
Alaska Coastal Management Program

1982 Annual Report



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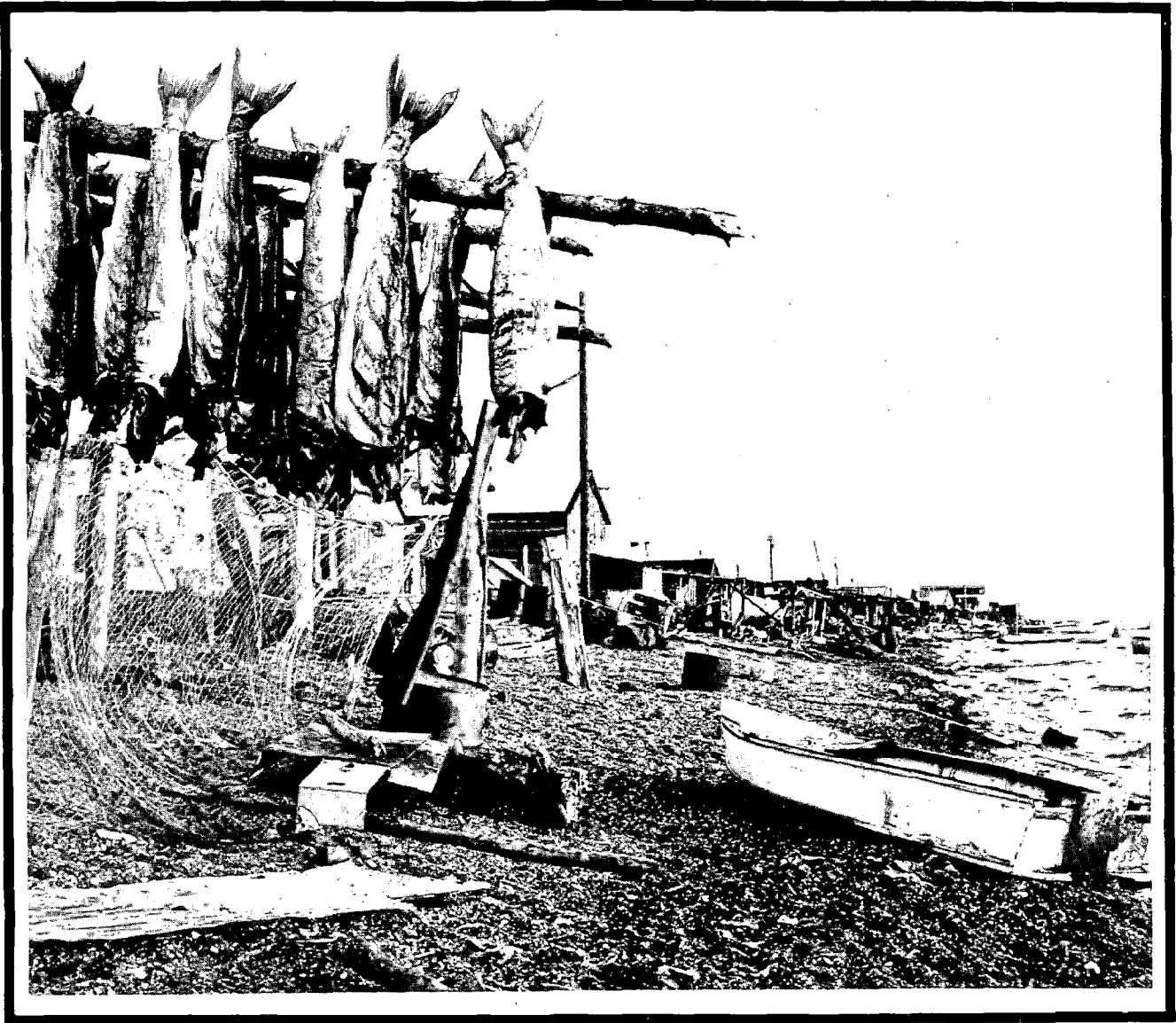


**Annual Report for 1982
on the
ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM:
A Report to the Alaska Legislature
and Governor Bill Sheffield**



Prepared by the
Office of Coastal Management
on behalf of the
Alaska Coastal Policy Council

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Executive Summary

Dear ACMP Participants:

1982 proved to be a year of moderate progress for ACMP, particularly at the local level. A great many districts brought their programs close to completion and now, as 1983 dawns, there are local conceptual approvals for the Cities of Hydaburg and Nome, as well as the Kodiak Island Borough.

Numerous other districts are nearing the end of their program development efforts. Conceptual approvals for the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Bristol Bay Borough, and the Cities of Bethel and Valdez are expected early in 1983. Several other districts, notably the North Slope Borough, and the City and Borough of Juneau are expected to finish up later on in the year.

This progress at the local level will result in a substantially larger workload for the Alaska Coastal Policy Council in 1983—1982 was a relatively light year for the Council. The most significant Council action was approval in October of the Municipality of Anchorage's Wetlands Plan, an element of that city's coastal management program. Progress on needed improvements to the State level coastal management apparatus was quite slow, due in large part to a generally felt desire to see what the incoming Administration's views and expectations would be for coastal management.



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Long time participants in Alaska's coastal program will also note that this year's annual report is quite different in format and content from the previous three editions. This is because previous editions were intended to serve two purposes: 1) an update of program progress; and 2) a general reference source. This annual report is intended as an update of this year's activities with a speculative look at next year.

We will be reissuing an updated program document in a few months to provide an improved reference source, so this edition is limited to the update function only. We also have included a number of photographs of coastal scenes from the early part of this century that should be of interest to coastal management participants.

Murray



S.S. DORA—Alaska Historical Library

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to report to the Alaska State Legislature and general public on major actions and activities supported by the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) during calendar year 1982.

In 1977, the State of Alaska enacted the Alaska Coastal Management Act, AS 46.40. The State statute created an entity called the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, and charged it with developing an Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP), which would include State guidelines under which "coastal resource districts" would establish their own district coastal management programs. Under this system, substantive coastal zone management regulations (taking the form of district coastal management programs) are to be adopted by the district-level legislative bodies, subject to approval by the statewide Alaska Coastal Policy Council. The State Council and its membership is further described in Section I of this report.

State guidelines for the development of district programs were adopted by the Council by regulation (6 AAC 85), and approved by the Alaska State Legislature, pursuant to the approval requirement of AS 46.40.080. In addition, State regulatory standards were adopted by the Council (6 AAC 80) to be followed by the State agencies when authorizing coastal uses and activities during the interim period prior to district program approval. Thus, for any proposed action affecting resources of the coastal zone, compliance with the district plan, or, in the absence of a district plan, the State standards is required.

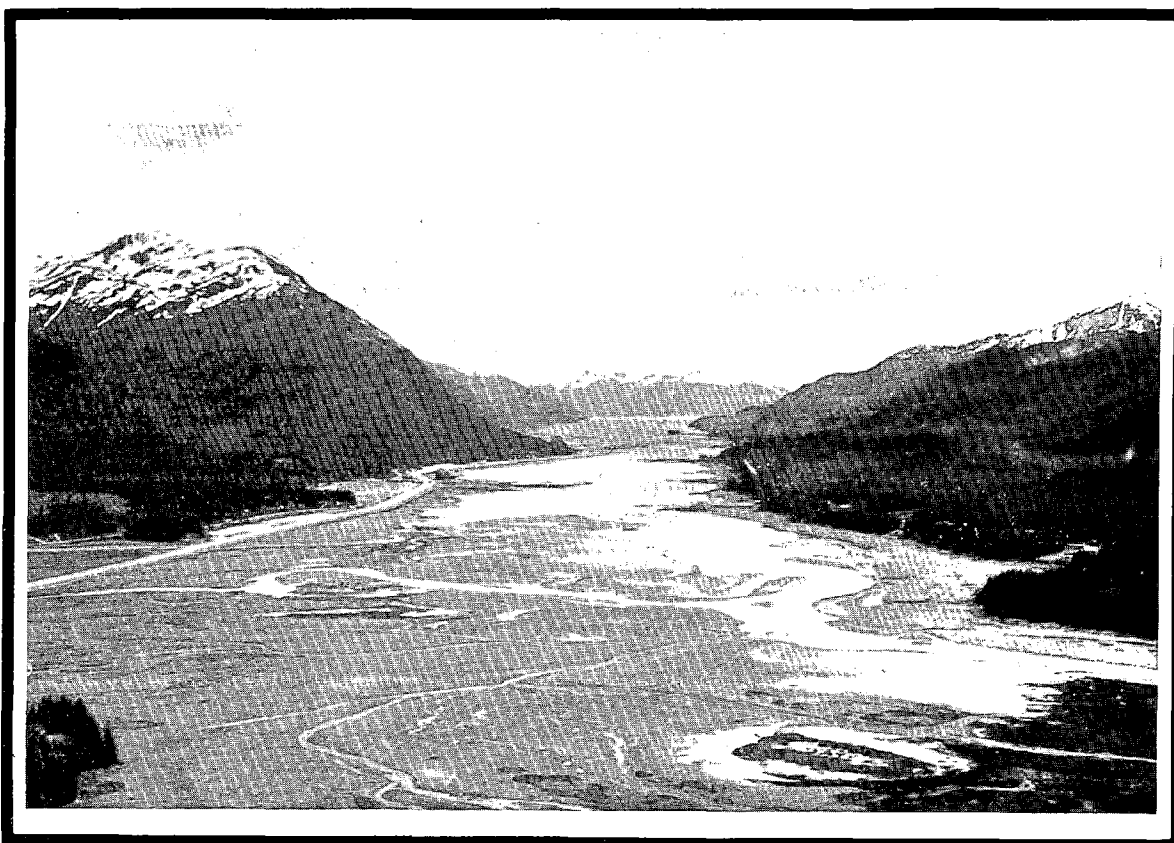
During 1982 the ACMP focused on the continued development and implementation of district coastal management programs. To date, seven district programs have been approved by the Council. In addition, 25 cities and boroughs and six special planning organizations for different regions of the unorganized borough are actively developing district programs. One major district accomplishment in 1982 was the submittal of the Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan to the Coastal Policy Council by the Anchorage Municipal Assembly. The Council approved the plan in November 1982, formally incorporating it into the ACMP. Section II of this report more fully describes the progress made by the districts in developing coastal management programs.

The most significant tool in the implementation of the ACMP is the so-called "consistency" requirement. This requirement, set forth in the federal Act at 16 U.S.C. Section 1456(c) and in State law at AS 46.40.100, 6 AAC 80.010 and 6 AAC 80.030, in effect prohibits any discretionary governmental decision or action by the federal, State or local government without prior determination that the proposed action will be "consistent" with the applicable coastal zone management standards.

The only other amendment to the ACMP this year was to the ACMP standards. The Council amended its regulation governing timber harvest and processing activities to incorporate the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Regulations currently administered by the Department of Natural Resources (Appendix A).



The last area of major program activities concerned the ACMP's consistency procedures. At its last meeting of the year, the Council expressed to the new Administration its concern over the status of permit reform efforts and improvements to the ACMP consistency process. Many of the objectives outlined by the Council in 1980 for improving the consistency process have still not been met. It was also during this period that the State received the U.S. Department of Interior's consistency determination on the Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale No. 71 in the Beaufort Sea. At the request of the North Slope Borough the Council reviewed the consistency determination and passed three resolutions with respect to that review (Appendix B). Section III of this report provides additional information on the ACMP's 1982 consistency activities.



JUNEAU—Tom Lawson

SECTION I

ALASKA COASTAL POLICY COUNCIL

The Alaska Coastal Policy Council (CPC) is made up of State agency and local government officials. It provides overall direction for the ACMP and assures a balance of input from both local and State government levels. The CPC is also charged with the responsibility of involving the private sector and federal agencies in decision-making processes affecting the coastal area.

The CPC is made up of 16 members. Nine local officials represent nine coastal regions of the State and seven members represent the State agencies with coastal responsibilities. Local representatives are appointed by the Governor from lists of elected officials nominated from each region. The Council may meet from six to ten times per year, depending on issues to be resolved.

The CPC has a continuing responsibility for providing leadership for the ACMP. Key responsibilities include:

- * Review and approval of district coastal management programs.
- * Application for and acceptance of grants, contributions, and appropriations for coastal planning.
- * Recommendations for addition of new or revised State statutes, policies, regulations, revisions or amendments to the ACMP.
- * Development of guidelines for consultation and coordination with federal agencies.
- * Provision of opportunities for participation in the ACMP for interested private parties, and other governmental agencies.
- * Development, approval and amendment of guidelines, standards, and procedures for the development and implementation of the ACMP.

Probably the most significant function of the CPC is to balance competing interests; whether State versus local, modern versus traditional, or environment versus development. The CPC's charge in the legislation is to do this even-handedly, giving due respect to all points of view.

Council members and alternates as of January 1983 are listed on the following pages, together with the State department or coastal region they represent.



