

Appendix I
Land Use, Public Access, and Recreation

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code	FNSB	Fairbanks North Star Borough
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	GIS	Geographic Information System
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone	GMU	Game Management Unit
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	INRMP	Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	JLUS	Joint Land Use Study
ADFG	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	JPARC	Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources	LUP	Land Use Plan
AGL	above ground level	MOA	Military Operations Area
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act	MSL	mean sea level
AS	Alaska Statute	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NJT	Night Joint Training
CRBAP	Copper River Basin Area Plan	nm	nautical miles
DNL	Day-Night Average Sound Level	OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
DWSR	Delta Wild and Scenic River	PAO	Public Affairs Office
EARMF	East Alaska Resource Management Plan	RLOD	Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	RMP	Resource Management Plan
ETAP	Eastern Tanana Area Plan	RS	Revised Statute
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	SRA	State Recreation Area
FLMPA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act	SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
		SRS	State Recreation Site
		SULD	Special Use Land Designation
		TBAP	Tanana Basin Area Plan
		UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
		USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
		VRM	Visual Resource Management
		YTAP	Yukon-Tanana Area Plan

APPENDIX I LAND USE

The descriptive information provided in the following subsections is arranged alphabetically.

I.1 LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS AND STUDIES

[Table I-1](#) lists and describes land management plans and studies that are within the JPARC study area.

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) - Division of Mining Land and Water				
Copper River Basin Area Plan (ADNR and ADFG 1986 a)	Copper River Basin The Copper River Basin planning area, 15.9 million acres of land, is located in the eastern portion of south-central Alaska.	1986	<p>Portions of Copper River Basin Area Plan have been modified or updated through the Gulkana River Planning efforts to ensure the whole area is managed via a coordinated effort.</p> <p>The majority of this land is under Federal ownership and is managed by the National Park Service or Bureau of Land Management. The Copper River Basin Area Plan addresses the management of approximately 3.3 million acres of state lands. Native corporations within the planning area are entitled to approximately 1.8 million acres of land. Numerous small tracts of privately owned land, particularly near Glennallen, Copper Center, and Kenny Lake, exist within the area, and the University of Alaska also manages several small tracts of land near Glennallen and McCarthy. The Prince William Sound Area Plan (currently underway) and the Susitna Basin Area Plan are guides for management of state lands south and west of the Copper River Basin, respectively. The Tanana Basin Area Plan is a guide for management of state land north of the Copper River Basin.</p> <p>This final plan describes the intended uses of state lands. The plan contains recommendations on which tracts of land should be retained by the state, sold to private citizens, or exchanged for other tracts of land. In addition, the plan includes a process to identify how the plan will be revised and updated.</p> <p>Plan implementation will occur primarily through administrative actions: land designations; land sales, leases, permits; relinquishments of state selected land; additional selections of land; interagency memorandums of agreement; classification orders; and mineral closing orders. In addition, the department makes recommendations to the state legislature on legislative designations.</p> <p>Land use classifications and mineral closing orders will be signed for state lands in the basin. These classifications and orders are the formal record of primary and secondary uses allowed on state land and are recorded on status plats. (See Chapter 3 in the EIS for a more detailed discussion of plan implementation.)</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
Hatcher Pass Planning Hatcher Pass Management Plan (ADNR 1986) Hatcher Pass Management Plan Amendment (ADNR 1989) Hatcher Pass Management Plan Public Review Draft (March 2010) (ADNR 2010a) Hatcher Pass Management Plan Revision (ADNR 2011a) Commissioner's Decision on Requests for Reconsideration of the November 17, 2010, Adoption of the Hatcher Pass Management Plan (ADNR 2011b)	Hatcher Pass The management plan covers both the East and West sides of Hatcher Pass (Miles 8 to 37, Hatcher Pass Road), consisting of 310,310 acres, extending from the Kashwitna River drainage in the north to the foothills of privately owned land in the south, and from the boundary with the Southeast Susitna Area Plan to the west then east to the boundary of the Matanuska Valley Moose Range. This includes the foothills and mountains of the Talkeetna Mountains, Independence Mine State Historical Park, Summit Lake State Recreation Site, Bald Mountain Ridge, Government Peak, mile 16 Ski Run, Archangel Creek, Reed Lakes, Little Susitna River, Craigie Creek, Lucky Shot, and Willow Mountain areas.	May 2011	<p>The ADNR has revised the state land management plan for 310,000 acres of state land in the Hatcher Pass Management Planning area. The 2010 Hatcher Pass Management Plan will replace the 1986 Hatcher Pass Management Plan and 1989 amendment to that plan. The 2010 management plan consists of the Public Review Draft and the Approved Revisions to the Public Review Draft. The Approved Revisions are the revisions to the draft plan adopted by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. These, plus the Public Review Draft, constitute the final plan. The Issue Response Summary addresses all of the issues identified through the public and agency comments and provides recommendations for revisions to the plan where appropriate. Refer to the Issue Response Summary for an evaluation of the issues and ADNR responses to them.</p> <p>The purpose of the 2010 Hatcher Pass Management Plan is to provide a basis for decision making on the management of land and resources on state and borough lands within the plan boundary. It is used by the Division of Mining, Land and Water and the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation as the basis for overall area management and by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation in daily operational decisions. Mat-Su Borough land in the Government Peak unit is also affected by the recommendations of the plan.</p> <p>The Hatcher Pass Management Plan designates primary uses on state land, provides general management guidelines for a variety of land uses and resources, and identifies specific management intent for individual units of land. All state land within the planning area is primarily designated for recreational use, consistent with the 1986 Management Plan. This land will be retained in state ownership and managed primarily for public recreation. A Land Classification Order will be adopted with this plan, which classifies each unit of land consistent with the land use designations specified in the plan. Over 300,000 acres of land are classified or reclassified.</p> <p>The plan also provides recommendation on facility development and siting, subsurface resources, and habitat protection and identifies allowed and prohibited uses on an areawide and management-specific basis. Further, it recommends changes to the current pattern of motorized/nonmotorized areas and provides an alternative pattern for such uses, based on public input. Continued mineral development is allowed in areas now open to mining.</p>	Fox MOA

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
Nancy Lake Planning Nancy Lake State Recreation Area Master Plan (ADNR 1983) Nancy Lake State Recreation Area Management Plan, Planning Update #1 (ADNR 2011c) Nancy Lake State Recreation Master Plan Update (In Progress)	Nancy Lake State Recreation Area NLSRS contains approximately 36 acres of state owned lands managed for intensive recreational use. A campground, picnic area, and boat launch are located within NLSRS.	In Progress	<p>Since the last Nancy Lake State Recreation Area (NLSRA) Management Plan was finalized in 1983, the Matanuska Valley and Anchorage bowl population has grown, and development of private land on lakes adjacent to / within the recreational area has resulted in increased use and impacts on area resources. As more remote parcels are developed in the area, there is increasing pressure to provide convenient access to private lands. Additionally, the number of docks and other structures within the water bodies of NLSRA has risen dramatically and changed the character of the adjacent public lands. In an effort to address these issues, the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation has initiated a planning effort to revise the 1983 NLSRA plan. The revised plan will provide management guidelines, recommendations for facility development within NLSRA and will identify opportunities to enhance recreational opportunities and access. The revised plan will address the following issues identified by staff and the public:</p> <p>Address resource impacts from existing trails and roads.</p> <p>Determination of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation role in providing access for private property owners within, contiguous, and adjacent to NLSRA. This issue includes OHV and highway vehicle access on the Lynx Lake Road; OHV access on Butterfly Lake Trail; and storage of boats and personal property on park-managed land and water.</p> <p>Establish standards for restricted openings on existing trails to allow access when conditions do not permit opening the entire area south of the parkway to snowmobiles.</p> <p>Establish standards for opening the entire area south of the parkway to the use of snowmobiles.</p> <p>Establish permit standards for dock construction on park-managed water and determine a course of action to address the over 200 existing unpermitted docks.</p> <p>Establish permit standards for placement of other structures (shoreline revetments, boathouses, boat launches, boat lifts, awnings, etc.) on park-managed land and water and determine a course of action to address existing unpermitted structures.</p> <p>Establish park specific guidance for abandonment of vehicles and structures on park-managed land and water.</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
Yukon Tanana Basin Area				
Upper Yukon Area Plan (ADNR 2003)	Upper Yukon Area This area is situated adjacent to the Canadian border, north of the Alaska Highway and mostly south of the Yukon River. The north and northwest portions of the planning area boundary are contiguous with the Yukon - Charley Rivers National Preserve, and the south and west portions of the planning area boundary are contiguous with the boundary of the state's Tanana Basin Area Plan. Within the planning area boundary is the Fortymile River component of the National Wild and Scenic River System.	February 2003	<p>There are approximately 5.3 million acres in the planning area under all ownerships. The Upper Yukon Area Plan directs how the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) will manage state-owned (2,586,018 acres) and state-selected (1,938,083 acres) uplands and all shorelands, within the planning boundary.</p> <p>This plan describes the intended uses of state lands. The plan directs which state lands will be retained by the state and which should be sold to private citizens, used for public recreation, or used for other purposes.</p> <p>USES AND RESOURCES WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA</p> <p>Uses of State Land. The plan outlines management objectives for state land. This includes describing what resources and valid existing uses should be protected and what uses are most suitable for development or protection on state land during the planning horizon.</p> <p>State-Selected Land and Land Susceptible to Navigation. Some lands have been selected but not yet been conveyed to the state. Other lands are under water bodies surrounded by Federal lands that, if determined navigable, are state owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to manage these lands if they are state owned.</p> <p>Land Sales. The planning process reviewed the state land holdings to determine which undeveloped lands are suitable for settlement uses in the future.</p> <p>Roads, Trails, and Access. The plan considers access across state lands, including existing and proposed roads, trails, easements, and rights-of-way.</p> <p>Mining. The plan addresses mineral development on state land. The plan also considered policies concerning areas of state land to be subject to leasehold location or closed to new mineral location.</p> <p>Recreation. Recreation is a popular use of state land. The plan includes management intent language pertaining to the nature of recreation, which tends to be of a dispersed, motorized and nonmotorized type within the planning area. This language is included in the explanation of the General Use designation that is used to establish ADNR management direction for large areas of state land. Recreation is considered an allowed use within the planning area, consistent with the requirements of generally allowed uses under 11 AAC 96 and the</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>standards of AS 38.05.200 as they may apply.</p> <p>Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest. The plan documents fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas and provides management intent and guidelines for these resources and uses.</p> <p>WHAT THE PLAN WON'T DO</p> <p>The Upper Yukon Area Plan is not the only way in which land management goals are implemented. The area plan is coordinated with a variety of other programs and projects implemented by the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies. There are some important issues that are not addressed in this plan:</p> <p>Non-DNR Lands. This plan does not apply to Federal, municipal, private, University of Alaska, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, or Mental Health Trust lands.</p> <p>Fish and Wildlife. Allocation of fish and game stocks and regulating methods and means of harvest are the responsibility of the state Boards of Fisheries and Game.</p> <p>Generally Allowed Uses. The area plan does not regulate activities that do not require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing. Many low intensity forms of use are allowed on state land without authorization, consistent with 11 AAC 96.020. The section on regulations describes these uses and whether certain types of activities are controlled by more specific stipulations.</p> <p>Decisions on Specific Applications. While this plan provides general management intent for state lands, the plan does not make decisions about specific land-use authorizations. These decisions are made through the application review process. Land use authorizations must, however, be consistent with the plan and existing laws and regulations.</p> <p>Actions by Agencies Other Than ADNR. The plan does not provide management intent for prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than ADNR.</p> <p>Navigability Determinations. While this plan provides management intent for shorelands beneath navigable waters, it does not make determinations as to which waters are navigable. Determinations of navigability are made by both the state and Federal governments and can be fairly detailed and complex. A listing of these determinations is available from the Division of Mining, Land and Water. Most of the streams in the planning area do not have navigability determinations</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>and, in at least one instance, there is some degree of uncertainty between the amount and area of navigability—specifically, on the Fortymile River system. The state and the Federal governments are considering working to resolve some of the issues of navigability on the Fortymile system and, hopefully, this will provide increased certainty over how the shorelands (state owned) are to be managed in consideration of the adjacent federal uplands, which are part of the Federal Wild and Scenic River System.</p> <p>Airspace and Military Operations. The plan does not impose restrictions on civilian or military use of airspace above the planning area. This has been an issue because part of the planning area has been designated as a Military Operations Area (MOA), and Air Force training activity has had impacts on wildlife and human activities. In 1997, the Alaska MOA EIS Record of Decision mandated establishment of the 11 AF (Air Force) Resource Protection Council, which is made up of citizens and representatives from resource management agencies. The council recommends mitigation measures for the Air Force to implement.</p> <p>SUMMARY OF PLAN ACTIONS</p> <p>Land Use Designations. Portions of each region and all management units are assigned a land use designation that represents the uses and resources for which the area will be managed. This has been done to establish the dominant land management objective for state land.</p> <p>Management Intent. The plan presents management intent and management guidelines that explain ADNR's overall resource management objectives for each region and management unit. The plan also provides resource and use information for land managers.</p> <p>Management Guidelines. According to the Alaska Constitution, state lands are to be managed for multiple uses. When potentially conflicting uses are designated in a management unit, the plan provides guidelines to allow various uses to occur without unacceptable consequences. Reference to the management guidelines is especially critical in this area plan because the vast land area encompassed by the plan necessitates the use of the General Use designation. This is a multiple use designation, and its management intent and guidelines must be consulted in order to get a proper sense of how a tract of land is to be managed when affected by this designation.</p> <p>Classifications. All state lands in the planning area will be classified</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>consistent with the land use designations in this plan. Classifications made by the plan will be noted to state land status plats. The Land Classification Order adopted with this plan enacts and imposes the classifications that are identified as designations in the area plan.</p> <p>Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification. The plan is implemented through administrative actions such as leases, permits, land conveyances, classification orders, and mineral orders. The plan serves as the final finding for land classifications and mineral orders. Detailed recommendations and procedures are presented within the plan implementation.</p> <p>Economic and social conditions in Alaska and the planning area are sure to change, and the plan must be flexible enough to change with them. The plan will be reviewed regularly to monitor progress in implementing the plan and to identify problems that may require amendment or modification.</p> <p>Specific modifications may be made whenever conditions warrant them, though a request for these changes must follow certain procedures. The plan may be amended after public review, consultation with the appropriate agencies, and approval by the Commissioner of ADNR. Special exceptions and minor changes must follow certain procedures.</p>	
Yukon Tanana Area Planning Tanana Basin Area Plan for State Lands (ADNR 1991) Yukon Tanana Area Plan (YTAP) (In Progress) Planning Update (No. 1 (ADNR 2010 b)	Yukon Tanana Area General state land within boundary includes the western portion of the existing TBAP boundary; previously un-classified state owned and selected land northwest of Fairbanks (near Rampart); and state owned and selected land within the Denali Borough. Also includes the	In Progress	<p>The Resource Assessment and Development Section, within the Division of Mining, Land and Water, has initiated the development of the Yukon-Tanana Area Plan (YTAP). The existing area plan within the YTAP boundary, the Tanana Basin Area Plan (TBAP), was adopted in 1985 and updated in 1991. The YTAP will account for changes in land ownership; to reflect the current and anticipated physical, economic, and social factors in the area and to provide a sufficient land base for the development and conservation of the state's natural resources.</p> <p>The YTAP boundary encompasses over 15 million acres of state and nonstate land. There are approximately 6 million acres of general state owned or selected land and almost 1 million acres of state Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs) within the boundary. The Tanana Valley State Forest and the Minto Flats State Game Refuge are the two LDAs within this area.</p> <p>The remaining portion of the TBAP, with some exceptions, will be addressed in the new Eastern Tanana Area Plan (ETAP). Together, the</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
	Tanana Valley State Forest and the Minto Flats State Game Refuge.		YTAP and the ETAP will constitute the revision of the existing Tanana Basin Area Plan and will provide management policy for state-owned and selected land in this area of the state. Management direction provided in these plans will supersede management direction contained in the existing Tanana Basin Area Plan. Both planning efforts are expected to take between 2 and 3 years to complete and will be conducted concurrently, in order to ensure consistency in approach and management recommendations. These plans will not affect Federal, borough, Mental Health Trust, University, Native, or other private lands and will not affect oil and gas lease sales or gas only lease sales. Following the completion the scoping meetings a planning update will be provided to the public. Afterwards, development will begin on the Public Review Draft of the Yukon Tanana Area Plan. Due to the size of the planning area, it may be some time before a draft of the plan is available for review.	
Eastern Tanana Planning Tanana Basin Area Plan for State Lands (ADNR 1991) Eastern Tanana Area Plan (ETAP) (In Progress) Planning Update No. 1 (ADNR 2009)	Eastern Tanana Area Includes the eastern portion of the existing TBAP boundary with the exception of Tangle Lakes Special Use Area	In Progress	<p>The Resource Assessment and Development Section, within the Division of Mining, Land and Water, has initiated the development of the ETAP. The existing area plan within the ETAP boundary is the TBAP developed in the early 1980s, adopted in 1985, and updated in 1991. The ETAP will revise/update the existing plan to account for changes in land ownership; reflect the current and anticipated economic, social, and environmental conditions in the area; and provide a sufficient land base for the development and conservation of the state's natural resources.</p> <p>The ETAP boundary contains approximately 6.5 million acres of general state owned and selected lands, plus over 1 million acres of LDA located within the eastern portion of the existing TBAP boundary, with the exception of Tangle Lakes Special Use Area. This area is excluded from the ETAP, primarily because the area is being administered by the South Central Regional Office of ADNR based out of Anchorage and the area is functionally similar to other lands adjacent to the Denali Highway corridor. This area will now be included in the Copper River Basin Area plan.</p> <p>The remaining portion of the TBAP will now be addressed in the new YTAP. Together, the ETAP and the YTAP will constitute the revision of the existing TBAP and will provide up-to-date management direction for the state-owned and selected lands in the area. These plans will not</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>affect Federal, borough, Mental Health Trust, University, Native, or other private lands and will not affect oil and gas lease sales or gas-only lease sales.</p> <p>ADNR plans to hold public meetings in April 2011 to explain the planning process, gather information, and solicit your comments and input. A public review draft will be completed thereafter.</p> <p>Both the ETAP and the YTAP planning efforts are expected to take between 2 and 3 years to complete and will be conducted concurrently, in order to ensure consistency in approach and management policy.</p>	
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)				
<p>Gulkana River Planning River Management Plan Revision for Gulkana River (BLM 2006) (Revised from the 1983 Plan)</p> <p>Special Use Land Designation for Gulkana River Shorelands and Waters (ADL 229819) With Amendments to the Copper River Basin and Susitna Area Plans and Associated Classification Orders (SC-86-014A01 and SC-86-030A02) (BLM no date)</p>		August 2006	<p>MANAGEMENT PLAN</p> <p>The 1983 plan identifies several management objectives that have not been met, including:</p> <p>Identifies management objectives and recognizes that the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that a national wild and scenic river corridor be administered to protect and enhance the outstandingly remarkable values for which it was designated. Establish level and distribution of recreational river use.</p> <p>Establish limits on uses within the river management corridor.</p> <p>This plan implements the following revisions:</p> <p>Identifies and describes the outstandingly remarkable values and management objectives for the Gulkana River corridor.</p> <p>Develop a management strategy for the Gulkana Wild River corridor to address increased visitor use and impacts associated with that increased use and protect resource values on the river.</p> <p>Update information in the 1983 plan to reflect current conditions, increased user trends on the river, and changes in law or policy. Those changes are made in this revision.</p> <p>The following are this plan's management goals:</p> <p>Prevent degradation of the water quality.</p> <p>Preserve the river and its immediate environment in its natural, primitive condition.</p> <p>Maintain or enhance fish habitats.</p> <p>Maintain or enhance wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Maintain a diversity of recreation experiences within the river corridor.</p> <p>Maintain scenic quality in the corridor.</p> <p>The following is a summary of resolutions to major issues and</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>management concerns for this plan's management area. Additional resolutions are detailed in the plan.</p> <p>Powerboats A powerboat closure 1mile above the confluence of the West Fork with the main stem of the Gulkana. This will be a seasonal closure (5/15 – 8/15). This closure is recommended by BLM to be adopted by ADNR in their Special Use Land Designation for the Gulkana River. At this time, ADNR has not adopted this measure in their SULD; it will remain in place as a BLM recommendation.</p> <p>A ban of jet skis on all segments of the river within the Wild and Scenic River corridor. This closure is recommended by BLM to be adopted by ADNR in their Special Use Land Designation for the Gulkana River. At this time, ADNR has not adopted this measure in their SULD; it will remain in place as a BLM recommendation.</p> <p>A seasonal closure (5/15 – 8/15) on airboats on all segments of the river within the Wild and Scenic River corridor. This closure is recommended by BLM to be adopted by ADNR in their Special Use Land Designation for the Gulkana River. At this time, ADNR has not adopted this measure in their SULD; it will remain in place as a BLM recommendation.</p> <p>Powerboat use (including airboats) will be allowed for access to private land, for administrative use, or for emergency purposes.</p> <p>Off-Highway Vehicles The use of OHVs within the wild river corridor will be limited to the following situations: OHVs may be operated on the following trails, which will be designated and marked as such on the ground: Haggard Creek trail, Middle Fork trail, Twelvemile trail, Swede Lake trail, Dickey Lake trail, Hungry Hollow trail, South Middle Fork extension trail, Northeast Middle Fork extension trail, Northwest Middle Fork extension trail, Fish Lake trail, and West Fork trail. See Map 2. Other existing trails within the corridor, including trails that have developed off the trails listed above, will be permanently closed. OHVs will be encouraged to park out of sight of the river. On some trails, OHV parking areas will be provided out of sight of the river for those users wishing to fish or camp on the river. Trail designations do not apply to snowmachines from 10/15 to 4/15.</p> <p>Roads</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>New roads, highways, railroads, and similar systems of overland transportation will generally not be permitted within or across the wild river corridor.</p> <p>Aircraft Use Permitted Within the Wild River Corridor Aircraft operations in the river corridor for traditional float plane use on lakes, for fire and rescue operations, and on traditional tundra landing areas is allowed except for use of the water surface on any part of the Gulkana River channel within the designated corridor. No commercial helicopter-supported activities will be permitted within the corridor. Air Force and FAA planning decisions have excluded the Gulkana National Wild River corridor from the Fox Military Operations Area (MOA). BLM will continue to recommend exclusion of the corridor from this MOA in any future planning documents to minimize low-flying military flights in the corridor.</p> <p>Wild River Corridor Management Effects on Traditional Subsistence Activities The Gulkana National Wild River corridor, as unencumbered Federal land, is part of the Federal subsistence hunting unit. As such, BLM will continue to provide access to the area subject to reasonable regulation to protect the outstandingly remarkable values of the river. Means of access that have been demonstrated to be traditional include powerboats, snowmachines, and OHVs including four-wheelers and large tracked rigs.</p> <p>Trapping within the wild river corridor is permitted, subject to state and Federal regulations. Establishment of new trapping cabins within the corridor will not be permitted.</p> <p>Subsistence use of timber for fuel wood and house logs is allowed by permit.</p> <p>Management Under the National Wild River Designation Effects on Hunting and Fishing Use Hunting and fishing is permitted, subject to applicable state and Federal regulations.</p> <p>Maintenance and Enhancement of River Water Quality All use authorizations will include measures to control water pollution. These include but are not limited to: All Special Recreation Permits issued for commercial guiding on the river require the use of portable systems for packing out human waste. Any permitted use that includes the use of OHVs will be consistent</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

