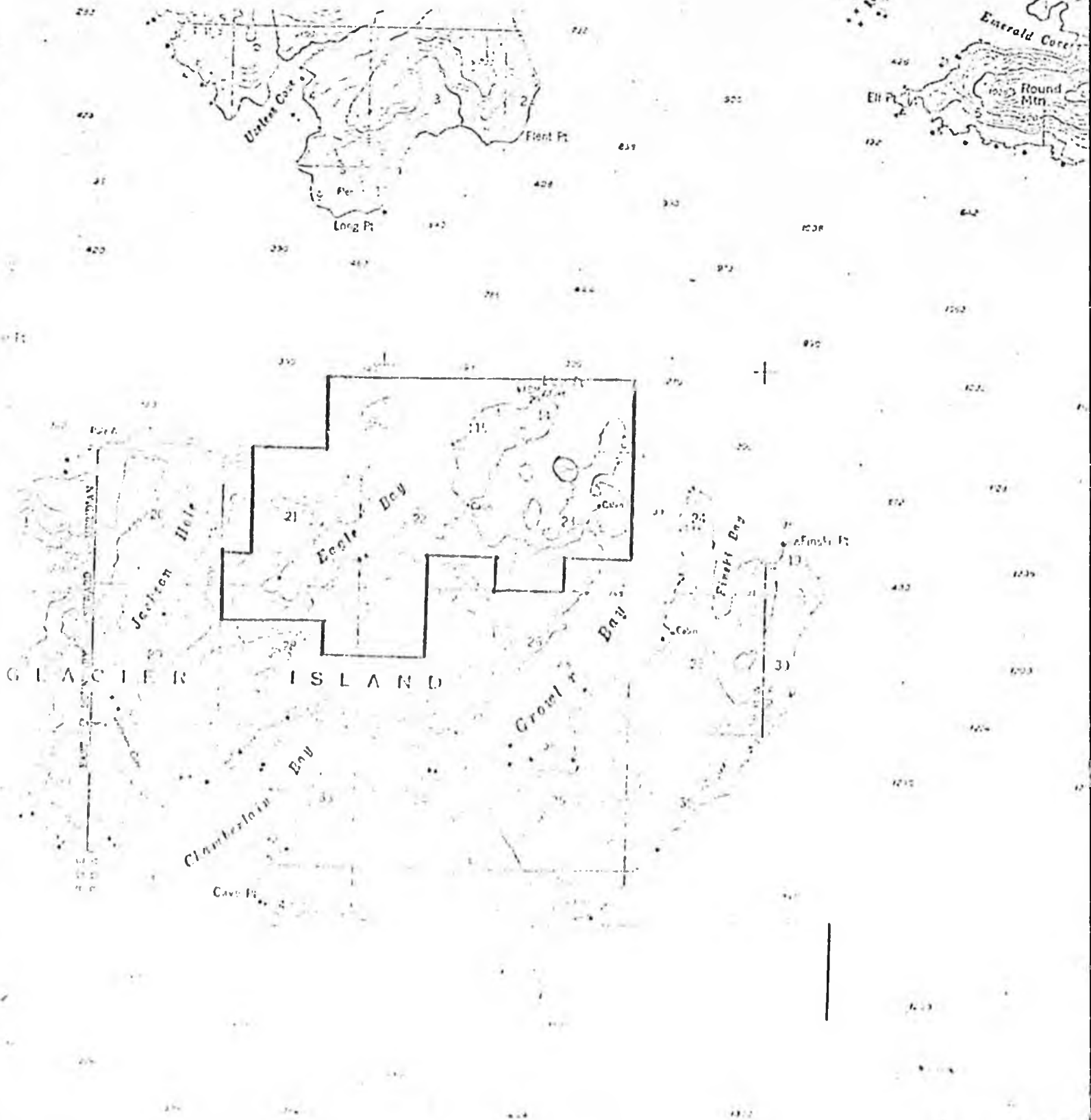
Township 3 South Range 1 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 14: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 15: S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 22: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 23: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

11) Eagle Bay

Township 11 South, Range 11 West, Copper River Meridian

- Section 14: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 15: S $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 16: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 21: E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 22: N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 23: N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 27: NW $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 28: N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$



Eagle Bay
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (D-1)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T11S, R11W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 14	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	100 ac., more or less.
Sec. 15	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	75 ac., more or less.
Sec. 16	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	1 ac., more or less.
Sec. 21	E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	275 ac., more or less.
Sec. 22	N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	235 ac., more or less.
Sec. 23	N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	290 ac., more or less.
Sec. 27	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	70 ac., more or less.
Sec. 28	N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	185 ac., more or less.