Alaska CPC Members—State Members

Members:

Mr. Peter McDowell, Director
Office of Management and Budget
Office of the Governor
Pouch AD (MS 0164)
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: 465-3577

The Honorable Richard Lyon, Commissioner
Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Pouch D (MS 0800)
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: 465-2500

The Honorable Mark Lewis, Commissioner
Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Pouch B (MS 2100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: 465-4700

The Honorable Richard Neve, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation
Pouch O (MS 1800)
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: 465-2600

The Honorable Don Collinworth, Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 3-2000 (MS 1100)
Juneau, Alaska 99802
Phone: 465-4100

The Honorable Esther Wunnicke, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources
Pouch M (MS 1000)
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: 465-2400

The Honorable Ron Casey, Commissioner
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Pouch Z (MS 2500)
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: 465-3900

** Commissioner Casey's correct name is Dan.*

Alaska CPC Private Members

Northwest Region	Mr. Donald Long North Slope Borough Assembly P.O. Box 496 Barrow, AK 99723 Phone: 852-8147	Alternate: (Vacant)
Bering Straits	(Vacant)	Alternate: (Vacant)
Southwest Region	The Honorable Patrick Phillip Mayor, City of Alakanuk P.O. Box 51 Alakanuk, AK 99554 Phone: 238-3313	Alternate: Ms. Kay Larson City Council Member C/O Dillingham City Clerk P.O. Box 264 Dillingham, AK 99576 Phone: 842-5257(B)/842-5678(H)
Upper Cook Inlet Region	Ms. Lidia Selkregg Municipal Assembly Member P.O. Box 2217 Anchorage, AK 99510 Phone: 333-8260(H)/263-1767(B)	Alternate: Ms. Jane Angvik Assembly Member C/O Clerk's Office P.O. Box 6650 Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: 264-4311(B)/276-7626(H)
Kodiak-Aleutians Region	The Honorable Alex Samuelson Mayor, City of King Cove P.O. Box 37 King Cove, AK 99612 Phone: 497-2321(H)/2340 (City)	Alternate: The Hon. R. David Herrnsteen Mayor, Kodiak Island Borough P.O. Box 1704 Kodiak, AK 99615 Phone: 486-5736
Lower Cook Inlet Region	Mr. John Crawford Assembly Member Drawer M Seldovia, AK 99663 Phone: 234-7668	Alternate: (Vacant)
Prince William Sound	Mr. Robert F. Kellar P.O. Box 36 Valdez, AK 99686 Phone: 835-2261 X2591(B) 4365(H)	Alternate: Mr. Richard Groff City Council Member P.O. Box 911 Cordova, AK 99574 Phone: 424-3354(H)



Northern S.E.
Region

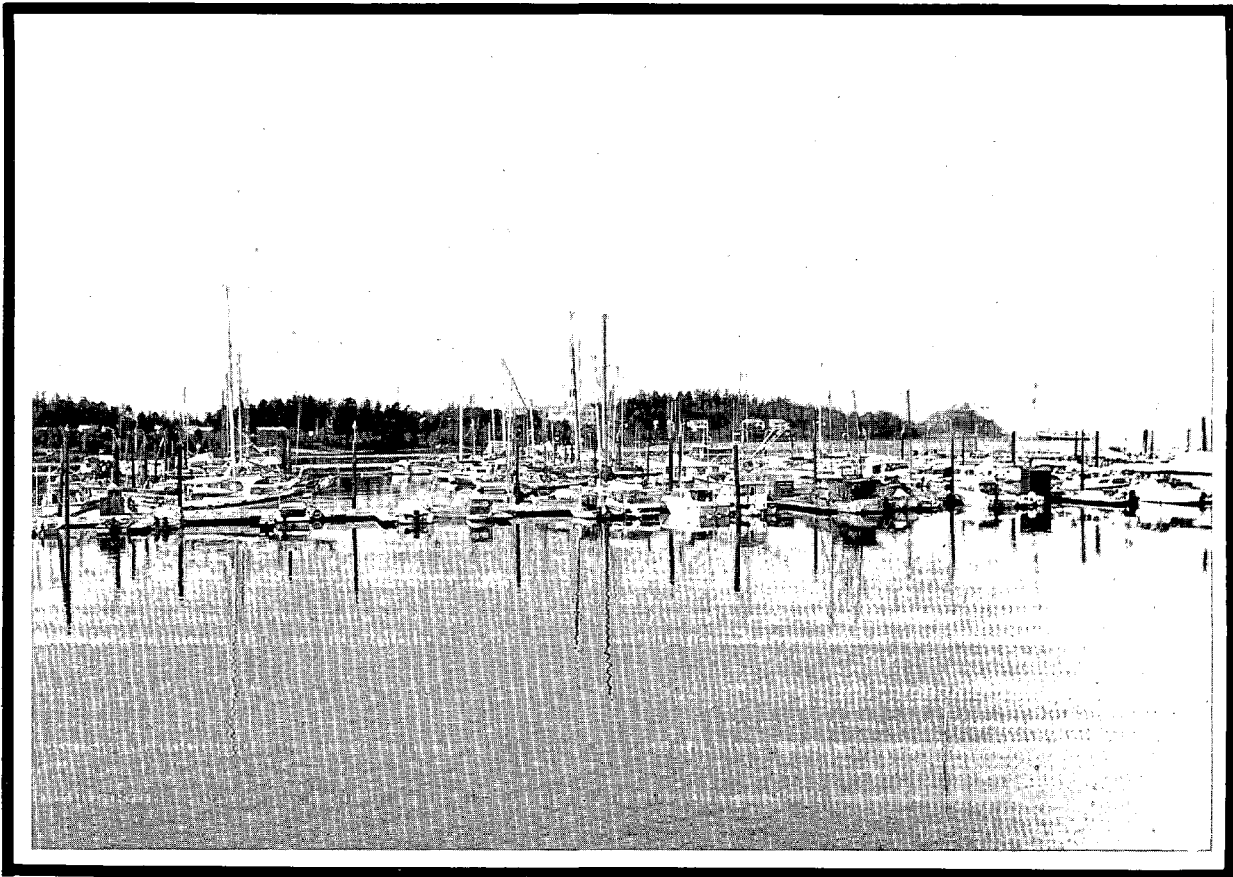
The Honorable Jon D. Halliwill
Mayor, City of Haines
P.O. Box 179
Haines, AK 99827
Phone: 766-2338(H)/2231(B)

Alternate: Ms. Kay Diebels
Assembly Member
8923 Tanis
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 789-7586

Southern S.E.
Region

Ms. Elaine Seymour
City Council Member
P.O. Box 5018
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Phone: 225-2585(H)/4706(B)

Alternate: The Honorable Don
Koenigs
Mayor, City of Petersburg
P.O. Box 329
Petersburg, AK 99833
Phone: 772-4511



SITKA—Mike Schmidt

SECTION II

DISTRICT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

This section represents a progress report for 1982 on each district involved with the ACMP. Following the district summaries is a matrix of Projected District Coastal Management Program Milestones which describes the development stages of each district program.

What Constitutes a District?

Coastal resource districts include unified home rule municipalities, organized boroughs that exercise planning and zoning authority, home rule and first class cities outside of these boroughs, second class cities outside of these boroughs that have an established planning commission and in the judgement of the Commissioner of Community and Regional Affairs are capable of preparing and implementing a district program, and coastal resource service class areas established and organized under AS 26.03.020 and AS 46.40.110-190.

Seven (7) districts currently have approved programs with another two, Kodiak and Hydaburg expecting CPC approval in early 1983. Aside from these, there are twenty-five (25) other districts in various stages of development.

CPC Approval

A major accomplishment this year was the approval of the Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan. It was passed with unanimous approval by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council in its October meeting. Submitted to the Council by Tony Burns and Bruce Phelps of the Municipality of Anchorage Planning Department, the Wetlands Plan is an important amendment to the Anchorage Coastal Management Program. The plan was issued in October, 1981, and approved unanimously by the Anchorage Planning and Zoning Commission in January, 1982. It was adopted by the Anchorage Municipal Assembly in April.

The following is a district by district summary of activities in 1982. A list of district products, if any, follows each summary.



District Summaries

EAST ALEUTIANS COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA

Voters in the East Aleutians Islands supported the organization of a coastal resource service area (CRSA) in February. A seven member board was elected in May. The region includes the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula from Port Moller to Unimak Pass.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WEST CRSA (POTENTIAL)

The Aleutian Islands West CRSA encompasses the Aleutian Islands West of Unimak Pass and includes the City of Unalaska. The City of Unalaska requested the scheduling of an election to organize a coastal resource service area in September of 1981. After concern about the composition of a board elected under the ACMP was expressed by other communities in the region, Unalaska requested that the election be postponed.

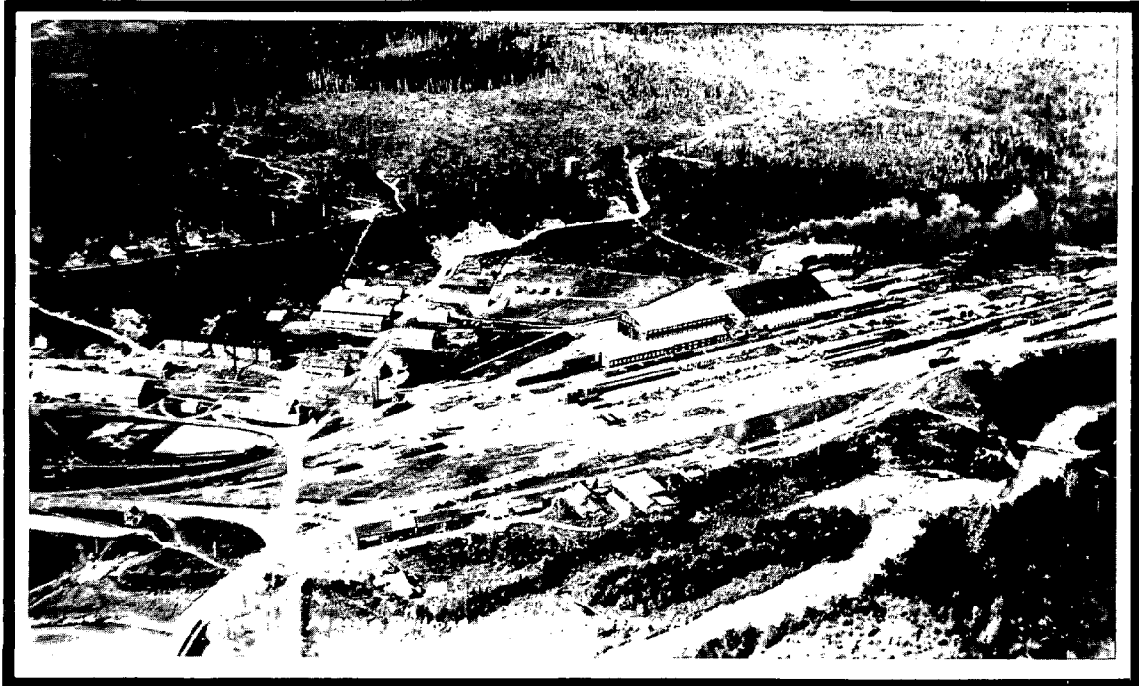
In order to assist residents of the region in gaining a better understanding of the ACMP, a workshop was held in Anchorage during November of 1982. Representatives of all affected towns and villages attended and it is hoped that they will consider the formation of a CRSA soon.

During December a discussion paper was circulated by Unalaska's planning director. The paper suggested that all the communities in the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands area work together on common goals. A CRSA was suggested as one such vehicle for unity.



UNALASKA—Alaska Historical Library

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE



ANCHORAGE—Alaska Historical Library

The Anchorage Coastal Management Program (CMP) was fully approved and incorporated into the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) in 1981. Since then several implementation measures have been developed and the Municipality is actively working on program refinements.

A. Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan

The Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan was approved by the Coastal Policy Council as a significant amendment to the Anchorage Coastal Management Program during October 1982. It was subsequently incorporated into the State program by the Federal Office of Coastal Zone Management.

The plan was developed by the Anchorage Community Planning Department. An extended public participation program involved representatives of diverse groups, ranging from biologists to developers in the planning process. Several public meetings were held. In addition, public hearings were held before the Planning Commission and the Assembly. The full process took nearly two years and resulted in numerous drafts of the plan. The process is described in the Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan Responsiveness Summary.



The Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan identifies the freshwater wetlands within the Municipality of Anchorage. For each, a management designation is given. Methods of implementing each designation are specified. These are described in a table with references to individual wetlands.

B. Anchorage Coastal Scenic Resources and Public Access Plan

The plan provides for various access points to a proposed coastal trail from Ship Creek to Potter Marsh. It identifies various user facilities such as viewing platforms, playgrounds, and a nature center. The plan also identifies shoreline recreation areas, coastal scenic and habitat resources, historical and archaeological sites and public access to shoreline amenities. Additionally, management plans are provided for several *Areas Meriting Special Attention* (AMSAs), which had been identified in the approved Anchorage CMP.

C. Point Woronzof-Point Campbell Wetlands Master Plan

The master plan contains management recommendations and site plans for enhancement, use and access to the coastal wetlands between Point Woronzof and Point Campbell. The plan proposes that the Point Woronzof-Point Campbell wetlands be added to the Potter Point State Game Refuge.