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			<p>with the conditions described above under Action Item 1.2. OHVs will use authorized stream crossings.</p> <p>Any permitted use will include stipulations for the proper storage and handling of hazardous materials. Fuel storage will not occur closer than 100 feet from any river, lake, stream, or wetland.</p> <p>BLM will cooperate with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and, where appropriate, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the purposes of preventing, eliminating, or diminishing the pollution of river water levels consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act and state water quality standards.</p> <p>Manage Mineral Development to Minimize Adverse Effects on the Resource Values for which the River Was Designated</p> <p>ANILCA, with designation of the Gulkana as a Wild and Scenic river, withdrew lands within ½ mile of the river from mineral entry or mineral leasing. No mining claims are left within the river corridor. Therefore, no mineral development or leasing will occur within the Gulkana National Wild River corridor.</p> <p>Manage Recreation Facilities to Provide a Positive Recreation Experience While Protecting Outstandingly Remarkable Values on the River</p> <p>Those facilities necessary to maintain the natural values of the river area and provide for the health and safety of the visitors are provided and will be maintained on a scheduled basis.</p> <p>There are currently four maintained outhouses on the river: Middle Fork, Canyon Rapids, and two at the West Fork confluence. These outhouses will receive regular maintenance by BLM, including relocation when they are full. However, Phase II and III actions on all segments of the river call for eventual removal of these facilities.</p> <p>Removal is contingent on implementation of all preceding Phase I or II actions (increased education, requiring users to pack out human waste) and meeting of human waste standards identified under Item 8.</p> <p>Dispersed campsites on the river will be managed and maintained as follows by river segment. The following section describes management indicators, standards, and Phase I and II actions that will be taken.</p> <p>Permitting Other Facilities Within the River Corridor</p> <p>Permits or leases that require permanent facilities will not be granted.</p> <p>Permits or leases that require temporary facilities will be considered if it can be clearly demonstrated that the use of such facility enhances the</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>outstandingly remarkable values of the river.</p> <p>Permits will not be issued for cabins used for recreational purposes. No new cabins will be permitted for subsistence trapping purposes.</p> <p>Existing cabins may be permitted if it can be clearly demonstrated that they are necessary for support of trapping operations.</p> <p>Management of Public Recreational Use of the Wild River Corridor</p> <p>Implement the indicators, standards, management actions, and monitoring described below under this action item. If monitoring determines that standards are not being met, Phase I management actions will be implemented and monitoring will continue. Phase II management actions would include a permit system limiting launches per day out of Paxson, based on number of campsites available in the first day's float. Specific actions are described within the plan that describes, by river segment, indicators, standards, management actions, and monitoring that would occur.</p> <p>Identify and Protect Historic and Cultural Resource Values Within the Wild River Corridor</p> <p>Surface-disturbing projects within the wild river corridor will not be allowed without implementing the cultural resource protection actions as outlined in 36 CFR subpart 800.</p> <p>Provide cultural resource interpretation information at Paxson Lake Campground.</p> <p>Fire Management Within the Wild River Corridor</p> <p>Fire suppression activities within the corridor are carried out under interagency agreement. The main stem of the Gulkana is currently classified as a modified suppression class, which provides flexibility in the selection of suppression strategies. When risks are high, the response is analogous to a Full suppression class; when risks are low, the appropriate response is analogous to Limited. The goal of a modified suppression class is to balance acres burned with suppression costs and, when appropriate, to use wildland fire to accomplish land and resource objectives.</p> <p>Prescribed burn plans within the Gulkana National Wild River corridor will address visual resource concerns consistent with management under a Visual Resource Management Class I. In order to protect visual resources and water quality, a vegetation buffer will be provided along the river. This will be accomplished by not lighting directly along the river and by burning within a prescription that allows for a mosaic of</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>burned/unburned vegetation within the river corridor.</p> <p>Prohibit open fires within the river corridor during periods of extreme fire danger. Prohibitions will be coordinated with State Division of Forestry areawide open-burning bans.</p> <p>Effects of the Wild and Scenic River Management on State, Native, and Other Private Lands Adjacent to the Wild River Boundaries</p> <p>As described in Part III of this plan, the Gulkana is a navigable river; therefore, the BLM acknowledges the state's ownership between the ordinary high water marks. State-managed lands between the ordinary high water marks will be managed cooperatively by the state and BLM, consistent with the 1985 MOU between BLM and the State of Alaska on the management of the Gulkana National Wild River and surrounding area. BLM will continue to work with the state on implementation of specific action items described in this plan.</p> <p>Management actions that are designed to occur within the ordinary high water marks are BLM recommendations. If they are not adopted by the state in a Special Use Land Designation, they will remain as BLM recommendations.</p> <p>The Gulkana National Wild River corridor is an emphasis area for acquisition of adjacent private lands. BLM will be open to purchase of adjacent private lands by willing sellers, in order to prevent development and protect resource values. Acquisitions will be consistent with FLPMA and BLM implementing regulations.</p> <p>For the parcels described in section III-D of this plan that have been acquired by BLM since 1983, BLM will pursue inclusion and the appropriate boundary adjustments necessary to include these in the Gulkana National Wild River corridor.</p> <p>Continue to lease two parcels for personal use. These two parcels are what remain as the resolution of the Burns T&M site described in section III-D of this plan. These are life-long leases and will terminate when the current lessees die.</p> <p>BLM will continue to coordinate with Ahtna Corporation and Gulkana Village on implementation of this plan and on management of ANCSA 17(b) easements in the Lower River portion, outside of the Gulkana National Wild River corridor.</p> <p>Protecting the Scenic Quality of the Landscape Within or Adjacent to the Wild River Corridor</p> <p>The Gulkana National Wild River corridor will be managed under a</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>Class I Visual Resource Management class, with an objective to preserve the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention. The following management considerations will be applied: Designated OHV routes will be maintained to minimize impacts to the viewshed from the river. OHVs will be encouraged to park out of sight of the river.</p> <p>Mineral exploration and development is prohibited based on withdrawals associated with the ANILCA designation of the river. Prescribed fires will be conducted under a prescription that results in a mosaic burn pattern and provides a buffer along the river's edge. Subsistence firewood and house log gathering will not be conducted in a manner that leaves stumps or slash visible from the river. Dispersed campsites will be managed to minimize visual impacts (utilize vegetation screening, manage to minimize bare ground and soil compaction).</p> <p>Outhouses will be placed out of sight of the river, and other recreation facilities along the river will be as visually unobtrusive as possible.</p> <p>Will Pipelines or Electrical Transmission Facilities Be Permitted Within the Wild River Corridor?</p> <p>New pipelines and electrical transmissions will not be permitted within or across the wild river corridor unless conditions of ANILCA Section 1105 and the WSRA are met.</p> <p>Water Rights</p> <p>A reservation of minimum water flows sufficient for public recreation and to support the values for which the area was designated has been filed with the Alaska Department of Natural Resource, Division of Land and Water Management. BLM will continue to track this filing.</p> <p>SPECIAL USE LAND DESIGNATION</p> <p>The Gulkana River was designated as a Wild River through the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act Additions, Title VI, Sec. 603 in 1980. In 1989, the 9th Circuit Court found the Gulkana River navigable and, therefore, state owned. State-owned shorelands adjoin uplands owned by the BLM, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF), Gulkana Village Corporation, Ahtna Inc., and a few private landowners. Because there are only a few parcels of ADNR-managed uplands adjacent to the river, and these parcels are located on the extreme upper reaches of the river's tributaries, the</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>Special Use Land Designation (SULD) does not address uses on ADNR-managed uplands along the river.</p> <p>The ADNR is establishing a SULD to regulate certain activities on State of Alaska shorelands and waters of the Gulkana River and its tributaries and lakes. This SULD restricts specific uses on state lands and waters within the designated area. This action also amends the Copper River Basin and Susitna Area Plans, so the river is managed as a single unit. This designation does not restrict uses outside of the designated area. Motorized access to private lands within the SULD will not be affected by this designation.</p> <p>The shorelands and waters of the Gulkana River and Paxson Lake have high public recreation and fish and wildlife habitat values. The Gulkana River is the largest clear water river in the Copper River System. Paxson Lake and the Gulkana River provide outstanding public recreation values, including remote camping opportunities, scenic landscapes, fishing and boating. These waters also provide considerable salmon spawning and rearing areas. Lands surrounding the Gulkana River and Paxson Lake are important habitat for wildlife and support large numbers of nesting trumpeter swans. Lands south of Paxson Lake between the Richardson Highway and the river are important caribou habitat. Commercial and noncommercial sport fishers (motorized and nonmotorized), whitewater boaters, campers, and bank anglers use this river and lake system extensively.</p> <p>Powerboat use is mainly on the lower river and Sourdough segments of the river. Float use occurs in all segments of the river system and on Paxson Lake. Bank angling is primarily found near access points such as trails, 17(b) easements, and access from DOTPF rights-of-way (Richardson Hwy. Bridge). Use levels for the river peak during the king salmon season and are relatively low prior to and after the season. A more primitive experience is available to users who navigate the two major river tributaries (West Fork and Middle Fork) and the main stem of the Gulkana River, particularly outside the king salmon season. The majority of the use of the shorelands and waters is from nonguided users.</p> <p>Use has increased substantially on the Gulkana River. Survey data indicate that some segments of the river are beginning to show signs of resource degradation and user conflict due to increased use. There are several management actions within this plan that will address these</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>issues.</p> <p>The 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP) addressed all state waters and shorelands along the Gulkana River that were in the planning area. The plan designated them Public Recreation and Wildlife Habitat and closed the Gulkana River shorelands to mineral entry and oil and gas leasing. The CRBAP also designated the Gulkana River, upstream from the Copper River, and lands under all navigable waters of the Middle and West forks of the Gulkana as a State Wild and Scenic River as provided by AS 38.04.070. The plan also found the river suitable for legislative designation as a State Recreation River. The Susitna Area Plan (SAP), adopted in 1985, addressed the westernmost reaches of the Middle and West forks but did not prescribe any specific management intent for the river. The plan did, however, designate a large block of land along the eastern portion of the Denali Highway, including portions of the Gulkana River, Public Recreation and Wildlife Habitat.</p> <p>Management Unit 27C in the Copper River Basin Area Plan is amended (SC-86-030A02) to include the navigable upper reaches of the West Fork, south branch of the West Fork, and Middle Fork Gulkana River. Where the Susitna Area Plan includes the portions of the Gulkana River (located in the Talkeetna Mountains Subregion, Subunit 1C), SAP is amended (SC-86-014A01) so that these shorelands and waters become part of Subunit 27C in the CRBAP. All lands in the expanded Unit 27C are designated public recreation and wildlife habitat and the management intent for this unit contained in the CRBAP applies to these lands with the exceptions listed in the recommendations below.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>The following recommendations impact the use of the land:</p> <p>All lands in the existing Unit 27C in the CRBAP are currently closed to new mineral entry and mineral leasing. The shorelands added to Management Unit 27C under the plan amendments described above may be considered for mineral closure, but this action will require adoption of a mineral order amendment before they are actually closed to new mineral entry. Due to the low mineral potential in this area, lack of access, and remoteness of the area, ADNDR does not foresee a need to take this action in the near term. Unlike lands in the existing Unit 27C, additions to the unit will remain open to oil and gas leasing.</p> <p>AS 38.04.065(i), which precludes ADNDR land use plans from</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>addressing oil and gas leasing, was enacted after the CRBAP was adopted.</p> <p>Implement permitting actions that would ensure there is a consistent approach to registration/permits for uses on the uplands and shorelands in the SULD and the Wild River corridor to help use-sensitive river users avoid high-use days and reduce campsite competition.</p> <p>The CRBAP designated the Gulkana River and tributaries as a State Wild and Scenic River. Lands added to Unit 27C in the CRBAP as part of this decision are designated as a State Wild and Scenic River.</p> <p>Consistent with the CRBAP findings, the river segments added to Unit 27C are also suitable for legislative designation as a State Recreation River.</p> <p>This SULD recommends hauling out human waste and disposing of it in an approved ADEC facility.</p> <p>Continue to work with BLM to identify damage to the resources as well as potential conflicts between motorized and nonmotorized users of the Gulkana River and tributaries.</p> <p>DNR should work with BLM, ADFG, and other stakeholders to identify trails that would be designated for ORV use within the Wild River corridor.</p> <p>Develop information materials about the river.</p>	
East Alaska Resource Management Plan East Alaska Record of Decision Approved Plan (BLM 2007)	From the southern slopes of the Alaska Range to the Chugach Mountains, from the Talkeetna Mountains to the Wrangell Mountains, and includes an extensive area of coastline in Prince William Sound. The area is bisected by the Glenn, Richardson and Denali Highways. The area is also	July 2007	<p>This ROD approves the BLM's proposal to manage the public lands within the Glennallen Field Office's jurisdiction as presented in the RMP, as Alternative D, in the June 2006 Proposed East Alaska RMP and Final EIS. This ROD provides the background on development of the plan and rationale for approving the proposed decisions contained in Alternative D and describes clarifications and/or modifications made to address protests received on the plan. The attached RMP or Approved Plan describes the decisions themselves.</p> <p>Of the approximately 30,908,000 acres within the planning area, decisions in the Approved Plan will apply to 7,056,000 acres, classified as BLM, Native-selected, dual-selected, mineral estate, state lands, Native lands, National Park Service lands, USDA Forest Service, and private lands. The Approved Plan does not contain decisions for the surface or mineral estates of land administered by the State of Alaska, the National Park Service, the USDA Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, or private lands and minerals.</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
	bisected by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, which runs north to south and roughly parallels the Richardson Highway. The Copper River Basin is centrally located within the planning area, while the larger communities of Cordova and Valdez are within the planning area on Prince William Sound. Residents of the cities of Anchorage, Palmer, Wasilla, and Fairbanks utilize the area heavily for recreation as well as for sport and subsistence hunting and fishing.		<p>It is important to note the following primary management decisions in the Approved Plan:</p> <p>Manage uses to protect and prevent damage to public land resources and to enhance those resources where feasible.</p> <p>Recommend revocation of 84% of the existing ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals.</p> <p>Recommend retention of 84% of PLO 5150 (the pipeline/utility corridor). BLM will recommend modification of PLO 5150 to allow 82,500 acres to be conveyed to the State of Alaska.</p> <p>Withdraw approximately 16,000 acres within the scenic portion of the Delta River Wild and Scenic river corridor from locatable mineral entry.</p> <p>Make approximately 5.6 million acres of public land available to mineral leasing, through revocation of existing ANCSA withdrawals. state- and Native-selected lands would not be open to mineral leasing until conveyance or relinquishment of selection.</p> <p>Make approximately 6.0 million acres of public land available to locatable mineral entry, through revocation of existing ANCSA withdrawals. State- and Native-selected lands would not be open to mineral entry until conveyance or relinquishment of selection.</p> <p>Land disposal would be used selectively in the Slana settlement area to resolve unauthorized use on failed claims.</p> <p>Isolated, unmanageable tracts resulting from highway realignment along the Richardson and Glenn Highways will be available for disposal.</p> <p>Designate 1,692,000 acres as “limited” to OHVs, where trails will be designated. Specific trails will be designated under this RMP decision for the Gulkana and Delta Wild and Scenic River corridors and Tangle Lakes Archeological District. Other areas (such as the Bering Glacier and portions of the pipeline/utility corridor) will have specific trails designated through subsequent implementation-level planning.</p> <p>Designate 5,320,000 acres as “limited” to OHVs, where OHVs will be encouraged to stay on existing trails. These lands consist mostly of state-selected lands, and this policy is consistent with existing state statute 11 AAC 96.025. Interim management will emphasize education but citations will be issued if deliberate violations of these conditions result in resource damage.</p> <p>In order to maintain an existing nonmotorized winter recreation</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			experience in rugged, glaciated terrain, 44,000 acres in the Delta Mountains would be closed to snowmachine use, though snowmachine access to subsistence resources would be allowed. Seasonal closure would begin on October 15 or when there is 12 inches average snowfall or 6 inches of frost. Seasonal closure would run until May 15. Designate five Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs): Delta River, Gulkana River, Delta Range, Tiekkel, and Denali Highway. The RMP is expected to complete implementation in 2012.	
Delta Wild and Scenic River Management Plan Draft Environmental Assessment for the Delta River Special Recreation Management Area Plan and East Alaska Resource Management Plan Amendment (BLM 2010)		In Progress	<p>The 1983 Delta Wild and Scenic River Management Plan is currently undergoing a revision and requires the preparation of an EA for the Delta River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) Plan and an associated Land Use Plan (LUP) Amendment to the East Alaska Resource Management Plan (EARMP). The Delta River SRMA Plan focuses on recreation management decisions within the planning area. The SRMA planning process requires BLM to use a benefits-based management (BBM) approach to recreational management within the river corridor. The LUP Amendment is necessary because changes have been proposed to some of the recreation management decisions that were made in the East Alaska Resource Management Plan. The Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) was available for public comment from March 23 – May 6, 2010. A Draft EA was published March 2010.</p> <p>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA, P.L. 96-487, Sec. 603(47) December 2, 1980) established the upper stretch of the Delta River and all of the Tangle Lakes and Tangle River as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. Subject to valid existing rights, ANILCA classified and designated approximately 18 miles of the Delta River as a "recreational" river and approximately 20 miles as a "wild" river pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA, P.L. 90-542). ANILCA also designated, but did not classify, 24 miles of the Tangle Lakes and Tangle River as a component of this system. The classification of these additional 24 miles as scenic was done in the original 1983 Delta Wild and Scenic</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>River (DWSR) Management Plan.</p> <p>The DWSR is one of a few road-accessible rivers in the state of Alaska, and less than a 6-hour drive from Fairbanks (pop. 83,000) and Anchorage (pop. 260,000). Access to the Delta River is along the Denali Highway, approximately 21 miles west of Paxson and the Richardson Highway, or 114 miles east from Cantwell and the Parks Highway. Lands within the DWSR corridor are primarily unencumbered BLM lands, except for a few private inholdings and a portion of the river corridor that has been determined to be a navigable waterway, managed by the State of Alaska. The DWSR corridor shares the same boundary as the Delta River SRMA. Most of the DWSR corridor was determined to be nonnavigable, except for a portion of the lower river located between the confluences of Garrett Creek and Phelan Creek. This navigable section within the river corridor falls under state jurisdiction, below the ordinary high water marks.</p> <p>For BLM lands within the DWSR corridor, implementation decisions will:</p> <p>Identify ORVs and associated management objectives for the DWSR corridor.</p> <p>Develop management actions that will be the basis for the creation of Special Rules for the river corridor in accordance with 43 CFR 8351.2-1.</p> <p>Develop management decisions for OHV use, including the closure of unauthorized OHV routes not designated in the EARMP, establish weight limitations for OHV use, and develop OHV trail management and maintenance prescriptions.</p> <p>Designate nonmotorized trails and establish associated management and maintenance prescriptions for nonmotorized trails.</p> <p>Develop management decisions for airplane landings and the potential for new airstrip construction.</p> <p>Develop management decisions for motorized boating use.</p> <p>Establish decisions to manage private and commercial use as directed in WSR planning guidance, including group size, length of stay, and user capacity.</p> <p>Establish limitations on chainsaw use, fireworks, caching of supplies, and recreational shooting.</p> <p>Prescribe the level and scope of future facility developments, including potential property acquisition opportunities.</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>Guide the development of interpretative and educational materials while focusing marketing efforts to specific recreational activities. Prescribe adaptive management actions to address issues associated with litter, human waste, fire rings, campsite impacts, and visitor use limitations.</p> <p>Prescribe monitoring actions to ensure that management objectives are being achieved.</p> <p>For BLM lands within the DWSR corridor, LUP Amendment decisions will:</p> <p>Apply recreation planning guidance as directed in the BLM LUP Handbook 1601-1, Appendix C.</p> <p>Identify Recreation Management Zones and corresponding recreation niches within each Recreation Management Zone.</p> <p>Develop recreation management objectives for the specific recreation opportunities to be produced and the outcomes to be attained (activities, experiences and benefits).</p> <p>Prescribe recreation setting character conditions required to produce recreation opportunities and facilitate the attainment of both recreation experiences and beneficial outcomes.</p> <p>Describe an activity planning framework that addresses recreation management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative support actions (e.g., visitor services, permits and fees, and appropriate use restrictions) necessary to achieve stated recreation management objectives and setting prescriptions.</p>	
The Eastern Interior RMP/EIS (BLM 2012))	Eastern Interior	In Progress	<p>The Draft Eastern Interior RMP/EIS is currently being reviewed by the BLM's Washington Office. It will be released for public comment when internal review is completed. The publication date for the Draft RMP/EIS is unknown at this time.</p> <p>The BLM is developing an RMP for the Eastern Interior Planning Area. This plan, the Eastern Interior RMP, will provide future direction for 6.7 million acres of public land, including the White Mountains National Recreation Area, the Steese National Conservation Area, and the Fortymile area. In addition, it will cover BLM lands not currently included in an existing land use plan: the upper Black River area and scattered parcels along the highway system.</p> <p>The Eastern Interior RMP will eventually replace three existing BLM land use plans: the White Mountains National Recreation Area RMP</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			(BLM 1986a), the Steese National Conservation Area RMP (BLM 1986b), and the Fortymile Management Framework Plan (BLM 1980). The Eastern Interior Planning Area is divided into four subunits: the Fortymile Subunit, the Steese Subunit, the Upper Black River Subunit, and the White Mountains Subunit. The end result of the planning process will be four Records of Decision, one for each of the four subunits.	
Central Yukon			No management plan was found for this area, but it overlaps with the JPARC study area. A majority of this area includes state-owned lands. It is potentially covered by the new Tanana Yukon Area Plans, although this is specific to state land management.	
Boroughs, Census Areas, and Municipalities				
Denali Borough				RLOD, NJT, UAV, Ground Maneuver Access
Comprehensive Plan, Denali Borough (Denali Borough no date)	Denali Borough: 250 miles north of Anchorage, and 110 miles south of Fairbanks. It is over 12,000 square miles (8.2 million acres) of extraordinary scenic and wild country, the highest mountain on the continent (Mt. McKinley, 20,320 feet), extensive and productive natural resources, a diverse economy and approximately 1,893 residents (Denali Borough no	In Progress	The current 2009 Comprehensive Plan will be replaced by the 2011 Comprehensive Plan that is currently under review.	

