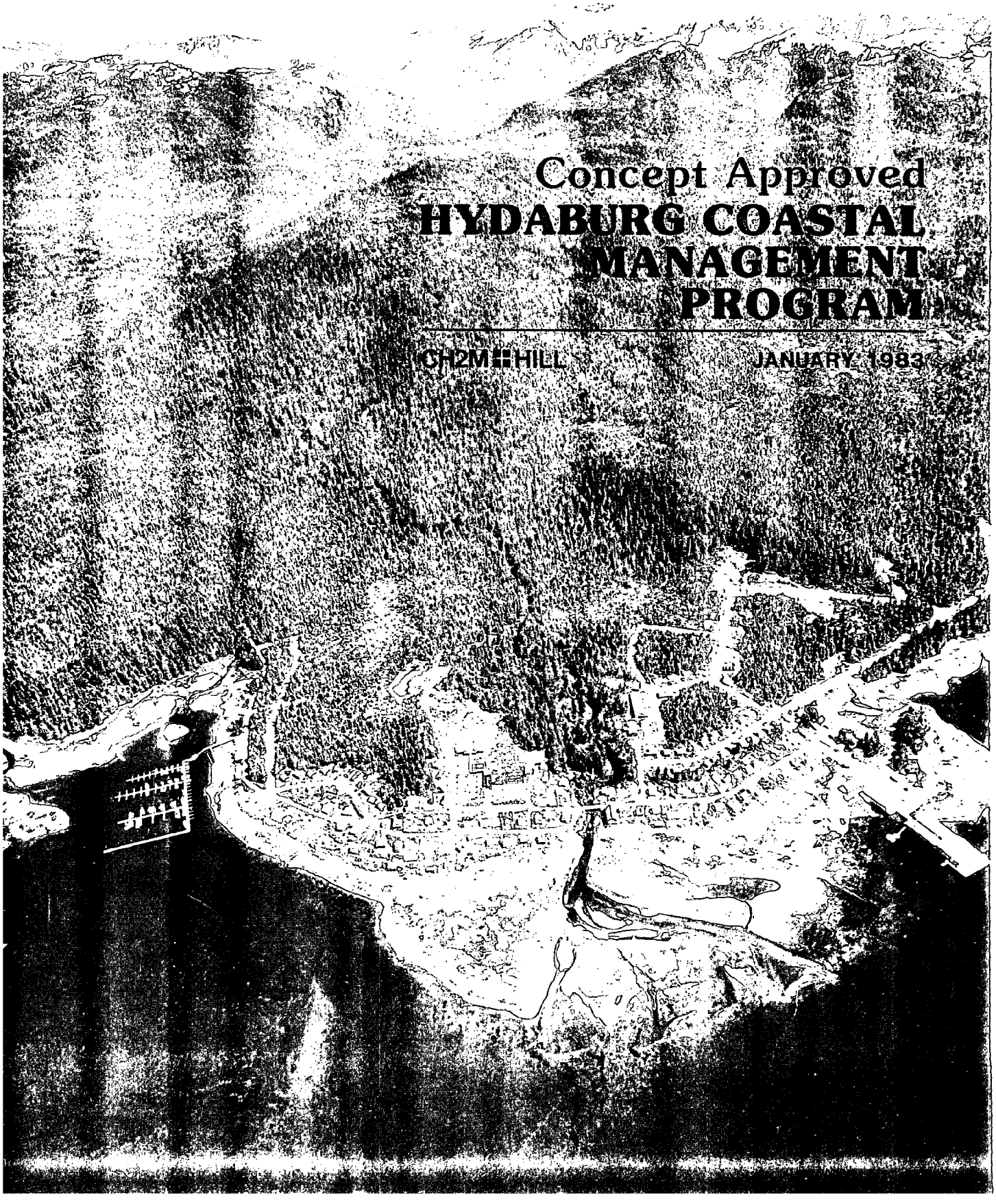


Concept Approved
HYDABURG COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL

JANUARY 1983

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

W.P.

ERRATA

CHAPTER 9: AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

INTRODUCTION, page 9-1

Add:

Only areas within the Hydaburg district can be designated by the city as AMSA's. Of the six AMSA's identified in this chapter, only part of one (Hydaburg River and Tidelands) is within the district. In accordance with 6 AAC 80.160(a), areas outside the district can be nominated by any person, but must be designated as an AMSA by the Coastal Policy Council, with the concurrence of appropriate state agencies, municipalities, and villages. This designation is a separate action from approval of the district program. Approved AMSA management plans will be implemented by appropriate state agencies in accordance with the enforceable policies of the plan.

MEARES PASSAGE - ARENA COVE AMSA

page 9-8, part 4: Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

Add at end of first paragraph:

The tidelands and seabeds are also under the ownership and management of the state, and are therefore a part of this AMSA.

MCFARLAND ISLANDS - DUNBAR INLET AMSA

page 9-16, part 4: Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

Add at end of first paragraph:

The tidelands and seabeds are also under the ownership and management of the state, and are therefore a part of this AMSA.

JACKSON ISLAND AMSA

page 9-23, part 4: Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

Add after second sentence:

The tidelands and seabed are also under the ownership and management of the state, and are therefore a part of the AMSA.

HYDABURG RIVER AMSA

page 9-35, part 5: Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status of Adjacent Shoreland and Sea Areas

Add:

The U.S. Forest Service manages lands in the upper drainage area of the AMSA for the Federal government. The management designation for that area is LUD IV (intensive resource use and development).

SALTERY POINT - CRAB TRAP COVE

page 9-48, part 5: Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status of Adjacent Shoreland and Sea Areas

Replace existing sentence with:

The majority of the adjacent lands and waters are under the same ownership, jurisdiction, and management as those lands and waters within the AMSA. However, the U.S. Forest Service has lands to the south of the AMSA's upper Saltery drainage that are in an LUD IV (intensive resource use and development) management designation.

HETTA COVER - EEK INLET

page 9-64, part 4: Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

Change first sentence of first paragraph to read:

All surface waters, tidelands, and seabeds within the AMSA boundary are owned and managed by the state.

Delete last sentence of last paragraph (bottom of page 9-64 and top of page 9-67)

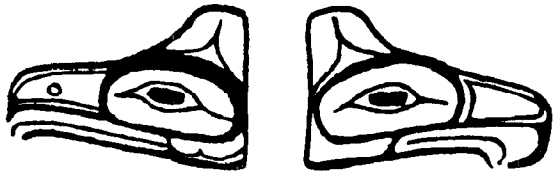
page 9-67, part 5: Adjacent Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

Replace sentence with:

The majority of the adjacent lands and waters are under the same ownership, jurisdiction, and management as those lands and waters within the AMSA. However, the U.S. Forest Service manages lands for the Federal government in the Eek Lake area, and these lands are presently managed for intensive resource use and development (LUD IV).

Concept Approved

HYDABURG COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



CH2M HILL

January 1983

PURPOSE

The City of Hydaburg's involvement in the Coastal Zone Management Program enables it to have a voice in the resource planning of an area vital to the culture, heritage, and traditions of the Haida people. The knowledge and understanding of resource values held by Hydaburg's people are reflected and expressed in this program. The Hydaburg Coastal Management Program demonstrates to both present and future generations the importance of protecting traditional and customary uses, while also planning for the uses of the future.

This project has depended upon the financial support of the Haida Corporation, and the continual participation and support of the Hydaburg Coastal Zone Management Committee and the Hydaburg City Council.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Adrian LeCornu, Chairman and City Administrator
Bruce A. Cook, Sr., Mayor and ex-officio member
Victor Burgess (Local Fisheries Advisory Council)
Percy Frisby (Haida Corporation)
Gerard Helgesen
Thomas Morrison
Donald Natkong
Sandra Peele
Robert Sanderson (Haida Corporation and Sealaska Corporation)
John E. Morris, Sr., Coastal Planning Coordinator

HYDABURG CITY COUNCIL

Jimmy Bernhardt
Victor Burgess
Gerard Helgesen
Donald Peterson
Robert Sanderson
Sasha Soboleff
Mayor Bruce A. Cook, Sr.

CONTENTS

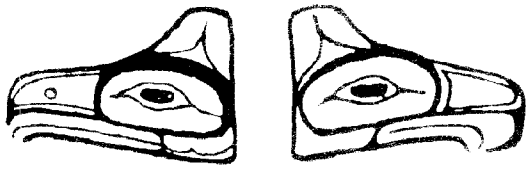
CONTENTS (continued)

TABLES

TABLES (continued)

FIGURES

FIGURES (continued)



CHAPTER 1
Introduction

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The protection and wise use of Alaska's coastal areas is extremely important to the continuing well-being of the state. Seventy-five percent of all Alaskans live within 10 miles of the coast, and the vast coastal resources provide food, energy, recreation, and economic opportunity to all the state's citizens. These resources are also part of ecosystems that serve the entire living community, of which man is only one component. Man's misuse of any part of this complex chain of life can severely damage the system as a whole, with serious consequences.

As population and man's needs increase, the demand for coastal resources is also increasing. The need for balanced resource management is more than ever imperative. Recognizing this need in all coastal states, the U.S. Congress in 1972 passed the Coastal Zone Management Act, which requires states to use the nation's coastal resources in a way that protects natural systems and cultural values. The act provides funding to states if they choose to develop their own programs. In response to the urgent need for management of the state's coast, the Alaska State Legislature passed the Alaska Coastal Management Act in 1977.

The Alaska Coastal Management Act in turn provides funding to districts within the state so they can develop their own local management programs. Each district adopts inland and seaward coastal boundaries for its management area. Upon approval by the Coastal Policy Council and the state legislature, district programs become part of the state program.

HYDABURG COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Hydaburg is a small native community situated on the southern reaches of Prince of Wales Island in Southeast Alaska (Figure 1). It lies 210 miles southeast of Juneau and 46 miles southwest of Ketchikan. As a first-class city that exercises planning authority and contains a portion of Alaska's coastal area, Hydaburg is a coastal resource district able to develop a district management program.

Definition of Boundaries

Figure 2 shows the planning area boundaries for Hydaburg's coastal management program. The area includes the zone of direct interaction (that portion of the coastal area where physical and biological processes are a function of the

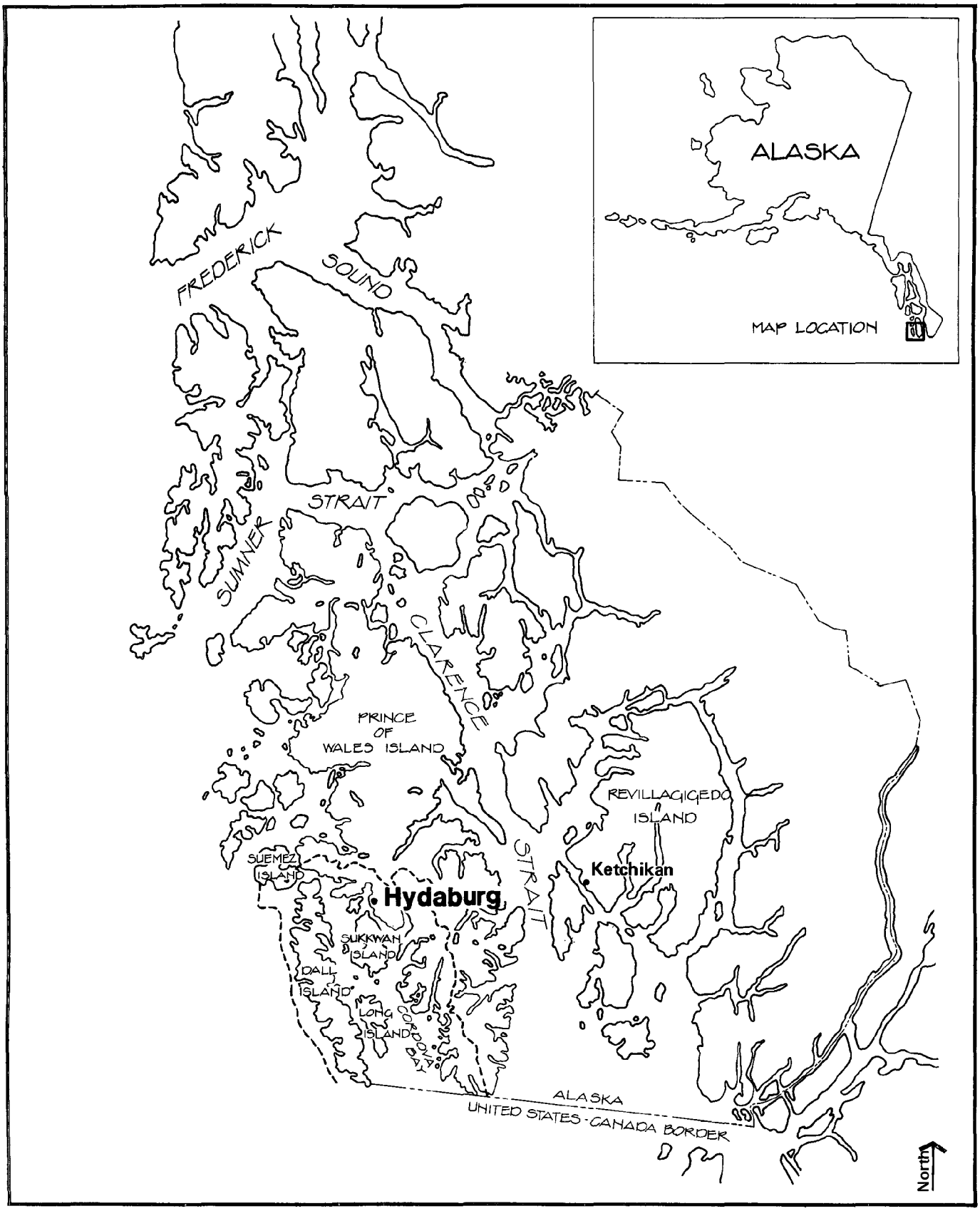
direct contact between land and sea); the zone of direct influence (that portion of the coastal area that is next to the zone of direct interaction and is therefore influenced by that interaction); and the zone of indirect influence (the outer portions of the coastal zone where human use may have a direct and significant impact on coastal processes). These three zones were defined and mapped for the Hydaburg planning area by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The entire corporate limits of Hydaburg are within the zones of direct interaction and direct influence.

The extent of the city's planning area was determined by the traditional and customary use of the lands and waters surrounding Hydaburg. In the 17th century, the Haida people left their home in the Queen Charlotte Islands and began a northward migration across Dixon Inlet. Their first settlement was on the southern tip of Dall Island in what was then Tlingit territory. This migration continued over the years, and Haidas moved further north into Dall Island, Long Island, Sukkwan Island, Suemez Island, and the southern end of Prince of Wales Island as far north as the present city of Craig. Since those early days, these regions have been used by the Haida people for hunting, trapping, foraging, fishing, and recreation. The people of Hydaburg still heavily depend on traditional resources for subsistence and commercial uses. These resources are an integral part of the community's economy, culture, and social framework. It is therefore essential to include these areas to ensure their proper management and protection.

The city's planning area also reflects the extensive native corporation land holdings surrounding Hydaburg. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971 resulted in the formation of regional and village corporations that own and manage lands accorded to them by the act. Haida Corporation and Klukwan Inc., village corporations, and Sealaska Corporation, a regional corporation, have considerable holdings around Hydaburg. All three corporations plan to develop their timber operations and to pursue other resource development opportunities. These activities will have substantial impacts on Hydaburg's resource base, population, and economy, and are an essential consideration in coastal management planning.

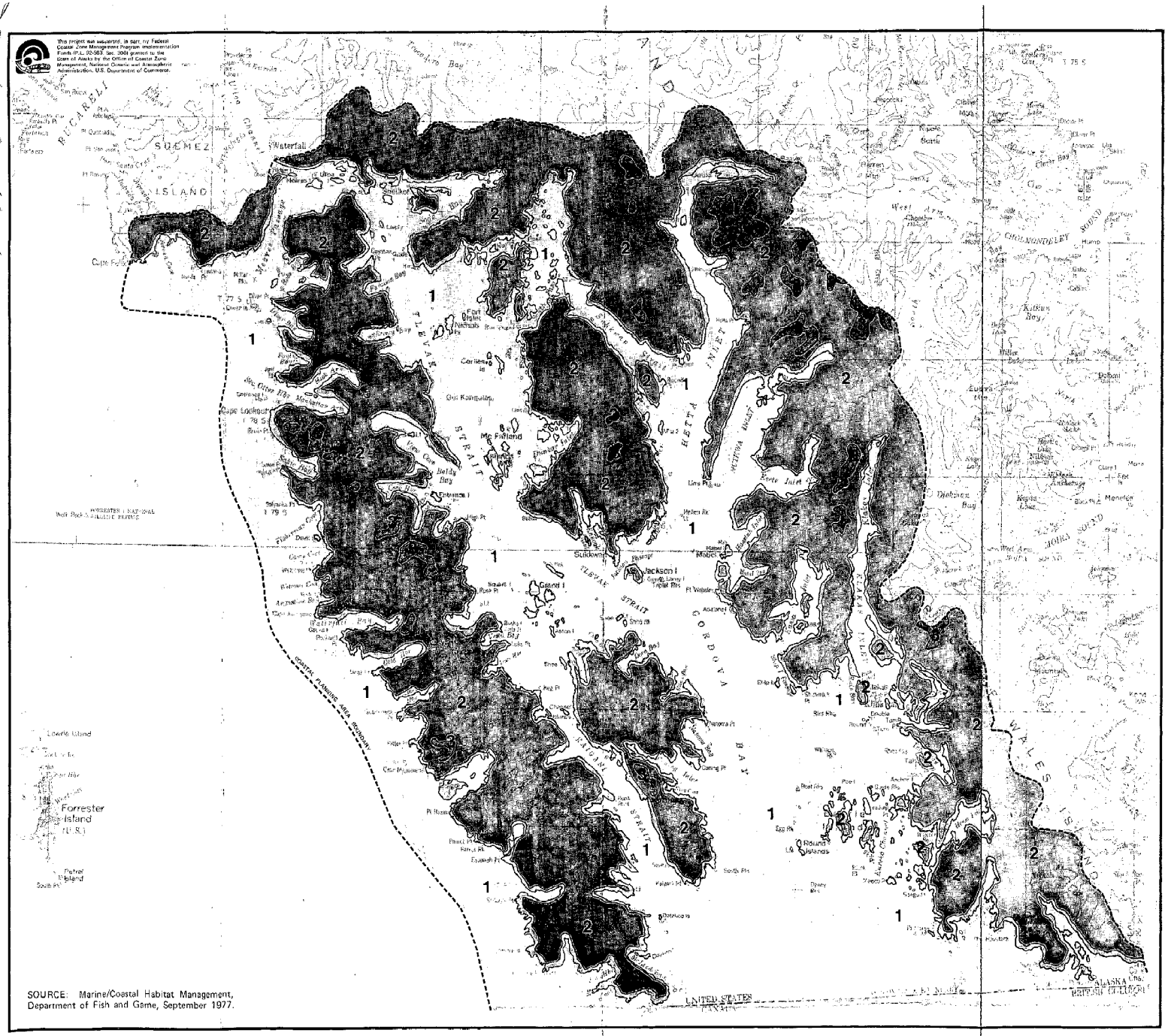
Planning Subareas

For planning and management purposes, it is useful to distinguish three subareas encompassed by the Hydaburg coastal management program: the city's corporate limits; the general coastal planning area; and potential Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA's). Management means and jurisdictions will differ for each subarea.