D. Seward Highway Scenic Corridor Plan

This plan provides recommendations and management plans for a proposed scenic highway along Turnagain Arm in Anchorage. Also included within the plan are highway construction guidelines, conceptual designs for scenic and recreational waysides and proposed legislation for a state scenic highway designation.

E. Anchorage Coastal Resources Atlases (Four Volumes)

A bound set of four large format resource notebooks were completed in 1982. The volumes are titled as follows:

Volume I: The Anchorage Bowl

Volume II: Eagle River, Chugiak, Birchwood, Peters Creek, and Eklutna

Volume III: Turnagain Arm

Volume IV: Fire Island, Alaska

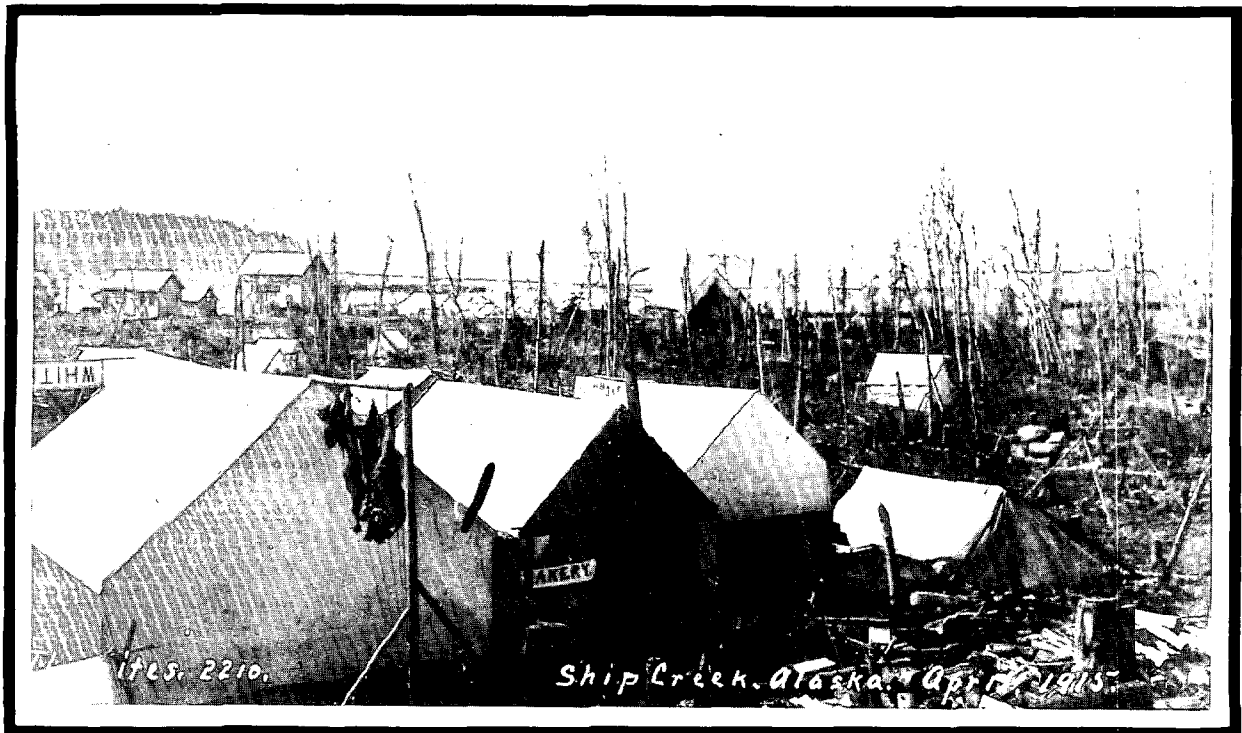
These atlases contain valuable resource information displays and narratives. The maps display information such as geology, slope and wind, seismically sensitive areas, land cover, wetlands, land use and wildlife habitat. Used in conjunction with other resource materials, these maps will assist in all phases of land management planning. The maps also serve as the official boundary maps for the Anchorage CMP.

F. Anchorage Energy Facilities Siting Plan

A draft of this plan was circulated for review in early 1982. The plan is intended to provide a rational approach and planning methodology to the siting of major energy facilities within the Municipality of Anchorage. The completed plan is intended to satisfy the Anchorage CMP requirements of 6 AAC 80.070.

Publications

1. *Anchorage Energy Facility Siting Plan, (DRAFT) (January 1982)*
2. *Pt. Woronzof and Pt. Campbell Wetlands Master Plan (March 1982)*
3. *Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan-Responsive Summary (May 1982)*
4. *Anchorage Coastal Resource Atlas Volumes I, II, III and IV (1982)*
5. *Anchorage Coastal Resource Atlas Volume IV: Fire Island (June 1982)*
6. *The Park and Space Element of the Turnagain Arm Comprehensive Plan-Master Plans (June 1982)*
7. *The Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan (July 1982)*



ANCHORAGE—Alaska Historical Library



ANNETTE ISLANDS INDIAN RESERVE (METLAKATLA) _____

The Annette Islands Coastal Management Program was approved in January of 1980 and local consistency is applicable. State and federal consistency are not applicable because of the special legal status of the reserve.

In early 1982, three projects were completed which complemented the coastal management program. These included an inventory of shellfish resources, a survey of herring spawning habitats and cataloging of streams on Annette Island.

Publications

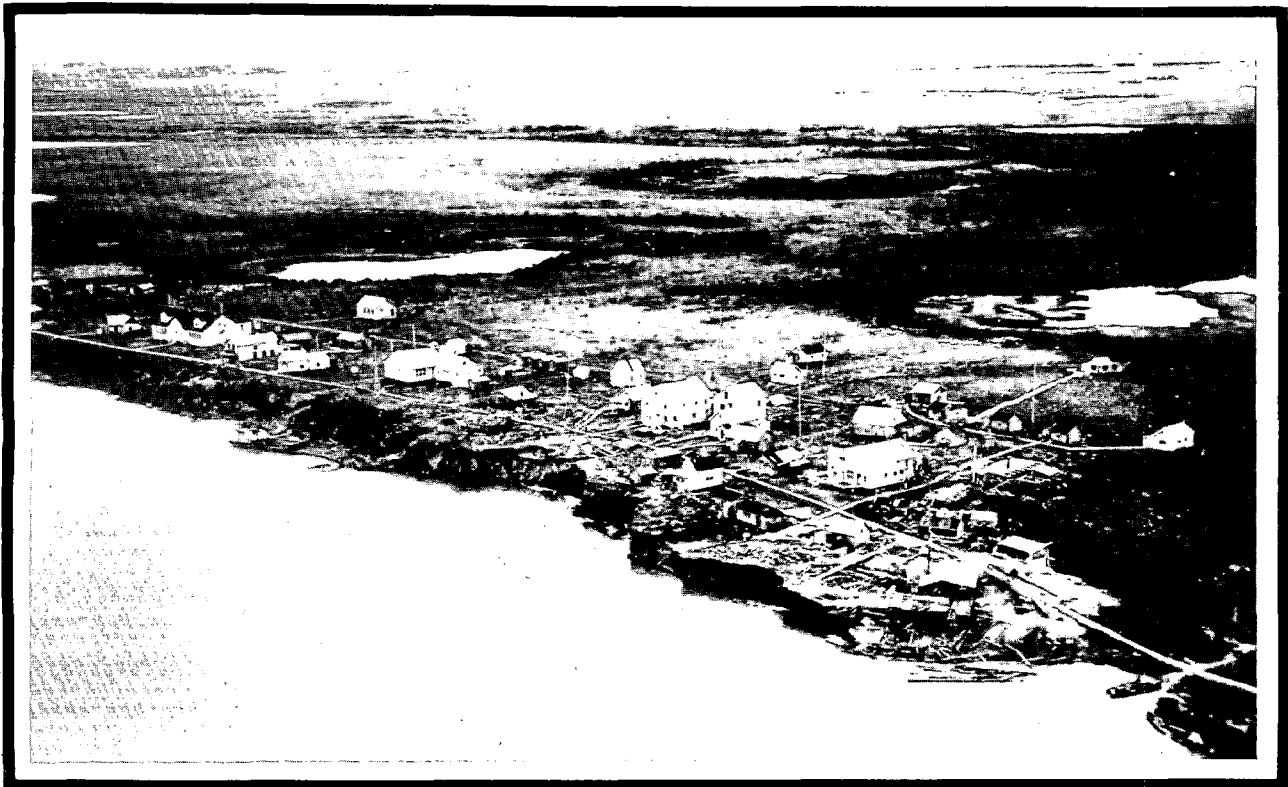
1. *Surveys of Herring Spawning Habitat* (January 1982)
2. *Shellfish Resource Inventory* (January 1982)
3. *Annette Islands Stream Inventory-Potential Salmon Production Summary* (January 1982)

BERING STRAITS COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA (CRSA) _____

Work has continued on the development of a coastal management program for the Bering Straits area. Regular board meetings and public involvement workshops have been held to develop issues, goals and objectives. Some workshops and other media have been used to educate the residents of the CRSA about coastal management planning.

The potential impacts of oil and gas development in Norton Sound has been an issue of concern during 1982. Norton Sound Lease Sale No. 57 is proposed for early 1983. The Board has participated in developing the State's position on the lease sale and is expected to address OCS issues during the planning phase.

BETHEL



BETHEL—Alaska Historical Library

Bethel is the only second class city with a coastal management program. It has made great progress during 1982. A resource inventory and analysis, compiling virtually all pertinent information about Bethel, was produced in March 1982. Since then, work has proceeded on plans for improvement of the Bethel waterfront and on the wetlands component of the plan. Bethel is working directly with the Corps of Engineers to develop proposals for general permits for housing development. Bethel plans to complete a draft program in March, 1983.

Publications

1. *City of Bethel—Coastal Management Program Preliminary Report* (February 1982)



BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH

A Public Hearing Draft coastal management program produced by the Borough has received a favorable review from all quarters. The program provides a balanced and workable approach to coastal management for the Borough. The plan focuses on maintaining resources important to the fishing industry. After minor revisions, it is expected to be conceptually approved by the Borough in February or March. The Borough is interested in pursuing plans for the Naknek waterfront as an Area Meriting Special Attention.

Publications

1. *Bristol Bay Borough Coastal Management Plan-Public Hearing Draft Volume II: Management Plan* (October 1982)

BRISTOL BAY COASTAL RESOURCE SERVICE AREA

The Bristol Bay CRSA Board was elected during January 1982 and has been meeting regularly since February 1982. Board representatives have actively participated in development of the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan. A coastal management program will be developed to address areas or issues not included in the Cooperative Management Plan.

Publications

1. *Bristol Bay Draft Resource Bibliography-Cooperative Management Plan* (January 1982). Produced by Bristol Bay Study Group, partially funded by ACMP.

CENALIULRIIT (YUKON-KUSKOKWIM CRSA)

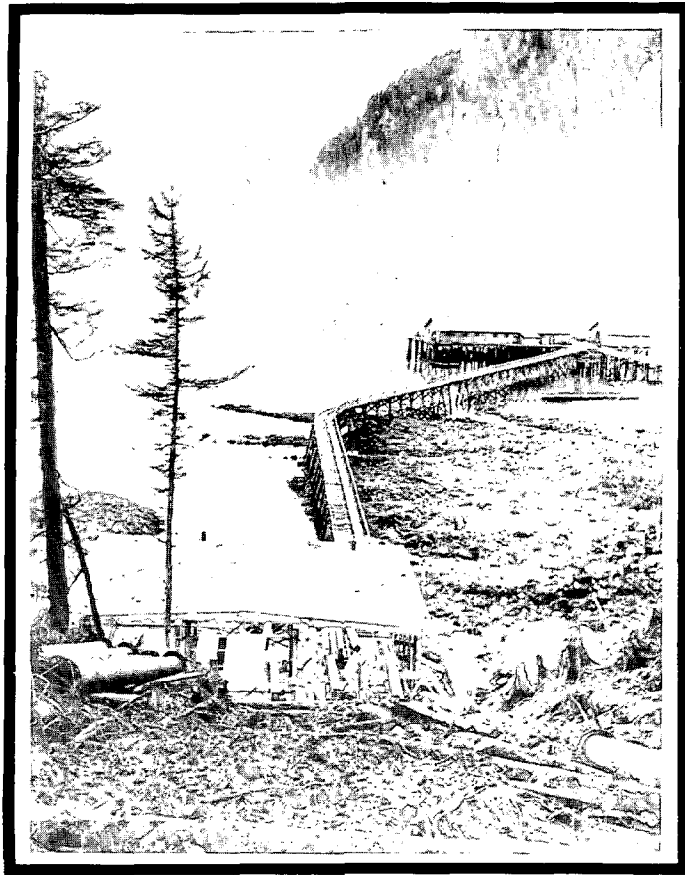
Cenaliulriit has progressed furthest of all coastal resource service areas in preparing its program. Incorporating previous consultant reports on topics such as historical land use and natural resources, Cenaliulriit produced a public hearing draft of its program in November of 1982. It is now being reviewed. Major issues identified and addressed include indigenous culture, history and archaeology, indigenous economy, environmental management, fish and wildlife, industry, and recreation. The plan provides that additional, more detailed work be continued in the future for identified areas.