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Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
	date)			
Denali Borough Code (Code Publishing Company, Denali Borough no date)	Denali Borough, see above		<p>The following ordinance codes excerpts are related to land use and future planning within the Denali Borough area:</p> <p>CHAPTER 4.25: CLASSIFICATION OF BOROUGH-OWNED LANDS</p> <p>4.25.010 Classification categories</p> <p>Parcels may be classified or reclassified in the following categories:</p> <p>Agriculture and forestry;</p> <p>Amenity value</p> <p>Light commercial</p> <p>Commercial</p> <p>Heavy industrial</p> <p>Light industrial</p> <p>Public facilities</p> <p>Recreation development</p> <p>Rural residential</p> <p>Townsite</p> <p>Established material site [Ord. 11-03 § 2; Ord. 08-09 § 2; Ord. 02-08 § 2; Code 1989 § 27-1]</p> <p>4.25.020 Procedural requirements</p> <p>A. All borough land, except the landfill and established material sites, is unclassified and must be classified prior to any action being taken that affects that land.</p> <p>B. The borough administrator, the planning commission, or the public may nominate land for classification and/or sale. The planning commission will decide whether to proceed with the classification and/or sale of the land after nomination and evaluation. Nominations from the public will be presented to the planning commission at a regular meeting.</p> <p>C. When borough land is nominated for classification and/or sale, the Denali Borough administrator will evaluate borough-owned lands, holding at least one hearing in the area closest to the lot being classified and/or sold, and recommend the best classification for each parcel to the planning commission. The planning commission will evaluate the borough administrator's recommendations and hold at least two hearings on the matter, one of which is in the area closest to the lot under consideration. The planning commission will classify the lands</p>	

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Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>based on the administrator's recommendations, public input, and other considerations. The borough assembly will act as the board of appeals and may change a classification made by the planning commission. If it is deemed appropriate to sell the land, the planning commission will make this recommendation to the administrator and the assembly [Ord. 11-03 § 2; Ord. 08-09 § 2; Ord. 02-08 § 2; Code 1989 § 27-3 (formerly 4.25.030)]</p> <p>4.25.030 Definitions</p> <p>"Affected landowners" are those landowners adjacent to or in sight (within 1/4 mile) of the lot seeking a conditional use permit.</p> <p>"Agriculture and forestry" means land suitable for raising and harvesting crops, breeding and management of livestock, dairying, commercial timber harvest, or woodlot management. Parcels may be of varying size.</p> <p>"Amenity value" means land that kept in its natural state provides enhanced value to adjacent parcels or to the borough as a whole, or that provides protection for important wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, subsistence opportunities, scenic vistas, historic structures and landscapes, greenbelts, or other natural, cultural, or aesthetic qualities.</p> <p>"Compatible" means to coexist in harmony and meets all other restrictions in this section.</p> <p>"Commercial" means land suitable for development for the conduct of activities predominantly connected with the sale, rental, or distribution of products or performance of services that require an ADEC class A or B wastewater system and/or water usage over 20,000 gallons per day.</p> <p>"Dwelling" means a building designed or used as living quarters or private residence for people.</p> <p>"Established material site" means land that was designated as such by the state or Federal government. This classification becomes effective immediately upon transfer to the borough with patent or management authority. "Material" is defined as gravel, sand, rock, peat, and sod extraction and may also include other soil and vegetation extraction.</p> <p>"Heavy industrial" means land suitable for large industrial uses, including material extraction and processing, waste handling and storage, electric generation, transportation corridors, manufacturing, or other uses that involve excessive noise, odors, danger of explosions, hydrocarbon release, or toxic wastes that make them incompatible with</p>	

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Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>most other land uses. Parcels should be sizes that will reasonably accommodate heavy machinery with sufficient buffer zones for the activities associated with this type of use. This classification includes landfills.</p> <p>“Home business” means that accessory use of a dwelling unit that shall constitute either entirely or partly the livelihood of a person living in the dwelling. No home business shall cause any form of pollution (sound, light, smell, electronic, etc.) that is out of place in a residential area. No lot, residence, or home business shall require a water or wastewater system greater in scope than an ADEC-approved class C system. Home businesses conducted outside of allowed structures shall require a conditional use permit.</p> <p>“Light commercial” means land suitable for development for the conduct of activities predominantly connected with the sale, rental, manufacturing or distribution of products or services, that require an ADEC class C waste water system and/or water usage under 20,000 gallons per day.</p> <p>“Light industrial” means land suitable for industrial uses that generally do not have offensive characteristics and can be conducted inside closed buildings. Such uses may include warehousing, storage, and light manufacturing not inside buildings.</p> <p>“Public facilities” means land reserved for public facilities including schools, clinics, day-care centers, government buildings, parks, and other public uses. Parcels are sized to meet the need for and allow for future expansion. The borough or other public entity will generally retain land in this classification.</p> <p>“Recreation development” means land suitable for the development of commercial recreational facilities requiring large amounts of land such as ski areas, golf courses, wilderness camps, and horse stables.</p> <p>“Rural residential.” The purpose of this classification is to maintain the rural residential character of land already rural residential in nature or lands deemed best suited for rural residential use and minimize the potential for conflicts of use.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permitted principal uses. Single- and multifamily residential dwelling units are permitted in this classification. 2. Permitted secondary uses. Parks, playgrounds, schools, community centers, libraries, churches, bed-and-breakfasts, and home businesses. 	

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Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>3. Development standards. Development standards apply to lots, principal dwellings, and accessory structures.</p> <p>a. The minimum lot size shall be 80,000 square feet.</p> <p>b. Accessory structures commonly associated with residential dwellings are allowed, i.e., garages, storage sheds, greenhouses, workshops, well/pump houses, and guest cabins, etc.</p> <p>c. Building height is limited to two and one-half stories or 35 feet above the ground, whichever is less.</p> <p>d. Setbacks shall be a minimum of 10 feet around all sides of the lot. Lot lines bordering public roads shall have a 20-foot setback. No permanent dwellings or structures may be placed in these setbacks.</p> <p>4. Deed restrictions. The assembly may require that when a lot classified as Rural Residential is sold, the uses, standards, and restrictions of this classification carry with the lot as a deed restriction and be binding on buyers, their heirs, successors and assigns.</p> <p>5. Conditional use permit. With 100 % of affected landowners signing a petition to allow a nonconforming use or a home business conducted outside a structure to exist on a lot within an area classified as Rural Residential, a conditional permit will be issued. Home businesses that are compatible within residential areas but need to be conducted outside a structure will be granted a conditional use permit without a petition.</p> <p>6. Pre-existing nonconforming uses and pre-existing nonconforming structures and dwellings are allowed, except that they may not increase in nonconformity.</p> <p>7. Variances may be granted for a lot that is smaller than allowed in this classification, to maintain the residential nature of an area in which the lot is located.</p> <p>“Townsite” means land suitable for development of new communities or expansion of existing communities, including lots sized for a mixture of relatively dense residential and commercial development. Residential lots in this classification are 3 acres or less. Lots may be less than 1 acre in size if development plans include water and sewer facilities.</p> <p>“Unclassified” means land reserved for future consideration. Land must be classified before use.</p> <p>“Unrestricted.” The Denali Borough has no restrictions on land classified unrestricted. However, Federal and/or state restrictions may</p>	

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Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>apply. [Ord. 11-03 § 2; Ord. 08-09 § 2; Ord. 02-08 § 2; Code 1989 § 27-2. Formerly 4.25.020.]</p> <p>CHAPTER 9.25: GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>9.25.010 General provisions</p> <p>A. Setbacks.</p> <p>1. The operator will construct drill pads at least 500 feet and compressor stations at least 1,500 feet from any recorded private property line.</p> <p>2. A variance may be granted from the setback requirement if the operator obtains written consent of the landowner/landowners with the adjoining property line and has obtained approval from the Denali Borough assembly following at least one public hearing. [Ord. 08-07 § 2; Ord. 05-21 § 2.]</p>	
Fairbanks North Star Borough				RLOD, UAV, Ground Maneuver Access
Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB) Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) (ASCG 2006)	Fairbanks North Star Borough; addresses the airfields and lands in the immediate vicinity at Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base, which are both included in this study as well as the Tanana Flats Training Area and the Yukon Training Area	2006	<p>The purpose of the Fairbanks JLUS is to provide recommendations regarding land development policies and to present a compatible implementation strategy that supports the military's mission in the Fairbanks area.</p> <p>4.1 Local Jurisdiction Recommendations</p> <p>The JLUS identifies the following communication, coordination/organization, real estate disclosure, planning/public policy, and sound attenuation tools for all of the jurisdictions within the FNSB.</p> <p>1. Establish review procedures. To help ensure that the military is informed about any land use designation or action that might impact lands within the 65 day-night average sound level (DNL) contour, the FNSB planning department would contact appropriate personnel to discuss and invite participation in actions pertaining to projects that may occur within the military's 65-DNL contour. The FNSB planning department would take the lead and work with the military leaders to identify the appropriate military contacts and establish review procedures.</p> <p>2. Create a JLUS Natural Resources Working Group.</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>To continue the momentum created by this effort, the local jurisdictions, in collaboration with the Army and the Air Force, would establish an FNSB Joint Land Use Natural Resources Working Group to address issues of recreational access and resource management. The group would focus on issues around training ranges, including civilian recreational access and natural resource management. The group would include a full range of stakeholder organizations that have an interest in hunting, fishing, recreation access, and habitat management on military training ranges. This committee could also be expanded to include the Delta Junction community and military representatives in that area. FNSB Planning Department is suggested as the organization to provide staff support, meeting space, and other logistical support in a similar manner as for other FNSB-sponsored committees.</p> <p>3. Continue meeting with community leaders for informal information sharing.</p> <p>Maintain regularly scheduled meetings in FNSB Mayor's office to informally and candidly share mutually beneficial community and military information. This would help to ensure ongoing sharing of information about changes on military operations, community impacts, and community needs. These meetings could also be used as a forum for periodic review of the implementation of the overall JLUS recommendations.</p> <p>4. Strengthen construction codes.</p> <p>Only the City of North Pole and the City of Fairbanks have building codes. These codes would be reviewed and modified as needed to ensure proper standards are in place related to noise attenuation. This action would make sure that new language within codes related to Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) areas would be added to direct that construction within the AICUZ area has the recommended noise level reductions. It is assumed that the current weatherization measures in the code will meet many noise-attenuation needs.</p> <p>5. Amend Title 17 to require note on plat for subdivisions within 65 DNL contours.</p> <p>Amend FNSB Title 17 to require platting board review of each preliminary subdivision layout to determine if a documented noise impact exists. If so, apply note to plat notifying potential owners of the proximity to 65-DNL contours and offer sound attenuation recommendations. This will ensure that new construction within the</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>AICUZ area has the recommended noise level reductions on the plat and that owners will be given notice of potential noise impacts.</p> <p>6. Publicize established legal requirements for full disclosure in real estate transactions.</p> <p>Alaska Statute (AS 34.70) requires full disclosure by the seller. This existing tool can and should be used to ensure all buyers of property around military bases understand the potential noise environment. This tool requires working with the local real estate community to ensure they understand and comply with this requirement.</p> <p>7. Incorporate military noise contours into FNSB Regional Comprehensive Plan and Development Codes.</p> <p>Amend the FNSB Regional Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code as necessary to ensure that local land use decisions are compatible with existing civilian and military aviation patterns. Expand the use of the current overlay zone to include areas within the 65-DNL contour identified by the military.</p> <p>8. Increase military awareness of civilian land use issues around installations.</p> <p>Invite military representatives to the FNSB planning and platting boards on an as-needed basis to serve as two-way communicators on land use issues. This will help to educate planning commission members on impacts of their land use decisions on the military installations so they can make more fully informed decisions.</p> <p>9. Adopt encroachment prevention measures.</p> <p>This would modify existing ordinances and regulations, such as Titles 17 and 18, to prevent encroachment on military lands that could compromise missions; work with military planners to obtain assistance in monitoring for enforcement purposes. This tool will help prevent development near military lands that could compromise missions, support development of compatible land uses outside the installation fence lines, and bring existing uses into compliance. In this context, “encroachment” is used to signify those uses of land closely surrounding Fort Wainwright or Eielson AFB that would impinge on the military’s ability to safely carry out their mission.</p> <p>10. Adopt zoning ordinances to limit the height of objects around military airports.</p> <p>While the Federal Aviation Administration does not have the authority</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>to restrict heights and obstructions, they do make recommendations and have a model (sample) ordinance (FAA Advisory Circular 150/5190-4) that communities can use to promote safety. The FNSB would adopt a similar ordinance that prevents the obstruction of imaginary surfaces around military airports, as defined in 14 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace. This would help to prevent obstructions to airspace on land outside the military installation that could compromise aviation missions. Amend local and/or regional comprehensive plans and zoning codes as necessary. The FNSB would coordinate with military installation staff to ensure the proper criteria are used for defining the imaginary surfaces.</p> <p>11. Enforce compatible use zoning. Establish a land use policy against rezoning land to any category that permits permanent residential development, when such land lies within the existing or future 65-DNL contour. This will prevent development of incompatible residential uses within air operations areas.</p> <p>12. Enforce mobile home and noise sensitive compatibility. This tool would restrict mobile home development within the existing and future 65-DNL contour. This action would prevent development of incompatible residential uses within air operations area. It would require review and amendments to the Regional Comprehensive Plan and zoning codes as necessary.</p> <p>13. Maintain residential densities within existing and future noise sensitive areas. Adopt policy forbidding an increase of residential density for existing residential areas within the existing and future 65-DNL contour. This will prevent increased development of incompatible residential uses within air operations areas. This tool requires amending the comprehensive plan and zoning codes as necessary.</p> <p>4.3 Military Recommendations</p> <p>1. Monitor and provide input on land use. The military would monitor proposed land use development that might impact current or future military impact operations. Military staff would make a commitment to attend FNSB Planning Commission meetings as necessary to provide military perspective on civilian land use decisions. This tool would serve to give important input to local planning authorities on existing or proposed noise-sensitive land use issues (such as residential development).</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>2. Coordinate training schedules. The military would work with local and state government natural resources managers to communicate training schedules. This would help to minimize the impacts of training activities on wildlife populations and wildlife management particularly during hunting season. This information would be presented before the proposed JLUS Natural Resources Working Group.</p> <p>3. Continue noise complaint management process and nighttime firing notification. Currently, each base has a noise complaint management process handled through its public affairs office (PAO). This process would continue to operate and would allow for feedback from civilians on noise issues to assist with minimizing conflicts. The PAOs also have a process to notify the public of nighttime firing exercises, which would continue, and would serve to minimize conflicts through positive communications.</p> <p>4. Strengthen public outreach efforts and communication of significant operational changes. The military would provide 3 days notice to the public for noise generated by unusual flight patterns or training operations, atypical use of munitions, convoys, and atypical or new use of areas. This public outreach effort would expand to consider incorporating multimedia options (such as radio, television, and newspaper) and post-event notifications. In order to minimize conflicts through positive communications, the military would maintain an active presence in the Chamber of Commerce and attend and support the informational needs of the Chamber's Military Affairs Committee. The PAOs would be tasked with disseminating appropriate information. This would include contributing articles related to operations and land use to such new outlets as the <i>Fairbanks Daily News-Miner</i>, North Pole mayor's newsletter, Salcha Community Council, and ADFG newsletter.</p> <p>5. Develop an information and education program for natural resource management and continue and improve hunter awareness education. The military would develop and implement an information and education program for personnel using military lands. The program would emphasize conservation of wildlife and natural resources and develop protocol to reduce wildlife disturbance and negative</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>wildlife-human interactions. It would provide recreational information such as hunting closures and recreational restrictions in a timely manner. The natural resources managers would develop the program and work with JLUS Natural Resources Working Group and PAOs. The military would continue to hold and expand hunter safety education courses and partner with ADFG and other hunter safety groups to provide educational opportunities to the military community. This will help to promote awareness of the Alaska outdoors environment to interested military personnel who are new to Alaska. Classes would be programmed around seasons: fall and spring hunting season, spring/summer fishing seasons. This would minimize conflicts and maximize safety and enjoyment through positive education.</p> <p>6. Build information kiosks. To provide information opportunities outside secure perimeters for ease of access, the military would build kiosks at all primary entrances to recreational areas on military lands and provide visitors maps and information geared towards that area. This would improve communications with civilian users of military lands.</p> <p>7. Post local military noise contour maps and related information on the web and publish in local papers. The military would make the AICUZ and the Installation Environmental Noise Management Plan and related maps available on publicly accessible website(s). At the beginning of spring, the military would publish a lay-public-friendly summary of noise related information in the local newspapers. It would include information about current and proposed changes to operations that might impact noise generation. Both of these actions would help to minimize conflicts through positive communications.</p> <p>8. Consider identification and acquisition of land that may be needed to protect military operations from encroachment. The military would conduct an internal review to determine if there is a need to purchase or otherwise obtain ownership to lands that may be needed in the future to prevent encroachment that represents a threat to mission-essential military operations. This would remove key land use conflicts. A potential candidate might be Secluded Acres.</p> <p>9. Pursue funding for DoD conservation land purchases. Consider partnering with local, state, and nonprofit entities to acquire land around military installations to prevent encroachment and</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>allow for compatible recreational activities, including hunting and fishing. This would minimize conflicts by purchasing land when a potential exists for recreational conflicts.</p> <p>10. Augment noise management program. Establish (or activate) temporary noise monitoring stations when a complaint remains unresolved. Evaluate potential effects of any type of unusual noise on drivers along nearby or transecting roadways. Consider installing signs along the Richardson Highway to alert drivers to potential noise impacts. Integrate with existing PAO noise complaint process.</p> <p>11. Maintain up-to-date noise contours in GIS. Installations would maintain up-to-date noise contours for both air traffic and firing ranges on installations in a GIS database. This information would be provided to the FNSB for integration into the Borough's data base and would be available to the public. This would assist in the review of air operations and major flight paths for conflicts with existing residences. It would also serve as a resource for individuals considering purchase of land in the impacted area.</p> <p>12. Avoid flying over residential areas to the extent practicable. To minimize noise-related conflicts, the military would review flight operations on an ongoing basis and include civilian land use patterns into that review. To the most practical extent possible, the military would avoid flying low over residential areas. They would maintain a database of noise-related complaints, and incorporate that information into operations review.</p> <p>13. Study the potential to locate or relocate firing areas. This would locate future firing and artillery ranges and training exercises away from noise sensitive receptors and noise-sensitive areas. Military planners would review civilian land uses in siting facilities, and meet with the Planning Commission to solicit their input.</p> <p>14. Continue ongoing convoy permitting. Continue to use the convoy permitting process with Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. As part of the permit process, consider alternate travel routes and methods for military convoys, including line haul, split convoys (per Army Regulation 55-2), airlift, and rail to avoid traffic risks and impacts on civilian emergency response. This would help to minimize conflicts between civilian traffic</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>and military convoys on highways. This is currently a serious issue on the Richardson Highway between Fairbanks and Delta Junction.</p> <p>15. Consider establishment of formal Memorandum of Understanding with state and Federal resource management agencies.</p> <p>Use the Sikes Act amendments as a model to formalize cooperative land management responsibilities with USFWS and ADFG. This will allow for resource sharing and improved communications between Federal and State agencies. Task the natural resources managers to develop the Memorandum of Understanding and work with JLUS Natural Resources Working Group.</p> <p>16. Access cards permit system for snowmachiners.</p> <p>Currently the military has a successful program for allowing snowmachiners access to military lands via an access card permit system. This would maintain this system and continue community goodwill through use of a proven ongoing program.</p> <p>17. Study longer-term lease agreements.</p> <p>Consider longer-term lease agreements with local governments or recreational user groups for outlying military lands. This will provide a climate of certainty for ongoing public support and investment in those lands, e.g., Birch Hill ski area and the skeet area. Have legal staff review and determine issues. Work with congressional delegation to modify statutory requirements, if necessary.</p> <p>18. Strengthen implementation of Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMPs) as a means of enforcing JLUS recommendations.</p> <p>INRMPs contain specific actions to inventory, maintain, and improve wildlife habitat, as well as proper management of natural resources and recreation resources on military installations. They also guide civilian use of military training ranges and other lands, thus minimizing conflicts between civilian and military use. By strengthening the implementation of the INRMP, there is potential for improving or maintaining good habitat and wildlife conditions. Some of the types of recommendations of the INRMP process include: Monitor the effects of military training on select wildlife species (especially herd animals and waterfowl) during critical seasons such as breeding, rearing of young, and migration. Conduct a detailed study to assess impacts of recreational vehicles to</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>vegetation. Continue to enforce recreational vehicle use policies. Continue the use of environmental limitations overlays that indicate areas where maneuver training is and is not allowed. Provide appropriate training to MPs and land managers. The INRMP process involves regular reviews and updates. During this process, coordination with JLUS Natural Resources Working Group would be required.</p> <p>19. Maintain/initiate 2-year renewal duration. Maintain the extended 2-year renewal duration on the Fort Wainwright and Donnelly Training Area Recreational Access Permits. A 2-year permit duration would simplify public access to military lands. It would also help to guide civilian use of military training ranges and other lands, thus minimizing conflicts between civilian and military use.</p> <p>20. Maintain USARTRAK automated phone check-in system. Use system to monitor recreational usage of training areas through USARTRAK phone system. Continue to implement the USARTRAK automated phone check-in system, using it to monitor recreational usage of each training area. Continue to inform military and ADFG about use patterns, which should help to improve management for public access and recreation.</p> <p>21. Fund conservation officers. Fully fund conservation officers to enforce state and Federal game laws and military rules and restrictions. This would help to guide civilian use of military training ranges and other lands, thus minimizing conflicts between civilian and military use.</p> <p>22. Partner with ADFG to create a one-stop permitting shop. Partner with ADFG to establish a one-stop hunting and fishing permitting station at the ADFG offices in Fairbanks. This eliminates potential problems related to access to the permit office on the bases.</p>	
Fairbanks North Star Borough Regional Comprehensive Plan (FNSB 2005)	Fairbanks North Star Borough	2005	<p>VISION Since 1984, when the FNSB Assembly approved the first Regional Comprehensive Plan, the borough has experienced an 18.4% increase in population. This moderate level of growth brings change and opportunity to any community. In the FNSB, the opportunities brought about by growth encourage careful responses, given the unique qualities</p>	