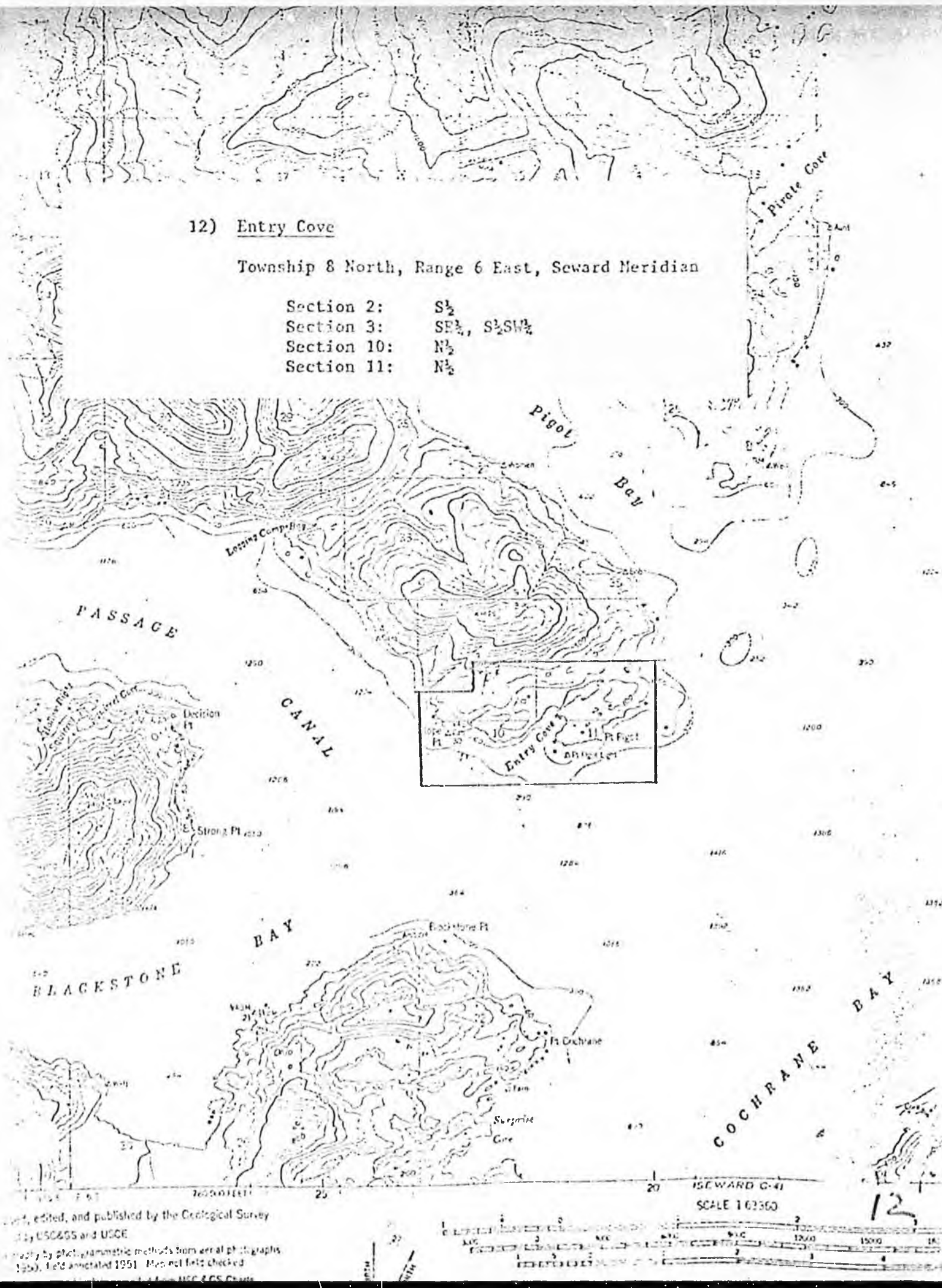
Containing a total of 1231 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained
in this description totals 1231 acres, more or less.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$



Map, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
by USCGSS and USCE
Map by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
1950. Field annotated 1951. Map not field checked
USGS & CGS Charts

Entry Cove
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (D-4)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T8N, R6E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 2	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	60 ac., more or less.
Sec. 3	SE $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	225 ac., more or less.
Sec. 10	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	45 ac., more or less.
Sec. 11	N $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	40 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 370 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 370 acres, more or less.