Publications

1. *Review Draft of Resource Inventory and Analysis-1982* (April 1982)
2. *Cenaliulriit Coastal Management Plan-Public Hearing Draft* (October 1982)

CITY OF CORDOVA

Cordova's Coastal Management Program was approved by the State in 1981. Local and State consistency are applicable. The City of Cordova's coastal management efforts in 1982 focused on implementation of their coastal management program and development of an AMSA plan for Eyak Lake, which is adjacent to the Cordova district.



CORDOVA—Alaska Historical Library

To implement their program, Cordova adopted an Excavation and Grading Ordinance in April of 1982, which regulates impacts from upland clearing and grading on the coastal zone. In addition, the City's Development Coordinator has facilitated Cordova's participation in consistency review processes with State and federal regulatory agencies.

Work continued in 1982 on the Eyak Lake AMSA cooperative management plan. Products from the year included an inventory of water quality, fish and wildlife resources, human uses, land status and other biophysical characteristics. Data analysis and preparation of a management scheme is continuing.



Frequent meetings and with the public, agencies and affected private interests have been held to ensure coordination among the numerous land managers and resource users within the study area. The Public Hearing Draft of the management plan is expected to be completed in August of 1983.

Publications

1. *City of Cordova Excavation and Grading Ordinance* (April 1982)
2. *Eyak Lake Area Meriting Special Attention-Cooperative Management Plan-Phase I Draft* (June 1982)

CITY OF CRAIG

During 1982, Craig and the neighboring city of Klawock pursued a joint effort to complete a coastal management program for the two districts. Preliminary reviews of the working draft resulting from this effort indicated that it lacked essential elements and did not meet the satisfaction of the two cities.

Late in 1982, the City of Craig re-initiated an effort to prepare a program for the Craig district alone. A grant contract has been negotiated, and consultant selection processes are underway. The program is expected to be completed in late 1983.

CITY OF HAINES

The City of Haines CMP was fully approved in 1980. The Port Chilkoot/Portage Cove AMSA Waterfront Design Study was completed and distributed in 1982. The plan identifies future visitor access routes and outlines recommendations for enhancement, preservation and development of the Haines historic and scenic values. Conceptual site plans, land use zones and waterfront developments are also included.


Publications

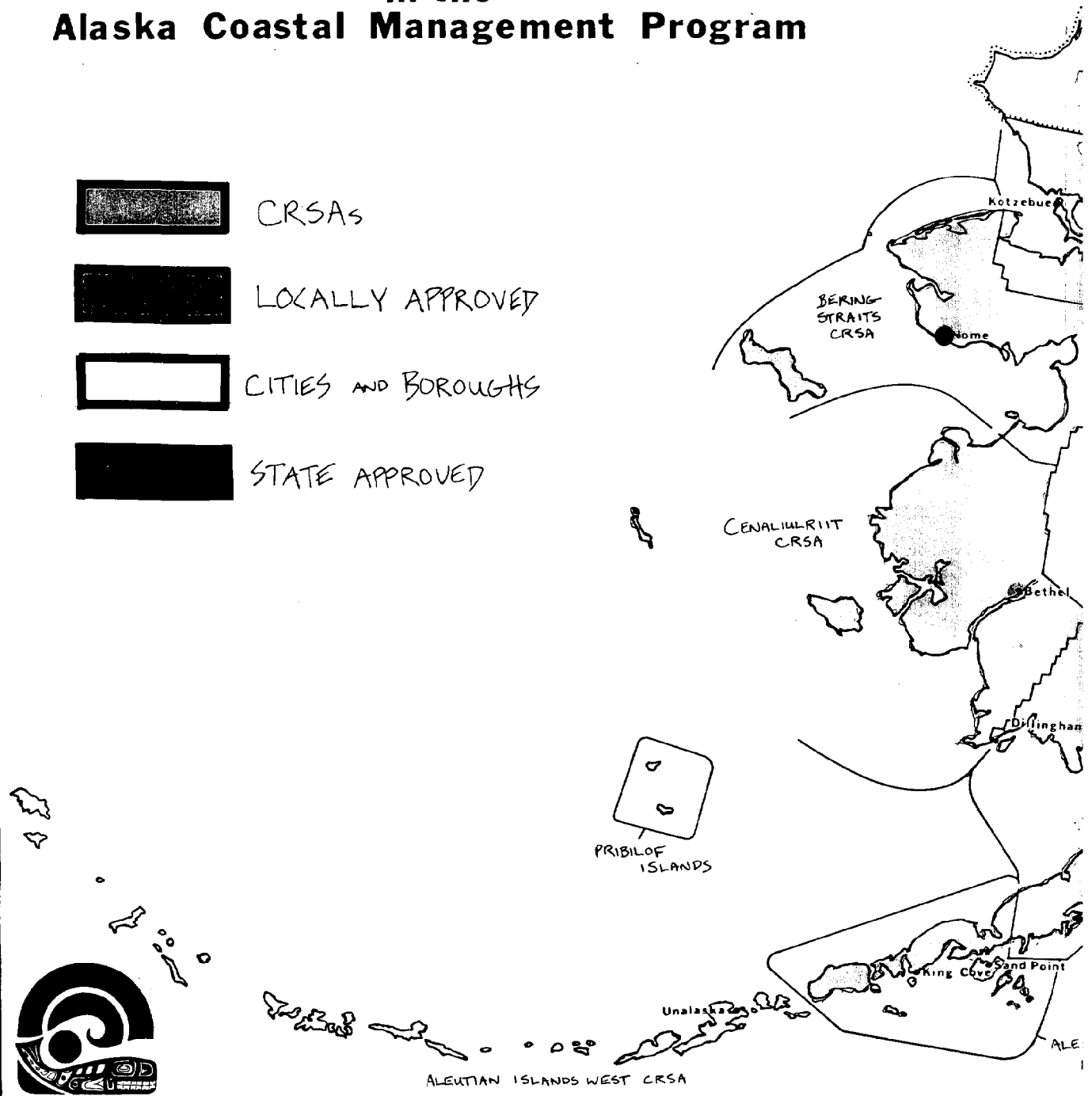
1. *City of Haines Land Development Code-Draft II for Public Review and Comment* (April 1982)
2. *Haines/Klukwan Cooperative Resource Study-Progress Report* (June 1982)
3. *Haines Port Chilkoot/Portage Cove Area Meriting Special Attention Waterfront Design Study* (August 1982)

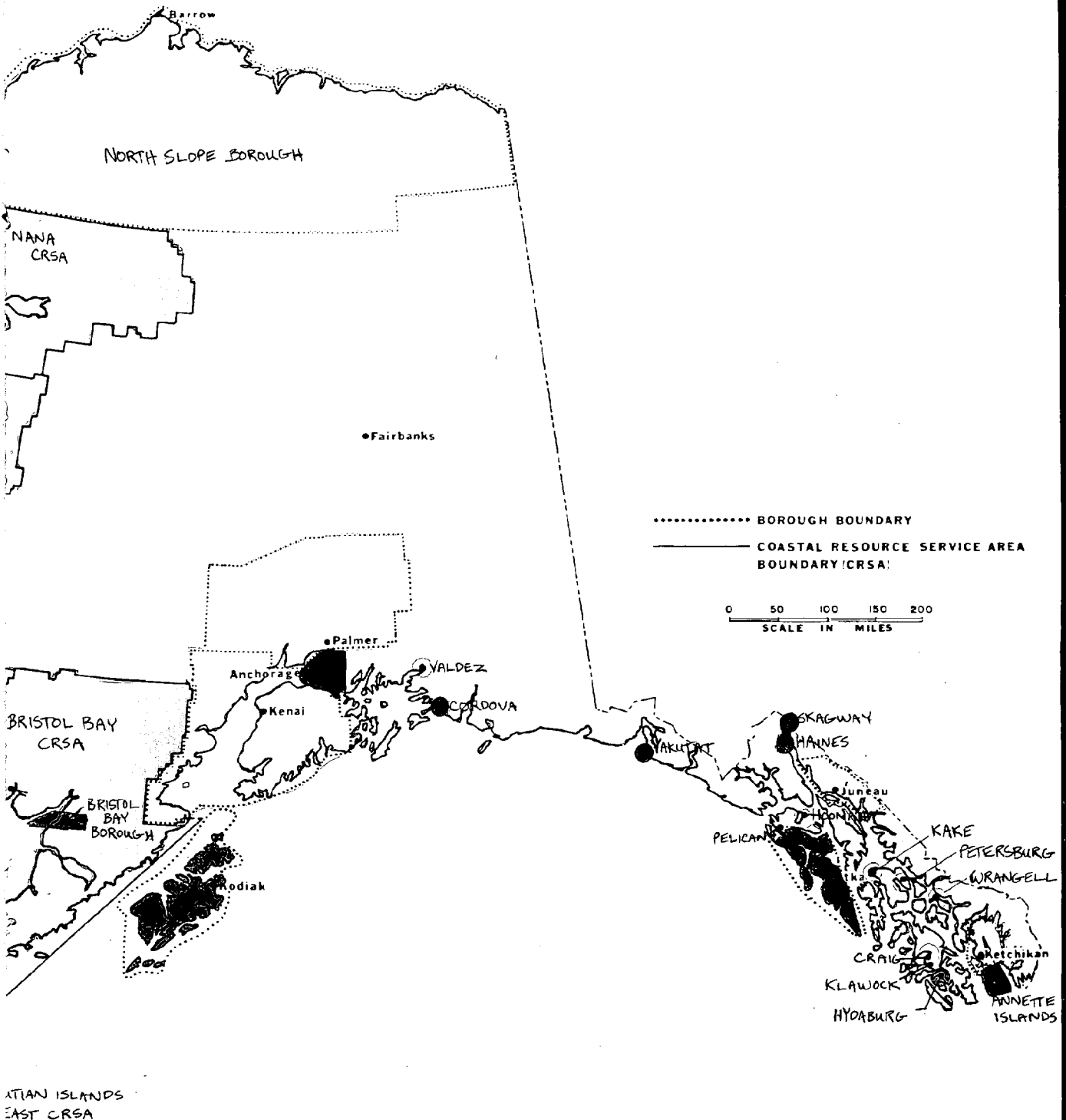
CITY OF HOONAH

The City of Hoonah prepared a Phase I Resource Inventory document in August of 1982 as the first product of their coastal management planning efforts. The Phase I report included biophysical, cultural and socioeconomic resource inventories; boundary review; statement of community needs, goals and objectives; and resource analysis for the district.

Coastal Resource Districts in the Alaska Coastal Management Program

-  CRSAs
-  LOCALLY APPROVED
-  CITIES AND BOROUGHES
-  STATE APPROVED





Work is continuing on policy development and implementation strategies during Phase II. Public and agency meetings were held frequently in late 1982 to launch Phase II efforts. The Hoonah Public Hearing Draft is expected to be completed in April of 1983.

Hoonah identified four potential AMSA's outside of their district during Phase I. The Long Island AMSA, which is the site of notable resource values as well as proposed industrial development, has been selected for planning emphasis by the City of Hoonah.

Publications

1. *Draft Hoonah Coastal Management Plan Phase I Resource Inventory Analysis* (August 1982)

CITY OF HYDABURG

During 1982, the City of Hydaburg prepared a coastal management program which met City approval and is poised to begin State and federal review processes in 1983. The City produced a Public Hearing Draft of the program in August of 1982, which received wide review by the public agencies and private interest groups. Frequent public meetings and informal work sessions were conducted during the fall to address reviewer's concerns during revisions to the draft. The City of Hydaburg conceptually approved a revised draft on January 4, 1983.

The Hydaburg program balances coastal development with the maintenance and protection of resources traditionally and customarily used by the people of Hydaburg. District policies reflect the strong commitment to resource and habitat protection, and maintenance of access to traditional resource use areas.

Hydaburg has also proposed six AMSAs outside of their district which are important traditional and customary resource use areas. Once designated by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, the AMSAs will be managed by State and federal agencies in accordance with the approved management plan.

Publications

1. *Hydaburg Coastal Management Plan Phase II Resource Inventory* (June 1982)
2. *Public Draft-Hydaburg Coastal Management Plan* (August 1982)
3. *Hydaburg Coastal Management Plan Addendum for Conceptual Approval* (December 1982)

JUNEAU

The City and Borough of Juneau recently produced a Draft Comprehensive and Coastal Management Plan. The plan addresses many issues important to the Borough. Maps identify proposed land uses in detail. Sensitive area procedures are proposed for special areas including wetlands, stream corridors, lakes, gravel sources, and areas of high natural hazard. Auke Bay and the downtown waterfront are proposed as AMSAs.



The plan is a preliminary draft. It is currently undergoing intensive local review as well as agency review. A Public Hearing draft program is expected to be produced this spring.