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Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>of the community and the region. The FNSB Regional Comprehensive Plan is the guide for the community's response to future growth and change. Significant opportunities that deserve attention include but are not limited to:</p> <p>Strengthening the borough's role as the commercial, transportation, and cultural hub of Interior Alaska.</p> <p>Expanding the urban area and increasing water and sewer infrastructure.</p> <p>Creating opportunities for development while minimizing land use conflicts.</p> <p>Maintaining a healthy economy that provides ongoing opportunities for residents to be gainfully employed.</p> <p>Integrating existing services and industries with emerging technologies.</p> <p>Providing essential human services that support the needs of the population.</p> <p>Integrating development with responsible stewardship of our resources.</p> <p>Encourage solving the extreme shortage of privately owned land within the borough.</p> <p>LAND USE</p> <p>Goals and Strategies:</p> <p>GOAL 1 To recognize that the foremost aspect of land use involving private property is the retention and maintenance of private property rights</p> <p>Strategy 1: Work for decisions by commissioners and the assembly that protect individual private property rights to the maximum extent possible.</p> <p>Strategy 2: Work for community end goals with a minimum impact on and disruption of individual private property rights.</p> <p>Strategy 3: Work to reduce, to the fullest extent possible, the natural conflict that develops between private property rights and community needs and interests.</p> <p>GOAL 2 To continue public land use and sales programs</p> <p>Strategy 4: Plan for, designate, and retain sufficient lands for future public purpose prior to the sales of public lands.</p> <p>Strategy 5: Plan, promote, and work diligently with other public land owners to secure ongoing release of appropriate public lands into private ownership, to expand the overall total acreage of private property.</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>GOAL 3 To have a variety of land uses that fit the diverse needs of the community</p> <p>Strategy 6: Provide for commercial land uses in both urban and nonurban areas.</p> <p>Strategy 7: Provide a variety of residential land use opportunities.</p> <p>Strategy 8: Provide for industrial land uses in both urban and nonurban areas.</p> <p>Strategy 9: Recognize individual communities within the borough as unique planning areas.</p> <p>GOAL 4 To enhance development opportunities while minimizing land use conflicts</p> <p>Strategy 10: Attract and support development that is compatible with and enhances existing land use.</p> <p>Strategy 11: Encourage effective and harmonious resolution of community land use conflicts.</p>	
Matanuska-Susitna Borough				Fox/Paxon MOA, RLOD, NJT,
Matanuska-Susitna Borough Comprehensive Development Plan (Matanuska-Susitna Borough 2005)	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	2005	<p>This plan addresses Borough-wide issues, community-specific issues, and general goals and policy recommendations to help guide future development in order to enhance the quality of life, and the public health, safety, and welfare. The primary methods to implement the Plan are land-use regulations, a capital improvement program, and subdivision regulations. In addition to this Plan, there are several smaller plans for specific communities and areas within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.</p> <p>Land use. The land use planning objective is “to maintain a healthy and diversified economy it is necessary to provide places for all development, especially commercial and industrial development; hence, land use regulations should accommodate such uses and provide investors with a clear understanding, supported by consistent policies, of where and how they may develop their specific investments. The following land use goals are presented in this comprehensive plan: Protect and enhance the public safety, health, and welfare of Borough residents.</p> <p>Protect residential neighborhoods and associated property values.</p>	

Table I-1. Alaska Land Management Plans and Studies Cont'd

Reference/Plan	Location/District	Completed	Excerpt / Description	Related PA/Alt
			<p>Encourage commercial and industrial development that is compatible with residential development and local community desires.</p> <p>Protect and enhance the Borough's natural resources including watersheds, groundwater supplies and air quality.</p> <p>Recognize and protect the diversity of the Borough's land use development patterns including agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and cultural resources, while limiting sprawl.</p> <p>New developments greater than five (5) units per acre should incorporate design standards that will protect and enhance the existing built and natural environment.</p> <p>The borough should actively limit sprawl through setting appropriate density standards and encouraging residential and commercial development to occur in areas that are centrally located and within close proximity to public and private services.</p> <p>Parks and other open spaces. These make a distinct contribution to the landscape and quality of life in the Borough. As the Borough experiences additional growth pressures, not only is the protection and development of such areas needed, but the equitable dispersion of parks and open space should be addressed. Consequently, the Borough should strategically and creatively position itself to deal with open space demands for various users. Currently, the Borough maintains a large number and diversity of parks, campgrounds and recreational areas. As the Borough's population continues to grow, the demand for various year-round passive and active recreational opportunities increases.</p> <p>Land-use Regulations. The Borough uses both Borough-wide and special use district zoning ordinances. Borough-wide zoning ordinances address land use issues that are common throughout the Borough and are most effectively and efficiently administered on a Borough-wide basis.</p> <p>Capital Improvement Plans. Although not technically a part of the Comprehensive Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, or Functional Plans, address in detail subjects more generally discussed in the Comprehensive Plan. Existing Borough functional plans include School District Plans, Trails and Recreation Plans, Borough Capital Projects, and Transportation Plans.</p>	

I.2 FEDERAL AND STATE SPECIAL USE AREAS (PARKS, MONUMENTS, REFUGES/RESERVES, WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, SPECIAL [RECREATION] MANAGEMENT AREAS)

I.2.1 Federal Special Use Areas

There are two Federal special use areas within the JPARC proposal area, the Delta and the Gulkana Wild and Scenic Rivers and Special Recreation Management Areas, which are described below.

BIRCH CREEK NATIONAL WILD RIVER

The Birch Creek National Wild River is managed by the BLM. Its upper reaches (approximately 80 river miles) lie within the Steese National Conservation Area. The entire designated portion of the river is approximately 126 miles long. The river is a principal recreation resource, with road access at two points separating an undisturbed river segment. River segments designated as “wild” are generally not accessible by road. Boaters can put in at Twelve Creek off the Steese Highway and float to a take-out point on the highway between the communities of Central and Circle. Other popular summer activities along the river include hiking, camping, sport hunting and fishing, recreational mining, and off-road vehicle use. Popular winter activities include cross-country skiing and snowmachining. Peak summer use occurs between May and July.

The Steese Highway Flight Avoidance Area (G), which goes from the surface to 2,000 feet above ground level (AGL) and is in effect year-round, overlies approximately 15 miles of the Birch Creek National Wild River.

DELTA WILD AND SCENIC RIVER AND DELTA RIVER SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

This area is administered by the BLM and originates south of the Denali Highway and includes the entire Upper and Lower Tangle Lakes, the Tangle River, and the Delta River. Access is along the Denali Highway about 21 miles west of the community of Paxson. Powerboats greater than 15 horsepower are not recommended. Aircraft are not recommended in the wild river corridor.

The Delta Wild and Scenic River (DWSR) is one of a few easily accessible Wild and Scenic Rivers in the State of Alaska, providing both day use and overnight boating opportunities. A wide range of outstanding recreational opportunities attract people to the DWSR. Some segments of the river corridor provide opportunities for river-related solitude, enjoyment of natural river sounds, and primitive and unconfined recreation in a natural, undisturbed environment. Other segments provide a remote setting for recreation activities such as wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, trapping, camping, hiking, snowmachining, skiing, photography, OHV travel, and a variety of water for both the floater and motorized boater. Boating opportunities include both lake paddling and river paddling on clear and glacial water stretches, challenging whitewater, and opportunities for both day use and extended overnight backcountry excursions (BLM 2010).

The BLM in the East Alaska Resource Management Plan (EARMP) designated the Delta Wild and Scenic River corridor as a Special Recreation Management Area (SMRA). Specific recreation-related land use allocations and recreation management zones are designated within the Delta SMRA with objectives to maintain existing recreation opportunity spectrum classes that include primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, and roaded natural, with an emphasis on managing for a primitive experience in the portion of the Delta Wild and Scenic River corridor classified as wild.

The Delta National Wild and Scenic River Flight Avoidance Area (19) extends 5 nautical miles (nm) on either side of the river from the Denali Highway and Round Tangle Lake north almost to Darling Creek. It goes from the surface to 5,000 feet above mean sea level (MSL) and is in effect from 27 June to 11 July.

FORTY MILE NATIONAL WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVER

The Fortymile National Wild, Scenic and Recreational River is managed by the BLM. It is the largest designated network of a river and its tributaries in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. River segments designated as “wild” are intended to offer visitors a chance to experience solitude in a primitive setting. Segments designated “scenic” are mostly primitive with largely undeveloped shorelines; while “recreational” segments are road accessible and may be more developed.

The most commonly used “wild” segments of the Fortymile network include: 1) the Middle Fork from Joseph to the confluence with the North Fork, 2) the North Fork from its confluence with the Middle Fork to its confluence with the South Fork, and 3) the Mosquito Fork (of the South Fork) to Kechumstuk to the mouth. Power-boating also takes place on the navigable segments of the river network, including the South Fork, portions of the North Fork, and the Fortymile main stem. Sport hunting and fishing are also popular in the river drainage.

The BLM also operates the 60-acre Walker Fork Campground at mile 82 of the Taylor Highway. The campground has approximately 20 campsites and is popular for camping, fishing, and recreational gold panning. It is open from May through September. The Walker Fork portion of the Fortymile River is designated as “scenic.”

There are no Flight Avoidance Areas over the Fortymile National Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River.

GULKANA NATIONAL WILD RIVER AND GULKANA RIVER SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (INCLUDING MIDDLE FORK AND WEST FORK)

This area is the largest clear-water river system in the Copper River Basin and is considered to be one of the most popular sport fishing streams in Alaska. The lakes have good populations of lake trout, turbot, and whitefish. Rivers and streams contain rainbow trout, arctic grayling, king salmon, red salmon, whitefish, long nose suckers, lamprey and steelhead. Other recreational activities in this area include kayaking, rafting, boating, hiking, camping, and wildlife viewing. Access is typically provided by trail, boat, or OHV.

Specific recreation-related land use allocations and recreation management zones are designated within the Gulkana National Wild River corridor with objectives to maintain existing recreation opportunity spectrum classes that include semiprimitive (upper river), primitive (Middle Fork and Upper West Fork), undeveloped (Sourdough), semiprimitive motorized (Lower West Fork), and roaded natural, with an emphasis on managing for a primitive experience in the portion of the Delta Wild and Scenic River corridor classified as wild.

The Gulkana National Wild River Flight Avoidance Area (outside of MOAs) (36) extends 5 nm on either side of the main stem of the Gulkana River from the outlet of Paxson Lake south to the community of Sourdough. It goes from the surface to 5,000 feet above MSL and is in effect from 27 June to 11 July.

YUKON CHARLIE RIVERS NATIONAL PRESERVE

The Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve and the Charley National Wild River are managed by NPS. Floating the Yukon River is the primary recreational activity in the preserve (Air Force 1997). The Yukon River between Eagle and Circle is a popular 154-mile, 5- to 10-day float trip. Portions of the Kandik and Nation Rivers are also within the preserve and are floated as part of remote, fly-in trips. Limited floating occurs on the Charley River. Other types of recreational use (e.g., hiking) are low as most of the preserve is inaccessible. Concentrated areas of recreational use are along the major tributaries of the Yukon River: the Nation and Kandik Rivers and the first 5 to 10 miles of the Charley River. Cabins that visitors can use are concentrated along the Yukon River, with the Coal Creek/Slaven Cabin area receiving the highest visitor use. Other relatively high-use cabins (private cabins that can be used by the public) are located at Glenn Creek, the mouth of the Kandik River, Nation Bluff, and the mouth of the Charley River. The majority of the annual recreational use on the preserve occurs between June and August, with highest visitor use in June (Air Force 1997). Limited winter use takes place primarily from the communities of Circle and Central.

There are Flight Avoidance Areas over portions of the Charley, Kandik, and Yukon Rivers (17). These Flight Avoidance Areas extend 2 miles on either side of the rivers and from the surface to 2,000 AGL and are in effect from 15 April to 31 August. There is also a Flight Avoidance Area over the Ben Creek landing strip (H), located in the vicinity of Coal Creek and the Slaven Cabin on the Yukon River. It extends in a 3-mile radius around the landing strip, goes from the surface to 1,500 feet AGL, and is in effect year-round.

YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge is managed by the USFWS. The refuge is a remote and roadless area; access is limited to boats along the Yukon River and its tributaries and by small aircraft. There are no recreational facilities or developed resources for visitors. The primary recreation activities are river floating and sport hunting. Birch Creek and the Yukon River are popular float destinations. There are no floating designations in the portion of the refuge located beneath the Yukon 4 MOA. Some recreational floating occurs on the Yukon River between Circle and Fort Yukon and the Black River between the Salmon Fork and Chalkyitsik. Summer uses occur between late May and September.

There are no Flight Avoidance Areas over the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge.

I.2.2 State Special Use Areas

For purposes of this EIS, State Special Use Areas are those areas legislatively designated by the State of Alaska and may include refuges, sanctuaries, critical habitat areas, ranges, special management areas, forests, parks, recreation areas, preserves, public use areas, and recreation rivers. There are six state special use areas within the JPARC action area, which are described below.

BIG DELTA STATE HISTORICAL PARK

Big Delta State Historical Park is a 10-acre park located 8 miles north of Delta Junction off Richardson Highway. Amenities include campsites, picnic area, trails, and a museum (ADNR 2011d). Specific use data were not available.

BIRCH LAKE STATE RECREATION SITE

The Birch Lake State Recreation Site (SRS) is 58 miles south of Fairbanks off the Richardson Highway. It offers campsites and unimproved boat launch and is a popular fishing area. The lake is popular with fishers, jet-skiers, and water skiers in the summer and with snowmachiners and ice fishers in the winter. There is fishing all year for stocked species, including rainbow trout, king and silver salmon, grayling, and arctic char (ADNR 2011e). Specific use data were not available.

The Birch Lake SRS Flight Avoidance Area (10) extends in a 1-mile radius around the SRS, goes from the surface to 2,000 feet AGL, and is in effect from 15 May to 30 September.

CHENA RIVER STATE RECREATION AREA

The Chena River State Recreation Area (SRA) is managed by the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The SRA encompasses more than a quarter million acres of rolling hills and is located east of the North Pole community, approximately 30 miles east of Fairbanks, and is easily accessible from the Chena Hot Springs Road, making it a popular year-round use area. The Chena Hot Springs Road is the only paved road that provides access to the SRA. There is no public transportation to the SRA. Two RS 2477 rights-of-way exist within the SRA (ADNR 2006). One is the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail (RST 278), and the other is a winter trail that runs east on the East Fork of the Chena River (RST 46). Both of these trails are primarily used in the winter months.

The park is located along the Chena River, which is available for kayaking, canoeing, and fishing, particularly for arctic grayling. There are three developed campgrounds and camping is also permitted in undeveloped areas along gravel bars and river access roads. Public cabins are also available and the park is open to biking, all-terrain vehicles, and horses. Other attractions include hunting, biking, all-terrain vehicles, horseback riding, and rock climbing. In the winter, snowmachining and ski touring is permitted. The park also hosts two dog sled races on the Chena Hot Springs Winter Trail. Total visitor use in fiscal year 2004 was 163,900 and the majority of use occurs during the summer months (ADNR 2006).

The Chena Recreation Area Flight Avoidance Area (2) overlies most of the SRA and goes from the surface to 1,500 feet AGL. It is in effect from 1 May to 30 September.