Project Location

FIGURE 1



SOURCE: Marine/Coastal Habitat Management, Department of Fish and Game, September 1977.

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds P.L. 92-583 Sec. 306 grant(s) to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Coastal Biophysical Boundaries

PLANNING AREA

FIGURE 2

COASTLINE

ZONE OF DIRECT INTERACTION

1

A. LANDWARD LIMIT – This zone is defined by the inland extent of: active coastal erosion, the region of bald eagle and seabird nesting, coastal towns and buildings, seal rookeries and haul out sites, saltwater intrusion and tidal influence up coastal freshwater systems, and small islands. Hydaburg and vicinity is included in direct interaction up to the 61 m (200 ft.) elevation contour because the daily interactions which coastal human inhabitants, the town and coastal structures have with the shorelands and nearshore marine waters are great (e.g., transportation, fishing, dredging and filling of shorelands, sewage outfall, increased erosion and runoff rates).

B. SEAWARD LIMIT – This zone is defined by the extent of: the two-layered estuary system, the depth to which benthic algae occur; and nearshore staging and foraging areas for seabirds, shorebirds, harbor seals, sea lions, and sea otters. This area includes all the inside marine waters north of the United States and Canada boundary. Along the outer coast of Dall and Suemez Islands the direct interaction boundary line crosses the mouths of bays, coves, and harbors, between which the 37 m (120 ft) isobath is followed.

ZONE OF DIRECT INFLUENCE

2

A. LANDWARD LIMIT – This zone is defined by the Sitka spruce-hemlock coastal forest, including deglaciated areas where the forest is invading. Also included within this zone are: the freshwater systems where anadromous fish spawning and overwintering occurs and the bulk of the habitat utilized by terrestrial birds and mammals.

B. SEAWARD LIMIT – This zone extends to, and in some places slightly exceeds, the edge of the continental shelf at approximately the 183 m (600 ft) isobath. Within this zone, surface currents move landward and estuarine inside Passage waters seasonally control the surface density. The continental shelf supports much of the biological activity along the coast.

ZONE OF INDIRECT INFLUENCE

3

A. LANDWARD LIMIT – This zone is defined by all the alpine plant communities and watershed areas above the coastal forest treeline. These watersheds have an important influence on the sediment regime, salinity, and temperature of the nearshore marine waters.

B. SEAWARD LIMIT – The seaward zone of indirect influence lies entirely outside of the Hydaburg Planning Area.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL

1981/1982

0 Miles 4

North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A 2 & A 3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

Hydaburg Corporate Limits. Hydaburg's corporate limits currently comprise 189 acres. This area is the coastal district as defined in ACMA Sec. 46.40.210. The Hydaburg coastal management program has direct jurisdiction only within this district.

The city can use such means as ordinances, codes, land and water use plans, and economic programs to implement its coastal management program. Another integral means of implementing the program is the requirement for both state and Federal consistency. This means that in most cases, actions by state and Federal agencies must comply to the maximum extent practicable with the state's coastal management standards and, consequently, with approved district coastal management programs.

Section 14(C)3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act requires village corporations to reconvey to municipalities title to 1) improved lands in the village that are not yet owned by the municipality, and 2) lands for expansion, rights-of-way, and other foreseeable community needs. This reconveyance must be at least 1,280 acres (2 square miles), unless the community and village corporation agree upon a smaller amount. Haida Corporation and the City of Hydaburg have not yet decided exactly which lands are to be reconveyed to the city, although the lands will probably be contiguous to the existing corporate boundaries. Once these lands are reconveyed and incorporated into the city, they will also be part of the Hydaburg coastal district.

General Coastal Planning Area. The remaining general coastal planning area is outside Hydaburg's corporate limits and as such is not under the city's direct control. Through this coastal management plan, however, the city intends to become actively involved in management actions of coastal significance undertaken within this planning area. These actions include uses and activities on state and Federal lands; the granting of licenses, permits, and leases; and financial assistance programs. The general coastal planning area also includes lands owned by the native corporations. Cooperation between Hydaburg and the corporations can serve to achieve each party's management objectives.

Areas Meriting Special Attention. Nominated Areas Meriting Special Attention have been identified because of their particular sensitivity or importance. Specific management plans have been developed for each AMSA. Although the district has no direct authority over activities within these AMSA's, it will actively participate with the land managers in management decisions.

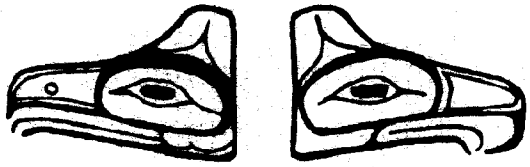
More detailed discussions of authority and management means are contained in Chapters 8, 9, and 10.

DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES

This document is the concept-approved Hydaburg Coastal Management Program. It begins with an inventory of the existing conditions within the planning area: socio-economic resources (Chapter 2); land and resource ownership and management (Chapter 3); biophysical resources (Chapter 4); and historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources (Chapter 5). It contains a discussion of the issues facing the community, and outlines goals and objectives that can be pursued to resolve these issues (Chapter 6). The suitability and capability of the area's resources for various future uses are then analyzed (Chapter 7). This information has been compiled with the assistance of various state and Federal agencies, particularly the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; the City of Hydaburg; and the village and regional native corporations.

Chapter 8 contains the policies and implementation measures that will be used to make future management decisions for actions within the district. In Chapter 9, advisory management plans for nominated Areas Meriting Special Attention are presented. Chapter 10 presents advisory policies and implementation measures for the planning area.

This concept approved document has been submitted to the Office of Coastal Management for final review. The document will then be considered by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council for formal state adoption, to become a part of the Alaska Coastal Management Program. After approval by the ACPC, the document will be returned to the district for final approval. The district will adopt the Council-approved program by city ordinance. The ACPC will then forward the Council-approved program to the Lieutenant Governor for filing and public notice of the approval action. The district program will take effect for purposes of state consistency upon this filing.



CHAPTER 2
Socioeconomic Resource Inventory

Chapter 2
SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCE INVENTORY

HISTORY AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND*

From time immemorial, the Haida people have held a religious reverence for the relationship between the environment and their cultural way of life. The oral history handed down by generations related the culture to the coastal environment. For example, Forrester Island has the meaning of "Grandfather" in the Haida language, and held a spiritual significance to the early people.

The migration of Haidas to Alaska began when Haidas living on the north coast of Graham Island (British Columbia) crossed Dixon Entrance in search of new lands. An elderly Alaskan Haida belonging to the 'Aockewe Clan (Those-Born-In-Masset Inlet) gave the following version of the initial move:

> Many Haidas were living around Graham Island and at that place called Langara Island. There were many people and there was a shortage of food. Trouble broke out among them, but I don't know what caused it. The first ones to leave were the Quetas (Mud-Eater) people. They could see the land across there and they decided to try and make their new home there. At the right time of the year they made themselves ready. They built large rafts and put everything they had on those. When the weather was right they started across. They landed at Cape Muzon (the southern tip of Dall Island, and nearest point across Dixon Entrance). They needed to find food (salmon) so men were sent out to look. Then they found Hetta and Eek (sockeye salmon streams in Hetta Inlet). The Quetas people prospered their first year here and word of it got back to Graham Island.
>
> The next that came across were the Yadas people. They started across too late in the season (late summer) and while coming over they got caught in bad weather. They couldn't see across to the other side where they wanted to go. They made it across but they missed Cape Muzon. They landed just south of Cape Chacon (the southern tip of Prince of Wales Island). They didn't like Cape Chacon because it was just like where they came from (i.e., exposed to windswept seas and rough tides). They decided not to stay there and so they moved on up along the east

*Source: Daniel Vaughn, University of Washington, unpublished thesis (in progress). See Appendix E for additional historical information.

side of Prince of Wales Island in search of food and a better place to stay. Winter was coming on and they didn't have enough food to get them through. They were camped over there by Chomley (Cholmendeley Inlet) and they were worried about what was going to happen to them because they couldn't find any salmon stream. They didn't know anything about this country they were in. While they were camped there, a raven would come and fly back and forth (in a figure eight) crying "tc'a tc'a", and then would fly off, always in the same direction. This raven came back every day and did the same thing. Someone finally got the message and a couple of canoes were sent off to follow this raven the next time he came. They followed him to a stream in Chomely; that stream was just full of fish, dog salmon. They loaded their canoes with the salmon, using spears, and hurried back to camp to tell the people about it. Everybody hurried and got ready. All the men jumped into their canoes while the women gathered firewood and prepared drying-sticks. When the men returned, their canoes were filled with dog-salmon. They called their camp tc'atc'ini because of the way that raven spoke to them.

Following their migrations to the southern Prince of Wales Islands, those Haida clans lucky enough to discover easily accessible salmon streams claimed these as their own and handed these claims down to matrilineal descendants. In comparison to their old Queen Charlotte Island homes, their new land was rich in abundance. The most highly valued streams were those in which sockeye salmon ran through to spawn. Of some twenty known sockeye producing streams in the south Prince of Wales Island area, seven of them are recognized as belonging to particular clans and are said to be owned by the recognized head of each of these. Karta, in Kasaan Bay, on the east side of Prince of Wales, and Hetta, in Hetta Inlet on the west side, were once two of the largest sockeye salmon producing streams in southeastern Alaska. Skowal was the last Haida chief to claim Karta before control of the area was undermined in the cannery era. Ownership is still claimed, although it appears that decline in population and breakdown in matrilineal emphasis have caused a change in inheritance rules. James Peele, giving testimony for possessory claims hearings, said: "My father homesteaded Karta Bay and I have inherited that place now. When I go my son will get it. This bay belonged to my father's uncle." The last native owner to have possessory control of Hetta was Kulkit (Mose Koolkeet). "The district from Eek Point to Lime Point, including Hetta Inlet, was claimed by Mose Koolkeet, a decendant of the group that crossed the

portage at Sulzer. He is now dead; the place has claimants." (Petition for Reservation, 1938).

The district from Halibut Nose through North Pass, including Hydaburg Bay, South Pass and Sukkwan Strait to Eek Point, is claimed by two parties, John Wallace's family and the family of Nix's and Katkong's.

From Lime Point to Hassiah Inlet, including Nutkwa Inlet and Keete Inlet, is claimed by Ben Duncan and Robert Cogo.

Hassiah Inlet, Mable Bay, and Kassa Inlet to Shipwreck Point were considered common property. The explanation for this is that there are no really good salmon streams in this district.

From Shipwreck Point south to Klinkwan, including Klakas Inlet, was claimed by Edwin Scott, whose decendants are Lloyd Scott and Katherine Young. During the life of Edwin Scott, this claim was recognized by early cannery men, and money was paid to him for the use of his streams.

Hunters Bay was claimed by Alex Peele, whose decendants are Clarence and Morris Peele.

Tah Bay was common property.

Hessa Inlet was claimed by an old Indian by the name of Bill Okeet. He has died and there are at present no claimants.

From Point Marsh to Cape Chacon was common property, which can be explained by the fact that it is very rough and rocky country.

From Cape Muzon going north on the east side of Dall Island to Grace Harbor was common property, which can be explained by the fact that Howkan was a sizable village and all adjoining land was considered common property.

Grace Harbor, Vesta Bay, Rose Inlet, View Cove, Breezy Bay, and Farallon Bay are claimed by Matthew Charles. The large amount of territory may be explained by the fact that he is the oldest living descendant and a patriarch of the clan.

The north shore of Tlevak Narrows, including Soda Bay to Halibut Nose, is claimed by John High.

All the rest of the territory was common property for all to use.

Kasook, on Sukkwan Island, and Nichols Bay near Cape Chacon were apparently considered common property. Of these two sockeye streams, the latter seems to have

received the heaviest use in aboriginal times. Nichols Bay was not only a good source of sockeye during the early summer (June-July), but was also extensively used as a campsite during early spring (April-May) for halibut fishing and drying by people from Klinkwan and people from Kasaan.

Households, or more particularly, clans, held property at certain important campsites that may be called temporary villages, since several family groups would seasonally settle in these locations. Kaigani, Forrester Island, Shaan-Seet (Craig), and Nichols Bay all apparently were places of "common property" where various clans habitually occupied certain areas during seasonal excursions to these places. For the most part, these were temporary villages reoccupied each spring for specific purposes. Kaigani and Nichols Bay are important halibut and seaweed resource areas; Forrester Island was the area's major resource location for seabird eggs; and Shaan-Seet was the major herring spawning ground in the southern Prince of Wales Islands. All of the locations were also important because each family had garden sites there. Garden sites are fairly extensively located throughout the area, and are sometimes associated with abandoned villages, about which very little is yet known. These include Hetta, Eek, Dunbar Inlet, North Pass, and Natzuni. Other kinds of owned property included berry picking areas and hunting and trapping territories. Very little is specifically known about the extent of these owned properties, although it is probable that they follow the same area pattern of those described for the salmon areas, involving the contiguous countryside.

The first documented Haida contact with Europeans occurred in 1774, when the Spaniard Juan Perez explored the northwest coast as far north as Cape Muzon in search of the legendary Northwest Passage.

Spanish presence was followed by the British in 1778, when Captain James Cook explored the coast, also in search of a Northwest Passage. Sea otter pelts that were obtained from coastal natives by crew members of Cook's expedition were found to be highly valued by Chinese aristocracy. By the late 1780's, an international maritime race was on to develop the Pacific sea otter fur trade. George Dixon was the first person to trade with the Haidas, in 1787. Because of its geographical location, the summer village of Kaigani at Cape Muzon became a favorite port of call for the maritime traders.

The Haidas became well known as shrewd traders, and 30 years of sea otter trading infused their material culture with Western-made products--clothing, tools, guns, housewares, and foods. These Western goods played an important role in the wealth-status complex of the Haida, and vast

accumulations of wealth were redistributed through the potlatch cycle.

The Haidas desired peaceable trade relations with Euro-American traders. The record shows that from time to time hostilities arose, particularly when unscrupulous traders took native leaders as captives to be held for ransom in sea otter pelts. Maritime traders themselves made attempts to stop such practices, since they damaged their chances for successful trade.

After the turn of the century, alcohol became one of the standard trade commodities, and this, along with prostitution of native women, had an effect on native populations.

The sea otter resource dwindled by the 1820's. In reaction to the decline of this important resource, the Haidas diversified their commercial relationship with Euro-Americans. Besides furs of lesser value, native-made products were introduced into the trade (weavings, carvings, argillite, etc.). Haida men hired out as maritime seamen and hunters working aboard American sealing and whaling vessels.

Permanent, land-based trading posts were erected on the coast during this period. The Hudson Bay Post of H. Simpson was the first established in this area, in 1835. Other trading posts were established at Wrangel (1839) and Victoria (1843). All these places attracted the Haidas, since the decline of the sea otter trade meant fewer maritime vessels visited their country.

These years of trading post expansion were calamitous for the Haidas. A smallpox epidemic broke out in Sitka (New Archangel) in 1836, and spread as far as Fort Simpson in that year. A second smallpox epidemic hit this part of the coast in 1862 when an infected white man from San Francisco carried the disease to Victoria. (In British Columbia alone, this epidemic took 20,000 native lives.) The Haidas, particularly the Queen Charlotte Island people, were among the hardest hit by this epidemic.

Because of declining commerce, and thus declining profits, Russian interest in the New World slackened. In 1867, Russia sold its New World possessions (Russian America) to the United States. The area thereafter has been known as Alaska.

The United States had abandoned the practice of treaty-making with native nations or tribes (in 1871) before any involvement between the U.S. and Alaskan natives developed. It was within the ambiguous status of being recognized neither as aliens, Indians, nor citizens that the Haidas witnessed further commercial developments occurring around them. Gold rushes along the coastal mountains brought an

unprecedented number of white men eager to stake out mineral claims. Some entrepreneurs began salting salmon in barrels for shipment to San Francisco markets. These salmon salteries were precursors of the canned salmon industry; the first cannery operating in Alaska was started at Klawock in 1878.

Operators of this first cannery had access to the sockeye salmon of Klawock Creek by virtue of a lease agreement arranged with the Tlingit claimant of that stream. In 1889, a similar arrangement was made with Mose Koolkeet (Kulkit), a Howkan Haida, to fish the area of Hetta Creek. This arrangement lasted until 1896, when a competing cannery built at Hunter Bay, near the Haida Village of Klinkwan, utilized the Hetta resource area, refusing to acknowledge Koolkeet's claim to it.

There was not just a little concern among native leaders over losing control of previously recognized rights to these cannery companies. By this time, the teachings of the Presbyterian missionaries and teachers had been felt. Rather than raising hostile arms against the canneries, attempts were made to appeal to government authorities, pressing native concerns over rights of ownership to streams that had been assumed by the canneries. Jefferson Moser, acting agent surveying the Alaskan fisheries for this U.S. Government, found himself audience to a number of these appeals:

> Whenever the "Albatross" anchored near any locality either permanently or temporarily inhabited by Natives, a delegation of the older men or chief came on board and requested an audience. The powwows which followed invariably took the form of relating the oppression of the white men. At Klinkwan, Chacon, Klakas, Metlakatla, Kasaan, Karta Bay, and, in fact, everywhere, the Indians were greatly exercised over their condition... These streams, under their own administration, for centuries have belonged to certain families or clans settled in the vicinity, and their rights in these streams have never been infringed upon until the advent of the whites. No Indians would fish in a stream not their own except by invitation, and they cannot understand how those of a higher civilization would be - as they regard it - less honorable than their own savage kind. They claim the white man is crowding them from their houses, robbing them of their ancestral rights, taking away their fish by shiploads; that their streams must soon become exhausted; that the Indian will have no supply to maintain himself and family, and that starvation must follow.
>
> The natives urge that the law prohibiting them from owning mining claims is very hard to endure; that

> they wear the same clothes, eat the same food, obey the same laws as the white man, and are far more orderly than the white communities and that they should have the same rights...The Prince of Wales Indians also complained against the Metlakatla community, stating that the latter are foreigners and come to their island, cut out the best timber, and carry it to their sawmill at Metlakatla...
>
> From the Indians' standpoint, their complaints are undoubtedly well founded... My own sympathy is with the Indians and I would gladly recommend, if the way were clear, the establishment of ownership in streams; but it is impracticable, and I can only ask for him a consideration of his claim, and whatever law is framed, that a liberal balance be thrown in his favor.