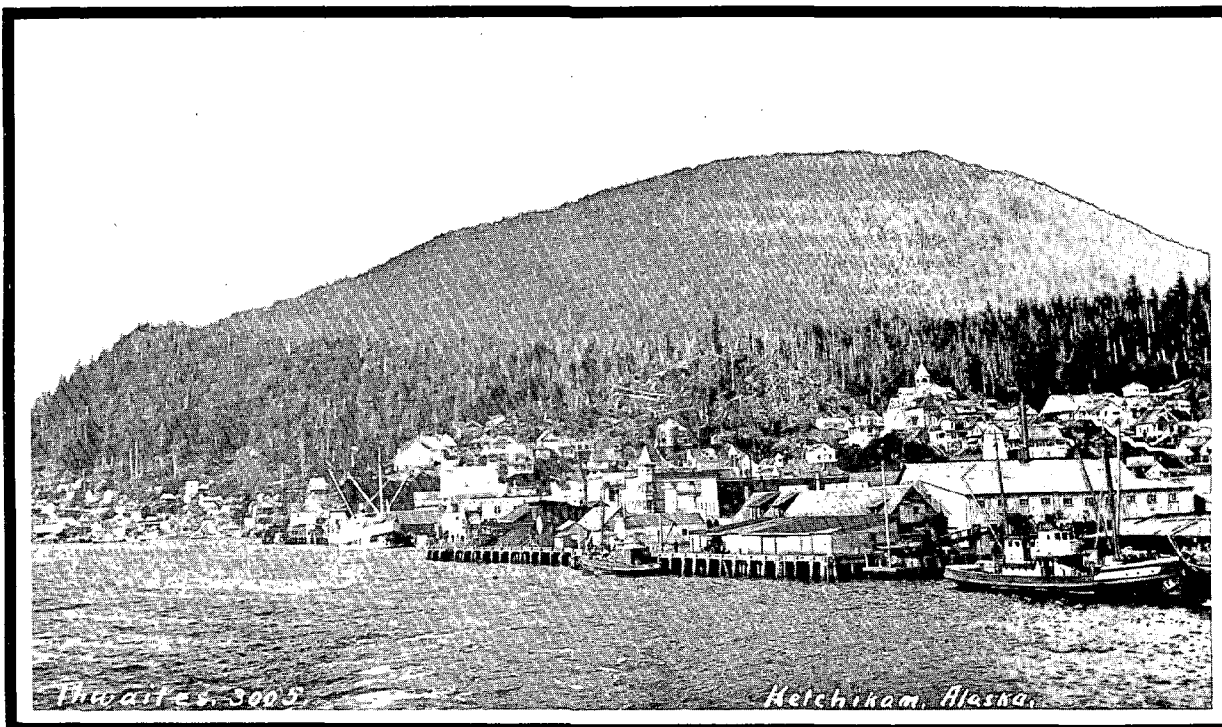
Publications

1. *A Draft Comprehensive Plan and Coastal Management Plan for the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska* (November 1982)

CITY OF KAKE

A Phase I Resource Inventory and Analysis was completed in 1981. This report identified resources within the district and evaluated their present future use and demand. A work program was developed in late 1982 for completion of a coastal management program. Final products are expected in late 1983.

KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH



KETCHIKAN—Alaska Historical Library

Ketchikan produced a Public Hearing Draft program during the fall of 1982. The program was developed from a series of reports on resource issues produced by citizen task forces in Ketchikan. Both the Port Commission and the Planning Commission were heavily involved. The program was approved by the Planning Commission and is currently before the Assembly.

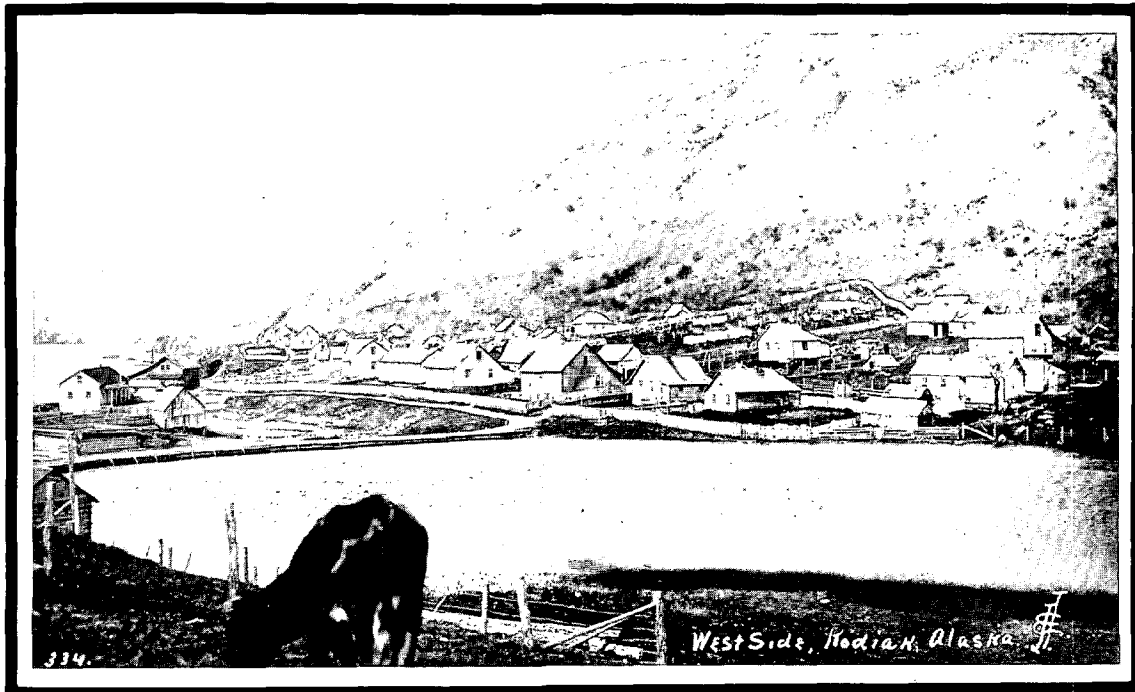
Publications

1. *Draft Analysis of the Mine Impact Data from the Ketchikan Borough Resident Survey* (January 1982)
2. *Ketchikan Gateway Borough Resident Survey-Summary; Ketchikan, Alaska-Quartz Hill* (January 1982)
3. *Waterfront Development and Management Study Phase II Summary* (April 1982)
4. *Quartz Hill Socioeconomic Impact Study* (June 1982)
5. *Ketchikan Coastal Management Plan Public Hearing Draft* (July 1982)
6. *Ketchikan Gateway Borough Socioeconomic Impact Analysis Summary* (September 1982)

CITY OF KLAWOCK

During 1982, Klawock and neighboring city of Craig pursued a joint effort to complete a coastal management program for the two districts. As indicated in the Craig summary above, the joint effort was unsuccessful in producing a program in 1982. The City of Klawock is working independently to revise preliminary products from the 1982 effort.

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH



KODIAK—Alaska Historical Library



The Kodiak Island Borough conducted an intensive public participation program among residents of villages in the Borough while developing its program. A public hearing draft was produced in July and underwent review. It was conceptually approved by the Borough Assembly during January 1982. The plan is expected to be formally submitted to the Coastal Policy Council in February or March. One key issue addressed in the plan is conflicts between resource exploration and fishing gear.

Publications

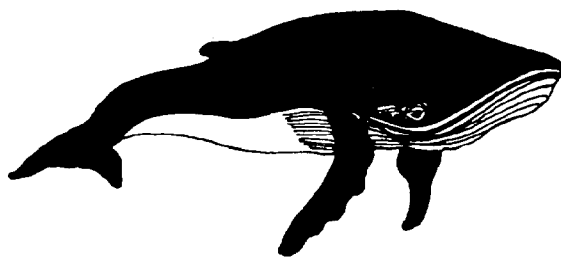
1. *Kodiak Borough Landfill Study* (April 1982)
2. *Kodiak Coastal Management Plan Public Hearing Draft* (May 1982)
3. *Addendum to Kodiak Public Hearing Draft* (September 1982)

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH

The Borough Planning Department is currently continuing work to produce a public hearing draft program. The Borough intends to develop specific policies and standards for development that would ensure that attributes of the area valued by area residents are protected during major development. The program will also be used to simplify permit procedures for applicants in the Borough.

Publications

1. *Matanuska-Susitna Borough Coastal Management Plan-Working Draft* (September 1982)

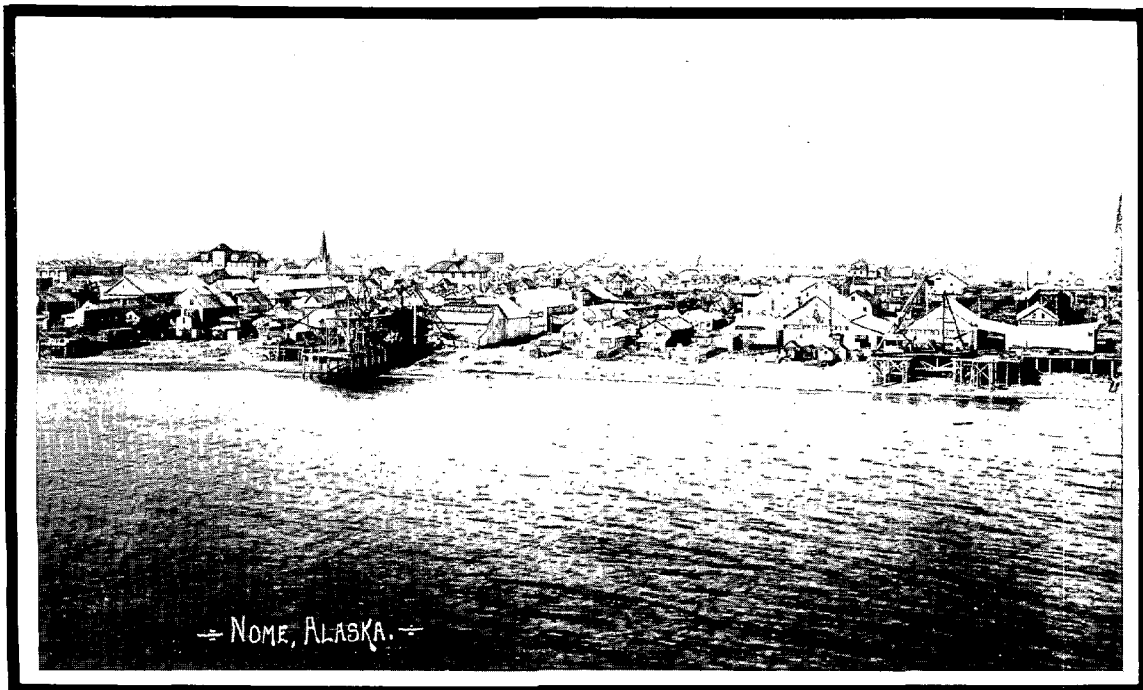


NANA

The Nana CRSA has prepared resource information and background materials for the region. Based on this information, a Phase II draft plan, which includes regional management, guidelines and policies has been completed. It is currently undergoing scrutiny within the region. The CRSA Board has expanded their internal review time frame to ensure fully coordinated regional support prior to the general agency and public review.

CITY OF NOME

The City of Nome worked diligently in 1982 on revisions and refinements of the Public Hearing Draft produced in 1981. Recent products have been reviewed by local residents and the public and private sectors under the coordinating efforts of the City's coastal management planner.



To expedite the adoption of a coastal management program for the city, coastal management elements have been extracted from the Public Hearing Draft, which previously contained both coastal management and comprehensive planning elements. While the plan contains coastal management regulations which are specific to Nome's corporate limits, a regional perspective is maintained through recommendations for potential AMSA designations within the Bering Straits CRSA and discussion of impacts on the district from regional offshore oil and gas leasing and development.

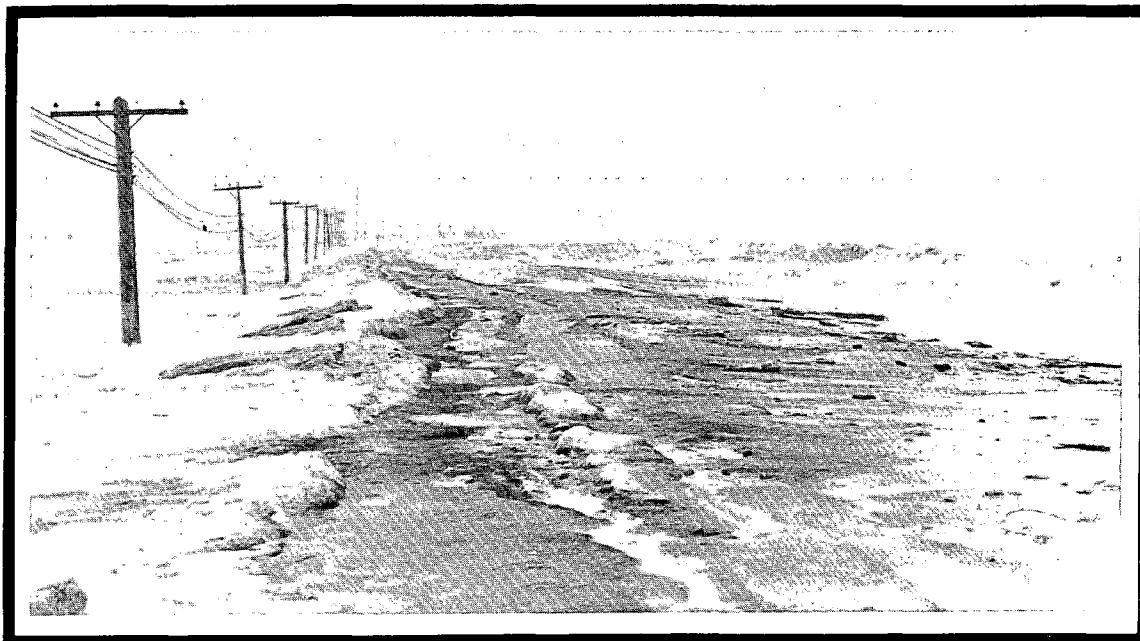
The momentum of meetings with the Planning Commission, City Council and Nome residents in late 1982 indicates conceptual approval of Nome's Coastal Management Program may occur in the first quarter of 1983.