CLEARWATER STATE RECREATION SITE

The Clearwater SRS is a campground located off Richardson Highway that has campsites, a boat launch, and a picnic area. Popular activities include fishing, boating, and wildlife viewing (ADNR 2011f). The Delta Clearwater River provides access to the Tanana and Goodpaster Rivers. Specific use data were not available.

CREAMER’S FIELD MIGRATORY WATERFOWL REFUGE

Creamer’s Refuge protects and enhances quality habitat for a diversity of wildlife, especially waterfowl and other migratory birds, while also providing for compatible public uses, such as wildlife viewing, research, and nature education (ADFG 2011a). Specific use data were not available.

DELTA JUNCTION BISON RANGE AREA

The Delta Junction Bison Range Area is located approximately 12 miles southeast of Delta Junction on the Richardson Highway. The 90,000-acre Delta Junction State Bison Range was established in 1979 to perpetuate free-ranging bison by providing adequate winter range and to alter seasonal movements of bison to reduce damage to agriculture. The bison range is managed for a wide variety of public uses including timber sales, hunting, cross-country skiing, dog sledding, trapping, wildlife viewing, and fishing (ADFG 2011b). The best bison viewing on the range is from mid-July to mid-September. Specific use data were not available.

DELTA STATE RECREATIONAL SITE

The Delta SRS is located near Delta Junction off the Richardson Highway. It is a campground and includes campsites and a picnic area. A city airstrip next to the site allows for fly-in camping (ADNR 2011g). Specific use data were not available.

DONNELLY CREEK STATE RECREATIONAL SITE

The Donnelly Creek SRS is located 126 miles south of Fairbanks off the Richardson Highway on the Delta River. It has campsites, picnic sites, and a trail. It is primarily a camping facility and does not support other specific recreation activities in the immediate vicinity. Popular activities include fishing and day use (ADNR 2011h). Specific use data were not available.

The Donnelly Creek State Recreation Flight Avoidance Area (24) extends in a 1-mile radius around the SRS, goes from the surface to 2,000 feet AGL, and is in effect from 15 May to 30 September.

FIELDING LAKE STATE RECREATIONAL SITE

The 600-acre Fielding Lake SRS, located off the Richardson Highway, is a scenic campground with campsites, a boat launch, a public use cabin, and access to fishing. The fish population in Fielding Lake is natural and not stocked and includes arctic grayling, lake trout, and burbot (ADNR 2011i).

The Fielding Lake SRS Flight Avoidance Area (outside of MOAs) (23) extends in a 1-mile radius around the SRS, goes from the surface to 2,00 feet AGL, and is in effect from 15 May to

30 September. In addition, the Delta National Wild and Scenic River Flight Avoidance Area (19) extends west from the Fielding Lake SRS for about 10 miles, goes from the surface to 5,000 feet above MSL, and is in effect from 27 June to 11 July.

HARDING LAKE STATE RECREATIONAL AREA

The Harding Lake SRA is located off the Richardson Highway, about 42 miles south of Fairbanks. The facility includes campsites, boat launches, picnic sites, a trail, and ball fields (ADNR 2011j). Summer activities are picnicking, boating, hiking, and sportfishing; winter activities include ice fishing, ice skating, cross-country skiing, and snowmachining. Specific use data were not available.

The Salcha River Area One Flight Avoidance Area (4) overlies this SRA and extends east roughly 22 miles up the Salcha River from the highway. It goes from the surface to 1,500 feet AGL and is in effect year-round.

LAKE LOUISE STATE RECREATION AREA

The Lake Louise SRA is located near Glennallen in the Copper Valley. Area activities include camping, fishing, boating, bird watching, hiking, biking, berry picking, snowmachining, skiing, skating, hunting, and Northern Lights viewing. Users fish year-round for lake trout, whitefish, burbot, and arctic grayling. Wildlife viewing opportunities include moose, wolf, bear, fox, sheep, lynx, and the annual migration of the Nelchina caribou herd each October through November (ADNR 2011k). Specific use data were not available.

There are no Flight Avoidance Areas over the Lake Louise State Recreation Area.

MATANUSKA VALLEY MOOSE RANGE

The Matanuska Valley Moose Range is located on approximately 132,500 acres in south-central Alaska and was established to maintain, improve, and enhance moose populations and habitat and other wildlife resources of the area, as well as perpetuate public use of the area including fishing, grazing, forest management, hunting, rapping, mineral and coal entry, and development (ADNR and ADFG 1986b). ADNR manages the surface and subsurface resources on the range while ADFG manages the fish and wildlife.

There are no Flight Avoidance Areas over the Matanuska Valley Moose Range.

NELCHINA PUBLIC USE AREA

The Nelchina Public Use Area covers approximately 2.4 million acres in the Talkeetna Mountains of south-central Alaska. The area was created to protect fish and wildlife habitat, perpetuate and enhance public enjoyment of fish and wildlife and their habitat, and perpetuate and enhance additional public uses. Most access to this area is along an extensive ORV and foot trail system that starts from the Glenn Highway. Float planes and ski planes also land on lakes in the area. Motorboats are used along rivers to reach parts of the area. Uses include hunting, fishing, trapping, hiking, camping, boating, and aircraft landing (ADNR 2000).

There are no Flight Avoidance Areas over the Nelchina Public Use Area.

QUARTZ LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA

The Quartz Lake SRA is a 600-acre park located 10 miles north of Delta Junction off Richardson Highway. The SRA includes campsites, public use cabins, boat lunches, fishing dock, picnic sites, swimming area, and volleyball court. Summer activities include wildlife viewing, camping, picnicking, swimming, water skiing, and hiking; winter activities include ice fishing, snowmachining, dog mushing, skiing, and snowshoeing. Fishing is the primary activity at Quartz Lake SRA. Each year more than 34,000 fish are harvested (ADNR 2011i). ADFG stocks Quartz Lake annually with rainbow trout and coho salmon and biennially with arctic char and chinook salmon. Lost Lake is stocked annually with rainbow trout by ADFG.

SALCHA RIVER STATE RECREATION SITE

The Salcha River SRS is located off the Richardson (Alaska) Highway approximately 40 miles south of Fairbanks. Amenities include campsites, a public use cabin, boat launches, and picnic facilities. Primary summer activities include camping, picnicking, boating, and sportfishing (Air Force 1997). King salmon, arctic grayling, and northern pike are the most common species of fish caught in the Salcha River (ADNR 2011m). A winter trail for snowmachine use extends up the Salcha River from the SRS. Specific use data were not available.

The Salcha River Area One Flight Avoidance Area (4) overlies this SRS and extends east roughly 22 miles up the Salcha River from the highway. It goes from the surface to 1,500 feet AGL and is in effect year-round. A second Flight Avoidance Area, the Salcha River Area Two (5), extends approximately another 21 miles farther up the Salcha River, goes from the surface to 1,000 feet AGL, and is in effect year-round.

TANANA VALLEY STATE FOREST

The Tanana Valley State Forest is managed by the Alaska Division of Forestry. It comprises over 1.8 million acres in the east-central part of Alaska. Timber production is the major commercial activity. The forest is also open to mining, gravel extraction, oil and gas leasing, and grazing, although very little is done (ADNR 2011n). While the primary use of these lands is forestry, recreational use also occurs, including hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, hiking, dog mushing, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, snow machining, boating, and berry picking (ADNR 2011n). Specific use data were not available.

The following Flight Avoidance Areas cover portions of the Tanana Valley State Forest, although none were established specifically for that purpose:

- The Pleasant Valley Subdivision Flight Avoidance Area (1) overlies a portion of the forest. The Flight Avoidance Area goes from the surface to 3,000 feet AGL and is in effect year-round.
- Clear Creek Cabins Flight Avoidance Area (8), which extends in a 1-mile radius around a group of cabins located south of the Richardson Highway and the Tanana River, goes from the surface to 1,500 feet AGL, and is in effect year-round.

- Healy Lake/Village Flight Avoidance Area (22), which extends in a 3-mile radius around Healy Lake and the Healy Lake community, goes from the surface to 6,000 feet above MSL, and is in effect year-round.
- Lake George Flight Avoidance Area (28), which extends in a 2-mile radius around Lake George and a portion of Moosehead Lake, goes from the surface to 1,500 feet AGL, and is in effect year-round.
- Shaw Creek Youth Camp Flight Avoidance Area (29), which extends in a 1-mile radius around the Shaw Creek area on the Richardson Highway, goes from the surface to 1,500 feet AGL, and is in effect year-round.

I.3 FISH AND GAME MANAGEMENT

ADFG GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS (GMUs)

The ADFG administers the state's GMUs and oversees the harvest of game species in them. Typical game species regulated within the GMUs include bison, black bear, brown/grizzly bear, caribou, Dall sheep, Sitka black-tailed deer, elk, moose, mountain goat, muskox, small game, and waterfowl. A brief description of the GMUs and subunits underlying the proposed action area for this EIS is provided below. Detailed information on the hunting regulations and restrictions within each of the GMUs is included. Current regulations and restrictions can be found on the ADFG website (<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=huntingmaps.gmuinfo>).

GMU 9B (Alaska Peninsula)

GMU 9B consists of the Kvichak River drainage, except those lands drained by the Kvichak River and Kvichak Bay between the Alagnak River drainage and the Naknek River drainage. Game species that can be taken in this GMU include black bear, brown/grizzly bear, caribou, moose, sheep, wolf, and wolverine. There are no SRAs within this GMU.

GMU 12 (Upper Tanana-White River)

Game Management Unit 12 consists of the Tanana River drainage upstream from the Robertson River, including all drainages into the east bank of the Robertson River, and the White River drainage in Alaska but excluding the Ladue River drainage. Game species that can be taken in this GMU include black bear, brown/grizzly bear, caribou, moose, sheep, wolf, and wolverine. A portion of the Tok Management Area is located within this GMU. This area is open to sheep hunting by permit only.

GMU 13A, B, C, and E (Nelchina-Upper Susitna)

This GMU covers Nelchina and Upper Susitna including the portions of the Copper River, Gulkana River, and Gakona River. Game species that can be taken in these GMUs include black bear, brown/grizzly bear, caribou, moose, sheep, wolf, and wolverine. Several SRAs are located within these GMUs. Sheep Mountain Closed Area is located in GMU 13A. Clearwater Creek Controlled Use Area, Paxon Closed Area, Sourdough Controlled Use Area, Tangle Lakes Archaeological District, and Delta Controlled Use Area are located within GMU 13 B. A portion of the Tok Management Area is located in GMU 13C. Denali State Park is located within GMU 13E.

GMU 14A and B

This GMU covers portions of Turnagain Arm, Knik Arm Susitna River Talkeetna River, Chickaloon River, and drainages into the north side of Cook Inlet. Game species that can be taken in these GMUs include black bear, brown/grizzly bear, caribou, goat, moose, sheep, wolf, and wolverine. There are several SRAs within these GMUs. Palmer-Wasilla Management Area, Susitna Flats Game Refuge, Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge, Goose Bay State Game Refuge, and Nancy Lake State Recreation Area are located within GMU 14A. The Willow Mountain Critical Habitat Area is located in GMU 14B.

GMU 16A and B (Matanuska-Susitna Valley)

This GMU includes the drainages into Cook Inlet between Redoubt Creek and the Susitna River, drainages into the west side of the Chulitna River, and drainages into the south side of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier. Game species that can be taken in these GMUs include black bear, brown/grizzly bear, caribou, moose, sheep, wolf, and wolverine. Three SRAs (Susitna Flats Game Refuge, Trading Bay State Game Refuge, and Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area) are located in GMU 16B. There are no SRAs in GMU 16A.

GMU 19A, B, C, and D

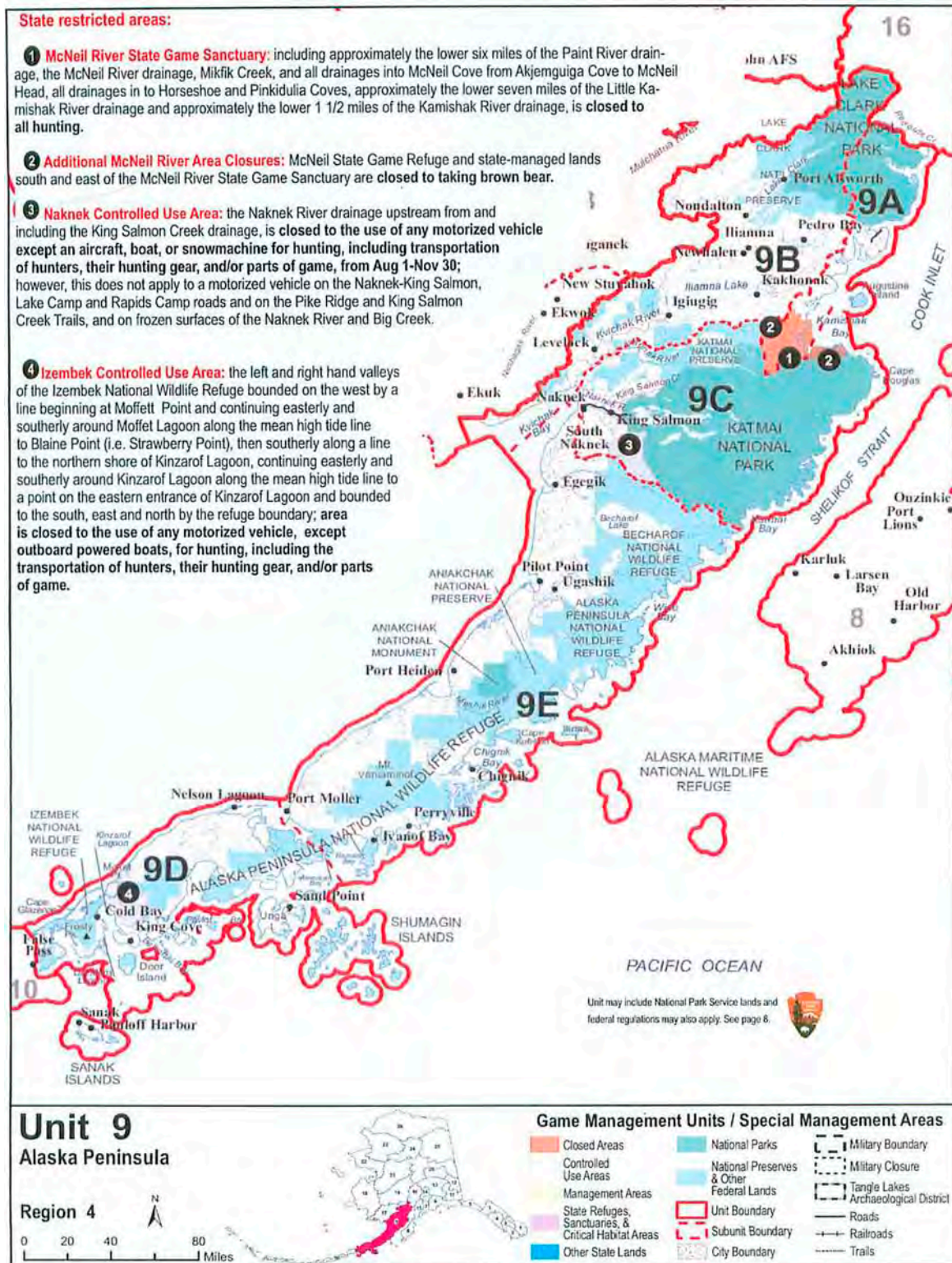
This GMU covers all drainages into the Kuskokwim River upstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut. Game species that can be taken in these GMUs include black bear, brown/grizzly bear, bison, caribou, moose, sheep, wolf, and wolverine. There are several SRAs within GMU 19A, including a Lime Village Management Area, Nonresident Closed Areas, and a portion of the Holitna-Hoholitna Controlled Use Area. The Upper Holitna-Hoholitna Management Area, a portion of the Holitna-Hoholitna Controlled Use Area, and a Nonresident Closed Area are located within GMU 19B. There are no SRAs within GMU 19 C and one (Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area) within GMU 19D.

GMU 20A, B, D, and E

GMU 20 consists of the Yukon River drainage upstream from and including the Tozitna River drainage to and including the Hamlin Creek drainage, drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charley River drainage, the Ladue River and Fortymile River drainages and the Tanana River drainage north of Unit 13 and downstream from the east bank of the Robertson River. GMU 20 is divided into six subunits: Unit 20A through 20F. Game species managed within GMU 20 include caribou, bison, moose, Dall sheep, brown/grizzly bear, and black bear.

There are several SRAs within these GMUs. SRAs within GMU 20A include ferry Trail Management Area, Healy-Lignite Management Area, Wood River Controlled Use Area, and Yanert Controlled Use Area. SRAs within GMU 20B include Lost Lake Controlled Area, Birch Lake Closed Area, Fairbanks Management Area, Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Minto Flats Management Area, and a portion of Minto Flats State Game Refuge. SRAs within GMU 20D include Delta Junction Management Area, Delta Controlled Use Area, Bison Range Youth Hunt Management Area, Macomb Plateau Controlled Use Area, and a portion of Tok Management Area. The Ladue River Controlled Use Area and the Glacier Mountain Controlled Use Area are located in GMU 20E.

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Source: ADFG 2011c.

Unit 9 Alaska Peninsula

See map on page 59 for state restricted areas in Unit 8.

The Alaska Peninsula and adjacent islands, including drainages east of False Pass, Pacific Ocean drainages west of and excluding the Redoubt Creek drainage, drainages into the south side of Bristol Bay, drainages into the north side of Bristol Bay east of Etolin Point, and including the Sanak and Shumagin islands, and all seaward waters and lands within three (3) miles of these coastlines;

Unit 9A: that portion of Unit 9 draining into Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet between the southern boundary of Unit 16 (Redoubt Creek) and the northern boundary of Katmai National Park and Preserve;

Unit 9B: Kvichak River drainage, except lands drained by Kvichak River/Bay between Alagnak River drainage and Naknek River drainage.

Unit 9C: Alagnak (Branch) River drainage, Naknek River drainage, lands drained by Kvichak River/Bay between Alagnak River drainage and Naknek River drainage, and all land and water within Katmai National Park & Preserve;

Unit 9D: all Alaska Peninsula drainages west of a line from the southernmost head of Port Moller to the head of American Bay, including the Shumagin Islands and other islands of Unit 9 west of the Shumagin islands;

Unit 9E: the remainder of Unit 9.

OPEN TO:		R	= RESIDENTS ONLY	B	= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS	N	= NONRESIDENTS ONLY
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS				PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON
Black Bear • See pages 25-27 for bear information and salvage requirements.							
B	9	Three bears					no closed season
Brown/Grizzly Bear <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.• See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information.• Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.							
B	9A	One bear every four regulatory years by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning July 1				RB368	Oct 1-Oct 21
	9C						
B	9D	One bear every four regulatory years by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning Apr 1				RB370	May 10-May 25
	9E						
B	9B	One bear every four regulatory years by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning July 1				RB369	Sept 20-Oct 21
	OR						
B	9B	One bear every four regulatory years by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning Apr 1				RB370	May 10-May 25
	OR						
Resident brown bear hunting near villages in Unit 9 is by registration permit only; no tag required.							
R	9	near villages	One bear every regulatory year by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning July 1			RB525	no closed season
In addition to other regulations, subsistence regulations apply to the following "Residents Only" hunts (see page 26)							
R	9B	One bear contact King Salmon for permit availability.				RB502	Sept 1-May 31
R	9E	all drainages into the Pacific Ocean between Cape Kumliun and border of Unit 9E and 9D		One bear contact King Salmon for permit availability.			Nov 1-Dec 31
Caribou <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proxy hunting restrictions apply, see page 12.• In areas indicated by a ★ federal restrictions exist, see page 8.• In bag limit, "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou.• Meat taken in Unit 9B prior to October 1 must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.• In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.							
R	9A	that portion within the Alagnak River drainage		Two caribou - no more than one bull may be taken; no more than one caribou may be taken from Aug 1-Jan 31		HT	Aug 1-Mar 15
	9B						
	9C						
R	9C	that portion north of the Naknek River and south of the Alagnak River drainage			One caribou by permit available in person in King Salmon if a winter season is announced	RC504	may be announced
B	9D						no open season
B	9C	remainder ★					no open season
	9E						




*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.

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effective July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012

Source: ADFG 2011c.