Between 1890 and the foundation of Hydaburg in 1911, letters were written from the area's native village leaders to the federal government complaining of the white man's encroachment and of the general lawlessness of the intruders. It was during this period that the Christian missionaries found a society desperate from the effects of a failing introduction to the cash economy, encroachment on resources that had a definite user ownership, and the lack of any of the rights the intruding white man held. The missionaries influenced the native leaders into adopting the white man's culture as the only means by which equity and protection could be reached. The first missionaries, working in the villages, started schools and became the educators to teach the white man's three R's, as well as the Christian religion. They later became agents of the Federal Bureau of Education because of their teacher status.

It was during this era that the special reverence and identification of the Haida culture with the environment became depressed. With the missionary-teacher-government agent providing the education to the villages' youth, the white man's religion, language, and government methodology became an assimilated way of life. Haida culture was lost in attempts to be equal and have the same rights and protection as the intruding peoples.

Through these influences, some village leaders were convinced that abandonment of the old villages and the formation of a new "model" village would provide the recognition they needed to become citizens and have equality and rights. After much consideration, the site for the new village was narrowed to Hydaburg and Waterfall. Hydaburg was chosen because of its proximity to sockeye streams.

In the late fall and early winter of 1911, Haidas from Klinkwan and Howkan moved to Hydaburg to begin carving a new community. The establishment of this community would

further remove the Haidas from the traditional past in an attempt to establish themselves as citizens, both to provide them protection from encroachment and to give them citizens' rights. On June 19, 1912, President Taft signed an executive order creating a 7,800-acre Reserve from the Tongass National Forest for use by the Haida Tribe. This was a vast reduction from the approximately 1 million acres historically controlled by the Haida Tribe.

The Territorial Legislature in 1913 permitted whites to incorporate as second class cities. The affecting legislation, however, prohibited natives and other non-citizens from doing so. By 1915, the efforts of the Haidas and other Alaskan natives to conform to the white man's system convinced the Territorial Legislature to produce session laws establishing rights of natives and requirements for citizenship. Incorporation as a second-class city could then take place. This type of citizenship recognition was an individual effort and required the sponsorship of five white citizens, travel to Ketchikan or Wrangel, and a denouncement of all tribal rights. The Haida leaders, wanting recognition of rights and citizenship for their entire tribe, petitioned Congress on April 27, 1915 to gain citizenship rights. A petition of denouncement and abandonment of all tribal rights was signed by 28 village leaders. Congress never recognized this petition, but in 1924 granted citizenship to all American Indians. The indoctrination of the youth to the white man's systems continued in the school system and by the church. President Calvin Coolidge recognized this cultural development and on April 27, 1926, revoked the Executive Order of 1912 that created a 7,800-acre reserve, except for 1.46 acres as a school reserve. This would allow for incorporation as a second-class city under the Haidas' rights of citizenship. On August 27, 1927, President Coolidge excluded 189 acres from the Tongass National Forest to be reserved and disposed of for townsite purposes to further city status development. The 1929 session of the Territorial Legislature repealed the 1915 legislation on incorporation rights, and in 1933 the City of Hydaburg became incorporated as a second class municipality.

At the expense of denouncing and giving up all tribal rights and control of the land that was discovered and defended in battle against opposing forces, the Haida people had gained a white man's citizenship rights and a municipal form of government. The use and control of the coastal resources still remained a concern of the Haida people. They were witnessing the depletion and degradation of resources they once managed, by miners and canneries that claimed exclusive possessory rights.

With the amendment of the 1934 Wheeler-Howard Act in 1936, Alaska Natives were able to establish Indian

Reorganization Act (IRA) councils. In 1939, under the direction of a Mr. Lloyd (school teacher-Indian agent) from the Division of Education, Department of the Interior, the first Alaskan Native IRA was formed in Hydaburg. Mr. Lloyd recommended organization to protect natives from white encroachment and to provide for an economic land base. Under the auspices of the Hydaburg IRA, the Department of the Interior was petitioned for formation of a 905,000-acre reservation (roughly the boundaries of the Hydaburg CZM Plan). In 1949, a reservation of 101,000 acres was granted. The Haidas were not allowed the larger area because they could not claim exclusive use and occupancy, even though they still utilized the coastal resources. In the early 1950's, this reservation was revoked in a dispute over fish traps on reservation shoreline, because the Haidas again could not prove occupancy on a year-round basis.

In the 1950's and early 1960's, the Bureau of Indian Affairs tried to establish an economic base through the IRA-Hydaburg Cooperative Association. Loans were given for cannery construction and operation and for development of a fishing fleet. But competition with the other canneries' fishtraps, when the Haidas had none, led to the demise of the cannery through default.

Today, the Haida people still greatly value the coastal resources that hold a place in their cultural identity and that provide for their existence. The Haidas continue to use and revere these resources, long after the peoples who tried to destroy their significance through indoctrination and bureaucratic systems have left "Haida Country."

POPULATION

The January 1, 1981, Municipal Services Revenue Sharing Program Report prepared by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs reports Hydaburg's population as 381. The 1980 official U.S. Census reports the population as 298. The city believed this figure to be considerably low, and was authorized to undertake a recount, which showed a population of 412.

Historically, Hydaburg's economy has fluctuated according to the economic conditions of the area. From 1911 to 1950, stable fisheries and cannery operations provided jobs, and the city experienced steady population growth. Following World War II, declining fisheries and canning operations could not support a large population, and outmigration caused a downward population trend that continued until 1968, when Hydaburg's population dropped to a low of 189 persons.

In the late 1960's, a period of reasonably good fishing seasons began, precipitating a sharp population increase

until 1976. Passage of The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971 contributed to this increase by offering prospects of expanded economic opportunities. The past 10 years have also seen the growth of a dynamic community leadership and the acquisition of grant funding to accomplish substantial community improvements. The population of Hydaburg increased by 78 percent from 1970 to 1980.

Table 1 shows population trends in Hydaburg from 1930 to 1982. Table 2 shows population characteristics for 1970 and 1978.

The population of Hydaburg is likely to experience continuing growth in the future. Haida Corporation and Sealaska Corporation and their subsidiaries are pursuing a variety of economic ventures that could require a substantially increased labor pool, perhaps more than double that now available. Klukwan, Inc. activities in the vicinity of Hydaburg and the proposed Natzuhini-Hydaburg road connection could also bring more people into the city (see Economy section). Hydaburg is continuing its attempts to improve its housing, schools, and community facilities and services. Following past trends, these increased economic opportunities could result in the immigration of Haidas now living outside Hydaburg. Rapid economic development could also bring an influx of non-native workers, changing the traditional population characteristics of the community. This relationship between economic and population growth is an essential consideration in Hydaburg's future planning decisions.

GOVERNMENT

A number of governmental and quasi-governmental organizations conduct the business of the community and provide a wide range of services.

City of Hydaburg

Hydaburg was first incorporated as a city in 1933, and became a first-class city in 1973. The city has a mayor/council form of government.

The mayor is the chief administrator and is directly responsible for conducting the business of the city. He is elected by the residents for a 3-year term. The mayor's administrative duties are:

- Signs documents as authorized by the city council
- Appoints employees and officers
- Supervises the Public Safety Department
- Supervises Public Works and Engineering Department
- Prepares and executes the budget

Table 1

POPULATION TRENDS IN HYDABURG
1930-1982

Year	Population	Percent Difference	Source
1930	319		Community Enterprise Development Corp. Report, 1974
1940	348	+9.0	U.S. Census
1950	353	+1.4	U.S. Census
1960	251	-28.9	U.S. Census
1970	214	-14.7	U.S. Census
1982	412	+92.5	Recount of U.S. Census, 1982

Table 2

HYDABURG POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Percent 1970	Percent 1978
Race		
Native	88.3%	86.9%
Non-native	11.7%	13.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sex		
Male	56.5%	54.3%
Female	43.5	45.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Age Groups		
Under 5 years		11.8%
5-11 years		12.3
12-17 years	Not available	19.7
18 years and over		56.2
Total		100.0%

Source: Annual Progress Report and Two-Year Work Plan, City of Hydaburg, June 1978.

- Prepares and executes the capital program
- Prepares the annual report
- Performs other duties prescribed by the council

The mayor has appointed a city administrator to act in his behalf in performing certain duties. This position is not mentioned in state law and has only those powers delegated by the mayor. The city administrator's duties include:

- Assists the mayor with his duties (above)
- Assists the mayor with policy planning
- Attends council meetings and presents information on administrative operations
- Assists the mayor with internal administration of city departments and services including departmental budgets
- Assists the mayor with development and implementation of the city's personnel system and administers the city's personnel ordinance
- Performs other related work as required

The 6-member city council is the chief legislative body of the city. It is the ordinance-making authority for the city. The council's responsibilities include allocation of the operating capital for all improvements and budgets for the city, including authorization of expenditures of public monies. The council also provides direction to the mayor in handling city affairs. There are four appointed and elected groups and persons who function in an advisory role to the council. They are the city clerk/treasurer, the city attorney, the planning and zoning commission, and the city school board.

As a first-class city, Hydaburg is able to assume diverse municipal powers, as specified in Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes. In general, Hydaburg is empowered to provide public facilities; regulate the operation and use of its public rights-of-way, public facilities and services; and provide for the operation of the city. Hydaburg may:

- Levy taxes
- Enforce ordinances and penalize violations
- Expend money
- Acquire and control land
- Establish land use controls and building codes

Table 3 shows the specific municipal powers allowed and those now assumed by the city. At present, Hydaburg does not assess any taxes; however, assessment of a sales tax is being considered. Since January 1981, the city has assessed fees for sewer, water, and garbage service; these charges were formerly paid voluntarily.

Table 3

MUNICIPAL POWERS

Allowed by State Statutes	Assumed by Hydaburg
Streets and sidewalks	x
Sewers and sewage treatment facilities	x
Harbors, wharves, and other marine facilities	x
Watercourse and flood control facilities	
Health services and hospital facilities	x
Cemeteries	x
Police protection and jail facilities	x
Cold storage plants	
Telephone systems	
Light, power, and heat	
Water	x
Transportation systems	
Community centers	x
Libraries	x
Recreation facilities	x
Airport and aviation facilities	
Garbage and solid waste collection and disposal	x
Fire protection service and facilities	x
Park facilities	x
Housing and urban renewal, rehabilitation and development	x
Preservation, maintenance, and protection of historic sites, buildings, and monuments	x
Consumer protection	

Source: DOWL Engineers, North Pacific Aerial Surveys, and Honda Graphics (under contract with Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs). Hydaburg. April 1981.

In 1982, Hydaburg adopted an ordinance establishing a Planning and Zoning Commission and providing for its duties, functions, and related procedures. As specified in the ordinance, the Commission will prepare and recommend to the City Council a comprehensive plan, a zoning ordinance, and a subdivision ordinance for the City of Hydaburg.

Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 was amended in 1936 to include Alaska natives. The act states its purpose to be "To conserve and develop Indian lands and resources; to extend to Indians the right to form business and other organizations; to establish a credit system for Indians; to grant certain rights of home rule to Indians; to provide for vocational education for Indians; and for other purposes."

Hydaburg was the first Alaska native village to form an IRA Council. Until Alaska became a state in 1958, the IRA Council was the only political entity in Hydaburg, and it functioned with broad jurisdiction. The IRA Federal corporation charter empowers the village to own and manage all village property; to make contracts; to sue and be sued; to borrow money from the revolving Indian credit fund and use it under a loan contract; and to enter into any business or activity that is necessary or will benefit the village. Other rules and regulations of Hydaburg's IRA Council are provided by its constitution, bylaws, and corporate charter.

The role of the IRA Council in Hydaburg has become limited since the creation of the mayor/council form of government in 1958 and the formation of the Haida Corporation in 1971. However, the Federal corporation charter and the IRA Council constitution, bylaws, and charter have never been amended. This results in an overlapping of the jurisdictional powers of the IRA Council, the city council, and the Haida Corporation.

Hydaburg Cooperative Association

The Hydaburg Cooperative Association (a joint venture of the IRA and BIA) was formed under the auspices of the IRA Council, which was empowered to form business organizations. For a number of years, the association's cannery division operated a salmon cannery. In 1973, the association leased the plant to Cordova Bay Fisheries for use as a cold storage fish processing operation. Haida Seafoods, a subsidiary of Haida Corporation, acquired the lease and began operating the plant for fish processing and cold storage in 1980.

Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood

The Alaska Native Brotherhood (ANB) and Alaska Native Sisterhood (ANS) are the oldest active organizations in Hydaburg. Before the establishment of the IRA Council, they were the main governmental entities of the village. Today, they are strong fraternal and social forces, with a large membership. The primary objectives of the ANB and ANS are to preserve the history and culture, improve the education and business attainments, and improve the health and working conditions of native races.

Tlingit and Haida Central Council

The Tlingit and Haida Central Council was established in 1935 as an outgrowth of the Alaska Native Brotherhood. The ANB filed a class action suit against the United States on behalf of the Tlingit and Haida Indians for about 20 million acres of land in Southeast Alaska. It was possible, however, that the ANB could not represent Tlingit and Haida Indians in their suit because the ANB's membership also included other natives. The ANB therefore created the Tlingit and Haida Central Council, which proceeded with the suit. This litigation eventually yielded a $7.5 million settlement--the Tlingit and Haida Land Claim Settlement of 1967.

The Central Council was organized to govern and manage the affairs of Tlingit and Haida Indians. Today, its primary activities revolve around proper expenditure of the claims money. The $7.5 million is held in a trust fund and is not used except for unique or special projects. Instead, the Council funds its annual budget of $11 million through state and Federal programs and with interest revenues.

The Central Council has developed a six-point plan in the areas of education and skills training; industrial and commercial training; aid to the elderly; community development; housing assistance; and financing assistance. The programs and projects of the Council are administered by the following Council divisions:

- Division of Economic and Social Development--provides assistance and training in community planning, implementation, and management
- Division of Fisheries and Natural Resources--enhances native participation and success in fisheries; develops training opportunities in the development and management of fisheries and forestry
- Manpower Division--coordinates programs in human resources

- Southeast Alaska Agency--manages programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, HUD, and HEW.

The Hydaburg Tlingit and Haida Council is one of 18 member community councils. It chooses delegates to the Central Council; there is one delegate per 100 population. Delegates meet once a year to discuss matters of importance to natives.

Technical assistance is rendered either at the request of a community or at the instigation of the Central Council, depending on the nature of the program. Examples of Federal programs the Council has sponsored in Hydaburg are: CETA, youth employment training programs, Headstart, and housing improvement programs through HUD. Currently, the Council is assisting Hydaburg in developing its overall economic development plan (OEDP) for 1981-1982.

The Central Council continues to lobby in Congress and the state legislature. Because of its financial resources and region-wide affiliation, it is a strong entity throughout Southeast Alaska.

Haida Corporation and Sealaska Corporation

Haida Corporation is a village corporation that was formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. Its purpose is to select land and administer the use of land and money received in accordance with the Act. The 9-member Board of Directors is elected by the stockholders, about 50 percent of whom reside in Hydaburg. With its land ownership and administrative responsibilities, Haida Corporation is a strong force in the future of the city and its residents.

Sealaska Corporation is one of 13 regional corporations created under ANCSA. It oversees the activities of nine village corporations, including Haida Corporation. Sealaska owns all the subsurface estates of village lands, as well as the surface and subsurface estates of its own land selections. Stockholders in Haida Corporation are also Sealaska stockholders and are eligible for election to Sealaska's Board of Directors.

Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) Committee

The Hydaburg OEDP Committee was organized in 1968. As an advisory planning committee to the city council, it set development priorities for the city and recommended programs to be implemented by the city, Haida Corporation, Sealaska Corporation, the state, and the Tlingit and Haida Central Council. The 1980 OEDP programs and objectives are included in the Economy section of this report. The OEDP Committee is currently inactive.

ECONOMY

Employment and Income

Traditionally, the Haida people had a predominately subsistence economy, with salmon their most important resource. With European contact came a gradual transition to a cash economy based upon commercial salmon fishing. Since the founding of Hydaburg, commercial fishing and intermittent cannery operations have provided the only major source of employment. The economy of the city and its residents has therefore fluctuated according to the productivity of the salmon harvest.

Today, about 90 percent of Hydaburg's work force consists of commercial fishermen. The seasonal and cyclical nature of commercial fishing has resulted in a generally high unemployment rate in Hydaburg. Per capita income is low. However, traditional and customary natural resource use must also be considered in conjunction with other types of employment. The gathering of traditional food resources in the Hydaburg area provides a substantial part of most residents' diet. The economic value of these resources cannot be calculated, but is significant (see also Chapter 4 of this report).

The various categorical assistance plans of the State of Alaska (old age assistance, aid to the disabled, aid to dependent children), the general assistance program of the BIA, and the food stamp program provide income or benefits to some Hydaburg families. However, these government transfer payments contributed only about 7 percent to overall community income from 1972 to 1977 (U.S. Department of Interior, 1978).

Employment opportunities besides fishing are limited in Hydaburg. The city currently employs six workers; several other positions in the city were lost in May 1981 because of cutbacks in CETA funding. Three health workers are funded through SEARHC, and 18 teachers and aides were employed in the schools during the 1980-81 school year. Other employers are Haida Oil (a subsidiary of Haida Corporation, with one full-time and one part-time employee), three family-operated stores, two family-operated restaurants, Alaska Power and Telephone (one employee), and the U.S. Post Office (one employee). There are also miscellaneous construction projects from time to time, such as road and dock construction.

In 1980, Haida Seafoods, a subsidiary of Haida Corporation, leased the cannery and cold storage plant from the Hydaburg Cooperative Association and now employs about 35 seasonal workers in its fish processing and cold storage operation. This is the first of several anticipated new enterprises that will provide considerably greater

employment opportunities in the community, as discussed under Future Corporation Development below.

City Revenues

The city's total annual operating budget for 1981 was approximately $84,000. Although it is incorporated as a first-class city, Hydaburg does not levy any property tax. In January 1981, the city began to collect utility charges for water, sewer, and garbage collection. Formerly, these charges were paid voluntarily.

Hydaburg is considering instituting a sales tax in the near future. It also will acquire revenue from leases if the industrial park proposed for the city is constructed. Hydaburg also receives revenue from the state municipal revenue sharing program; this amounted to $19,098 for fiscal year 1981.

City revenues are used for administration, public safety, fire, harbor/water, law enforcement, and public works (sewer, water, solid waste).

In 1981, Hydaburg administered a combination of Economic Development Administration (EDA) and state grant funds for several major projects:

- Construction of a new causeway, landfill, and seaplane float at the dock located next to the fish processing facilities ($1.3 million).
- Completion of the municipal building basement for jail and police department facilities ($70,000).
- Weatherization of the Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall and administration of the project ($22,000).
- Preparation of Phase I of the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program ($70,000 in Federal Coastal Zone Management Program funds, administered through the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs).

The city relies heavily on legislative funding requests for community development projects. The city's fiscal year 1981 legislative funding proposal requested state funding for 14 projects over the next 3 years (Table 4). Of these projects, funding was granted for the school gymnasium and repairs, school playground equipment, city road resurfacing, and village public safety officers.