Publications

1. *Nome Draft Coastal Management Program and Comprehensive Plan Implementation Program and Land Use Regulations* (April 1982)
2. *Revisions to the Draft Nome Coastal Management Plan* (September 1982 and November 1982)



NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH



BARROW—Alaska Historical Library

The North Slope Borough continued development of their coastal management program in 1982 by completing an extensive "Background Report" as the product of Phases I and II of planning, and completing other projects which provided data for inventory, analysis and implementation sections of the plan.

The Background Report includes a detailed cultural and biophysical resource inventory for the Point Hope-Point Lay area. In addition, coastal management boundaries, needs, goals and objectives, policies, implementation methods and AMSA nominations are presented for review. Information contained in the Background Report will be revised and presented in a Public Hearing Draft of the program, which is expected to be distributed in June, 1983.

Other studies completed in 1982 include a floodplain mapping project for the Borough, a demonstration project for the geographic information system in the Milne Point-Colville River area and cultural resource inventories for the Cape Thompson-Cape Lisburne and Wainwright areas.

Publications

1. *Flood Hazard Potential of Five Selected Arctic Rivers—Arctic Coastal Plain, Alaska* (February 1982)
2. *Final Report—Automated Geographic Information Systems—North Slope Borough—Colville Delta—Milne Point* (April 1982)
3. *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan Phase I Report* (May 1982)
4. *North Slope Borough District Maps* (May 1982)
5. *North Slope Borough Coastal Management Plan Phase II Report* (October 1982)

CITY OF PELICAN

A Pelican Land Use Plan was produced in 1982. The plan identified community issues, goals and objectives. Late in 1982 a work program was approved for the development of a coastal management program for the City of Pelican. Work on all phases of program development will occur during 1983 with program approval expected in late December of 1983 or early January 1984.

CITY OF PETERSBURG

Preliminary work by the Cities of Petersburg and Kupreanof resulted in a resource inventory and analysis. Six resource inventory maps were produced for this phase of work. The map set won a graphics award for its fine clarity and unique display of information. This document also includes an identification of goals and objectives for the two communities. Key coastal management issues for both communities included: natural resources, recreation, land use, watershed management and waterfront development.

During the current phase, Petersburg is preparing its own coastal management plan, while Kupreanof is working on a comprehensive plan. Review of the concept approved draft of the Petersburg CMP is expected in late December of 1983.

Publications

1. *Petersburg/ Kupreanof Comprehensive and Coastal Management Plan Interim Report* (March 1982)
2. *Petersburg/ Kupreanof Comprehensive and Coastal Management Plan-Resource Maps [6]* (1982)

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

The Sitka CMP was approved by the Council in late 1981 and adopted by borough ordinance in early 1982. State consistency regulations apply. Filing for federal approval is pending completion of a program addendum which will clarify the enforceable rules of the program.

Five Army Corps of Engineer general permits were issued to Sitka early in 1982. Used as an implementation tool for coastal management, the permits allow local control of wetland development. Individual permits are no longer needed for projects covered by the general permits. Sitka's planning staff will review and give local approval to proposed work by local developers. The general permits decrease the regulatory burden placed on local developers and provide necessary approvals in a fraction of the time it normally takes under the individual Section 10/404 permit review process.

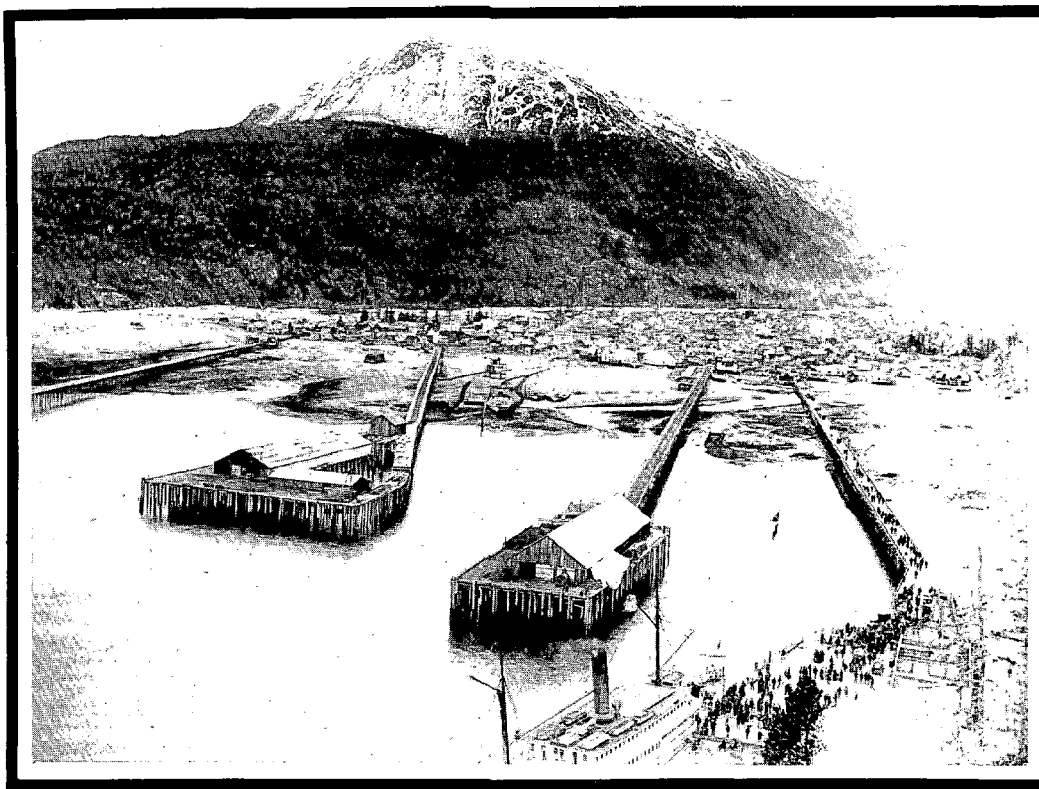
Sand and gravel extraction in Sitka was a major issue identified for study in the district coastal management plan. A sand and gravel resource study was initiated to identify potential material sites and recommend management and reclamation of the existing extraction site. The results of the study included an inventory of potential material sites, plan for use of the existing site and a sand and gravel operations ordinance. Draft land subdivision regulations were circulated in late 1982.



Publications

1. *Sitka Gravel Resource and Management Study—3 Volumes* (September 1982)
 - Potential Material Site Investigation Draft* (June 1982)
 - Sand and Gravel Operations Ordinance*
 - Granite Creek Operation and Reclamation Plan*

SKAGWAY



SKAGWAY—Alaska Historical Library

The City of Skagway completed a revision and update of its coastal management program, which was previously approved. The new plan includes designation of Yakutania Point as an Area Meriting Special Attention. The plan is now before the Coastal Policy Council for approval.

Publications

1. *Skagway Coastal Management Plan—Public Hearing Draft* (August 1982)
2. *Skagway Coastal Management Plan—Concept Approval Draft* (September 1982)
3. *Pullen Creek Shoreline Park* (1982)

VALDEZ

The Public Hearing Draft produced by Valdez in April was approved by the Planning Commission. It awaits further work before presentation to the City Council.

Publications

1. *Valdez Coastal Management Plan Public Hearing Draft* (February 1982)

CITY OF WRANGELL

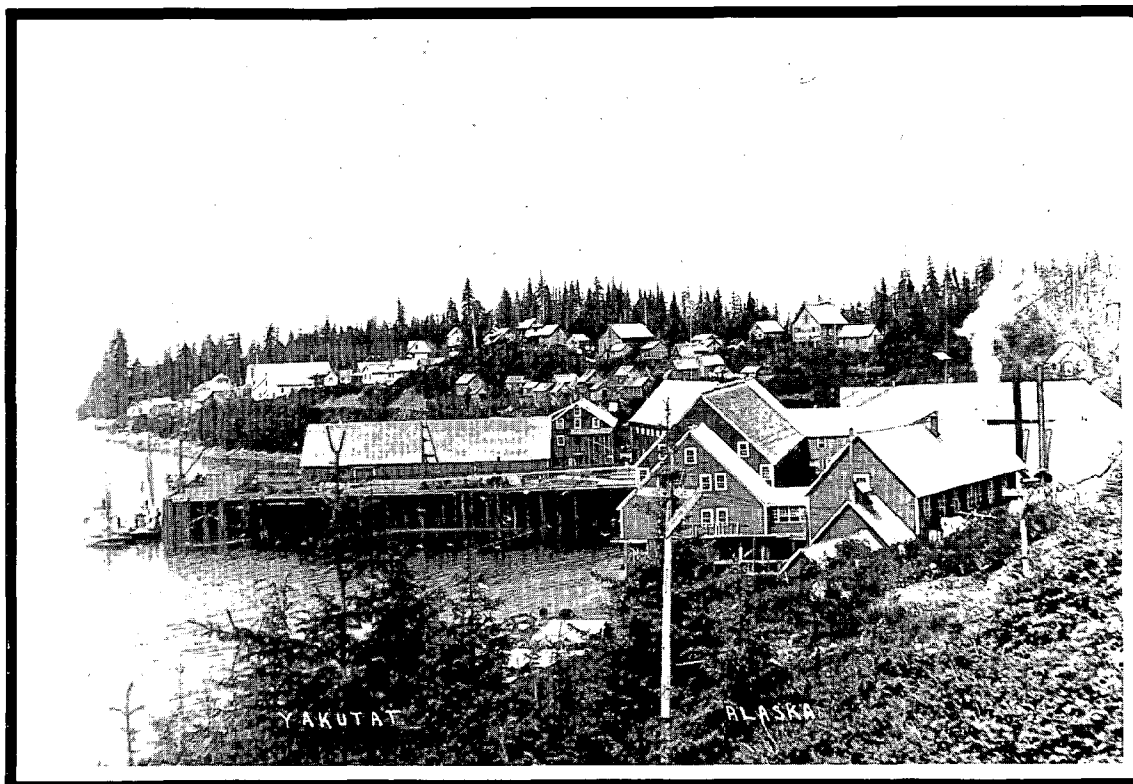


WRANGELL—Alaska Historical Library

A Public Hearing Draft of the Wrangell CMP was produced and reviewed in 1981. The city council decided in March of 1982 not to approve their coastal management program. No further progress was made toward approval of a coastal management program during 1982.



CITY OF YAKUTAT



YAKUTAT—Alaska Historical Library

Yakutat's Coastal Management Program was approved by the State in 1981 and incorporated into the ACMP by the federal government. Local, State and federal consistency are applicable.

Yakutat has been implementing its program through participation in coordinated consistency review processes with State and federal regulatory agencies, and enforcement of local ordinances. A planner was hired in 1982 to implement the program and review and revise municipal ordinances, as necessary.

In 1982, the City of Yakutat participated with the U.S. Forest Service in the development of an interim management plan for the Situk River, which is outside the Yakutat coastal resource district. The City is interested in proposing the Situk River corridor as an AMSA, and is beginning to organize the AMSA planning process for 1983.

The Yakutat CMP also nominated three AMSAs in and adjacent to the district, and proposed additional planning for these areas. Draft management plans were prepared for the Ankau Lagoon, Ophir Creek and Shipyard Cove AMSAs in early 1982 by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the City of Yakutat. Yakutat may pursue the necessary revisions and public review of these documents in 1983.