13) Falls Bay

Township 5 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 14: SW $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 15: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 22: NE $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 23: NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$

SCALE 1:63,000



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13

Falls Lake
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (C-3)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T5N, R8E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 14	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	5 ac., more or less.
Sec. 15	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	75 ac., more or less.
Sec. 22	NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	240 ac., more or less.
Sec. 23	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	40 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 360 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 360 acres, more or less.

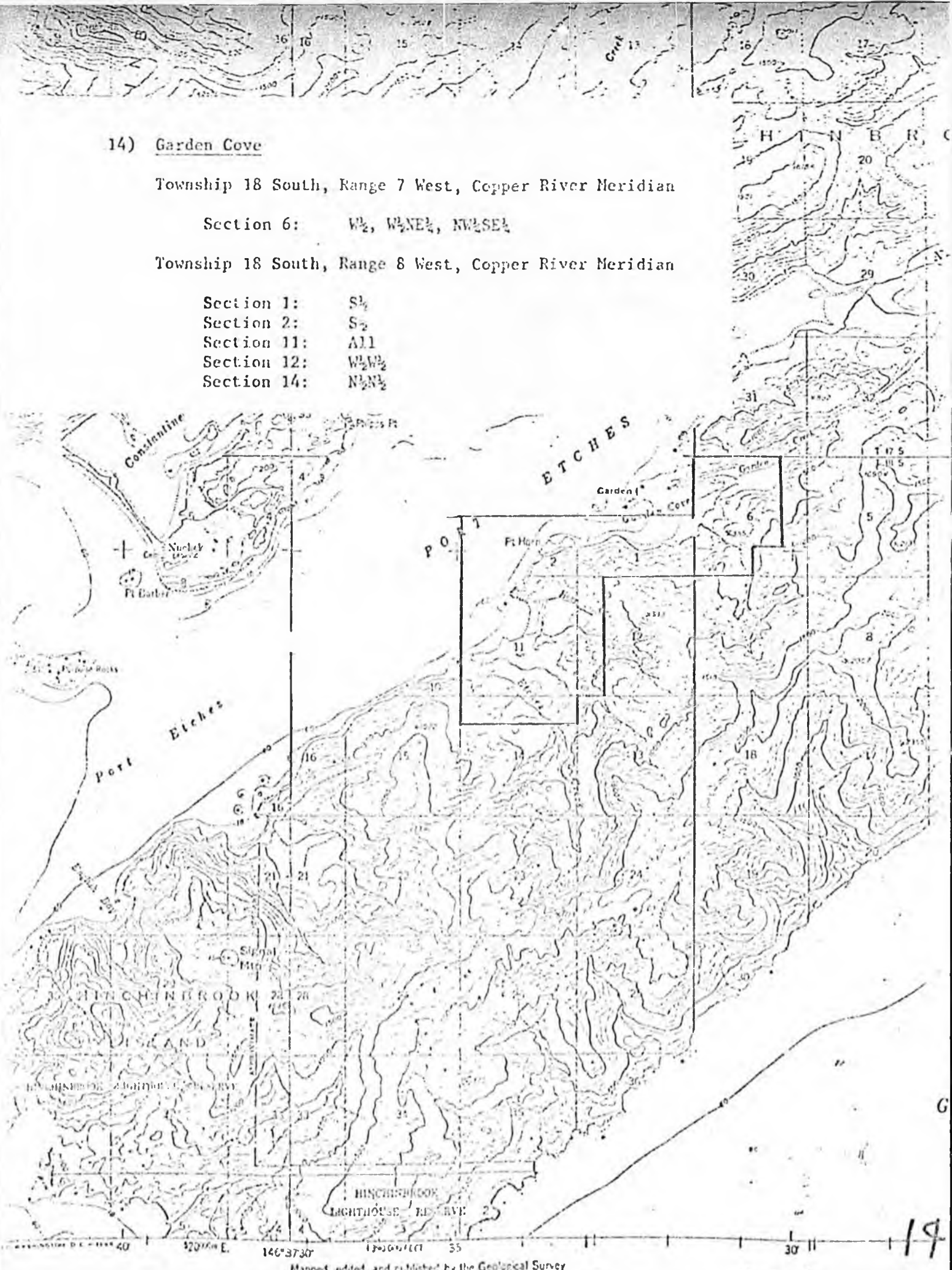
14) Garden Cove

Township 18 South, Range 7 West, Copper River Meridian

Section 6: $W\frac{1}{2}$, $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$