Table 4

CITY OF HYDABURG'S FISCAL YEAR 1981
LEGISLATIVE FUNDING PROPOSAL

Project	Cost ($)	Funding Source
Breakwater	3.9 million	Municipal grant
Natzuhini-Hydaburg road connection	6.4 million	DOT
City road resurfacing	200,000	DOT
Cultural facility	1.1 million	Municipal grant
School gymnasium and school repairs	3.8 million	Dept. of Education
School playground equipment	15,000	Municipal grant
City service equipment (road grader, dump truck, garbage truck, and police vehicle)	157,000	Municipal grant
Youth recreation center equipment	12,000	Municipal grant
City health clinic	237,000	Municipal grant
Wind energy project study	100,000	Alaska Energy Research Center
Village public safety officers (2)	93,000	Dept. of Public Safety
State constable position	Fund at state level	Dept. of Public Safety
New water source facility design	50,000	Municipal grant
Cemetery rehabilitation and enlargement	25,000	Municipal grant

Future Corporation Development

Hydaburg is located in the middle of Haida Corporation's timber lands, and the timber holdings of Sealaska Corporation and Klukwan Inc. lie south of the city. All three corporations plan to increase their timber operations this year. Other business ventures are also planned over the next few years. These corporation programs will have a considerable effect on the economy of Hydaburg. Current and future corporation ventures are summarized below.

Haida Seafoods Division is currently operating the fish processing and cold storage facility, with approximately 35 seasonal employees. It is possible that production will be increased and more employees will be required.

Haida Seafoods also plans to construct a new specialty seafoods plant in 1983; it will be located on the landfill recently constructed in conjunction with the new dock causeway. This plant will process other seafoods in addition to salmon and will include a smokery. Its goal is the year-round employment of 36 workers.

Haida Timber Division handles Haida Corporation's timber operations, from identifying cutting units to transporting the logs to the log sort yard.

Saltery Point Dock. Haida Corporation is presently constructing a dock, sort yard, and log storage facilities at Saltery Point (2 miles south of Hydaburg). This facility could be the primary timber transshipment site for South Prince of Wales Island. The facility could also be used for the shipment and receipt of other goods for the South Prince of Wales area.

Haida Oil Products is an existing subsidiary that supplies fuel for all of Hydaburg's needs, with the exception of Alaska Power Company's generators. This includes home heating oils, gasoline, diesel, and other refined oil products. The increased activities that are foreseen in the area will create a higher fuel demand. The company therefore plans to expand its storage capability to serve the operations of the three corporations and accommodate other community needs.

Hydaburg--Natzuhini Road Connection. Sealaska Corporation and Haida Corporation are proposing to construct a road segment from Hydaburg to the mouth of the Natzuhini as part of the Prince of Wales Island road system. Once the road is built, the Alaska Department of Transportation (DOT) would reimburse the construction cost and be responsible for operation and maintenance. This segment would complete road linkage from Hydaburg to Hollis, Craig,

and Klawock to the north. Residents of Hydaburg would be able to obtain goods and services from these communities and would also have direct access to the ferry service at Hollis and air service at Klawock. Although primarily a logging road, this connection could greatly increase other traffic through Hydaburg. It could reduce the cost of goods sold in Hydaburg because of cheaper transportation costs. It is estimated that 14 workers would be required for the road construction.

The 1982 legislative funding request for DOT reimbursement funds for this project was not granted.

Sealaska Corporation and Klukwan, Inc. Although Sealaska and Klukwan will hire most of their employees from other cities in the area, some may come from Hydaburg. In addition, these corporations' logging operations in the vicinity will bring workers in and out of Hydaburg and will place an additional demand on the city's services.

According to Haida Corporation's estimate, the current Hydaburg work force totals 115, of which about 80 will seek employment other than fishing. Planned corporation developments will eventually require additional employees to be imported from outside the community. If the city's proposed community development projects are funded, they will also create jobs. In addition, secondary sources of employment and revenue will be created from needed community services such as housing, restaurants, hotels, and social services. The immigration of workers and their families to fill these positions could dramatically increase Hydaburg's population within a few years, possibly up to double its current size.

Overall Economic Development Plan

The Hydaburg Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) Committee formulated a long-range strategy to improve the city's economy. The long-term goal is to diversify the economy using local timber, fishery, recreational, and human resources to provide full-time employment. Another goal is to encourage Haidas living outside Hydaburg to return and participate in the expanding labor market.

Programs to implement these goals were recommended in the 1979-1980 Overall Economic Development Plan. Implementation of the programs would be a joint effort among the city, Haida Corporation, Sealaska Corporation, the state, and the Tlingit and Haida Central Council.

The recommended 1980 OEDP programs and objectives are listed below. Many of these projects are underway, were submitted in the city's 1981 legislative funding proposal, or are part of Haida Corporation's development plans, as discussed previously.

1. Construction of an industrial park and a deep water port.

2. Upgrading and expansion by Haida Corporation of the cold storage and cannery facility to utilize other marine resources.

3. Construction by the city of a causeway and approach to the municipal dock (recently completed). The dock will service the cannery and specialty seafoods plant.

4. Construction of a specialty seafoods plant by Haida Corporation. The plant will process other seafoods besides salmon to encourage year-round employment and will include a smokery.

5. Construction by Haida Corporation and Sealaska Corporation of a 5½-mile section of road to connect Hydaburg to the Prince of Wales road system.

6. Construction by the city of a Haida cultural center and museum.

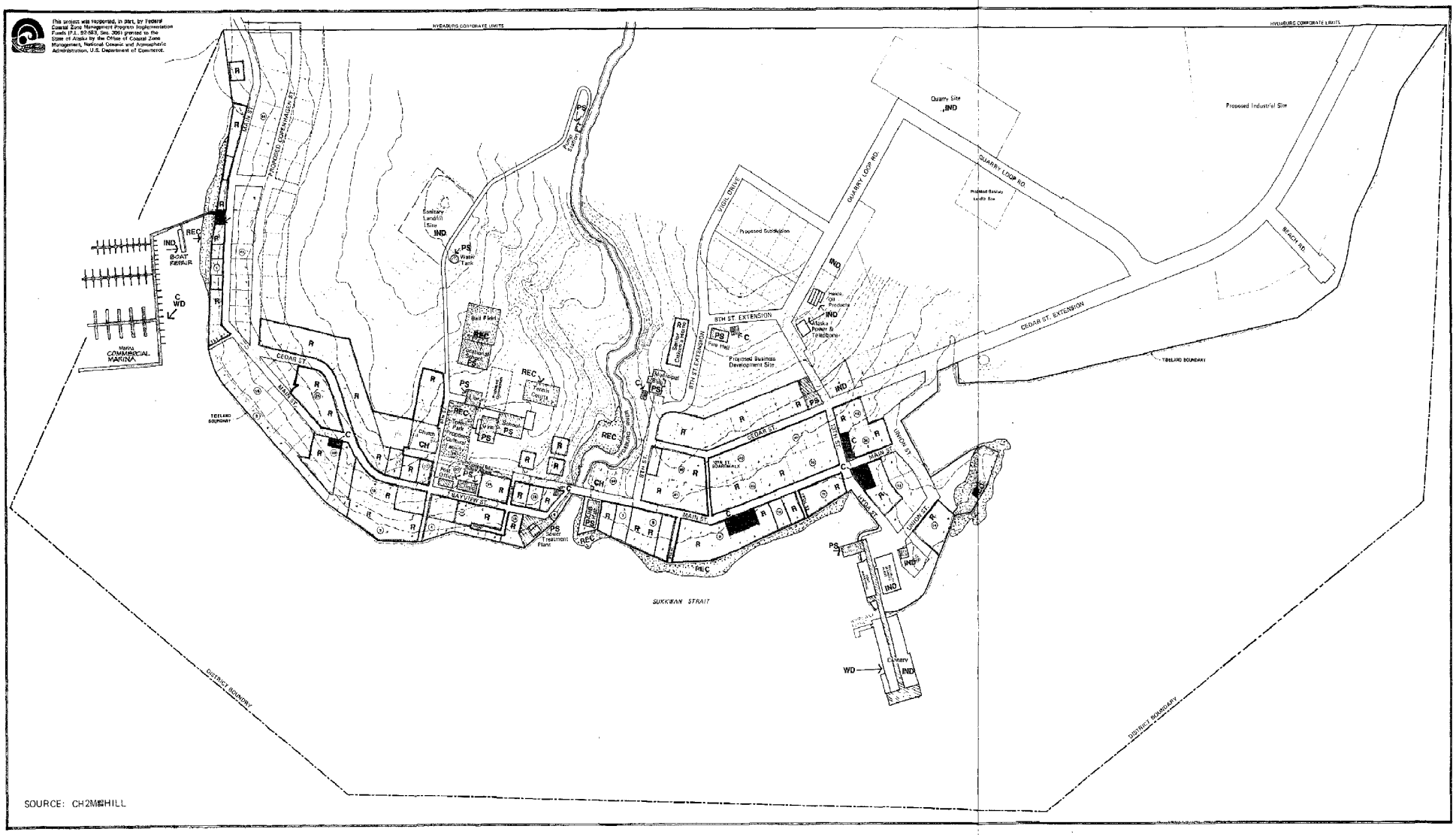
7. Development by the city and Haida Corporation of a small business development center in the area southeast of the Hydaburg fire hall. Establishment of small businesses to serve the community would be encouraged by providing the land, buildings, and other necessary infrastructure.

8. Completion by the city of police and fire facilities, particularly construction of a jail in the basement of the municipal building (currently underway). Application for funding to staff a public safety office.

9. Completion by the city of a coastal zone management plan to protect areas of special use and to prepare for the reconveyance of 1,280 acres from Haida Corporation to the city.

LAND USE

Existing land use in Hydaburg is shown on Figure 3. The topography of the land is generally either flat or gently sloping in the vicinity of the city core. Most of the developed land hugs the shoreline in a strip approximately 1 mile long and 600 feet wide. Single-family residential use predominates on the land closest to the water. Most residential land is subdivided into 7,000- to 8,000-square-foot lots. There are some vacant lots along the waterfront where a few dilapidated houses have been abandoned.



SOURCE: CH2M HILL

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

0 Feet 300 North

- R — RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- IND — INDUSTRIAL
- REC — RECREATION
- CH — CHURCH
- PS — PUBLIC SERVICES
- WD — WATER DEPENDENT
- PROPOSED STREET
- ⑨ — BLOCK NUMBER
- 4 — LOT NUMBER
- 75 — ELEVATION IN FEET

Existing Land Use

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 3

The Hydaburg River is a clear salmon-bearing stream that bisects the city. The municipal building is just to the southeast of the river. To the north is a cluster of public facilities, including the schools, library, gymnasium, and Totem Park.

Industrial use is concentrated on the waterfront in the eastern part of the city, where the cannery, seafood plant, warehouses, and float plane base are located. The city recently rebuilt the dock, upgraded the causeway and dock approach, and landfilled the waterfront near the cannery. The source of fill material is a rock quarry located next to Quarry Loop Road in the eastern part of the city.

Hydaburg's marina, where the commercial fishing vessels are moored, is located on the western side of the city.

A few commercial uses are scattered throughout the city; these include two grocery stores, two restaurants, a gift shop, a general merchandise store, and a recreational business. Most of them are family-operated businesses located in or near a private residence.

The street system runs the length of the city. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas are accessible by road. The streets are unpaved and are maintained by the city.

At present, there are no formal land use plans, zoning regulations, or building codes in existence. The city is in the process of developing ordinances for zoning and other functions.

Land status within the district is shown on Figure 4.

HOUSING

There are about 120 single-family and 4 multiple-family dwellings in Hydaburg. Of these, 16 are modular, 13 are mobile homes, 1 is of log construction, and the rest are of wood-frame construction. Two bunkhouses are located near the fish processing facility complex and are used by temporary workers. A 15-unit apartment building, built in 1978 under a HUD-funded program, was originally intended for elderly housing. It now serves as subsidized housing for mostly non-elderly residents because of lack of demand by the elderly.

In 1970, the U.S. census report showed 63 housing units in Hydaburg. The 1970-1971 OEDP progress report for Hydaburg described the city's housing units as "predominately substandard and deteriorating or delapidated...." The city began a concerted effort to improve its housing stock. In 1971, the Tlingit and Haida Housing Authority received approval and funding for construction of 160 housing units

under HUD's Turnkey III Program. Hydaburg received 40 of these homes, which were built in 1974 and 1975. The homes range from 2 to 5 bedrooms each, and had a cost per unit of from $44,000 to $71,000, for a total value of $2.2 million.

By 1976, nearly $125,000 was also spent to improve the roofing, foundations, interiors, and exteriors of 60 homes. Funding came from the Tlingit and Haida Central Council, State of Alaska, and City of Hydaburg.

A housing survey was undertaken in 1982 as part of the coastal management program. The survey shows the type of structure and general condition (including plumbing, skirting, energy efficiency, structural soundness, safety condition, roof type and condition, and electrical system) for all dwellings. Figure 5 shows city housing by type. Complete survey results are included in Appendix D.

While the average number of persons per dwelling unit is approximately 3, a relatively low number, there is still serious overcrowding in some units because of family composition and the number of rooms per unit. Existing housing in Hydaburg would be inadequate to accommodate new residents and transient or seasonal workers.

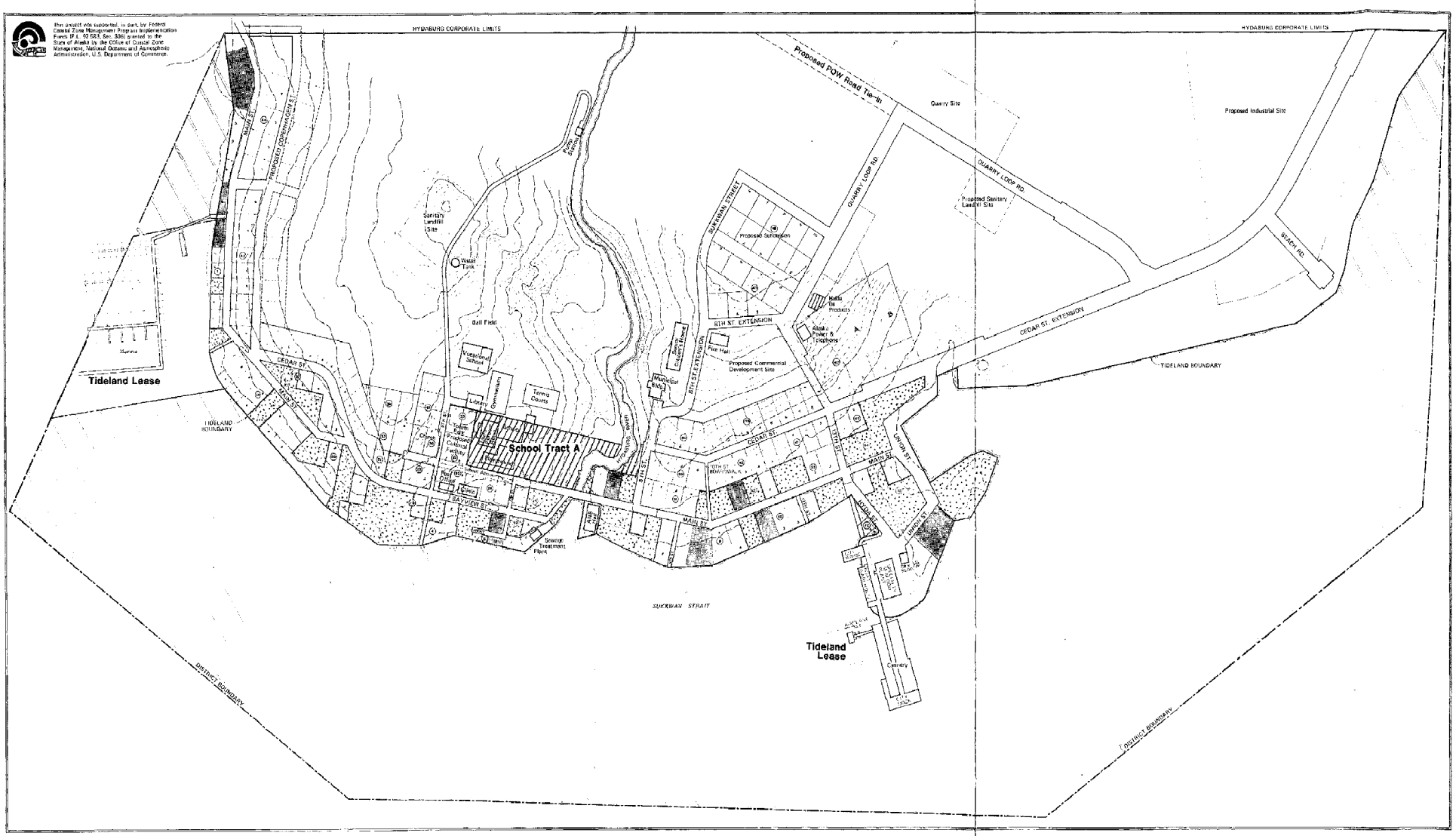
PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Health and Social Services

Hydaburg's health clinic building was built in 1966 and remodeled in 1977. It was built at city expense and is now leased to the Indian Health Service, an arm of the U.S. Public Health Service. The clinic occupies one-half of the single-story building; the other half is used as an apartment and has a separate entrance. The clinic contains about 1,000 square feet and consists of a large examination room, a small examination room, an office, a waiting room, and two restrooms.

Two full-time health aides, a full-time alcohol counselor, and a community health representative, funded by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation (SEARHC), staff the clinic. SEARHC is a regional, non-profit health care organization that is funded partly by the Indian Health Service and partly with state money. It provides preventative and primary health care services to nine communities in the southeast region of Alaska.

Approximately 12 patients are seen between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. each day. The clinic staff is in telephone communication with the Mt. Edgecumbe Public Health Service Hospital.



HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M:HILL 1981 1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1 : 63,360

NATIVE RESTRICTED ACT OF MAY 25, 1926

NATIVE UNRESTRICTED ACT OF MAY 5, 1926 & FEBRUARY 26, 1948

NON-NATIVE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891

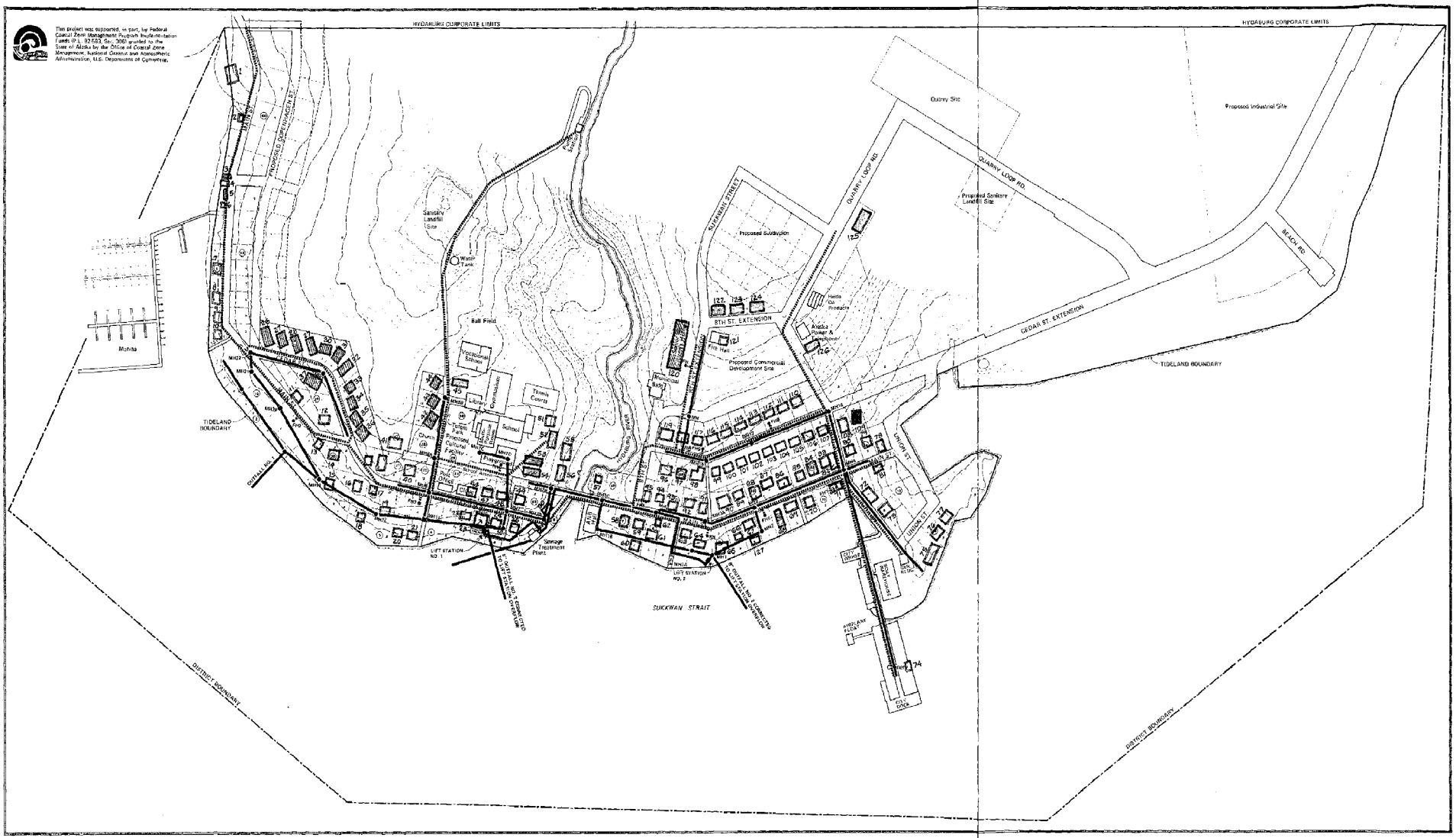
SCHOOL TRACT A ACT OF AUGUST 23, 1950

PATENTED TIDELANDS A.S. 38.05.320 (City of Hydaburg)

TIDELAND LEASES

District Land Status

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 4



HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M::HILL 1981-1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

WOOD FRAME

MODULAR

MOBILE

LOG

23 SURVEY CODE (See Text)

WATER LINE

SEWER LINE

District Housing & Public Facilities

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 5

Itinerant nurses from the State of Alaska spend 3 to 4 days a month in Hydaburg. A Public Health Service physician makes four visits a year, and a Public Health Service dentist makes two visits a year. Patients needing more comprehensive medical sources must go to Ketchikan, which has a 92-bed general medical/acute care/surgical hospital. Patients requiring major surgery are transferred to a hospital in Seattle.

The City of Hydaburg's FY 1981 legislative funding proposal included a $237,000 municipal grant request for design and construction of a new health clinic. The city considers the existing clinic to have structural defects (faulty wiring, inadequate heat, poor design) and inadequate space to properly serve its patients. The city also cites its anticipated population growth and corresponding expansion of health/social service programs as reasons for the new clinic. Funding was not granted this year.

Education

The Hydaburg Public School System is located on a unified campus site next to Totem Park. The elementary school, housing grades K-6, was constructed in 1963. It is a single- story frame building containing three general classrooms, one special education classroom, and one native arts room. Attached to the elementary school is a multi-purpose room measuring 56 x 82 feet; it also is a frame structure. This room is used for many purposes: a gymnasium for both elementary and high school students, an auditorium, a lunch room, and a meeting room for a variety of community activities.

In 1974, a library/learning resource center was built to serve both the elementary and high schools and the community. The library contains spaces that are used for supplementary education and Haida language instruction.

The community vocational education/science classroom building was completed in 1979. Since 1976, it has housed the high school, which includes grades 7-12. The building contains one general classroom, two shops, one home economics room, one business education room, one science classroom, and one photography darkroom. It has also been used for adult basic education programs.

The campus site also includes a dirt playground area, a softball field, and areas for outdoor tennis and basketball courts.

In 1981, 100 students were enrolled in the elementary and high schools. The elementary school staff consisted of three certified general teachers, one special education teacher, one reading and mathematics teacher funded

through the Title I supplementary education program, three instructional aides, and two full-time classified teachers (non-certified) teaching natives arts and the Haida language.

The high school had a staff of six teachers, one school superintendent, and one principal/counselor. A librarian and an adult basic education instructor were funded through CETA; these positions lost their funding at the end of the year, and it is not known if funding will be available for them in 1982. The school district has no difficulty in recruiting needed staff, most of whom come from outside Hydaburg.

The Rural Alaska Community Action Program conducts a Head-start preschool for Hydaburg children at the Alaska Native Brotherhood (ANB) Hall. Approximately 17 children were enrolled in 1981. The staff consisted of two teachers, one cook, and one custodian.

The school system receives funding from the city, state, and Federal governments. Its total operating budget in 1980-81 was $644,794. Of this, $2,500 was local funding; this low level is because there is no local tax base.

The educational program in Hydaburg has four primary goals: basic skills, vocational/technical skills, physical/recreation skills, and native language/culture. Generally small classes are available in most subject areas, and individualized instruction is provided where possible. Special remedial programs are provided in the early school years to enable students to master fundamental skills.

In February 1981, a report titled Hydaburg High School Facilities Survey and Analysis was prepared for the Hydaburg City School District by the South East Regional Resource Center. This report identifies inadequacies in school facilities and recommends repairs and construction needed to meet Hydaburg's educational goals. These recommendations are:

- Construction of a new gymnasium complex to accommodate student physical education programs and community recreational needs. The existing multi-purpose room is drastically inadequate for the use it supports. A new gymnasium will free the multipurpose room for other educational and community activities. The school board and the Hydaburg City Council have designated this as the highest priority need.

- Resurfacing (tar coating) of the elementary school and multipurpose room roofs.

- Reconstruction of the elementary school and multi-purpose room exterior walls.

- Expansion and improvement of existing kitchen storage space to accommodate the supplies needed for the hot lunch program.

- Rewiring of the on-campus 30-kW emergency power generator so it can supply electricity to school facilities during blackouts of the community generation system.

The city's FY 1981 legislative funding proposal included a request for a $3.8 million grant from the Department of Education for these recommended repairs and construction. The city also requested a $15,000 municipal grant for the purchase and shipping of playground equipment to develop the outdoor play area. Both of these requests were granted.

The Hydaburg High School Facilities Survey and Analysis projects a total school enrollment of 150 students by 1985, assuming a 1985 population of 600 residents. This projection is based on a current (1981) school enrollment of 100. The report states, however, that the 1985 enrollment projection is conservative. With the recommended improvements, the existing school facilities have a total capacity of 150 students.

Fire and Police Protection

The Hydaburg Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1971. The city owns a mini-pumper truck, a pickup truck, and two portable pumps. Water is pumped from hydrants located throughout the city. In 1975, a smoke alarm was installed in most homes in the city, and in 1978 a fire hall was built. The fire hall is currently being completed through a municipal aid appropriation. The city has 12 volunteer fire fighters who have received training in the proper use and handling of the equipment and in fighting fires. The fire insurance rating in Hydaburg is 8. The city's firefighting capability is sufficient for current conditions.

Hydaburg has a local police department. Two public safety officers are funded by the state. A state grant is currently enabling completion of a jail and police department facilities in the basement of the municipal building. The city's FY 1981 legislative funding request for a state constable position and for purchase of a police vehicle was not granted. The City has appropriated monies from the municipal aid program for vehicle purchase.

Electricity and Fuel Supply

Electrical power and distribution is provided to the City of Hydaburg by the Alaska Power and Telephone Company (AP&T) of Port Townsend, Washington. Fees for electrical service are paid directly to AP&T by the users.

All homes have electrical power. The generating capacity of the AP&T system is 730 kW, provided by two 200-kW, two 90-kW, and two 75-kW diesel generators. Although the system is sufficient to meet current demands, low voltage and power fluctuation are problems. The cost of electricity in 1980 averaged $0.19/kW-hour.

The fish processing facility operated by Haida Corporation has an independent system consisting of one 60-kW and two 500-kW generators. This capacity is sufficient for its future needs.

In 1977, a study of hydroelectric potential for 10 villages in southeast Alaska was conducted for the Tlingit and Haida Central Council and the Alaska Power Authority by Retherford Associates of Anchorage. The study estimated future electrical demand for Hydaburg (not including the fish processing facility), as summarized below:

Year	kW Demand
1981	386
1985	488
1990	653
1995	874

Considering future demand in Hydaburg and other communities and the cost of diesel generation, the study evaluated the technical and economic feasibility of hydroelectric generation as an alternative. Preliminary investigation showed that an intertie system linking Hydaburg, Craig, and Klawock was the only feasible development for the south end of Prince of Wales Island. Two potential sites were identified: Black Bear Lake (outside the planning area, about 8 miles east of Klawock) and Reynolds Creek (inside the planning area, about 9 miles east of Hydaburg).

Further engineering, economic, and environmental investigations were then conducted. Reynolds Creek drains three lakes: Lake Mellen, Summit Lake, and Lake Marge. Hydroelectric projects on each lake were evaluated, as well as a transbasin diversion from Lake Josephine (located on Portage Creek). The conclusion of these studies was that Black Bear Lake is the most cost-effective alternative and has the least environmental impact. It will have an installed capacity of 6,000 kW, and at full production will generate 23,700 MWh in an

average year. Firm power output will be 4,000 kW and firm energy generation will be 22,000 MWh per year. Once implemented, this project is expected to meet the area's electrical needs through the 1980's. If the area's needs then exceed the capacity of the Black Bear project, Reynolds Creek could again be considered.

The city is also interested in determining the feasibility of alternative energy sources. The FY 1981 legislative budget proposal included a $100,000 grant request from the Alaska Energy Resource Center for a wind power feasibility and engineering study; both electrical generation and water pumping feasibility would be evaluated. Funding was not granted for FY 1981. The city is also interested in low-head hydroelectric development at the Hydaburg River dam site. A third alternative the city would like to investigate in the future is the production of electricity from wood wastes.

Most homes in Hydaburg are heated by wood; the rest use oil or a combination of wood and oil. Haida Oil Products supplies oil, gas, and diesel for all of the community except the Alaska Power Company generators. Its storage reserves consist of two 20,000-gallon tanks for #2 diesel, one 20,000-gallon tank for #1 diesel, and two 10,000-gallon tanks for gasoline. The fish processing facility has separate tankage. Fuel is delivered by barge approximately every 3 weeks. The average cost of oil in early 1980 was $1.32/gallon for stove oil, diesel fuel #1, and diesel fuel #2; gasoline cost $1.33/gallon. Haida Oil plans to increase its gasoline storage capacity by 50 percent and double its diesel storage capacity to accommodate the anticipated future demand resulting from the city's economic development.

Communications

Most homes in Hydaburg have telephone service, which is provided by ALASCOM via a microwave system. Airline agents also have radio phones, and most fishing vessels have marine radio phones.

Television is provided by satellite, with four commercial stations and the Alaska Public Service Station. Mail and newspapers are delivered daily by air.

Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste

Hydaburg's water, sewer, and solid waste systems are operated and maintained by the city's Public Works Department. A public works foreman is funded through the city's municipal revenue sharing funds. The city currently charges a utility service fee of $15.00/month per household.

The municipal water is drawn from the Hydaburg River at an elevation of about 30 feet (MLLW), through a 4-inch well screen 4 feet below the existing river bed. The well screen is based on rock with select gravel cover. The treatment plant is small and houses a pump and a gas chlorinator. The water is chlorinated as it is pumped to the storage tank. The storage tank is of woodstave construction, has a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and sits at an elevation of 110 feet at bottom of the tank. The tank sits on the ground, on a hill next to the existing landfill, some 750 feet from the treatment plant. Distribution is through 4- and 6-inch mains, and fire hydrants are located throughout the city (see Figure 5).

The present system was built in 1973, and was designed to deliver 700 gallons per minute (gpm). However, the system presently can only deliver about 150 gpm with a 7 hp pump, and 170 gpm with a 10 hp pump. The system cannot meet water demands during high usage periods, typically associated with the fish processing plant operations.

Existing pressure is inadequate to service a new residential subdivision that is being developed to meet the increased housing demands.

The city is currently conducting a water supply study. The four alternatives to be evaluated are: 1) upgrade the existing Hydaburg River system; 2) develop a new system on the Hydaburg River in the same location as the old dam system; 3) develop a new system at a shallow lake located north of the city; and 4) develop a new system at a high lake located east of Hydaburg (near Deer Bay).

The City of Hydaburg has a Surface Water Allocation Permit from the state that allows for the use of 800,000 gpd of Hydaburg River water. The proposed water study is essential at this time, as the city's supply will continue to experience problems until a more advanced system is brought on-line.

The city's sewage collection and treatment system was funded by the U.S. Public Health Service and completed in 1977. Before that time, raw sewage was channeled into Sukkwan Strait and removed by tidal action. The current underground system of sewer mains collects sewage from the entire community. The collection system is gravity flow except for two lift stations that pump sewage from north and south Hydaburg (see Figure 5). The secondary treatment plant includes a rotating biological disc, a clarification tank, and a digester. Treated effluent is piped into Sukkwan Strait through an 800-foot outfall.

The design flow of the system is 90,000 gallons per day. This would accommodate a population of up to 600, excluding any industrial users. No industrial users exist at

present; the fish processing facility discharges fish wastes directly into Sukkwan Strait.

The sewage treatment facility is poorly located in a residential area. The facility has several operation and maintenance problems and occasionally causes odors. The city would like to move the plant, possibly to the proposed industrial park. Relocation would be expensive, however, requiring new pipe routes and lift stations; it is therefore considered a long-term solution. More immediate measures that could be taken would be proper operation and maintenance of the plant at its current location.

Door-to-door solid waste pickup is made twice weekly. The city operates a landfill located above the city's water intake from the Hydaburg River. Because of poor drainage, rainwater often ponds on the site; the collected water then seeps into the river and may degrade the water quality. The city proposes to relocate the landfill to a site adjacent to the proposed industrial park. This would require a permit from the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). The city's FY 1981 legislative funding request for purchase of a new garbage truck was not granted this year.

Cemetery

Hydaburg's cemetery is a municipal facility located on traditional Haida land on Cemetery Island. It has been in existence since the founding of Hydaburg, and is maintained by Hydaburg residents and families of the deceased. There is no more uncleared burial space available within the cemetery. The city asked for a $25,000 municipal grant in its FY 1981 legislative funding proposal for cemetery rehabilitation and enlargement. This money would be used for the labor and materials necessary to clear more land and re-mark graves. Funding was not granted for FY 1981.

Other Public Facilities

Other public facilities in Hydaburg are the municipal office building; Federal post office (with one full-time employee); Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall; Presbyterian and Assembly of God churches; Totem Park; City dock and causeway; city warehouse; boat harbor; street system; and BIA road system.

TRANSPORTATION

Hydaburg's transportation system is composed of three main elements: the road and street system; the marine system; and the air system (see Figure 6). These systems have been developed over the years by local, state, and Federal government participation. The operation and

maintenance of various elements of the system are governed through leases and direct ownership obligations by these varying levels of government.

Road and Street System

The City of Hydaburg road system has evolved over the years from a boardwalk system to the existing streets and road system. With the decay and dilapidation of the boardwalk, a footpath was constructed through local efforts. It consisted of an overlayment of beach sand without excavation. With the advent of motor vehicles, the footpath was widened and used as a city street. This type of construction has caused many problems:

1. Potholing of roads because of lack of adequate base

2. Road width exceeding dedicated boardwalk right-of-way

3. Roads without dedicated right-of-way

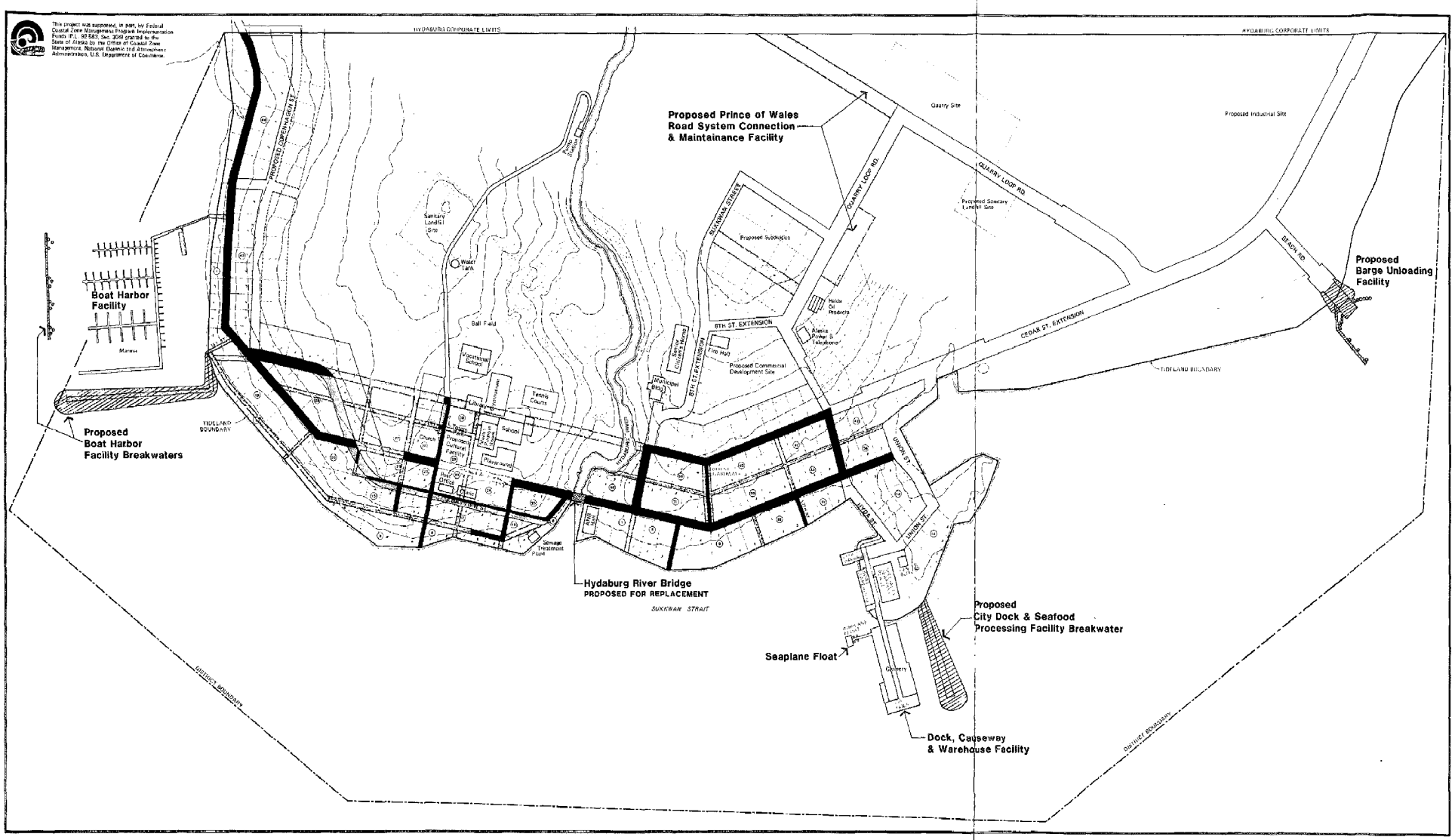
4. Inadequate drainage

Recent road construction has been of an improved quality. Overburden has been removed, and "shot rock" fill has been put in place to develop a good road base. This has then been surfaced with crushed rock to provide a good driveable road system. The drainage system has been improved with sloped ditches and culvert installation. Two-inch crushed rock has been laid and compacted into the beach sand roads to develop a solid base. The city has recently begun a project to crush and put in place a 3/4" minus rock surface on the original beach sand roads.