PROJECTED DISTRICT COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM MILESTONES
Revised February 1983

D.ISTRIC	Calendar 1982				Calendar 1983				Calendar 1984				Calendar 1985			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Aleutian Is. East CRSA	EL+															
Aleutian Is. West CRSA	not yet organized				EL?											
Anchorage, Municipality of **			PA+		PA											
Bering Straits CRSA							RI		PH							
Bethel, City of	RI+				PH	CPC										
Bristol Bay Borough				PH+												
Bristol Bay CRSA					PH											
Cordova, City of **					PA		PA									
Craig, City of					PH		CPC									
Haines, City of **																
Hoonah, City of				RI+		PH			PH							
Hydaburg, City of	RI+		PH+		CA+	CPC										
Juneau, City and Borough of			RI+		PH		CPC									
Kake, City of	RI+					PH										CPC
Kenai Peninsula Borough																
Ketchikan Gateway Borough			PH+				CPC									
Klawock, City of																
Kodiak Island Borough			PH+		CA+	CPC										
Matanuska-Susitna Borough					PH		CPC									
NANA CRSA	RI+															
Nome, City of	PH+				CA	CPC										
North Slope Borough																
Pelican, City of					PH											
Petersburg, City of	RI+				PH		CPC									
Pribilof Islands CRSA	not yet organized															
Sitka, City and Borough **																
Skagway, City of **			PA+		CPC											
Valdez, City of			PH+													
Wrangell, City of	PH+															
Yakutat, City of **																
Yukon/Kuskokwim CRSA	RI+			PH+												

KEY: EL Organization Election
 RI Resource Inventory
 PH Public Hearing Draft
 CPC Council Action
 CA Local Conceptual Approval
 PA Program Amendment
 + Indicates a completed milestone
 ** Indicates an approved program

SECTION III

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY WITH THE ACMP



One of the major benefits conveyed to the states by the federal Coastal Zone Management Act is the power to ensure that many federal land and water use decisions are made in accordance with the State's approved coastal management program. At times, the actual benefits of this power have seemed unclear to people in Alaska, partly out of residual feelings about the federal government's willingness to abide by State decisions and partly out of confusion over how consistency interacts with other permit review processes. Despite this, "federal consistency" has proved to be an advantage to the State of Alaska and to coastal districts in Alaska.

The procedure for determining whether a proposed federal agency action would be consistent with State and district coastal management program requirements is different from that applicable to proposed State agency decisions. Under Section 307(c) of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. Section 1456(c)), federal agencies must obtain a "consistency determination" from the State before federal activities approvals for coastal uses and activities may be authorized. Federal consistency with the ACMP applies to direct federal development activities, federally issued permits and licenses, OCS oil and gas lease sales, OCS plans for exploration and development/production and applications for federal assistance.

Since June of 1979 the State Clearinghouse (SCH) has coordinated the review of federal permits and activities for their consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Program. As provided in Governor Hammond's Administrative Order No. 62, the SCH, with its already existing A-95 review procedure, was selected as the vehicle to receive, distribute, organize, and respond to federal consistency matters. Prior to June 1982, the Office of Coastal Management made the major recommendations on these reviews to the Director of DPDP. However, beginning in June, 1982, the State Clearinghouse began to perform all coordination and processing of this type of review with OCM providing support for interpretation of the standards in complex or controversial reviews.

Consistency reviews of proposed projects are conducted as follows. A pending federal action is received and entered into the review system. Documents describing the proposed federal action are sent to applicable State, federal and local agencies as well as interested private organizations and individuals. Comments received from reviewers are analyzed and compiled.

If two or more reviewers are in conflict over the question of consistency with the coastal management program, the Clearinghouse staff acts as mediator to resolve the conflict and help the parties arrive at a consensus opinion.

A State position is formulated and sent to the applicant and the sponsoring federal agency or to the federal agency if it is a direct federal action. A project determination will indicate that the project is either consistent, or inconsistent with the ACMP. A project that is otherwise inconsistent with the ACMP may be found consistent if notified or conducted in accordance with recommendations made by the State. Under Governor Hammond's Administrative Order No. 54, the Director of DPDP was delegated the responsibility for making the State's consistency determination of federal actions.

The time allowed for this type of review varies according to Memoranda of Understanding negotiated with individual federal agencies. Fourteen federal agencies have signed such memoranda. Currently the minimum review period is 30 days and the maximum allowable review period is six months. For direct federal actions 60 days is allowed. The average review time during FY 81 was 60.02 days on 479 project reviews. During FY 82, approximately 531 projects were reviewed within an average 53.45-day time frame.

Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sales _____

In 1982 two federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) lease sales, Lease Sale 71 in the Beaufort Sea, and proposed Lease Sale 57 in Norton Sound, were subject to consistency requirements of the ACMP.

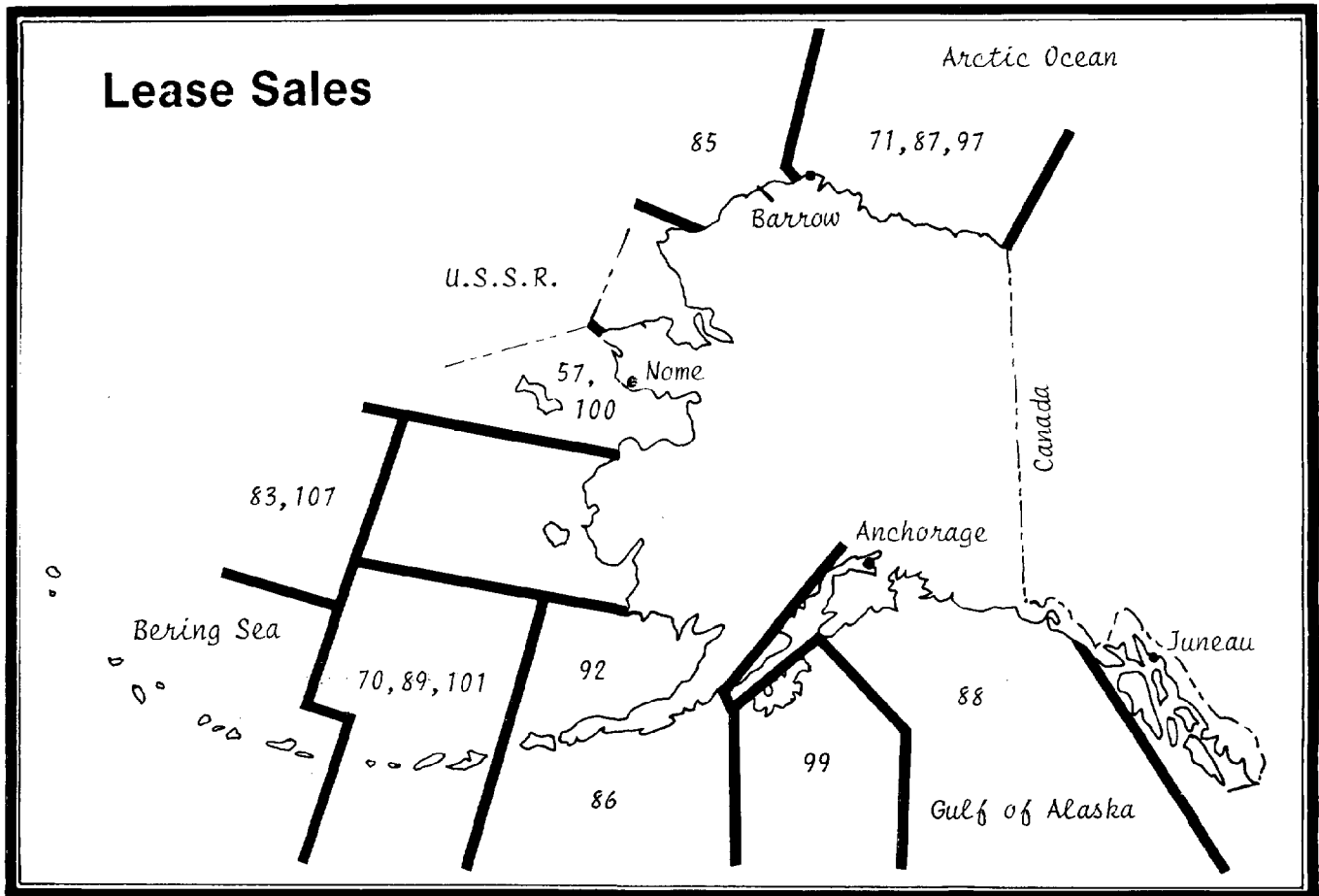
OCS Lease Sale 71 was unique because it was the first sale conducted subsequent to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit's decision in *California v. Watt*. That decision affirmed California's and Alaska's contentions that OCS lease sales directly affect the coastal zone and therefore must be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with an approved state coastal management program. 16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(1)

Prior to the court's decision, the Department of the Interior (DOI) had not provided the State with a consistency determination for Lease Sale 71. Federal regulations require that 90 days must elapse between the time a consistency determination is issued and the time the federal agency acts, unless the affected State and federal agency otherwise agree to a different time period. For an OCS lease sale the federal action is publication of the final Notice of Sale.

The State was concerned about Lease Sale 71 because the DOI had not provided sufficient protection for valuable Beaufort Sea resources. As proposed, the sale was not consistent with the ACMP. The DOI had not complied with the procedural requirements, of providing a consistency determination. Because of the DOI presale noncompliance with procedural requirements the State was able to gain a valuable tool for substantially altering the lease sale conditions to accommodate State concerns. The leverage the State gained was that if the DOI did not change the sale conditions, the State could have insisted that the DOI meet the procedural requirements of the federal law. If the DOI had been forced to comply with the procedural requirements, the sale would have been substantially delayed. As a result of the State's desires to have its concerns accommodated and the



DOI's desire to conduct the sale without delay, negotiations were conducted. These negotiations led to the inclusion of additional stipulations in the Notice of Sale which reconciled sale conditions and ACMP consistency requirements. As a result of the sale conditions being altered to address and resolve the State's substantive concerns, the State concurred that the sale was consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the ACMP and allowed it to proceed without delay.



Proposed OCS Lease Sale 57, scheduled for March 1983, was subjected to review for consistency with the ACMP in November and December 1982. The review included public comment, local governments and State agencies. Based upon this review, the State concluded that Lease Sale 57 was not consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the ACMP. The State responded to the DOI consistency determination and proposed Notice of Sale by detailing what the ACMP required in order for the sale to be consistent to the maximum extent practicable. Included in the State's response were requests for tract deletions and additional stipulations. At the time of this writing it is unknown how the issues involved in Lease Sale 57 will be finally resolved.

The Coastal Policy Council was particularly interested in the consistency of Lease Sale 71 and included it on the agenda of its last two meetings in 1982. In a precedent-setting action, the Council passed three resolutions (Appendix B). The first directed OCM to procedurally and substantively review the State consistency decision on Lease Sale 71. The Coastal Policy Council and its staff at OCM are authorized by regulation to review State and federal consistency decisions. Lease Sale 71 was the first time the Council directed OCM to conduct such a review.

An important consequence of the review of Lease Sale 71 was the decision by the Council to more clearly define its consistency review function. The Lease Sale 71 discussions focused the Council's attention on the lack of definition and procedures for guiding its review. In response to this deficiency, the Council passed a resolution directing OCM to develop alternatives for the Council's review.

Finally, based on the review undertaken by OCM of the Lease Sale 71 consistency determination the Council passed Resolution 24. Resolution 24 enforces five recommendations pertaining to the consistency of future Lease Sale 71 development activities and the related role of the North Slope Borough's Coastal Management Program in those activities.

State Consistency with the ACMP

The Alaska Coastal Management Act requires State agencies to act in full compliance with the ACMP and to facilitate program implementation (Section 46.40.200). The decision as to whether any proposed State agency action would meet the coastal zone management consistency requirement is made directly by the agency proposing to take the action, as required in 6 AAC 80.0010(b):

“ . . . uses and activities conducted by State agencies in the coastal area must be consistent with the applicable district program and the standards contained in this chapter. In authorizing uses or activities in the coastal area under its statutory authority, each State agency shall grant authorization if, in addition to finding that the use or activity complies with the agency's statutes and regulations, the agency finds that the use or activity is consistent with the applicable district program and the standards contained in this chapter. However, if the district program and the standards in this chapter both address the same operational subject or issue, the provisions of the district program are controlling.”

State agency compliance with the ACMP occurs in the daily conduct of business. The coastal consistency determination is integrated into existing procedures for administering each specific State agency authorization if the proposed action may affect the coastal zone. The issuing agencies use the ACMP standards along with other agency specific criteria in reaching their permit decisions. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), for example, includes a standard-by-standard consistency review in the analysis of State oil and gas lease sales. Typically, the consistency finding is reflected by a statement contained in the decision document. A copy of the authorization decision, which contains a statement that the proposed activity is consistent, is sent to OCM at the same time the applicant or other affected party of the decision is notified.



State agencies also carry out their responsibility of implementing the ACMP by providing substantive comments and recommendations to the State Clearinghouse during the course of federal reviews.

As noted previously, the State Clearinghouse, housed within the Division of Policy Development and Planning (DPDP), performs all coordination and processing of comments received during the federal consistency review. State agency participation in this formal interagency review process, developed for federal consistency reviews, has also helped to strengthen lines of communication for State consistency determination.

Review of State and federal permits or other approvals for consistency with the ACMP often results in development of stipulations governing the ways in which permitted activities may be carried out. Such stipulations allow proposed projects to be consistent with the ACMP. At present, substantial ACMP resources are devoted to performing consistency reviews and developing any necessary stipulations, both through "federal" consistency reviews conducted by the DPDP and through "State" consistency reviews conducted by State agencies.