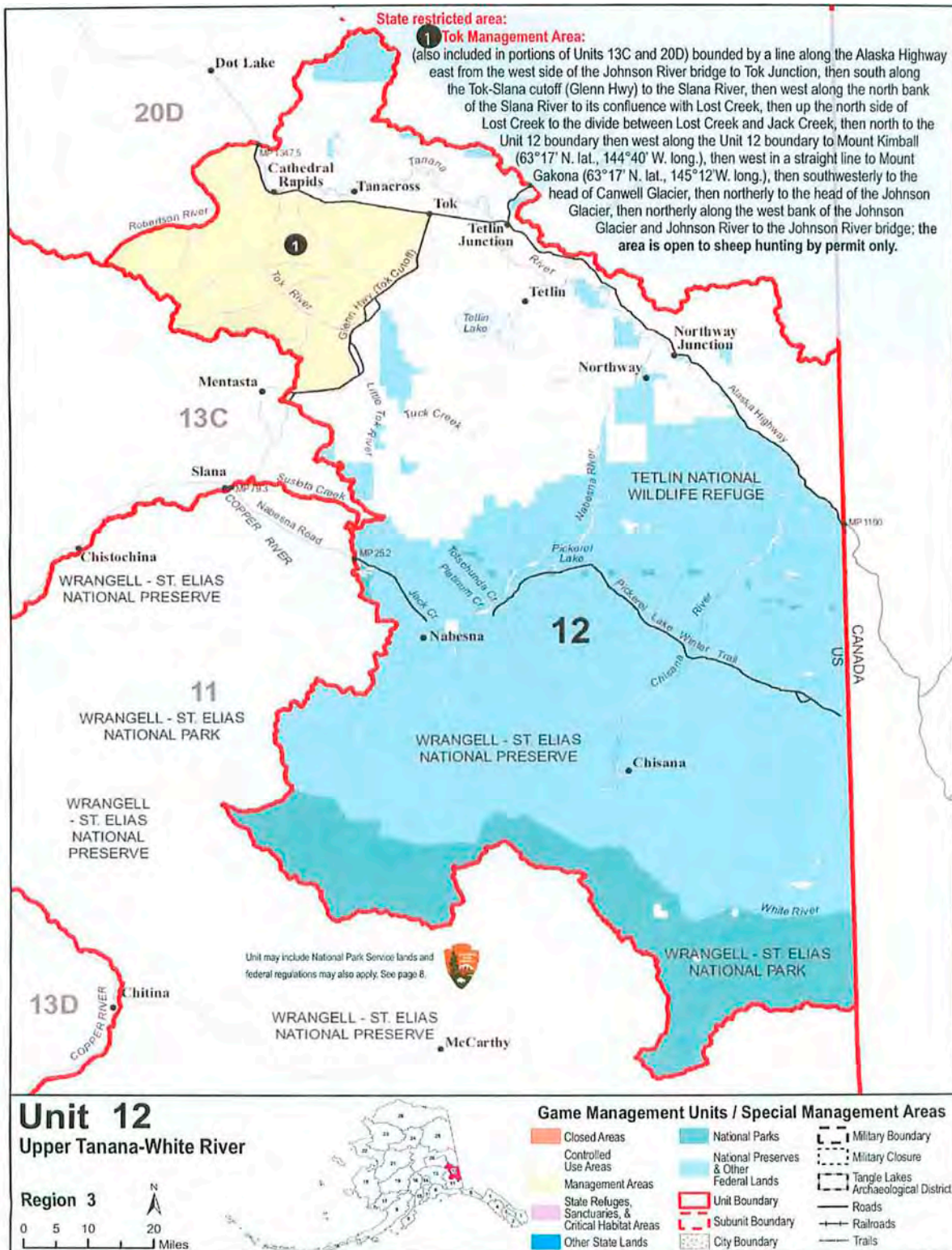
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OPEN TO:		R = RESIDENTS ONLY	B = RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS	N = NONRESIDENTS ONLY		
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS			PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON
<div>Moose</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">In areas indicated by a  federal restrictions exist, see page 8. Online permits available at http://hunt.alaska.govIn bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.50-inch antlers and brow tines defined on pages 33-34.In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.Meat taken in Unit 9B, prior to Oct 1 must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters, until removed from the field or is processed for human consumption.						
R	9A	One bull by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning Aug 17			RM271	Sept 1-Sept 15
N		One bull by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning Aug 17			RM281	Sept 5-Sept 15
R	9B	One bull by permit available in person in Unit 9B villages and in King Salmon beginning Aug 17, contact King Salmon for additional information			RM272	Sept 1-Sept 15
R		One antlered bull by permit available in person in Unit 9B villages and in King Salmon beginning Dec 1, contact King Salmon for additional information			RM272	Dec 15-Jan 15
N	9B	One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit available in person in Unit 9B villages and in King Salmon beginning Aug 17, contact King Salmon for additional information			RM282	Sept 5-Sept 15
R	9C	that portion draining into the  Naknek River	One bull by permit in person in King Salmon beginning Aug 17		RM272	Sept 1-Sept 20
R			One antlered bull by permit in person in King Salmon beginning Nov 16		RM272	Dec 1-Dec 31
N			One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit in person in King Salmon beginning Aug 17		RM282	Sept 5-Sept 20
R	9C	remainder 	One bull by permit available in person in King Salmon beginning Aug 17		RM272	Sept 1-Sept 20
R			One antlered bull by permit available in person in King Salmon beginning Dec 1		RM272	Dec 15-Jan 15
N			One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit available in person in King Salmon beginning Aug 17		RM282	Sept 5-Sept 20
R	9D	One antlered bull by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning Dec 1			RM271	Dec 15-Jan 20
N	9D					no open season
R	9E	One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning Sept 1			RM271	Sept 10-Sept 25
R		One antlered bull by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning Nov 16			RM271	Dec 1-Jan 20
N		One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov and in person in King Salmon beginning Sept 1			RM281	Sept 10-Sept 25
<div>Sheep</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.See definition of full-curl horn and drawings on page 31. Horns must accompany meat from the field.Ram horns must be sealed within 30 days of kill.						
B	9	One ram with full-curl horn or larger			HT	Aug 10-Sept 20
<div>Wolf</div> <p>A portion of this unit is within a predator control area and special regulations apply. See predator control supplement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.No nonresident tag required. <p>Supplement available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov</p>						
B	9	Ten wolves per day				Aug 10-June 30
<div>Wolverine</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.						
B	9	One wolverine				Sept 1-Mar 31

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.
<http://hunt.alaska.gov> 2011-2012 Alaska Hunting Regulations

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Source: ADFG 2011c.



<http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Source: ADFG 2011c.

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Unit 12 Upper Tanana-White River

Tanana River drainage upstream from the Robertson River, including all drainages into the east bank of the Robertson River, and the White River drainage in Alaska, but excluding the Ladue River drainage.

See map page 65 for state restricted areas in Unit 12.

OPEN TO:		R	= RESIDENTS ONLY		B	= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS		N	= NONRESIDENTS ONLY		
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS							PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON	
Black Bear											
• See pages 25-27 for bear information and salvage requirements.											
B	12	Three bears							HT	no closed season	
Brown/Grizzly Bear											
• No resident tag required. • See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information. • Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10. • Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.											
B	12	One bear every regulatory year							Aug 10-Jun 30		
Caribou											
• In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou • In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.											
R	12	west of the Glenn Highway (Tok Cutoff) and south of the Alaska Highway within the Tok River drainage					One bull	HT	Sept 1-Sept 20		
R	12	west of the Glenn Highway (Tok Cutoff) and south of the Alaska Highway excluding the Tok River drainage (Macomb Herd)					One bull by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov or in person in Delta Junction, Tok, and Fairbanks beginning Aug 3.	RC835	Aug 10-Aug 27		
B	12	remainder					no open season				
Moose											
• Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines defined on page 33-34. • In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose. • In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.											
R	12	that portion including all drainages into the west bank of the Little Tok River, from its headwaters in Bear Valley at the intersection of the unit boundaries of Units 12 and 13 to its junction with the Tok River, and all drainages into the south bank of the Tok River from its junction with the Little Tok River to the Tok Glacier					One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	HT	Aug 24-Aug 28 Sept 8-Sept 17		
R							One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	CM300	Aug 24-Aug 28 Sept 8-Sept 17		
N							One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	HT	Sept 8-Sept 17		
R	12	remainder of that portion in the Tok River drainage up-stream from the Tok Cutoff Bridge, including the Little Tok River drainage					One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	HT	Aug 24-Aug 28 Sept 8-Sept 17		
N							One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	HT	Sept 8-Sept 17		
B	12	east of the Nabesna River and south of the winter trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border					One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side	HT	Sept 1-Sept 30		

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.

OPEN TO:		R = RESIDENTS ONLY	B = RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS	N = NONRESIDENTS ONLY		
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS			PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON
Moose <i>continued</i>						
R	12 remainder	One bull			HT	Aug 24-Aug 28 Sept 8-Sept 17
N		One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side			HT	Sept 8-Sept 17
Sheep <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.• See definition of full-curl horn and drawings on page 31.• Horns must accompany meat from the field.• Ram horns must be sealed within 30 days of kill.						
B	12 within Tok Management Area	One ram with full-curl horn or larger every four regulatory years by permit			DS102	Aug 10-Aug 25
B					DS103	Aug 26-Sept 20
B	12 remainder	One ram with full-curl horn or larger			HT	Aug 10-Sept 20
Wolf <ul style="list-style-type: none">A portion of this unit is within a predator control area and special regulations apply. See predator control supplement.Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.No nonresident tag required. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Supplement available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov</i></p>						
B	12	Five wolves				Aug 10-May 31
Wolverine <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.						
B	12	One wolverine				Sept 1-Mar 31

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.



Braydon Masneri, age 12, and his dad Norm, both harvested their caribou in Unit 13.



Ava Ingebrigtsen, age 7, harvested her first big game animal under her father's bag limit while on a father/daughter hunt.

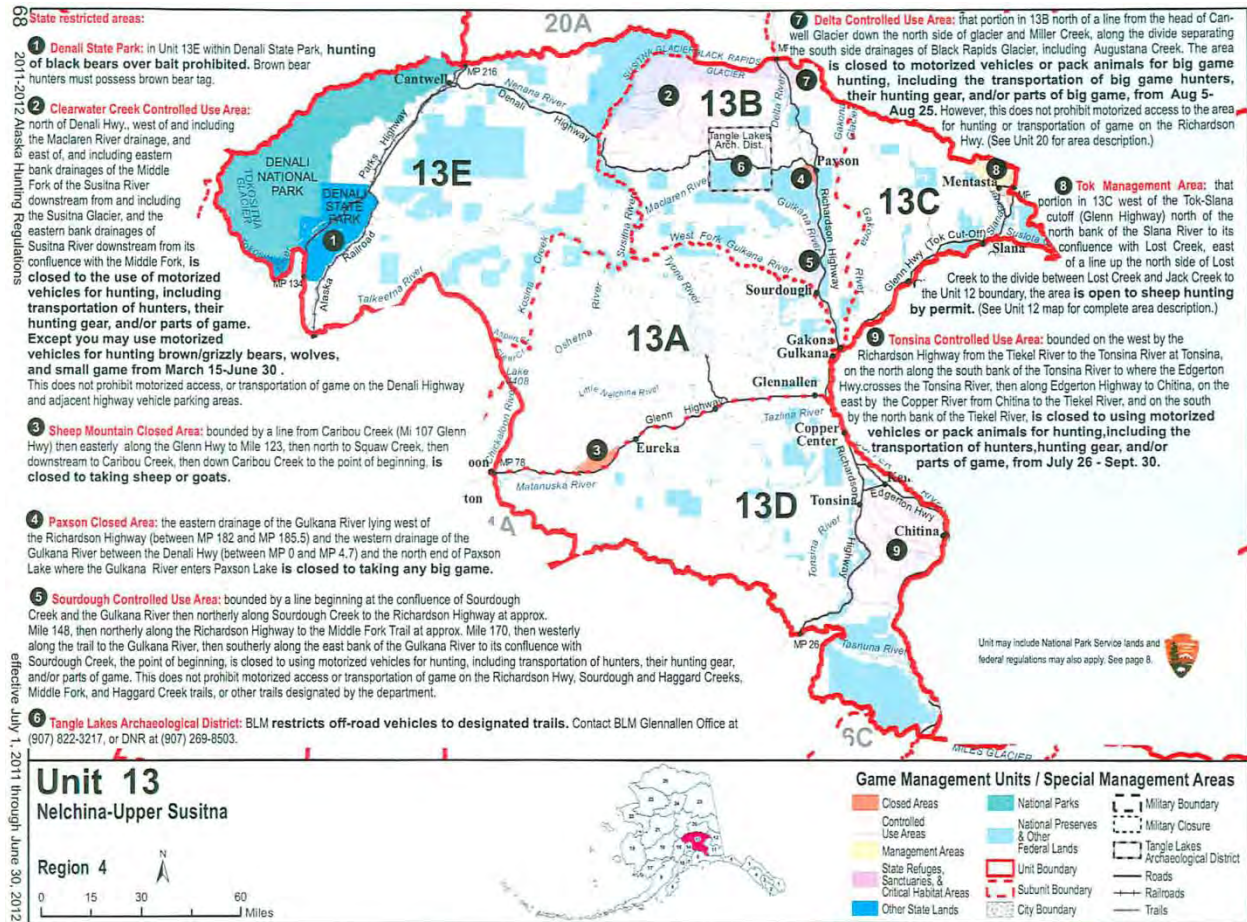
<http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Source: ADFG 2011c.

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Source: ADFG 2011c.

Unit 13

Nelchina-Upper Susitna

See map on page 68 for state restricted areas in Unit 13

Unit 13: That area westerly of the easternmost bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier north to the confluence with the Slana River, then along the east bank of the Slana River to Suslota Creek, and that area of the Slana River drainage north of the south bank of Suslota Creek; the drainages into the Delta River upstream from Falls Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; the drainages into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Denali National Park at Windy; the drainage into the Susitna River upstream from its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainage into the east bank of the Chulitna River upstream to its confluence with Tokositna River; the drainages of the Chulitna River (south of Denali National Park) upstream from its confluence with the Tokositna River; the drainages into the north bank of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River between its confluence with the Talkeetna and Chulitna Rivers; the drainages into the north and east bank of the Talkeetna River and including the Talkeetna River, to its confluence with Clear Creek, the eastside drainages of a line going up the south bank of Clear Creek to the first unnamed creek on the south, then up that unnamed creek to lake 4408, along the northeast shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northernmost fork of the Chickaloon River; the drainages into the east bank of the Chickaloon River below the line from lake 4408; the drainages of the Matanuska River above its confluence with the Chickaloon River;

Unit 13A: bounded by a line beginning at the Chickaloon River bridge at Mile 77.7 on the Glenn Highway, then along the Glenn Highway to its junction with the Richardson Highway, then east to the east bank of the Copper River, then northerly along the east bank of the Copper River to its junction with the Gulkana River, then northerly along the west bank of the Gulkana River to its junction with the West Fork of the Gulkana River, then westerly along the west bank of the West Fork of the Gulkana River to its source, an unnamed lake, then across the divide into the Tyone River drainage, down an unnamed stream into the Tyone River, then down the Tyone River to the Susitna River, then down the southern bank of the Susitna River to the mouth of Kosina Creek, then up Kosina Creek to its headwaters, then across the divide and down Aspen Creek to the Talkeetna River, then southerly along the boundary of Unit 13 to the Chickaloon River bridge, the point of beginning;

Unit 13B: bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of the Copper River and the Gulkana River, then up the east bank of the Copper River to the Gakona River, then up the east bank of the Gakona River and Gakona Glacier to the boundary of Unit 13, then westerly along the boundary of Unit 13 to the Susitna Glacier, then southerly along the west bank of the Susitna Glacier and the Susitna River to the Tyone River, then up the Tyone River and across the divide to the headwaters of the West Fork of the Gulkana River, then down the West Fork of the Gulkana River to the confluence of the Gulkana River and the Copper River, the point of beginning;

Unit 13C: Unit 13 east of the east bank of the Gakona River and Gakona Glacier;

Unit 13D: Unit 13 south of Unit 13A;

Unit 13E: the remainder of Unit 13.

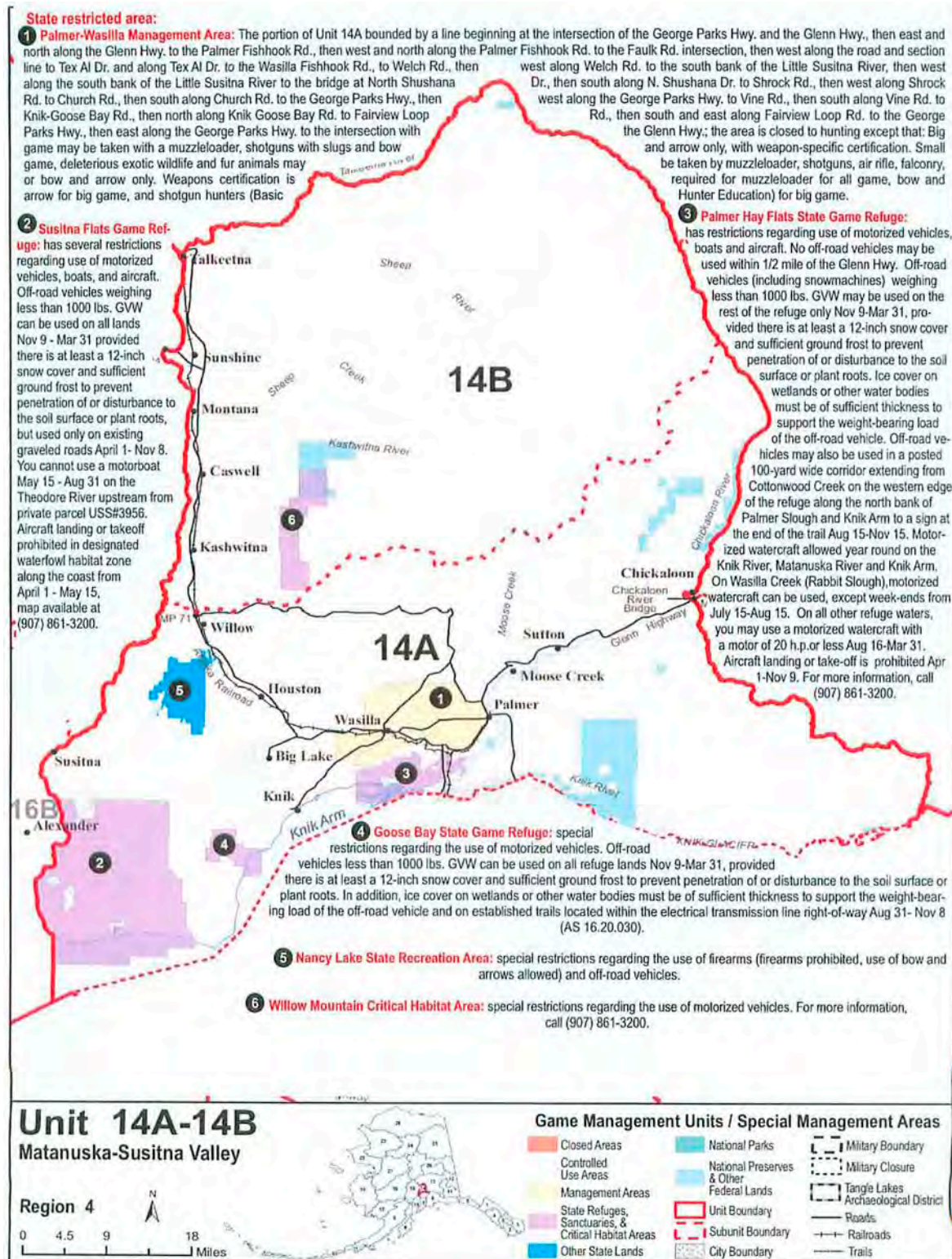
OPEN TO:		R = RESIDENTS ONLY	B = RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS	N = NONRESIDENTS ONLY	
OPEN TO:	UNIT/AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS		PERMIT/HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON
Black Bear • See pages 25-27 for bear information and salvage requirements.					
B	13	Three bears		HT	no closed season
• No resident tag required, except in Denali State Park. • Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10. • See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information. • Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.					
B	13E within Denali State Park	One bear every regulatory year		Aug 10-June 15	
B	13 remainder	One bear every regulatory year		no closed season	
Bison					
B	13D	One bison by permit every ten regulatory years		DI454	Sept 1-Mar 31
• In bag limit, "caribou" means an animal of either sex. • Nelchina Herd information is available by calling 907-267-2304. • Proxy hunting restrictions apply, see page 12. • Meat taken prior to Oct 1 in Unit 13 must remain on the bones of the front quarters, hindquarters, and ribs until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.					
Caribou					
R	13	OR	One caribou by permit. Permits are only available by application. Application period is November to December. See Tier I/II Supplement for details.	RC566	Aug 10-Sept 20 Oct 21-Mar 31
R			One caribou by permit	CC001	Aug 10-Sept 20 Oct 21-Mar 31
R			One bull by permit	DC480-DC483	Aug 20-Sept 20 Oct 21-Mar 31
N	13				no open season

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OPEN TO:		R	= RESIDENTS ONLY		B	= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS		N	= NONRESIDENTS ONLY	
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS						PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON	
Goat		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Taking of nannies with kids is prohibited. Taking of males is encouraged.Information on sex identification available with permits.Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide (see page 10).								
B	13D	south of the Tiekol River and east of a line beginning at the confluence of the Tiekol and Tsina rivers				One goat by permit available in person in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Palmer, or Glennallen, or by mail from Glennallen beginning Aug 10			RG580	Sept 1-Nov 30
B	13D	remainder		One goat by permit				DG720	Aug 10-Sept 20	
B	13	remainder		no open season						
Moose		<ul style="list-style-type: none">In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines are defined on pages 33-34.In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.Proxy hunting restrictions apply, see page 12.Meat must remain on the bones of the front quarters, hindquarters, and ribs until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.								
R	13	OR	One bull by permit					CM300	Aug 10-Sept 20	
R			One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side					HT	Sept 1-Sept 20	
R	13	One bull by permit						DM330-DM334	Sept 1-Sept 20	
N	13	One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side						DM335-DM339		
Sheep		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.See definition of full-curl horn and drawings on page 31.Ram horns must be sealed within 30 days of kill and horns must accompany meat from the field.								
B	13A	One ram with full-curl horn or larger						HT	Aug 10-Sept 20	
B	13B	within Delta Controlled Use Area				One ram with full-curl horn or larger by permit		DS203/DS204	Aug 10-Sept 20	
B	13B	remainder		One ram with full-curl horn or larger				HT	Aug 10-Sept 20	
B	13C	within Tok Management Area				One ram with full-curl horn or larger every four regulatory years by permit		DS102	Aug 10-Aug 25	
B								DS103	Aug 26-Sept 20	
B	13C	remainder		One ram with full-curl horn or larger				HT	Aug 10-Sept 20	
B	13D	east of a line along the west side of Tazlina Glacier, Tazlina Lake and Mendeltna Creek to the Richardson highway				One ram with full-curl horn or larger by permit		DS165/DS265	Aug 10-Sept 20	
B	13D	west of a line along the west side of Tazlina Glacier, Tazlina Lake and Mendeltna Creek				One ram by permit		DS160/DS260	Aug 10-Sept 20	
B	13D	remainder		One ram with full-curl horn or larger				HT	Aug 10-Sept 20	
B	13E	One ram with full-curl horn or larger						HT	Aug 10-Sept 20	
Wolf		<ul style="list-style-type: none">A portion of this unit is within a predator control area and special regulations apply. See predator control supplement.Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.No nonresident tag required. <p>Supplement available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov</p>								
B	13	Ten wolves per day							Aug 10-Apr 30	
Wolverine		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.								
B	13	One wolverine							Sept 1-Jan 31	

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<http://hunt.alaska.gov>

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Source: ADFG 2011c.