These new construction and improvements are combined efforts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Road Division; State of Alaska Department of Transportation, Local Service Roads and Trails Program; and the City of Hydaburg.

There is one bridge in the local road system, built in 1938. It is of concrete abutment, steel girder, and wooden deck construction, built to a one-lane width and 10-ton minus capacity.

Hydaburg is not now connected by road to any other island communities. Sealaska Corporation and Haida Corporation are proposing to construct a road segment from Hydaburg to the mouth of the Natzuhini as part of the Prince of Wales Island road system. Once the road is built, DOT would reimburse the construction cost and be responsible for operation and maintenance. This segment would complete road linkage from Hydaburg to Hollis, Craig, and Klawock to the north. Residents of Hydaburg would be



HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

STREET & ROAD SYSTEM

- DEDICATED STREETS UNBUILT
- DEDICATED STREETS BUILT City Owned
- DEDICATED STREETS & ROADS BIA Owned
- NON-DEDICATED STREETS BUILT City Owned

PROPOSED FACILITIES

Barge Unloading Facility, City Dock & Seafood Processing Faciltiy Breakwater, & Boat Harbor Facility Breakwaters

District Transportation System

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 6

able to obtain goods and services from these communities and would also have direct access to the ferry service at Hollis and air service at Klawock. The 1981 legislative funding request for DOT reimbursement funds for this project was not granted.

It is anticipated that other road systems will be constructed in the Hydaburg vicinity in conjunction with future logging operations.

Marine System

Barge and boat service is available year-round from Ketchikan and Seattle to transport supplies to Hydaburg. Deliveries are made from Ketchikan every 2 weeks and from Seattle once a month, except in December and January. Supplies are taken from the dock to the point of delivery upon arrival.

Locally based fishing boats are used for transportation to nearby island communities. The larger boats are occasionally taken to Ketchikan or Seattle, but this is usually done only for service or repairs and is not the usual mode of transportation.

The Alaska Marine Highway is a state-operated ferry boat system that provides marine transportation throughout Southeast Alaska. The ferry terminal closest to Hydaburg is at Hollis on the eastern shore of Prince of Wales Island. The Ketchikan-Hollis run is made three times a week. There is now no road connection from Hydaburg to Hollis, a distance of about 20 miles. The proposed Hydaburg-Natzuhini road segment (see Land above) would connect Hydaburg to Hollis and would make scheduled, reliable ferry service available to Hydaburg residents and businesses.

Ferry service between Hydaburg and Ketchikan is not considered feasible by state transportation planners. Maritime regulations would require that a boat entering Dixon Entrance be suitable for sailing on the high seas. The ferry boats currently serving small communities do not meet these required standards. The vessels that serve larger Alaska communities out of Seattle are seaworthy, but are not likely to schedule stops at small communities such as Hydaburg.

The City of Hydaburg marine system has developed from small wooden catwalk dock facilities and individual offshore mooring to a concrete causeway and dock facility and a tie-up boat harbor float system.

In 1974, the city received a grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, to construct the city dock and warehouse facility. The dock

has a 15-ton prestressed concrete deck on concrete pilings. The 40' by 70' warehouse is of wood frame construction on a 15-ton prestressed concrete deck on concrete pilings.

In 1980, the boat harbor float facility was completed by the State of Alaska Department of Transportation, Division of Harbors. The float system has 136 stalls for boats ranging from skiffs to 60'. There is electricity available at the stalls and an overhead lighting system for night convenience. Included in the facility is a tidal grid for small boat bottom maintenance. The facility is leased by the City of Hydaburg from the State of Alaska and is governed by the Boat Harbor Ordinance.

In 1981, the city finished construction of the causeway facility, which allows access from the land to the city dock. This project was funded by a municipal grant from the State of Alaska. The causeway is constructed of a 20-ton prestressed concrete dock on 1/2" wall steel pilings and connects the city warehouse by HS20 concrete paving atop a shotrock landfill.

Hydaburg's marine facilities are currently unprotected from the wave action caused by storms and wind-related water movement. The city's FY 1981 legislative funding proposal included a $3.9 million municipal grant request for engineering and construction of breakwaters to protect these facilities and reduce the cost of their upkeep. The breakwaters would be maintained under the Hydaburg port facilities budget. Funding was not granted for FY 1981.

Air System

Hydaburg has a seaplane base with an east/west approach, 5,000 feet long and 2,000 feet wide. It is accessible from the city causeway and occupies tidelands leased from the City of Hydaburg. The facility is owned and maintained by the State of Alaska Department of Transportation. The facility was refurbished in 1981 with a new approach float to the docking facility and new steel piling to hold it in place. It is available for both private and commercial seaplanes.

Air service to Ketchikan, 46 miles away, is provided several times daily by Tyee Airlines and Sea-air; these flights sometimes stop in Klawock and Craig, as well. Special unscheduled charters are also available. The commuter planes carry four to six passengers, small freight, and the mail pouch. Tyee and Sea-air each have one employee in Hydaburg, who report local weather conditions to Ketchikan by radio and handle ticket purchase, baggage, and passenger pickup and delivery.

The round-trip fare between Hydaburg and Ketchikan is high, currently over $90. Flights are often cancelled because of inclement weather. Connecting flights to other destinations in Alaska and to other states can be made in Ketchikan.

The Southeastern Alaska Transportation Plan, a report published in June 1980 by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, discusses possible construction of an airstrip in Hydaburg. The airstrip would support the conversion of scheduled air service from float planes to more efficient aircraft equipped with wheel landing gear; this would increase service opportunities for Hydaburg and other communities on Prince of Wales Island. No specific development plans have yet been made.

A community workshop was held by the Department of Transportation on April 12, 1982, in Hydaburg for local residents to identify transportation concerns. The following list was developed by residents at the workshop. The list was then recommended by the Hydaburg Coastal Zone Management Plan Committee to the Hydaburg City Council as the future transportation concerns of the City of Hydaburg. On May 4, 1982, the Hydaburg City Council moved to identify the following as transportation concerns within the City of Hydaburg:

1. Road and Street System

- Upgrading and surfacing with 3/4" minus crushed rock
- New bridge over Hydaburg River on Main Street, HS 20 spec. 24' width with sidewalk
- Traffic control signing
- Street naming and signing
- Full development of subdivision streets (new areas)
- Purchase of necessary road maintenance equipment
- Appropriation or procurement of contract monies to provide year-round maintenance
- Northerly and southerly access to Prince of Wales road system
- Required off-street residential parking
- Development of business district and boat harbor parking lots
- Pavement with sidewalks

2. Marine System

- Breakwater protection--fish processing facility area and small boat harbor area
- Barge facility--roll on-off capacity, all tide

- Small boat launching ramp
- Tidal grid--100' length, 200 tonnage capacity
- Adequate crane system on city dock
- Enforcement of harbor ordinance
- Development of maintenance schedule and plan for port facilities
- Adequate navigation aid system

3. Air System

- Heli-pad
- Electronic locator and navigational aid system
- Float plant airport and passenger waiting, ticketing, and freight

RECREATIONAL, HISTORIC, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND SCENIC RESOURCES

Recreation, historic, archaeological, and scenic resources within the district are shown on Figure 7. The City of Hydaburg has five facilities that are available for community recreational use. Most of these facilities are also jointly used by the Hydaburg City School District, and are available only after school hours and after school priority use.

1. Grade school multipurpose room--used for basketball, volleyball, and gymnastics. There is also a stage for theatrical productions.

2. Baseball field--not completely finished; has area for baseball, football, soccer, and archery.

3. Grade School playground--will be improved by a $15,000 municipal grant in 1982. Has swings, slides, monkey bars, and teeter-totters for grade school and pre-school children.

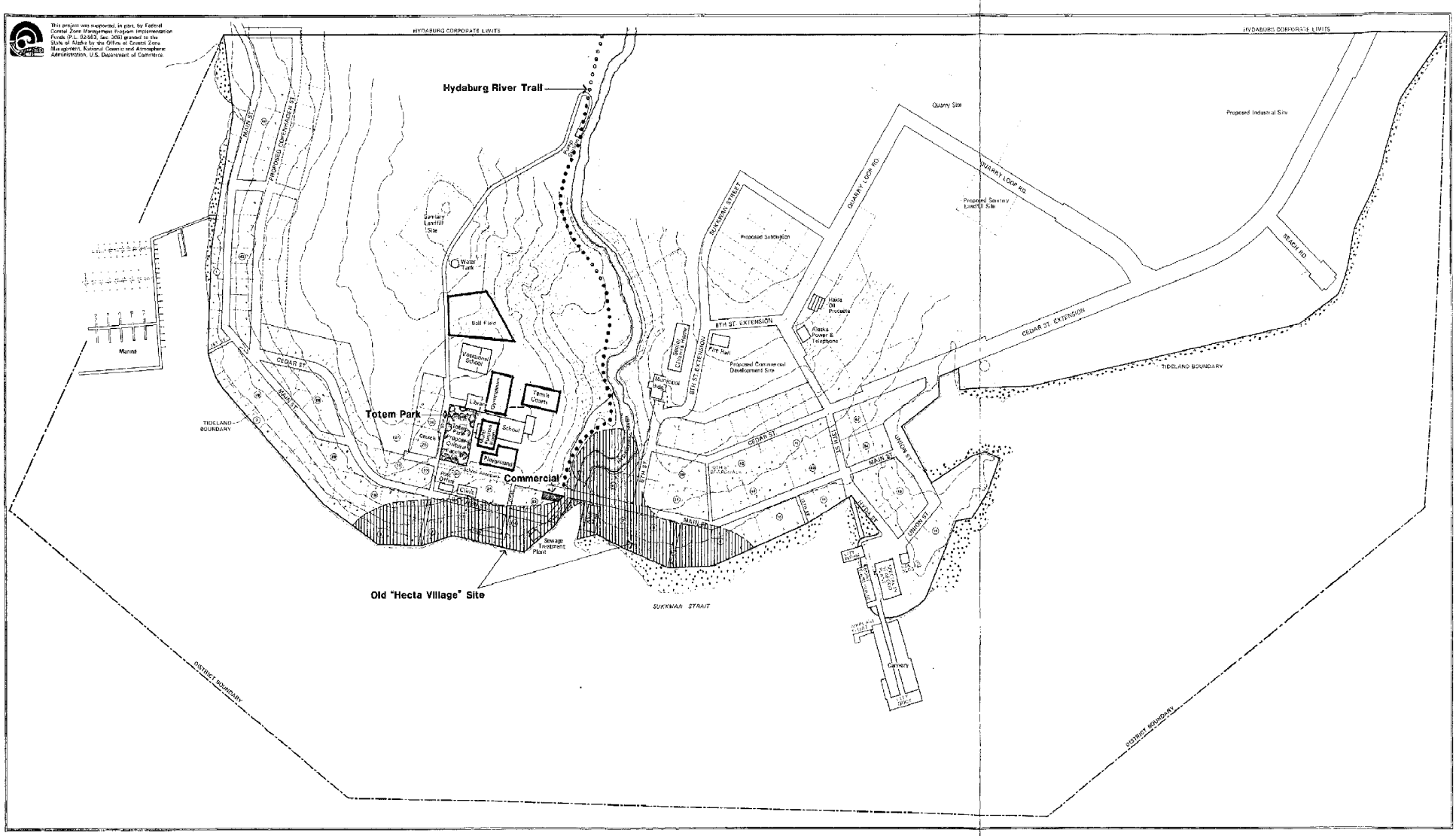
4. Tennis Court--can be used as two basketball courts or one tennis court.

5. Community gymnasium--to be completed in 1983; funded by a municipal grant. Will have facilities for basketball, weight training, wrestling, and volleyball.

There is one commercial recreation facility that has two pool tables and a juke box. This is a favorite youth congregation area.

The city is requesting a community building from the Tlingit and Haida Housing Authority. The city has requested space in the community building to be used as a youth center and hopes to obtain funding from the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation (SEARHC) for a

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.



HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2MHILL 1981/1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

HISTORIC AREA
TOTEM PARK

ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA
OLD "HECTA VILLAGE" SITE

SCENIC AREA
HYDABURG RIVER DRAINAGE

RECREATION AREA
COMMUNITY FACILITIES

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

NATURAL AREAS
Beach

Hydaburg River

Hydaburg River Trail – Constructed by (forest) YCC.

District Recreation, Historic, Archaeological & Scenic Resources

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 7

manager position. The 1981 legislative fundings proposal included a $12,000 request for youth recreation center equipment. This was not granted; however, $10,000 has since been designated from the city's municipal aid appropriation for this purpose.

The Hydaburg Totem Park, adjacent to the school complex, is a cultural park containing Haida totems. Some of the totems are from old village sites and some were carved to duplicate totems that were too decayed to move. In 1972, a $15,000 grant was used to repair and renovate the park.

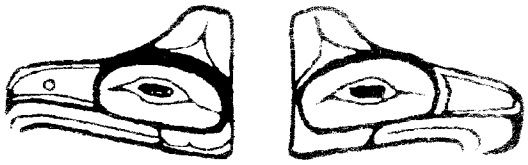
The Hecta Village site is an 18th century settlement that probably originated from Tlingit occupation of the area (see Chapter 5).

There are currently no facilities available to house community archives and artifacts significant to the Haida culture. The 1979-1980 Overall Economic Development Plan identified construction of a Haida cultural center and museum as one of the city's goals, and the FY 1981 legislative funding proposal requested a $1.1 million municipal grant for this purpose. The center would help preserve and revitalize the traditions and arts of the Haida people. It would be both a storehouse of the material exhibits of the culture and a gathering place for educational classes and the performing arts. Funding for this project was not granted for FY 1981.

The natural areas within the City of Hydaburg provide opportunities for picnicking, swimming, boating, sunbathing, hiking, sightseeing, sportfishing, and ice skating. These areas are the beach frontage, the Hydaburg River, and the Hydaburg River Trail (built by the Forest Youth Conservation Corporation). The Hydaburg River drainage is probably the most scenic area of Hydaburg. This picturesque area is old growth forest that teams with wildlife. In addition to smaller wildlife creatures, there are black bear, eagles, and three salmon species that swim the river to spawn.

Outside the city limits are numerous informal recreation sites that are of traditional significance to Hydaburg's residents (see Figure 22a in Chapter 4). These sites are used for picnicking and/or camping; Arena Cove is also used for beachcombing. In addition, two recreation cabins are maintained by the U.S. Forest Service within Tongass National Forest. These cabins are located at Essowah Lake on Dall Island and at Josephine Lake on Prince of Wales Island northeast of Hydaburg. The cabins can be reserved for use under a reservation permit system for up to 7 days between April 1 and October 31 and up to 10 days between November 1 and March 31.

Tourism is not a significant industry in the Hydaburg area. The city does not include increased tourism in its statement of goals and objectives or its Overall Economic Development Plan.



CHAPTER 3
Land and Resource Ownership and Management

Chapter 3
LAND AND RESOURCE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

LAND STATUS/OWNERSHIP

Before the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, the U.S. government owned almost all of the land within the planning area. All of this Federal land was a part of Tongass National Forest. Since ANCSA, large blocks of this land have been transferred to Haida Corporation, Klukwan Inc., and Sealaska Corporation; the remaining land is still within the ownership of the government as part of Tongass National Forest.

Haida Corporation has selected 23,040 acres of land, most of which lies in the vicinity of Hydaburg. The largest contiguous parcel extends from north of Hydaburg on Sukkwan Strait to near Eek Point. This parcel extends eastward to include a part of the drainage of Deer Bay on Hetta Inlet, but does not include the Eek Lake area (see Figure 8). The entire land mass of Goat Island is under Haida Corporation ownership, as are the several small islands in the South Pass area. The northern end of Sukkwan Island, and a small parcel at North Pass and associated islands, are also in Haida Corporation ownership. The subsurface rights to these properties are owned by Sealaska Corporation, in accordance with the deed restrictions included in the ANCSA legislation.

Klukwan, Inc., land holdings are located wholly within the boundaries of Long Island, primarily on the north half of the island. Klukwan has deed for surface rights to 23,040 acres. The west side of Long Island is held in Klukwan ownership south to Koianglas. Small land exclusions (generally, privately owned land) occur at Howkan, Bolles Inlet, and the Koianglas Site. As with Haida Corporation, the subsurface rights are in the ownership of Sealaska Corporation.