Township 18 South, Range 8 West, Copper River Meridian

Section 1: $S\frac{1}{2}$
Section 2: $S\frac{1}{2}$
Section 11: All
Section 12: $W\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}$
Section 14: $N\frac{1}{2}N\frac{1}{2}$



Port Etches
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Cordova (B-7)

All land contained within the following described protracted sections:

T18S, R7W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

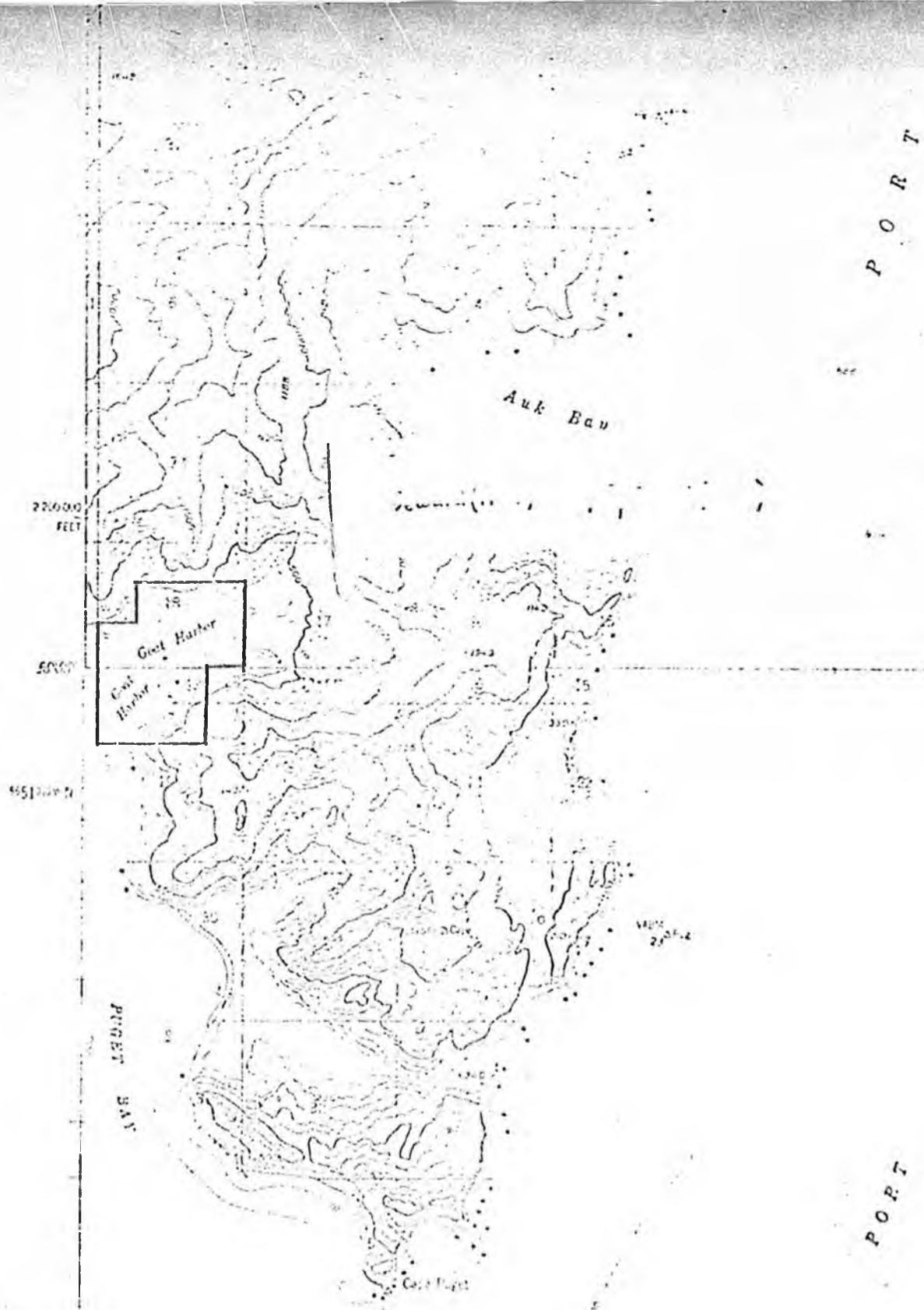
Sec. 6	W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	399 ac., more or less.
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T18S, R8W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 1	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	170 ac., more or less.
Sec. 2	S $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	50 ac., more or less.
Sec. 11	All	containing	395 ac., more or less.
Sec. 12	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	160 ac., more or less.
Sec. 14	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	160 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 1334 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 1334 acres, more or less.