Units 14A -14B Matanuska-Susitna Valley

Unit 14: drainages into the north side of Turnagain Arm west of and excluding the Portage Creek drainage, drainages into Knik Arm excluding drainages of the Chickaloon and Matanuska Rivers in Unit 13, drainages into the north side of Cook Inlet east of the Susitna River, drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River downstream from the Talkeetna River, and drainages into the south and west bank of the Talkeetna River to its confluence with Clear Creek, the westside drainages of a line going up the south bank of Clear Creek to the first unnamed creek on the south, then up that unnamed creek to lake 4408, along the northeast shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northernmost fork of the Chickaloon River, and all seaward waters and lands within three (3) miles of these coastlines;
Unit 14A: drainages in Unit 14 bounded on the west beginning at the Matanuska-Susitna Borough boundary along longitude line 150°30'00" to the mouth of the Susitna River, then north along the east bank of the Susitna River, on the north by the north bank of Willow Creek and Peters Creek to its headwaters, then east along the hydrologic divide separating the Susitna River and Knik Arm drainages to the outlet creek at lake 4408, on the east by the eastern boundary of Unit 14, and on the south by Cook Inlet, Knik Arm, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough boundary to the Glenn Highway bridge, then to the south bank of Knik Arm, then to the south bank of the Knik River from its mouth to its junction with Knik Glacier, across the face of Knik Glacier and along the north side of Knik Glacier to the Unit 6 boundary;
Unit 14B: that portion of Unit 14 north of Unit 14A;
See map page 71 for state restricted areas in Units 14A & 14B.

OPEN TO:		R	= RESIDENTS ONLY		B	= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS		N	= NONRESIDENTS ONLY		
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS							PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON	
Black Bear											
• See pages 25-27 for bear information and salvage requirements. • Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to hide.											
B	14A, 14B	Three bears NEW!							HT	no closed season	
Brown/Grizzly Bear											
• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10. • See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information. • Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.											
B	14A	One bear every four regulatory years							Sept 1-May 31		
B	14B	One bear every regulatory year							Aug 10-May 31		
Caribou											
• In bag limit, "caribou" means an animal of either sex.											
B	14A								no open season		
B	14B	One caribou by permit							DC590	Aug 10-Sept 20	
Goat											
• Taking of nannies with kids is prohibited. Taking of males is encouraged. • Information on sex identification available with permits. • Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.											
B	14A	south and east of the Matanuska River	One goat by permit					DG866	Sept 1-Oct 31		
B			One goat by permit available online or in person in Palmer or Anchorage beginning Oct 1					RG866	Oct 10-Oct 31		
B	14A 14B	remainder								no open season	
Moose											
• Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines are defined on pages 33-34. • In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose. • In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.											
R	14A	OR	One antlerless moose by permit						DM400-DM412	Aug 25-Sept 25	
			One moose by permit by shotgun only. Applications available in Palmer Oct 1-31 only. Hunter Education required This is a "hot-spot hunt"! NEW!						RM415	may be announced	
B	14A	OR	One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side by bow and arrow only						HT	Aug 10-Aug 17	
B			One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side						HT	Aug 25-Sept 25	
B	14B	OR	One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side by bow and arrow only						HT	Aug 10-Aug 17	
B			One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side						HT	Aug 25-Sept 25	

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OPEN TO:		B	= RESIDENTS ONLY	B	= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS	N	= NONRESIDENTS ONLY
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS				PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON
Sheep <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.• Full-curl horn definition and drawings can be found on page 31.• Ram horns must be sealed within 30 days of kill and horns must accompany meat from the field.							
B	14A	south and east of the Matanuska River		One ram by permit		DS170-195/ DS270-295	Aug 10-Sept 20
B	14A 14B	remainder		One ram with full-curl horn or larger		HT	Aug 10-Sept 20
Wolf • Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.							
B	14A, 14B	Five wolves					Aug 10-Apr 30
Wolverine • Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.							
B	14A, 14B	One wolverine					Sept 1-Jan 31

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.



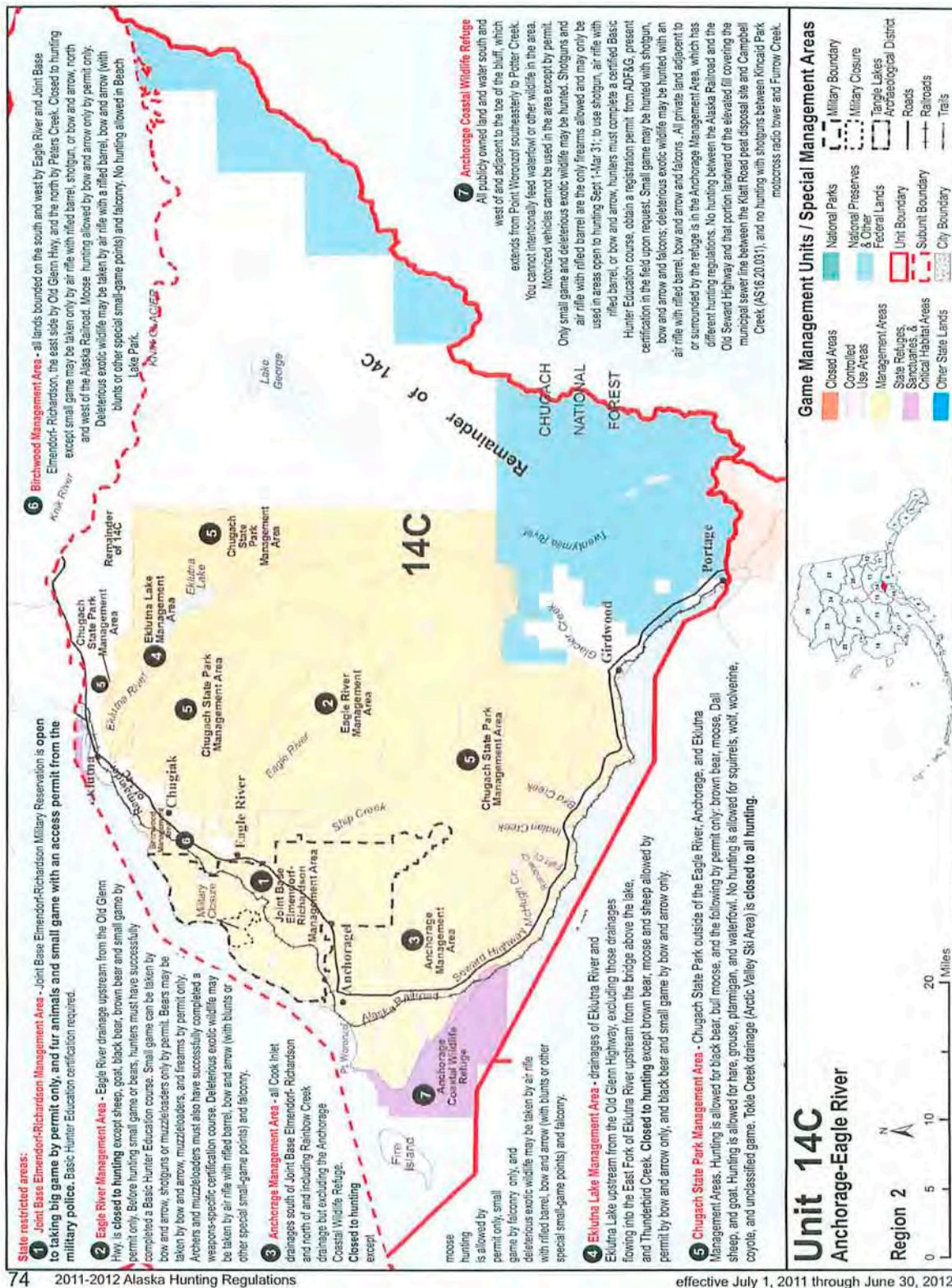
<http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Source: ADFG 2011c.

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effective July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012

Source: ADFG 2011c.

Unit 14C Anchorage and Eagle River

Unit 14C: that portion of Unit 14 south of Unit 14A.

See map page 74 for state restricted areas in Unit 14C.

OPEN TO:		R	= RESIDENTS ONLY		B	= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS		N	= NONRESIDENTS ONLY	
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS							PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON
Black Bear		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information and salvage requirements.• Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.• Harvest ticket required.								
B	14C Lower Eagle River Valley	One bear by bow and arrow or muzzleloader only by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov or in person in Anchorage and Palmer beginning Aug 17				Basic Hunter Ed and Weapons Certification Required		RL450	Sept 6-May 31	
B	14C Upper Eagle River Valley	One bear by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov or in person in Anchorage and Palmer beginning Aug 17				Basic Hunter Ed Required		RL460	Sept 6-June 15	
B	14C	remainder of Eagle River, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Anchorage, Birchwood Management Areas							no open season	
B	14C Eklutna Lake Management Area	One bear by bow and arrow only				HT		Sept 6-May 31		
B	14C Chugach State Park Management Area	One bear				HT		Sept 6-May 31		
B	14C remainder	One bear				HT		no closed season		
Brown/Grizzly Bear		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.• See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information.• Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.								
B	14C	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Anchorage and Birchwood Mgmt. Areas, remainder of Eklutna Lake and Eagle River Management Areas							no open season	
B	14C Eklutna Lake Management Area within Chugach State Park	One bear every regulatory year by bow and arrow only by permit				DB468		Sept 6-May 31		
B	14C	Chugach State Park Mgmt. Area and that portion of Eagle River Management Area above Icicle Creek				One bear every regulatory year by permit		DB470	Sept 6-May 31	
B	14C remainder	One bear every four regulatory years							Sept 1-May 31	
Goat		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taking of nannies with kids is prohibited. Taking of males is encouraged.• Information on sex identification available with permits.• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.								
B	14C	east fork of Eklutna River, Eagle River, Bird Creek, Glacier Creek				One goat by permit		DG852-DG858	Sept 6-Oct 15	
B	14C Twentymile River/Lake George	One goat by bow and arrow only by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov or in person in Anchorage, Palmer, and Soldotna beginning Aug 3				RG878-RG879		Aug 16-Aug 31		
R		OR One goat by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov or in person in Anchorage, Palmer, and Soldotna beginning Aug 17				RG868-RG869		Sept 1-Oct 15		
R		One goat by permit available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov or in person in Anchorage, Palmer and Soldotna (season may be announced Nov 1-Nov 15)				RG862 /RG864		may be announced		
N		One goat by permit				DG868-DG869		Sept 1-Oct 15		
B	14C	remainder (excluding all areas listed above)				no open season				

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<http://hunt.alaska.gov>

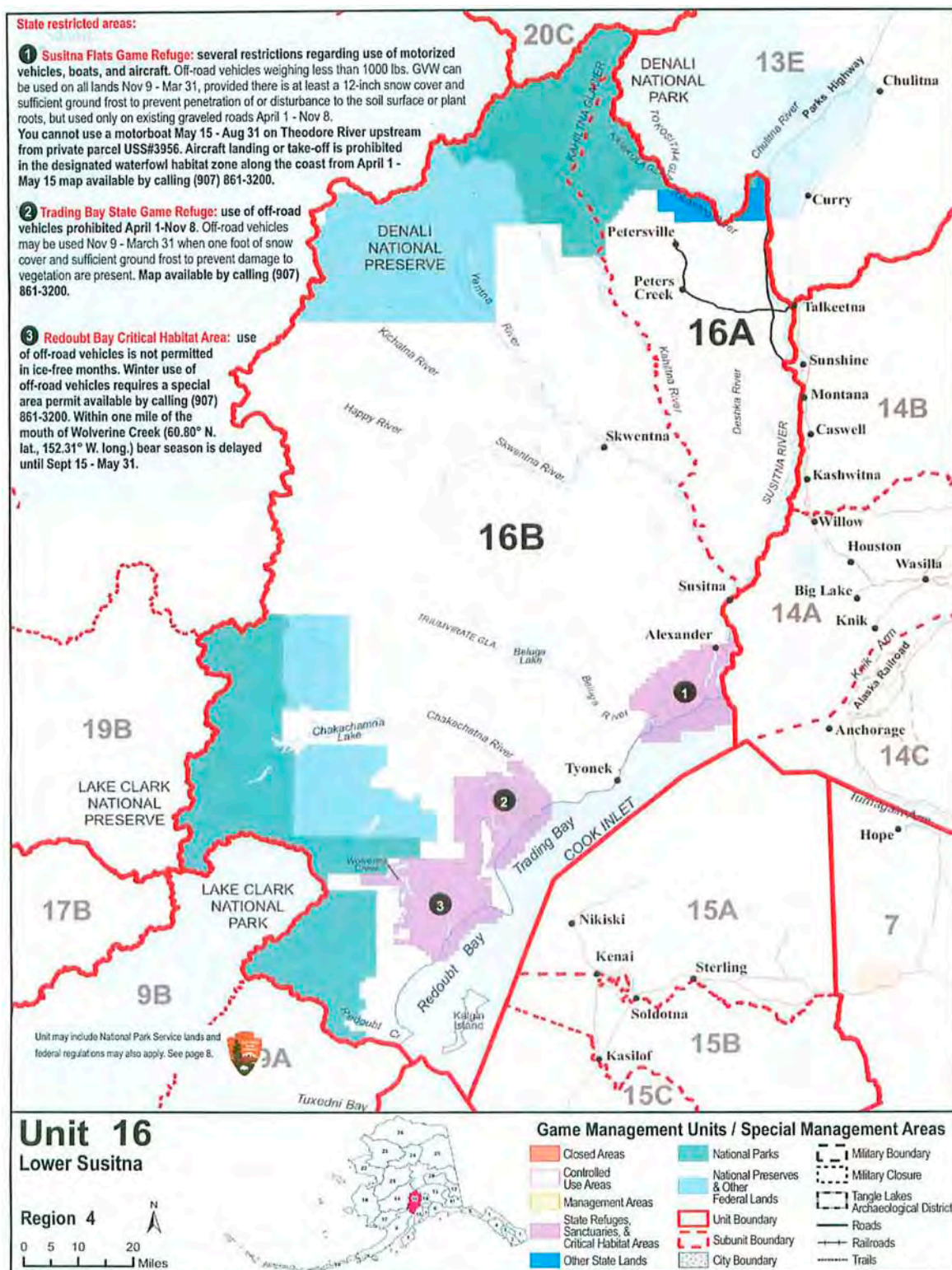
Source: ADFG 2011c.

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OPEN TO:		R	= RESIDENTS ONLY		B	= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS		N	= NONRESIDENTS ONLY	
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS						PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON	
Moose										
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.• Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines are defined on pages 33-34.• In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.										
B	14C	Birchwood Management Area				One bull by bow and arrow only by permit			DM448	Sept 6-Sept 30
B	14C	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Management Area	OR	One moose by muzzleloader only by permit				DM421-DM423	Sept 6-Jan 15	
B				One moose by bow and arrow only by permit				DM424, DM426-428/430	Sept 6-Jan 15	
B	14C	Chugach State Park Management Area (excluding Ship Creek drainage)				One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side			HT	Sept 6-Sept 30
B	14C	Ship Creek drainage above Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Management Area	OR	One bull by permit				DM446-DM447	Sept 6-Sept 30	
B				One bull by permit in person in Anchorage beginning Oct. 5. Number of permits to be announced.				RM435	Oct 25-Nov 30	
R	14C	Anchorage Management Area				One antlerless moose by shotgun or muzzleloader only by permit			DM666	Nov 1-Nov 30
B	14C	Eagle River Management Area				no open season				
B	14C	Eklutna Lake Management Area		One bull by bow and arrow only by permit online at http://hunt.alaska.gov or in person available in Anchorage, Palmer, and Soldotna beginning Aug 17					RM445	Sept 6-Oct 20
B	14C	Twentymile River drainage	OR	One bull by permit				DM210	Aug 20-Sept 30	
R				One antlerless moose by permit				DM211	Aug 20-Oct 10	
B	14C	remainder (excluding all areas listed above)	OR	One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side				HT	Sept 6-Sept 30	
R				One antlerless moose by permit				DM441/DM443	Sept 6-Sept 30	
Sheep										
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.• See definition of full-curl horn and drawings on page 31.• Ram horns must be sealed within 30 days of kill and must accompany meat from the field.										
B	14C	OR	One ram with full-curl horn or larger by permit					DS123-139/ 224/ 227/230-233/236-239	Aug 10-Sept 30	
B			One sheep by bow and arrow only by permit					DS140-141/ 240/ 241	Sept 6-Oct 10	
Wolf										
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.										
B	14C	remainder (outside of special management areas)				Five wolves			Aug 10-Apr 30	
Wolverine										
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.										
B	14C	remainder (outside of special management areas)				One wolverine			Sept 1-Jan 31	

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.



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effective July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012

Source: ADFG 2011c.

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


Lower Susitna

See map on page 80 for state restricted areas in Unit 6.

Unit 16: The drainages into Cook Inlet between Redoubt Creek and the Susitna River, including Redoubt Creek drainage, Kalgin Island, and the drainages on the west side of the Susitna River (including the Susitna River) upstream to its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainages into the west side of the Chulitna River (including the Chulitna River) upstream to the Tokositna River (including the Tokositna River) and drainages into the south side of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier, including the drainage of the Kanikula Glacier and all seaward waters and lands within three (3) miles of these coastlines.