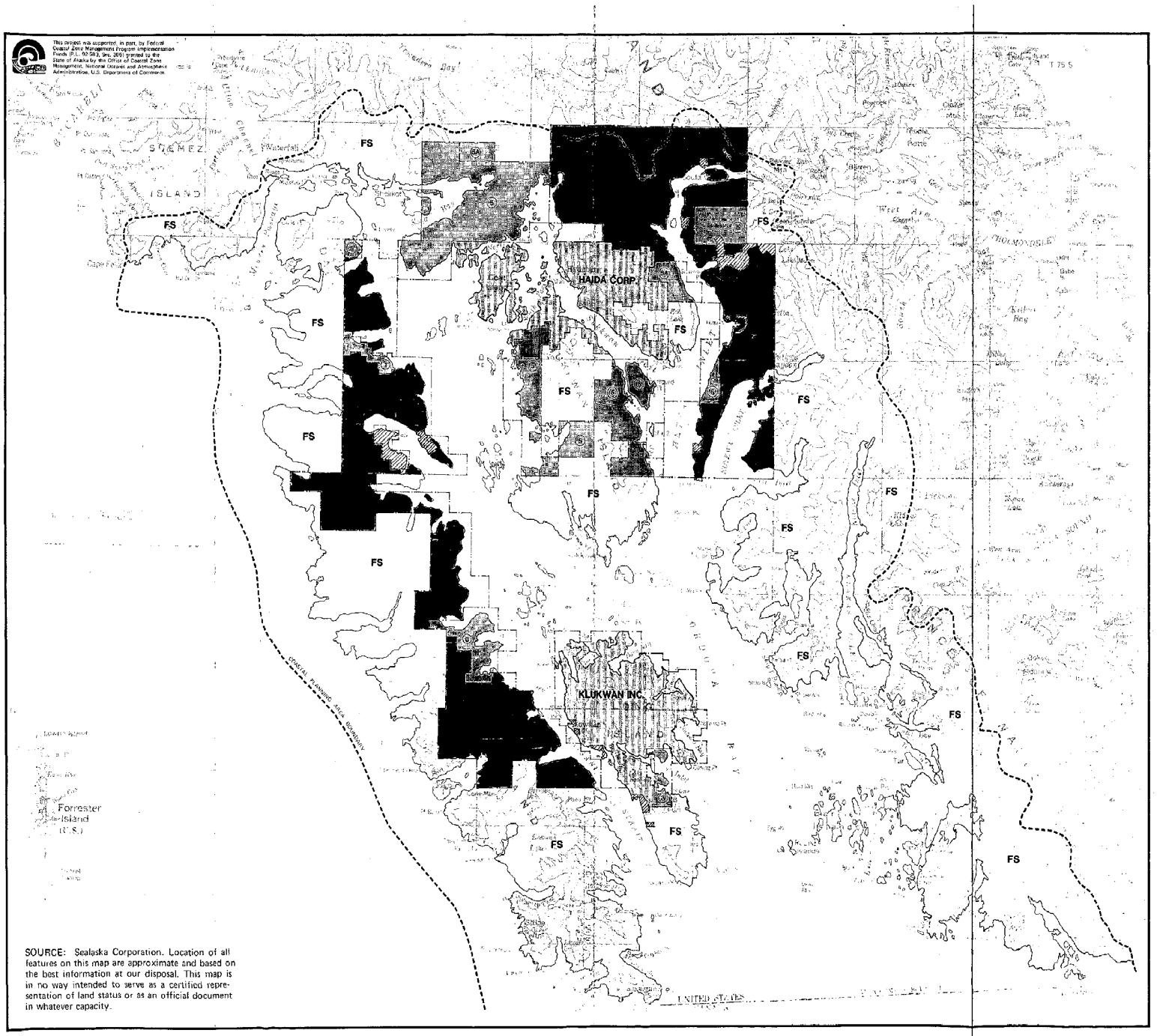
Sealaska is the largest private land owner in the planning area (see Figure 8). The corporation owns over 50,000 acres of land on Dall Island and Prince of Wales Island. The Dall Island holdings begin at Cayman Point on the northeast side of the island and include the east half of the island as far south as the North Point area at Kaigani Strait. This stretch of holdings is interrupted by two land exclusions at View Cove. The only areas where the Sealaska holdings touch the west coast of Dall Island are at Hook Arm, Sakie Bay, and Port Bazan. The Prince of Wales Island holdings begin at Natzuhini Bay and continue south to include a part of the Hydaburg River watershed, then extend east to the area south of Deer Bay on Hetta Inlet. Holdings include most of the upper reaches of Hetta

Inlet from Deer Bay around the east side of Hetta and including Nutkwa Inlet. Small exclusions occur at Sulzer, Coppermount, Hetta, and Mud Bay. The eastern terminus of Portage Bay at Sulzer Portage is government owned.

Sealaska Corporation's overselections are those lands the corporation has selected for possible future conveyance from the Federal government as part of the ANCSA land transfer process. These lands are not owned by Sealaska, but some of these selections will be conveyed from the government at Sealaska's request, assuming no titlement problems occur with claims or previous title actions. Sealaska is now conducting a resource inventory to further evaluate these lands for future resource utilization potential; this information will be used in making final selections for conveyance. The Bureau of Land Management, as the lead Federal agency responsible for the land transfers, is conducting title searches on several of these lands to establish ownership rights and mining/subsurface rights. After Sealaska's request for conveyance of specific lands, the BLM will finalize the land titlement issues and turn over those lands to the corporation (both surface and subsurface rights). All future land conveyances must be selected from those lands now identified as overselection lands. Overselection lands include a large parcel in the Soda Bay and Natzuhini area, and a few large blocks of land on the west and east side of Sukkwan Island. Smaller pieces occur at North Bay, Breezy Bay, and Vesta Bay on Dall Island; Coning Inlet on Long Island; Copper City on Hetta Inlet; and the Copper Mountain area. Sealaska's highest priority (1) is given to the parcel at Breezy Bay on Dall Island. Priority 3 lands are at Vesta Bay and Long Island, with the rest of the lands given priority 5.

As mentioned, the U.S. government owns the remainder of the study area lands (except for small isolated private holdings), which are part of the Tongass National Forest. This includes all of Suemez Island, almost the entire west half of Dall Island, all of south Prince of Wales Island to Keete Inlet, the southern part of Long Island, half of Sukkwan Island, the Eek Lake area, and a portion of the Hydaburg River drainage.

The exclusions include the Reynolds Creek Power Project area, encompassing the major drainage into Copper Harbor. The eastern exclusion at Sulzer is owned by Georgia-Pacific. The other exclusions in the Hetta Inlet area are mining ownerships; specific (name) holdings are not known. At View Cove on Dall Island, the quarry exclusion is a holding of Lone Star Industries. The exclusion on the west side of the cove is a holding of the Oregon Portland Cement Company. Deeds of ownership for the other exclusions that are scattered throughout the planning area have not been clearly identified.



Land Status/Ownership

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 8

- VILLAGE CORPORATION OWNERSHIP
- SEALASKA CORPORATION OWNERSHIP.
- SEALASKA CORPORATION OVER-SELECTION (with priority numbers)
- EXCLUSIONS
- FS TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

MANAGEMENT PLANS

Native Corporation Plans

Detailed management plans for most of the native lands have not yet been developed. The corporations are currently conducting timber and other resource inventories that are vital to long-range management planning. Sealaska Corporation is finalizing a detailed resource inventory that is examining timber, subsurface, aquatic, wildlife, subsistence, recreation, cultural, and sand and gravel resources, as well as transportation systems. The corporation has developed tentative road and log transfer plans for some areas, although the plans are still preliminary. Actual logging plans are being mapped out at this time for near-term harvest areas. Sealaska intends to do extensive minerals explorations throughout the planning area, since existing inventory information is weak. As Sealaska's plans become further developed, they will be coordinated with the Hydaburg coastal program.

Klukwan Inc.'s inventory and management planning needs are considerably less than those of Sealaska and Haida Corporation. The Klukwan selection involved lands for which the U.S. Forest Service had already completed detailed inventory and management plans. Klukwan does not necessarily intend to use the same management plan that the Forest Service developed for Long Island; it is studying the overall plan to determine if it will fulfill the corporation's objectives. At this time, Klukwan has made decisions about harvesting and log transport needs in the northern portion of the island. Klukwan has constructed a log camp south of Shoe Island, log storage areas at the mouth of Shoe Inlet, and a log sort and rafting area just south of the log camp (see Figure 9). An airplane float is located next to the camp.

Haida Corporation has completed its timber inventory, which will play a key role in the development of its land management plans. At this time, the corporation is looking at harvest plans that can be easily facilitated. The corporation intends to develop Saltery Point (south of the City of Hydaburg) as a log dock and transshipment site. This site would be used as a major loading facility and could provide an important service to a large geographic area. The corporation would design transportation networks to use this facility, not only for its logging operations, but also for Sealaska and U.S. Forest Service land holdings. Haida Corporation is in the midst of contract negotiations for a large timber sale, and is also pursuing possible land exchanges with the Forest Service. The land management plans are therefore indefinite at this time.

U.S. Forest Service

The U.S. Forest Service has been developing inventories and land management plans for several years, as required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976. The national forest lands in the planning area are divided into a series of planning units, with each unit breakdown becoming increasingly specific concerning uses and schedules. The general planning units are known as Management Areas, and are shown on Figure 9 as large block numbers preceded by the letter "K" (Ketchikan Area). The Management Areas contain one or several Land Use Designations (LUD), as shown by the four different shadings on Figure 9. These LUD's, as described by the Forest Service, are as follows:

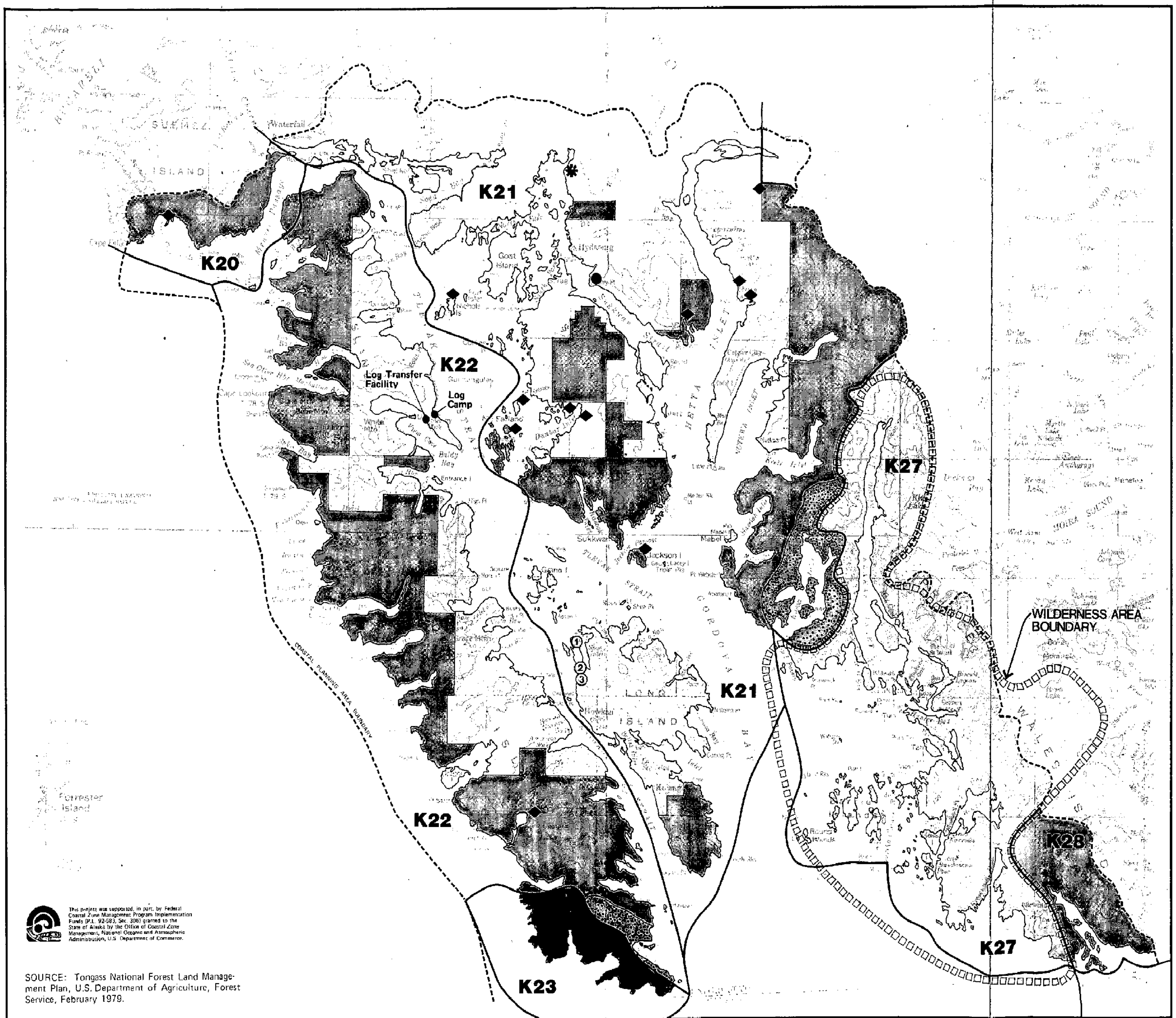
LUD I. This designation denotes areas to be recommended for wilderness designation. It is applied to undeveloped lands that provide opportunities for solitude and primitive types of recreation and that contain unaltered habitats for plant and animal species that provide outstanding opportunities for additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The area designated for this classification, which includes all of Klakas Inlet, the Barrier Islands, and lands south to the Canadian Border, has already been formally designated as wilderness.

LUD II. This designation denotes a roadless, backcountry type of management that provides greater management flexibility than Designation I, while retaining the primitive wildland environment. In Designation II, primitive recreational facilities can be built, and habitat improvements for fish and wildlife are permitted.

The only area with this designation is the southwest tip of Dall Island.

LUD III. This designation emphasizes amenity management, while providing for a combination of both amenity and commodity values. The management goal in Designation III is to achieve a high degree of compatibility among competing resources within the same area.



This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

SOURCE: Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, February 1979.

Land Management Plans

PLANNING AREA — FIGURE 9

◆ RECREATION SITES

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

LUD I
These lands have been placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Timber harvesting, roads, most motor vehicles, and mining (after 1983) will not be allowed in this area.

LUD II
These lands are to be managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland character, but this would permit wildlife and fish habitat improvement and primitive recreational facility development.

LUD III
These lands will be managed for a variety of uses. The emphasis is on managing for uses and activities in a compatible and complementary manner to provide the greatest combination of benefits. This would include timber harvesting and intensive recreational development.

LUD IV
Opportunities will be provided for intensive resource use and development where emphasis is primarily on commodity or market resources. Generally speaking, timber harvesting is given priority.

K20 FOREST SERVICE MANAGMENT AREA NUMBER

CORPORATION DEVELOPMENT PLANS (TO DATE)

✱ SEALASKA LOG CAMP

● HAIDA CORPORATION LOG DOCK

① KLUKWAN, INC. LOG STORAGE

② KLUKWAN, INC. CAMP SITE AND AIRPLANE FLOAT

③ KLUKWAN, INC. LOG SORT AND RAFTING AREA

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL — 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 — North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

This designation occurs at the southeast tip of Dall Island and at the Kassa Inlet area.

LUD IV. In Designation IV, the goal is to provide opportunities for intensive development of resources. Emphasis is primarily on commodity, or market, resources and their use. Amenity values are also provided for. When conflicts over competing resource uses arise, these conflicts would be resolved in favor of the commodity values more often than would be the case for Designation III lands.

The majority of Forest Service lands within the planning area have been designated LUD IV.

Harvesting plans for Suemez Island are the most detailed at this time, with several tracts already gone to commercial bid. Figure 10 shows the approximate harvest areas for Suemez Island for those lands that fall within the planning area boundaries. Harvesting in this area has already begun. The 30-year harvest plan for all of Suemez Island calls for the harvesting of between 2 and 17 million board feet (mmbf) per year between the years of 1982 and 1989, with no additional harvesting to occur until the year 2003. However, the two watersheds within the planning area are scheduled for only minor harvesting.

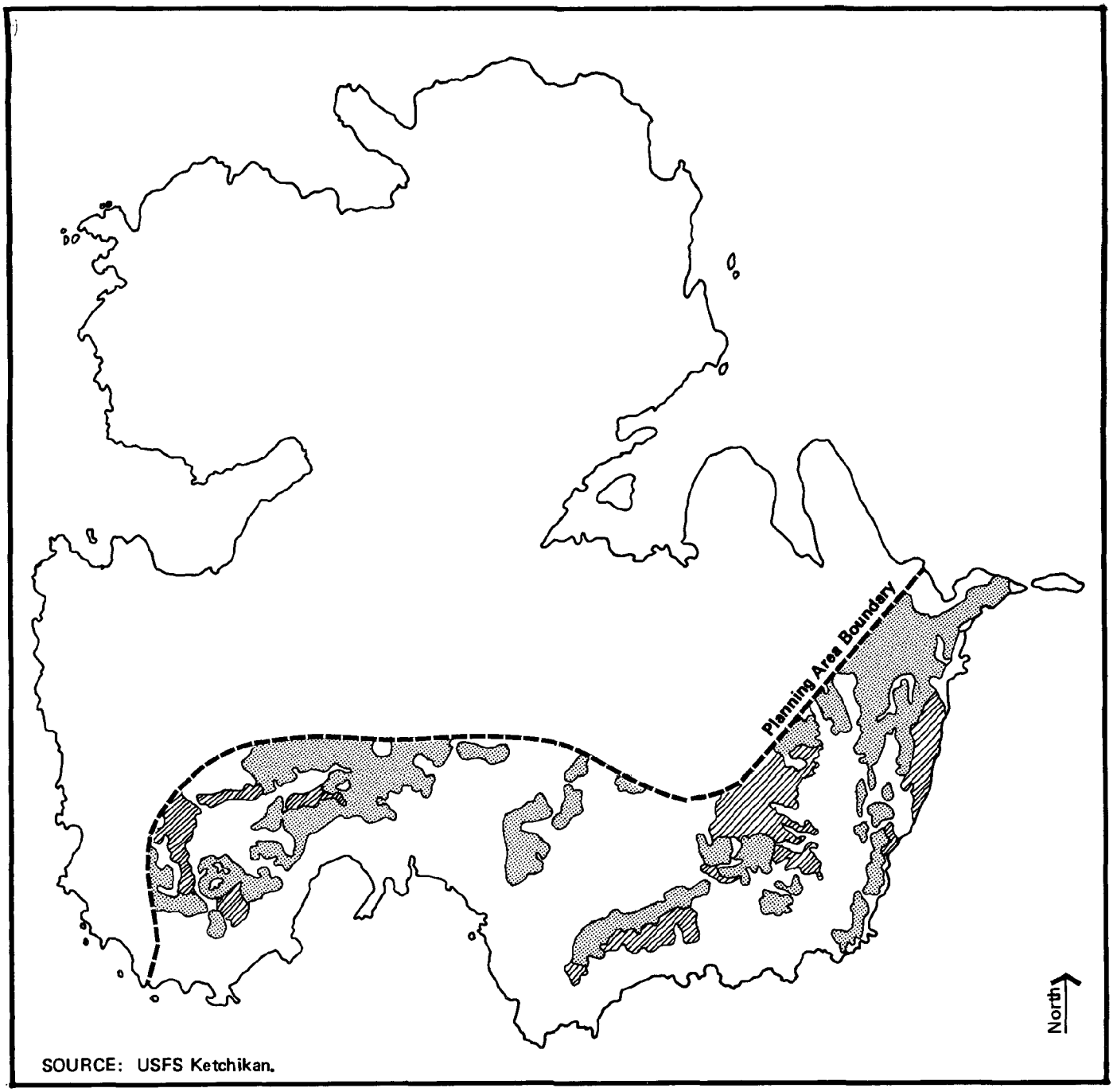
Table 5 shows U.S. Forest Service projected harvest schedules for those portions of Management Areas that are within the planning area.