15) Goat Harbor

Township 25 South, Range 6 East, Seward Meridian

Section 18: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
 Section 19: N $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Goat Harbor

U.S.G.S. Quadrangles Seward (A-4), Elying Sound (D-4)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T25S, R6E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 18	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	190 ac., more or less.
Sec. 19	N $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	65 ac., more or less.
	Containing a total of		255 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 255 acres, more or less.

6177
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355



16) Golden Creek

Township 10 North, Range 8 East, Seward Meridian

- Section 2: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
- Section 10: All
- Section 11: W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

16

Chugach National Forest
Golden Creek
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (D-5)

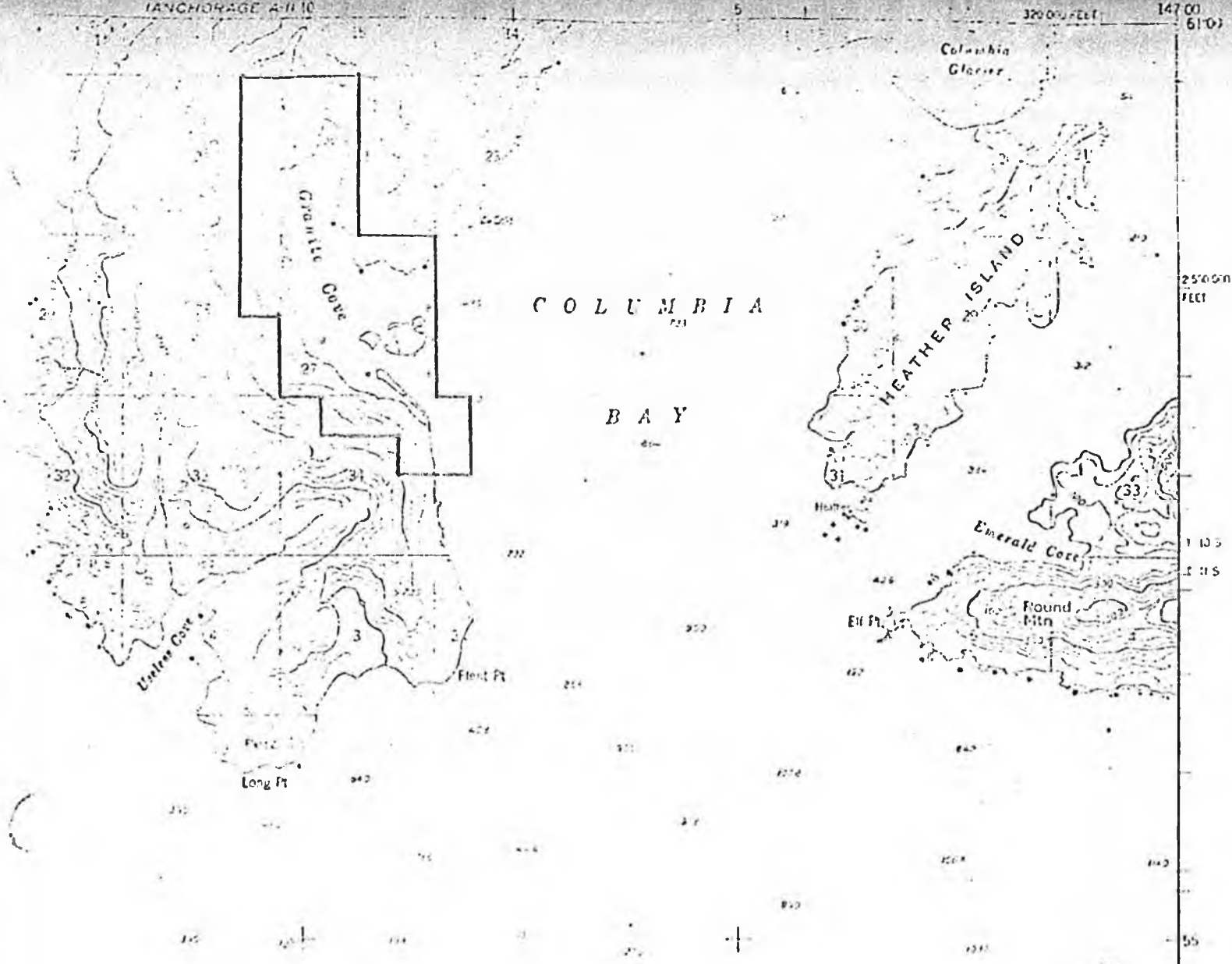
December, 1977
Page 1 of 1

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T10N, R5E Seward Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 2	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	containing	55 ac., more or less.
Sec. 10	All	containing	60 ac., more or less.
Sec. 11	W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	320 ac., more or less.