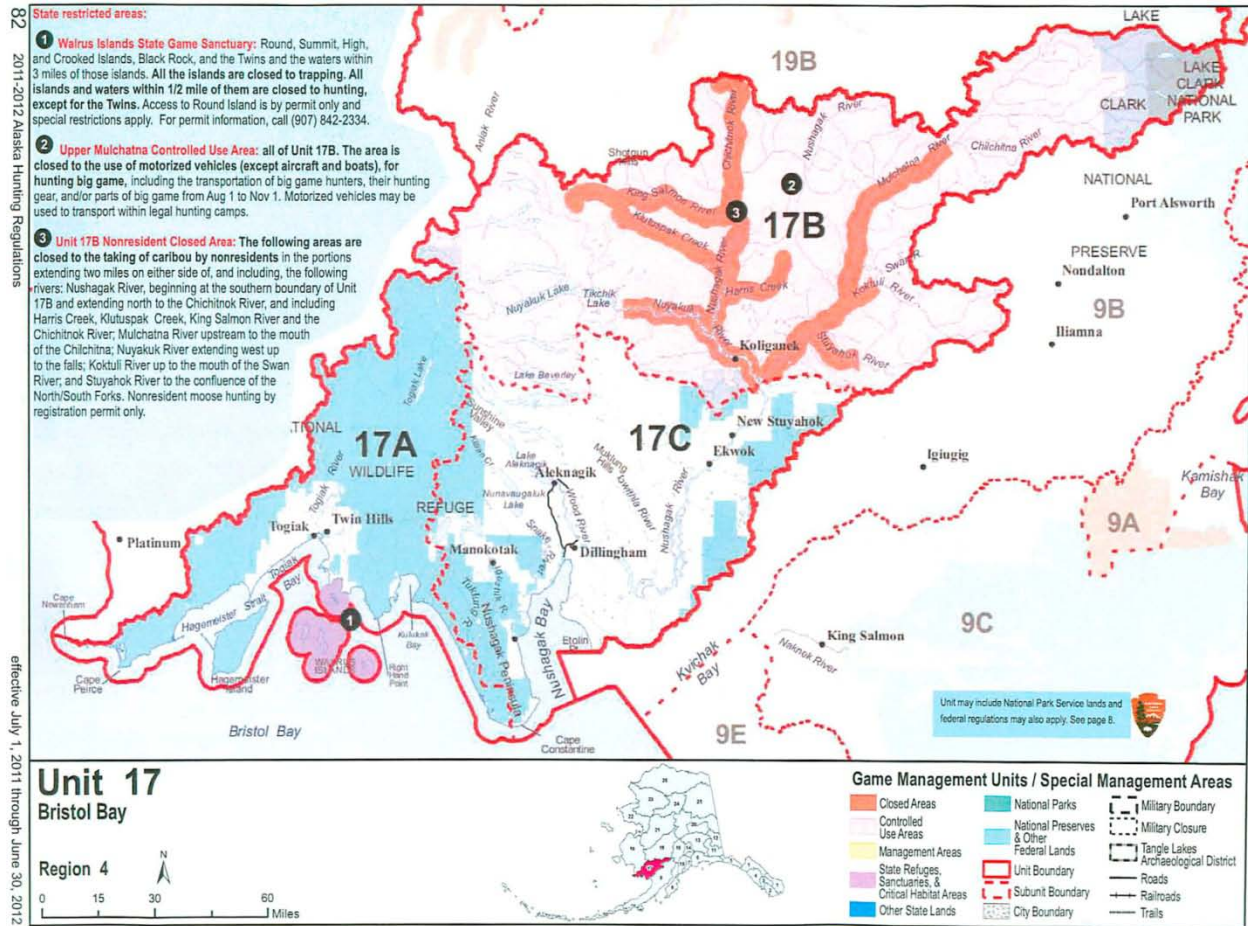
Unit 16A: that portion of Unit 16 east of the east bank of the Yentna River from its mouth upstream to the Kahiltina River, east of the east bank of the Kahiltina River, and east of the Kahiltina Glacier;

Unit 16B: the remainder of Unit 16:

OPEN TO:		R = RESIDENTS ONLY	B = RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS	N = NONRESIDENTS ONLY
OPEN TO:	UNIT/AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS		PERMIT/HUNT #*
Black Bear • See pages 25-27 for bear information and salvage requirements. • Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to hide.				
B	16B	within one mile of the mouth of Wolverine Creek (60.80 N. lat., 152.31 W. long.)	Three bears	HT Sept 15-May 31
B	16	remainder	Three bears	HT no closed season
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No resident tag required in Unit 16, except 16A in Denali State Park. Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10. Special restrictions apply in Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area. See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information. Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide. 				
Brown/Grizzly Bear				
B	16A	One bear every regulatory year		no closed season
B	16B	within one mile of the mouth of Wolverine Creek (60.80 N. lat., 152.31 W. long.)	Two bears every regulatory year	Sept 15-May 31
B	16B	remainder	Two bears every regulatory year	no closed season
Caribou • In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou • In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.				
B	16A	One bull		HT Aug 10-Sept 20
B	16B	One bull		HT Aug 10-Sept 30
Moose • In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose • Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines are defined on pages 33-34. • In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.				
B	16A	 One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side, by bow and arrow only	HT	Aug 10-Aug 17
B			HT	Aug 20-Sept 25
B	16B	Kalgin Island	One moose by permit available in person in Anchorage, Soldotna, Homer and Palmer beginning Aug 3	RM572 Aug 20-Sept 20
R	16B	remainder	 One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side	HT Aug 20-Sept 25
R			 One bull by permit	TM565/567/569 Nov 15-Feb 28
N			One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side NEW!	HT Aug 25-Sept 15
Sheep • Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10. • See definition of full-curl horn and drawings on page 31. • Ram horns must be sealed within 30 days of kill and must accompany meat from the field.				
B	16	One ram with full-curl horn or larger		HT Aug 10-Sept 20
Wolf A portion of this unit is within a predator control area and special regulations apply. See predator control supplement. • Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill. Supplement available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov . • No nonresident tag required.				
B	16A	Ten wolves per season, no more than five per day		Aug 10-Apr 30
B	16B	Ten wolves		Aug 10-Apr 30
Wolverine • Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.				
B	16A	One wolverine		Sept 1-Jan 31
B	16B	One wolverine		Sept 1-Mar 31

<http://hunt.alaska.gov> *Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community; "D" = Drawing; "HT" = Harvest ticket; "R" = Registration; "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15. 2011-2012 Alaska Hunting Regulations 81

Source: ADFG 2011c.



Source: ADFG 2011c.

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Unit 17

Bristol Bay

See map on page 82 for state restricted areas in Unit 17.

Unit 17: drainages into Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea between Etolin Point and Cape Newenham and all islands between these points, including Hagemester Island and the Walrus Islands and all seaward waters and lands within three (3) miles of these coastlines.

Unit 17A: the drainages between Cape Newenham and Cape Constantine, and Hagemester Island and the Walrus Islands

Unit 17B: the Nushagak River drainage upstream from and including the Mulchatna River drainage and the Wood River drainage upstream from the outlet of Lake Beverley

Unit 17C: the remainder of Unit 17

OPEN TO:

R

= RESIDENTS ONLY

B

= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS

N

= NONRESIDENTS ONLY

OPEN TO:

UNIT/ AREA

BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

PERMIT/ HUNT #*

OPEN SEASON

Black Bear

* See pages 25-27 for bear information and salvage requirements.

* Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to hide.

R

17

Two bears

Aug 1-May 31

N

17

One bear

Aug 1-May 31

Brown/Grizzly Bear

* No resident tag required.

* See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information.

* Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.

* Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.

B

17

Two bears every regulatory year

NEW!

Aug 20-May 31

In addition to other regulations, subsistence regulations apply to the following "Residents Only" hunt (see page 26)

R

17

Two bears every regulatory year by permit available in Dillingham beginning July 1

RB500

Aug 20-May 31

Caribou

* Proxy hunting restrictions apply, see page 12.

* In areas indicated by a ★, federal restrictions apply, see page 8.

* In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou.

* Meat taken in Unit 17 prior to Oct 1 must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.

* In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.

R

17A

all drainages east of Right Hand Point ★

One caribou

HT

may be announced

R

17A

remainder

Two caribou - no more than one bull may be taken, and no more than one caribou may be taken from Aug 1-Jan 31

HT

Aug 1-Mar 15

R

17B

Nonresident Closed Area

Two caribou - no more than one bull may be taken, and no more than one caribou may be taken from Aug 1-Jan 31

HT

Aug 1-Mar 15

R

17B

remainder AND

Two caribou - no more than one bull may be taken, and no more than one caribou may be taken from Aug 1-Jan 31

HT

Aug 1-Mar 15

17C

east of Wood River and Wood River Lakes

no open season

N

no open season

R

17C

remainder ★

One caribou

HT

may be announced

Moose

* In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose;

* Spike-fork, 50-inch antlers, and brow tines are defined on pages 33-34.

* Meat taken in Unit 17 prior to Oct 1 must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.

* In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.

R

17A

One bull by permit available in person in Dillingham and Togiak beginning Aug 15

RM573

Aug 25-Sept 20

R

17A

One antlered bull by permit available in person in Dillingham and Togiak, (up to a 14-day season may be announced Dec 1- Jan 31)

RM575

may be announced

N

no open season

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.

<http://hunt.alaska.gov>

Source: ADFG 2011c.

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OPEN TO:		R	= RESIDENTS ONLY		B	= RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS		N	= NONRESIDENTS ONLY	
OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS						PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON	
Moose <i>continued</i>										
R	17B	Nonresident Closed Area	OR	One bull by permit available in person in Dillingham July 15-Aug 31 and Nushagak River villages			RM583	Aug 20-Sept 15		
R				One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side			HT	Sept 1-Sept 15		
R				One antlered bull by permit available in person in Dillingham beginning Oct 25 and Nushagak River villages			RM585	Dec 1-Dec 31		
N			One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side by permit available in person in Dillingham July 15-Sept 8			Nonresident orientation required**	RM587	Sept 5-Sept 15		
R	17B	remainder	OR	One bull by permit available in person in Dillingham July 15-Aug 31 and Nushagak River villages			RM583	Aug 20-Sept 15		
R				One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side			HT	Sept 1-Sept 15		
R				One antlered bull by permit available in person in Dillingham beginning Oct 25 and Nushagak River villages			RM585	Dec 1-Dec 31		
N			One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side			Nonresident orientation required**	HT	Sept 5-Sept 15		
R	17C		OR	One bull by permit available in person in Dillingham July 15-Aug 31 and Nushagak River villages			RM583	Aug 20-Sept 15		
R				One bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on at least one side			HT	Sept 1-Sept 15		
R				One antlered bull by permit available in person in Dillingham beginning Oct 25 and Nushagak River villages			RM585	Dec 1-Dec 31		
N			no open season							
Wolf • Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.										
B	17	Ten wolves per day							Aug 10-Apr 30	
Wolverine • Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.										
B	17	One wolverine							Sept 1-Mar 31	

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.

****Orientation Requirement for NONRESIDENT Moose Hunters in Unit 17B**

A nonresident hunter must attend an ADF&G-approved hunter orientation course or must be accompanied in the field by a registered guide or resident family member within the second-degree of kindred. For further info, contact ADF&G at 907-267-2257.

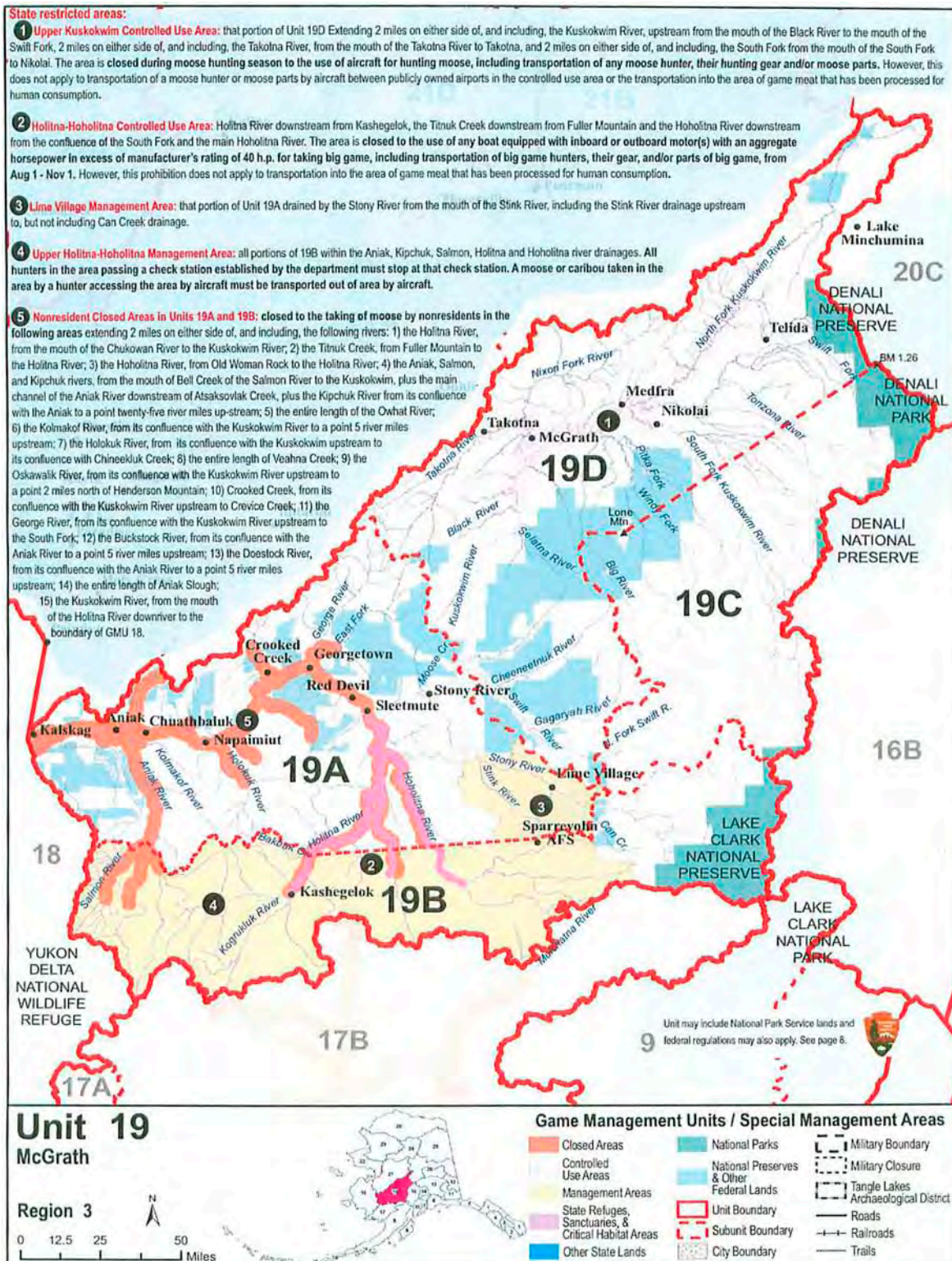


Gage Hoffman, age 11, harvested his first caribou near Eek Lake in Unit 18.



Avery Hoffman, age 9, also shot his first caribou under his father's bag limit, near Eek Lake in Unit 18.

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effective July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012

Source: ADFG 2011c.

Unit 19

McGrath

See map on page 88 for state restricted areas in Unit 19.

Unit 19: All drainages into the Kuskokwim River upstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut.

Unit 19A: That area drained by the Kuskokwim River downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage, excluding that portion listed in Unit 19B.

Unit 19B: Unit 19 drained by the Aniak River upstream from and including the Salmon River; that area drained by the Holitna River upstream from and including Bakbuk Creek; that area south of a line running directly between the mouth of Bakbuk Creek on the Holitna River and the radar dome at Sparrevohn Air Force Base including that area drained by the Hoholtna River upstream from that line; and the drainage of the Stony River upstream from and including the drainage of Can Creek.

Unit 19C: Unit 19 south and east of a line from Benchmark M1.26 (approximately 1.26 miles south of the northwest corner of the original Mt. McKinley National Park Boundary) to Lone Mountain, and thence due west to Big River; the drainage of Big River upstream from the intersection of this line; and the drainage of Swift River upstream from and including the drainage of the North Fork.

Unit 19D: The remainder of Unit 19.

OPEN TO:

R = RESIDENTS ONLY

B = RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS

N = NONRESIDENTS ONLY

OPEN TO:

UNIT/AREA

BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

PERMIT/HUNT #*

OPEN SEASON

Black Bear

• See pages 25-27 for bear information and salvage requirements.

• Harvest tickets are required in Unit 19D.

B

19A

Five bears

no closed season

B

19D

Five bears

HT

no closed season

B

19B, 19C

Three bears

no closed season

Brown/Grizzly Bear

• No resident tag required.

• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide, see page 10.

• See pages 25-27 for additional bear hunting information.

• Evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the hide.

B

19A, 19D

Two bears every regulatory year

Aug 10-June 30

B

19B, 19C

One bear every regulatory year

Sept 1-May 31

In addition to other regulations, subsistence regulations apply to the following "Residents Only" hunts (see page 26)

R

19A

downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage

Two bears every regulatory year by permit available in Galena, Fairbanks, and McGrath beginning July 1

RB601

Aug 10-June 30

R

19B

downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage

One bear every regulatory year by permit available in Galena, Fairbanks, and McGrath beginning July 1

RB601

Aug 10-June 30

Bison

B

19

OR

One bison every ten regulatory years by permit

DI351

Sept 1-Sept 30

B

19

OR

One bison every ten regulatory years by permit

DI352

Mar 1-Mar 31

Caribou

• Proxy hunting restrictions apply, see page 12.

• In bag limit "caribou" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means male caribou.

• In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.

• Meat taken prior to Oct 1 in Unit 19A within the Holitna-Hoholtna Controlled Use Area, and Unit 19B, must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.

R

19A

Two caribou - not more than one bull may be taken, and only one caribou can be taken between Aug 1-Jan 31

HT

Aug 1-Mar 15

N

19B

no open season

B

19C

One bull

HT

Aug 10-Sept 20

B

19D

drainages of the Nixon Fork River

One bull

HT

Aug 10-Sept 20

R

19D

remainder

OR

One bull

HT

Aug 10-Sept 20

R

19D

remainder

OR

One caribou

HT

Nov 1-Jan 31

N

19D

remainder

OR

One bull

HT

Aug 10-Sept 20

Moose

• In areas indicated by a ★ federal restrictions exist, see page 8.

• In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.

• 50-inch antlers and brow tines are defined on pages 33-34.

• Meat taken prior to Oct 1 in Unit 19A within the Holitna-Hoholtna Controlled Use Area, and Unit 19B must remain on the bones of the front quarters and hindquarters until removed from the field or processed for human consumption.

• In all hunts limited to one sex, evidence of sex must remain naturally attached to the meat.

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.

<http://hunt.alaska.gov>

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Source: ADFG 2011c.

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OPEN TO:	UNIT/ AREA	BAG LIMIT AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS							PERMIT/ HUNT #*	OPEN SEASON
Moose continued										
R	19A	Lime Village Management Area, that portion drained by the Stony River from the mouth of the Stink River, including the Stink River drainage upstream to, but not including the Can Creek drainage				Two bulls by permit		TM684	Aug 10-Sept 25 Nov 20-Mar 31	
R	19A	Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from, and including, the George River drainage, and downstream from and excluding the Downey Creek drainage				One antlered bull by permit		TM680	Sept 1-Sept 20	
B	19A	remainder						no open season		
R	19B	within the Nonresident Closed Area		One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side				HT	Sept 1-Sept 20	
R	19B	remainder		One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side				HT	Sept 1-Sept 20	
N				One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side. Nonresidents must attend an ADF&G-approved hunter orientation course or must be accompanied in the field by a registered guide or resident family member within the second-degree of kindred. Contact ADF&G 907-459-7206.				HT	Sept 5-Sept 20	
R	19C	OR		One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side				HT	Sept 1-Sept 20	
R				One bull by permit available in person in McGrath and Nikolai beginning Jan 9		Aircraft not allowed Jan 1 - Feb 28		RM655	Feb 1-Feb 28	
N				One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side				HT	Sept 1-Sept 20	
R	19D	Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area		OR		One antlered bull by permit available in person in McGrath, Nikolai and Takotna July 14-Aug 19		RM650	Sept 1-Sept 25	
R						One moose by permit available in person in McGrath, Nikolai and Takotna		RM651	may be announced	
R	19D	between and including Cheeneet-nuk and Gagaryah river drainages, excluding that portion within 2 miles of the Swift River		OR		One antlered bull		HT	Sept 1-Sept 20	
R						One antlered bull by permit available in person in McGrath, Nikolai and Takotna July 14-Aug 19		RM650	Sept 1-Sept 25	
R						One moose by permit available in person in McGrath, Nikolai and Takotna		RM651	may be announced	
N						One bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side		HT	Sept 1-Sept 20	
R	19D	remainder		OR		One antlered bull		HT	Sept 1-Sept 20	
R						One antlered bull by permit available in person in McGrath, Nikolai and Takotna July 14-Aug 19		RM650	Sept 1-Sept 25	
R						One moose by permit available in person in McGrath, Nikolai and Takotna		RM651	may be announced	
• Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide (see page 10). • See definition of full-curl horn and drawings on page 31. Horns must accompany meat from the field. • Ram horns must be sealed within 30 days of kill.										
B	19	One ram with full-curl horn or larger						HT	Aug 10-Sept 20	
Wolf A portion of this unit is within a predator control area and special regulations apply. See predator control supplement. • Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill. • No nonresident tag required. Supplement available online at http://hunt.alaska.gov										
B	19	Ten wolves per day							Aug 1-May 31	
Wolverine • Hides must be sealed within 30 days of kill.										
B	19	One wolverine							Sept 1-Mar 31	

*Hunt numbers starting with a "C" = Community, "D" = Drawing, "HT" = Harvest ticket, "R" = Registration, "T" = Tier II. See pages 14-15.

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