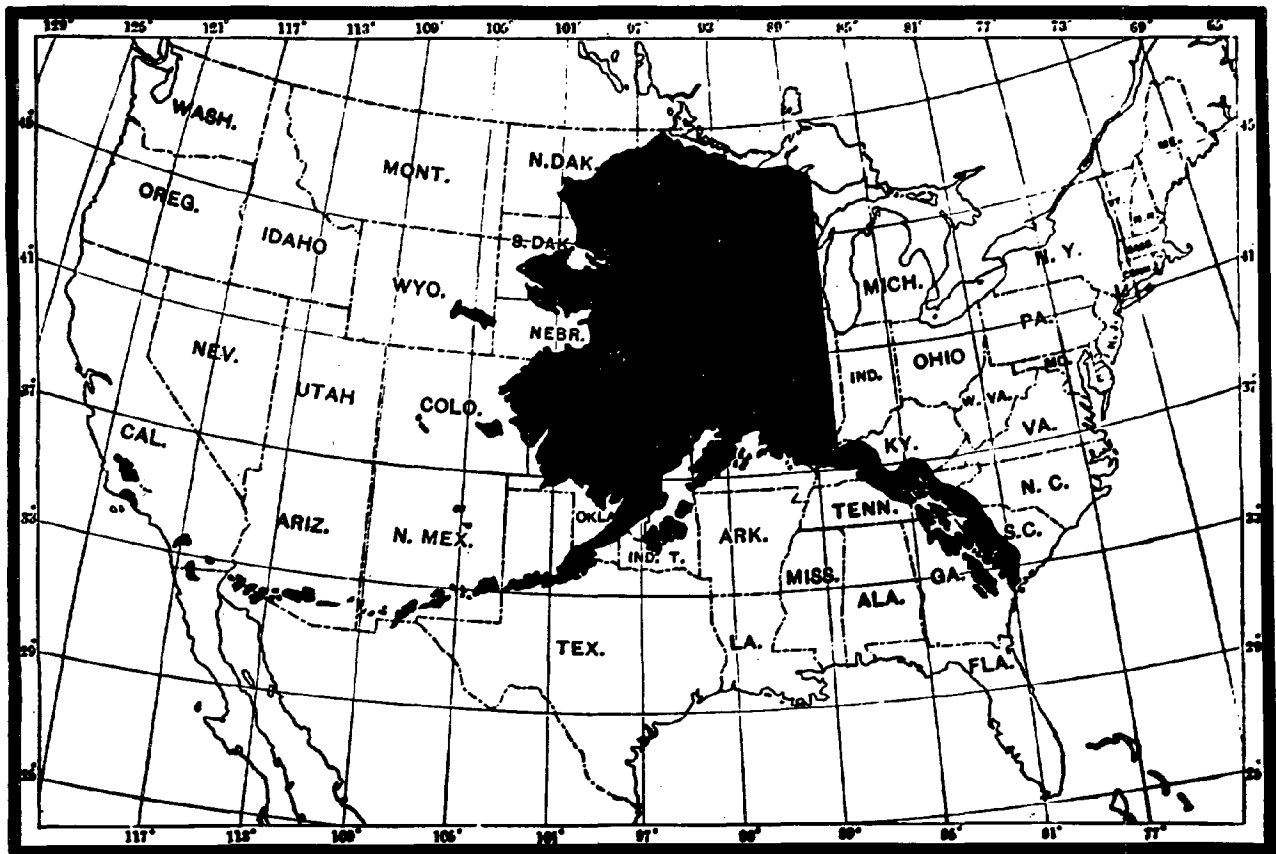
During 1982, the Coastal Policy Council's (CPC) staff in OCM investigated the State's capability to monitor and enforce permit stipulations developed through consistency review procedures. The goal of balanced land and water use management that consistency determinations foster is, of course, enhanced by effective monitoring and enforcement. Investigation of the methods and systems used to detect unauthorized activities; to monitor whether authorized activities are conducted appropriately, and to ensure that any needed enforcement actions are taken to correct violations was the most appropriate next step for the ACMP.

The OCM assessment of monitoring and enforcement of permits and approvals in the State was based on investigations in four primary areas:

1. Current agency capability based on existing personnel and budgets, as expressed by agency administrators.
 2. Regional development trends based on an analysis of federal permits requiring State consistency determinations.
 3. Legal review mechanisms available for enforcement of key State agency permits and approvals.
 4. Interagency discussion of monitoring and enforcement practices in the field as expressed by agency field personnel.
-

OCM has found that the basic framework for an effective monitoring and enforcement system exists in State law and is implemented with varying degrees of effectiveness in the field. A monitoring and enforcement mechanism can be built into the ACMP management system by increasing the Council support for the existing agency programs, and by continuing the OCM coordination of interagency monitoring and enforcement efforts.

Specific recommendations for implementation of the ACMP Monitoring and Enforcement Program are to increase the field presence of permitting agencies during project development by supplementing existing agency travel budgets for monitoring and enforcement in target areas and create an emergency travel fund available through OCM to support essential monitoring and enforcement, as unanticipated problems arise. Also, to produce a clearer and more uniform measure of problems occurring in coastal development, OCM will institute uniform reporting requirements.



Map showing the relative size of Alaska and the United States.



Appendix A

6 AAC 80.100. TIMBER HARVEST AND PROCESSING. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the statutes pertaining to and the regulations and procedures of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Regulations with respect to the harvest and processing of timber are incorporated into the Alaska coastal management program and constitute the components of the coastal management program with respect to those purposes.

Appendix B

RESOLUTION NO. 22
OF THE

ALASKA COASTAL POLICY COUNCIL

WHEREAS, the Coastal Policy Council, in conjunction with Office of Coastal Management, has responsibility under 6 AAC 80.030 to review state and federal consistency determinations;

WHEREAS, questions have been raised about the extent to which the final state determination on lease sale 71 included considerations raised by the North Slope Borough.

WHEREAS, in the absence of a district program the council lacks an adjudicatory or decisional role in the specific consistency decision relating to lease sale 71,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

The Office of Coastal Management shall procedurally and substantively review the state consistency decision on lease sale 71 with a view to the concerns raised by the North Slope Borough and shall make a report to the council at the next meeting;

The North Slope Borough is encouraged to avail itself of recognized adjudicatory powers of the council by seeking council approval of an acceptable district program.

ATTEST:

Murray B. Walsh

Jon D. Halliwell 12/7/82
Co-Chairman Date

DATED:

12/10/82

James M. DeG. 12/9/82
Co-Chairman Date



RESOLUTION NO. 23
OF THE ALASKA COASTAL POLICY COUNCIL

WHEREAS, the Coastal Policy Council has the responsibility, under 6 AAC 80.030(a)(3) and AS 46.40.040(5), to review decisions on consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Program, and

WHEREAS, there is a lack of established procedures for implementing the council review under 6 AAC 80.030(a)(3).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

The Alaska Coastal Policy Council directs the Office of Coastal Management, no later than the next Coastal Policy Council Meeting, to prepare and to recommend to the council for adoption explicit procedures for carrying out council review of consistency matters under 6 AAC 80.030(a)(3).

ATTEST:

Murray B. Wash

Jon D. Halliwell 12/7/82
Co-Chairman Date

DATE:

12/10/82

James M. [Signature] 12/9/82
Co-Chairman Date

RESOLUTION NO. 24

WHEREAS, the Alaska Coastal Policy Council is charged with the responsibility to develop procedures or guidelines for consultation and coordination with federal agencies managing land or conducting activities potentially affecting the coastal area of the State; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Coastal Policy Council is charged with the responsibility to establish continuing coordination among State agencies to facilitate the development and implementation of the Alaska Coastal Management Program; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Coastal Policy Council has the responsibility to review and approve district coastal management programs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the Alaska Coastal Policy Council endorses the attached paper entitled "Substantive Review, with Recommendations, of the Issues Raised by the North Slope Borough Concerning the Division of Policy Development and Planning's Outer Continental Shelf Lease Sale 71 Consistency Decision: A Report to the Coastal Policy Council."
 2. That in accordance with such endorsement the Council adopts the recommendations contained within said paper so that:
 - a. In order for the State's concurrence in the Deputy Mineral's Manager Offshore Field Operations decision that a lessee has demonstrated the physical capability to clean up spilled oil in broken ice conditions to be consistent with the subsistence, habitat, and water quality standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program, 6 AAC 80.120-.140, it is necessary that a lessee demonstrate the capability to clean up and dispose of spilled oil in broken ice in a continuing spill situation, i.e., a well blow out during broken ice conditions; and
 - b. In determining whether mining gravel from Beaufort Sea shoals is consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program the State must consider the possibility of increasing geophysical hazards, the effect on subsistence resources, the effect on habitat, both of the shoal areas and areas that might be affected by mining the shoal areas, and the effect on water quality, 6 AAC 80.050, 80.120-.140; and the availability of feasible and prudent upland or non-shoal alternatives; and
 - c. It is recommended that the North Slope Borough specifically address the problems posed by mining Beaufort Sea shoal areas in its district program; and
-



- d. When the State reviews exploration, development and production plans for oil, gas and mineral development in the Beaufort Sea for consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Program it must ensure that access to areas covered by such plans is conducted in a manner designed to protect the habitat values of Thetis Island, 6 AAC 80.130; and
- e. It is recommended that the North Slope Borough address the issue of industrial noise impact on Thetis Island in its district program.

ATTEST:

Murray R. Walsh

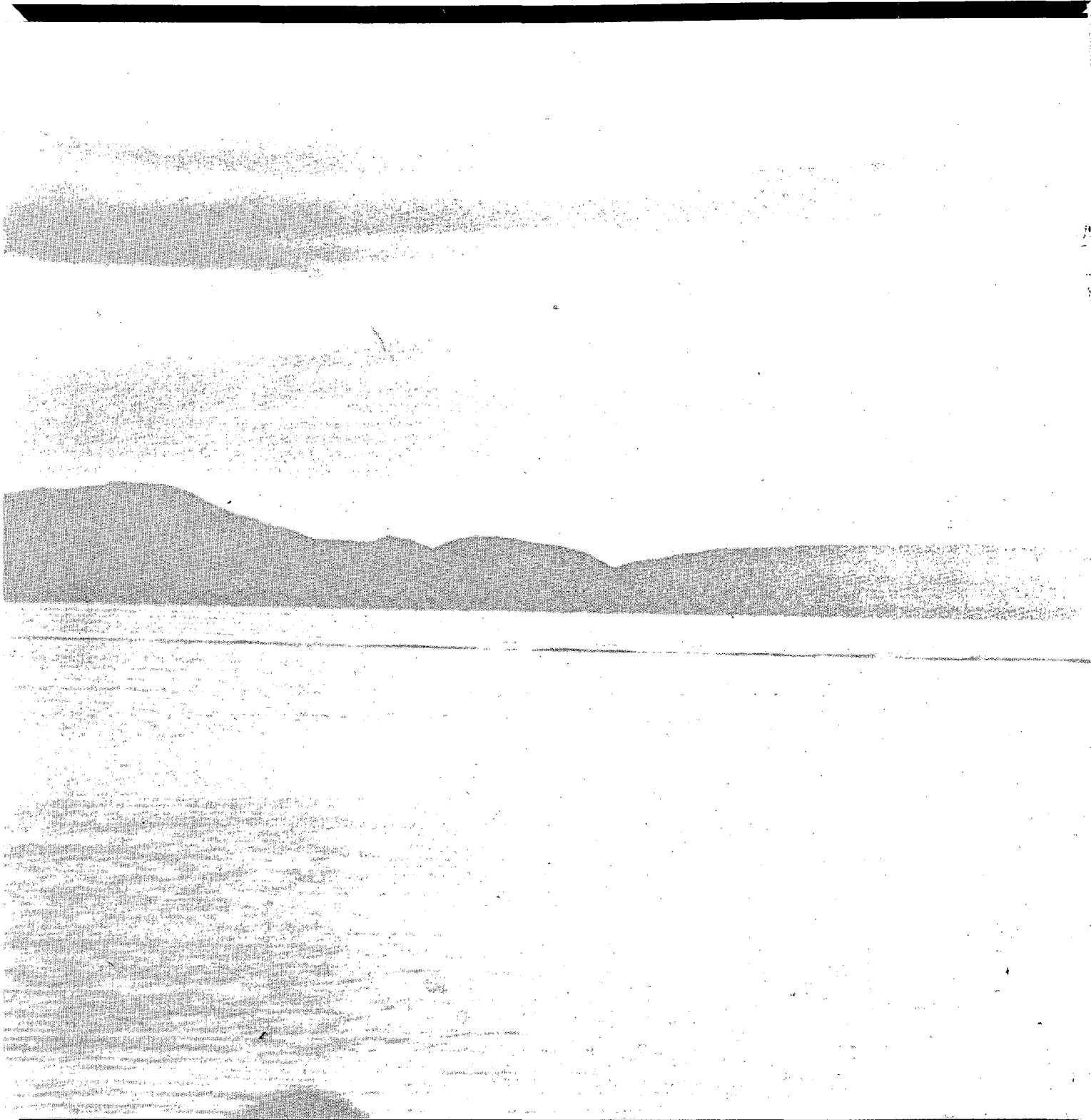
John H. Ballin 12/7/82
Co-Chairman Date

DATE:

12/10/82

James M. [Signature] 12/9/82
Co-Chairman Date





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