Containing a total of			435 ac., more or less.

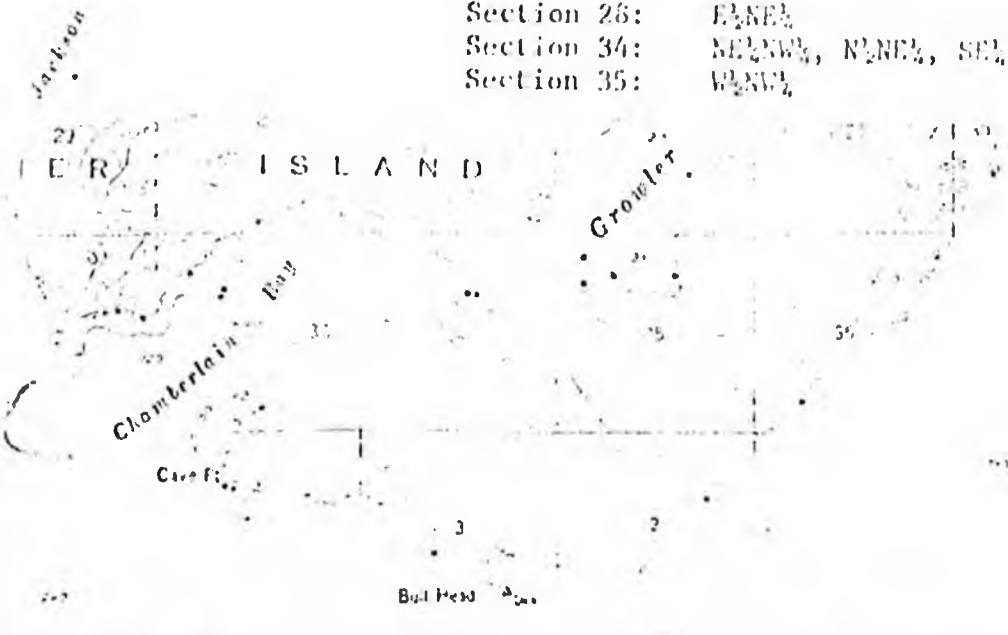
The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 435 acres, more or less.



17) Granite Cove

Township 10 South, Range 11 West, Copper River Meridian

- Section 21: ENE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 22: W $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 27: A11
- Section 28: ENE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 34: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, NNE $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$
- Section 35: WNE $\frac{1}{2}$



(COPPERA D-8)

Granite Cove
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Seward (D-1)

All lands contained within the following described protracted sections:

T10S, R11W Copper River Meridian, Alaska

Sec. 21	E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	155 ac., more or less.
Sec. 22	W $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	180 ac., more or less.
Sec. 27	All	containing	215 ac., more or less.
Sec. 28	E $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	80 ac., more or less.
Sec. 34	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	145 ac., more or less.
Sec. 35	W $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$	containing	15 ac., more or less.

Containing a total of 790 ac., more or less.

The National Forest land selected by the State of Alaska contained in this description totals 790 acres, more or less.