Table 5

PROJECTED HARVEST SCHEDULES[a]
FOR U.S. FOREST SERVICE LANDS
WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA

Management Area	Projected Harvest Years	Average Harvest (million board feet/year)
K20 Suemez Island	1985-1987	Small harvest (actual numbers not available)
K21 Sukkwan Island, Eek Lake, Hydaburg, Long Island	1989-2009	16 mmbf
K22 Dall Island	1990-1998	24 mmbf
K23 South tip of Dall Island	No harvest scheduled	
K27 Klakas Inlet to Canadian Border	Wilderness (no harvest)	
K28 Nicholas Bay	No figures available for planning area	

[a]These figures are tentative and subject to change by the Forest Service.



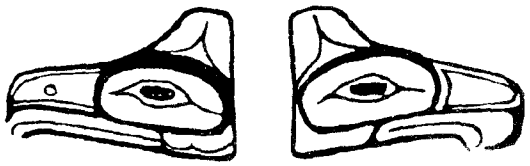
SOURCE: USFS Ketchikan.

Helicopter - 90% Leave

Full Harvest Area

Selected Harvest Plan, Suemez Island

FIGURE 10



CHAPTER 4
Biophysical Inventory

Chapter 4
BIOPHYSICAL INVENTORY

CLIMATE*

The management area has a cool, moist, maritime climate, with frequent cloudy days. The Aleutian Low pressure system dominates from September through May and brings a primary or secondary storm track across the region every winter month. In mid-summer, this system is displaced by the northward-moving Pacific High pressure system, resulting in a significant decrease in precipitation and stormy weather.

Annual precipitation in the region is high, ranging from 203 to 406 cm (80-160 inches). Snowfall ranges from 59 to 590 cm (20 to 200 inches). Precipitation is greater at higher elevations. October and November are the wettest months, and June and July the driest. Hydaburg averages 294 cm (116 inches) of precipitation, including 137 cm (54 inches) of snow, annually.

Cloud cover and the surrounding marine waters moderate the region's temperatures. Winter temperatures average between 0° and 5.5° C (32° to 42° F) in Hydaburg, with an extreme recorded low of -16.1° C (-3° F). Although cloud cover is still considerable in summer, it is less than in winter. Summer temperatures average between 7.7° and 21.1° C (46° and 70° F), with an extreme recorded high of 31.1° C (88° F).

Light fog prevails over this maritime zone during the entire year. Heavy fog occurs along the coast an average of 15 to 25 days a year, with highest frequency usually in August. The longest frost-free season is found on the outer coast, where mean annual temperatures are the highest. The maximum amount of daylight is about 19½ hours in June.

Winds during the winter are predominantly from the southeast, although their direction and speed can vary locally with topography. During summer, the winds blow mainly from the northeast or southeast. Gale winds lasting several days can occur throughout the fall and winter; summer gales are few and seldom last more than 48 hours.

Swells approach Dixon Entrance mostly from the west and southwest, particularly in winter. Sea waves accompanying storms pound and shape the rocky outer coast. Wave heights are greater along the outer coast than in the more protected inside waters.

---

*Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

HYDROLOGY*

Because of steep elevation, shallow soil conditions with underlaying bedrock, and thick organic ground cover, much of the precipitation that falls runs off into streams as surface water. Stream suspended sediment concentrations are low, less than 50 mg per liter. Most of the sedimentation that does occur is a consequence of streambed scour, bed erosion, or the process of mass wasting.

Typically, the heaviest precipitation of the year occurs from October through December. Ground storage of water quickly becomes saturated, while stream discharge swells and fluctuates. Localized flooding may occur if rainstorms are particularly severe. From December through April, much of the precipitation is stored as snow and ice. Daily streamflow is at a yearly minimum at this time, and water temperatures may range from 3° C (37° F) to 1° C (34° F), with the median being 2° C (36° F).

In April or early May, snowmelt begins increasing streamflow into July. Water temperature in the summer ranges from 3° C (37° F) to 12° C (52° F), with the median near 8° C (46° F).

Many of the freshwater systems freeze over in winter, reducing food availability to many mammal and bird species. Salmon eggs develop in the well aerated intergravel spaces where they were deposited. Water temperature is an important aspect in regulating salmonid survival; even slight fluctuations may have adverse affects. Duration and timing of incubation, hatching, and emigration of salmon fry are some aspects of development that are critically dependent on water temperature stability.

Freshwater runoff into the surrounding marine waters dilutes those waters and helps to maintain the reduced salinity and estuarine conditions of the surrounding Inside Passage and Pacific Ocean waters.

TIDES AND CIRCULATION*

A two-layered estuarine circulation system occurs seasonally throughout the Inside Passage waters, beginning with an increased freshwater discharge accompanying the spring thaw in April and May and continuing through October, the wettest month. The freshened water flows seaward along the surface and is replaced by more saline water intruding at depth. Two-layered esturaries are likely to occur in most protected bays and passages along the outer coast.

---

*Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

A well-developed northward flow of marine water originating in Dixon Entrance moves into Clarence Strait from November through March. The two-layered estuarine conditions present from April through October are destroyed by the combined effects of winds, storms, and reduced freshwater runoff. The water column both nearshore and offshore becomes more uniform, and the surface waters become more saline and colder. Biological productivity decreases.

Tidal movements play an extremely important role in the mixing and circulation of nearshore marine waters, and in the distribution and abundance of marine flora and fauna. There are considerable inequalities in the heights of the two high waters and two low waters of each day. The mean and extreme daily (diurnal) tides are 3.2 m (10.5 feet) and 4.7 m (15.4 feet) at Saltery Point.

Landward of the shelf edge, surface currents move shoreward. The complex nearshore current patterns have not been well studied among the myriad of islands, passages, and bays. Maximum currents are commonly 1 to 3 knots, although higher values will occur where tide waters funnel through narrow passages in combination with large daily tidal ranges. Offshore, the Alaska Current moves northwestward and is believed to be strongest along the continental shelf edge, averaging .5 to 1 knot. This flow is greatest with strong southerly winds, but may be completely neutralized for short periods of time by strong northwesterly winds. Weak summer currents flowing closer to the coast and in the opposite direction of the Alaska Current have been observed.

SOILS AND GEOLOGY

District Soils

The soils found within the city corporate limits (Figure 11) are fairly uniform and have characteristics that are common to most southeast areas. Thick organic mats are a common type of soil, and range in thickness from a few inches to several feet. Where they occur, these mats are largely responsible for the resistance of the soils to sheet erosion and other types of erosion. Their other characteristics include strong acidity, low natural fertility, extremely rapid infiltration rates, rapid permeability in the upper layers, perpetual moistness, and very low bearing strength. They also tend to change state from a solid to a gel when agitated (thixotropic). These characteristics have a definite influence on excavation and use of the soils for various engineering purposes, especially road building and structures (see Chapter 7, Analysis).

Organic mats occur as muskeg and in some alluvial/sandy loam soil types. The muskeg is the thickest and most severe in its limitations. Thick muskeg areas are located north

of the existing sanitary landfill and north and west of Vigil Drive and Quarry Loop Road. The sandy loam soils predominate throughout the rest of the city except for thin banks of beach sands along the shoreline and isolated outcrops of shallow bedrock.

The general soil horizon includes six stages of soil types (see Figure 11). The topsoil, which is typically either the sandy loam or the muskeg, ranges from 6-18 inches in thickness, except in the midst of the large muskeg areas, where it can be 12 feet deep and more. The next stratum of soil is usually the glacial till, ranging from 6-30 inches in thickness. A blue clay follows the till, and can reach 24 inches in thickness. A hard pan lies beneath the blue clay, and is made up of a hard clay substance. This is a thin lense that is typically impermeable. Below the clays is an aggregate mixture of gravels, sands, and small boulders, which can be 24 inches and more in thickness. A glaciated and partly fractured bedrock underlies all these soils.

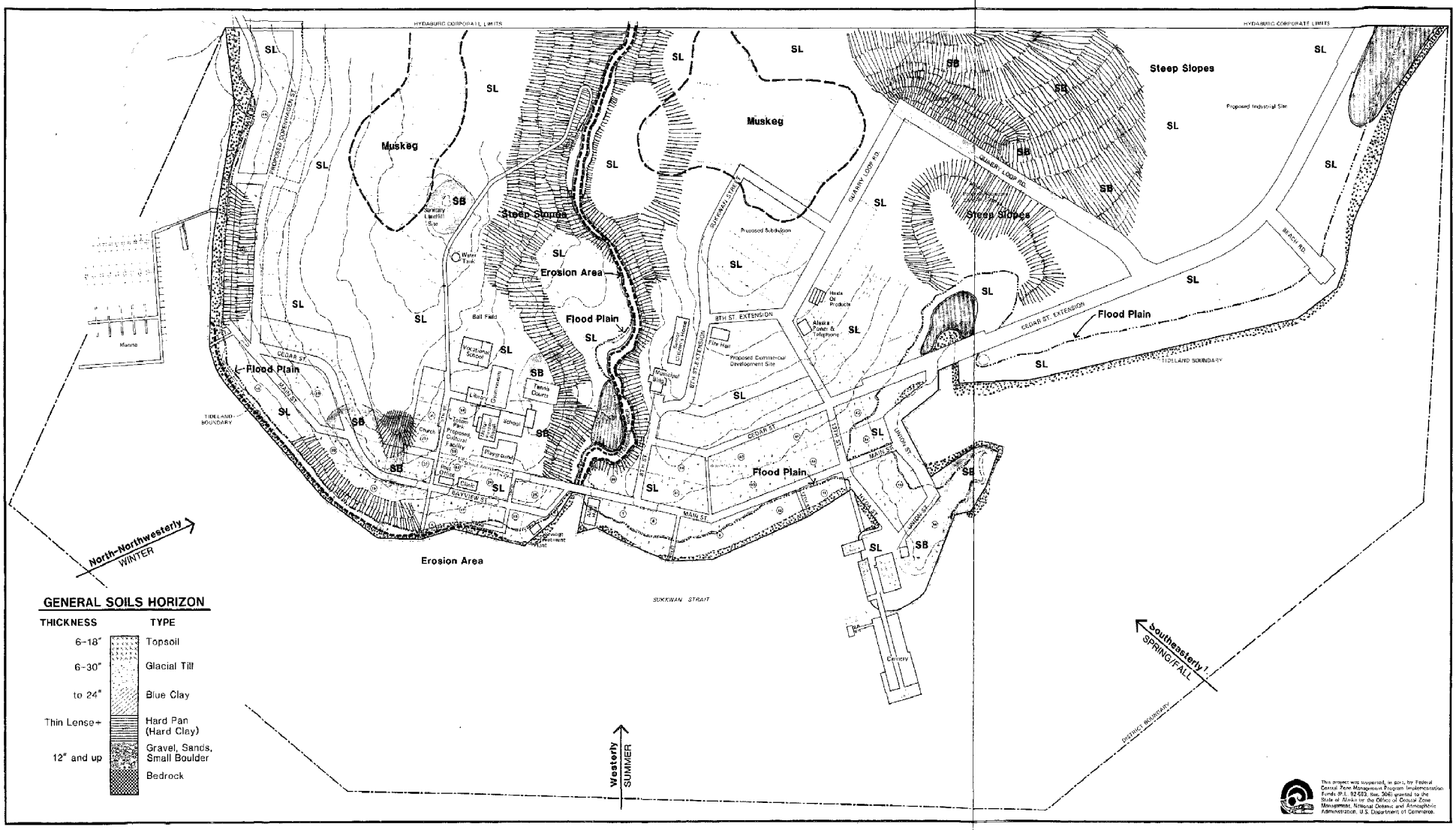
District Hazards

Geology, soils, topography, and hydrology present potential hazards inside the district limits. In some cases, these physical conditions present constraints to building and future use, rather than a real "hazard." In some areas, however, a combination of constraints occurs that would present a hazardous situation if future development were to occur.

Figure 11 shows six areas where major constraints exist. Shallow bedrock combines with steep slopes (50 percent and greater) in areas west of Totem Park and south of the tennis courts. Poor soils (water perch areas) combined with flooding occur in areas along the Hydaburg River; near the intersection of Cedar Street Extension and Union Street; and near Cedar Street Extension at the southeast end of the city. Steep slopes and muskeg-like soils occur in an area between the Hydaburg River and Sukkwan Street.

These areas are generally unsuitable for development of any kind, unless exceptional engineering and precautionary measures are used. In the areas of steep slopes, slope failure and erosion are the greatest problems.

Development constraints of a lesser degree occur in several locations throughout the city. A floodplain exists throughout the entire city shoreline, except in the area of the new causeway (see Figure 11). Generally,



HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

SOILS & GEOLOGY

- SL — SANDY LOAM TOPSOIL
- MUSKEG
- BEACH SANDS
- SHALLOW BEDROCK
- WATER PERCH AREA
- POTENTIAL GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA

HAZARDS & PREDOMINANT WIND DIRECTIONS

- STEEP SLOPES (25-50%)
- FLOOD PLAIN
- EROSION AREA

WIND DIRECTION BY SEASON (as Noted)

1. Actual direction is greatly influenced by local landforms and water bodies.

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska for the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

District Soils, Geology, Hazards & Predominant Wind Directions

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 11

the floodplain elevation is at 21 feet MLLW. The Hydaburg River also has some floodplain areas, which are limited to the flat bottomlands of the stream cut. Slopes ranging from 25 to 50 percent in steepness occur near the marina, by Cedar Street, throughout the river drainage, and on both sides of Quarry Loop Road. Erosion areas exist along the waterfront from the marina south to 7th Street, and (to a minor extent) along most of the Hydaburg River. Poor soils are mostly identified as muskeg types (see Soils discussion). Poor soils also exist in the Hydaburg River bottomland and where Cedar Street Extension crosses a local drainage system.

See the Soils and Geology Analysis (Chapter 7) for a discussion of building practices.

Planning Area Geology[1]

Bedrock in this coastal region is composed primarily of sedimentary rock (e.g., limestone and sandstone) rich in calcium carbonate, volcanic greenschist interlayered with marble, and intrusive granitic rock. These rocks are approximately 135-450 million years old and have undergone uplift and deformation. Glacial ice covering much of this region during the Pleistocene epoch gouged and carved out the straits, lakes, valleys, and mountains. Most of the mountain elevations vary between 610 m and 1,067 m (2,000 feet to 3,500 feet). Because of recent glaciation, the soils are shallow, poorly developed, and low in available nutrients, due primarily to the lack of extensive weathering of either bedrock or glacial till deposits. High rainfall and cool temperatures reduce the rate of biological decomposition, causing organic matter to accumulate on the surface of the ground. Trees are susceptible to blow down because their roots are shallowly rooted in the thin soil.

Mass wasting (gravity induced movement of large masses of earth) is the dominant process of erosion and slope reduction in this region and commonly occurs on slopes 37° (75 percent) or over. The two principal types of mass wasting, debris avalanches and debris flows, involve the rapid downslope movement of a mixture of soil, rock, and forest debris. Measurable surficial soil creep may occur in areas prone to mass wasting. Movement exists throughout the year, but will increase during spring and fall when soil moisture is greatest. The incidence of mass wasting increases with road building and timber harvest on steep slopes when the soils become saturated after heavy rainfall.

---

[1]Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Earthquake Hazard[1]

Both seismicity (the historical record of earthquakes) and geologic conditions, such as the frequency and recency of faulting,[2] must be considered to permit an assessment of future earthquake probability in an area. Lack of accurate data and an incomplete understanding of earthquake mechanism in general make it difficult to fully evaluate all the factors that must be considered in such an assessment. The determination of earthquake probability in any area must therefore be regarded as an approximation only.

Southeast Alaska lies in the second most active seismic zone in Alaska, within the active tectonic belt that rims the northern Pacific Basin. The active Queen Charlotte Islands fault system lies outside the Hydaburg planning area, about 40 miles west of Dall Island. Within the planning area itself are two lesser faults (see Figure 12). One runs northwest from Kasook Inlet (slightly northwest of Sukkwan) through Baldy Bay and Sea Otter Harbor. The second is first exhibited in the northeast corner of the management area near Portage Bay and runs northwest and then west through the northern portions of Soda Bay and Meares Passage.

There are three recorded earthquake epicenters[3] within the planning area (see Figure 12). All three earthquakes occurred between 1899 and 1969 inclusive, and had a magnitude of less than 5 on the Richter scale. The largest recorded earthquake in the vicinity of the planning area occurred on November 17, 1956, and had a magnitude of 6.5. Its epicenter was approximately 50 miles southwest of Dall Island, about 85 miles southwest of Hydaburg.

As stated before, it is impossible to evaluate the earthquake probability of an area with any degree of accuracy. However, it can be tentatively concluded that most, if not all, of Southeast Alaska should be placed in seismic zone 3, a zone where earthquakes of magnitude greater

---

[1]Source: Lemke and Yehle, 1972.

[2]A fault is a rupturing of the earth's crust that is caused by a sudden release of accumulated strain energy and that generates seismic waves that cause ground shaking.

[3]The epicenter of an earthquake is the point on the earth's surface directly above the focus; the focus is the point below the earth's surface where rupturing on a fault first occurs.

Chapter 3
LAND AND RESOURCE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

LAND STATUS/OWNERSHIP

Before the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, the U.S. government owned almost all of the land within the planning area. All of this Federal land was a part of Tongass National Forest. Since ANCSA, large blocks of this land have been transferred to Haida Corporation, Klukwan Inc., and Sealaska Corporation; the remaining land is still within the ownership of the government as part of Tongass National Forest.

Haida Corporation has selected 23,040 acres of land, most of which lies in the vicinity of Hydaburg. The largest contiguous parcel extends from north of Hydaburg on Sukkwan Strait to near Eek Point. This parcel extends eastward to include a part of the drainage of Deer Bay on Hetta Inlet, but does not include the Eek Lake area (see Figure 8). The entire land mass of Goat Island is under Haida Corporation ownership, as are the several small islands in the South Pass area. The northern end of Sukkwan Island, and a small parcel at North Pass and associated islands, are also in Haida Corporation ownership. The subsurface rights to these properties are owned by Sealaska Corporation, in accordance with the deed restrictions included in the ANCSA legislation.

Klukwan, Inc., land holdings are located wholly within the boundaries of Long Island, primarily on the north half of the island. Klukwan has deed for surface rights to 23,040 acres. The west side of Long Island is held in Klukwan ownership south to Koianglas. Small land exclusions (generally, privately owned land) occur at Howkan, Bolles Inlet, and the Koianglas Site. As with Haida Corporation, the subsurface rights are in the ownership of Sealaska Corporation.

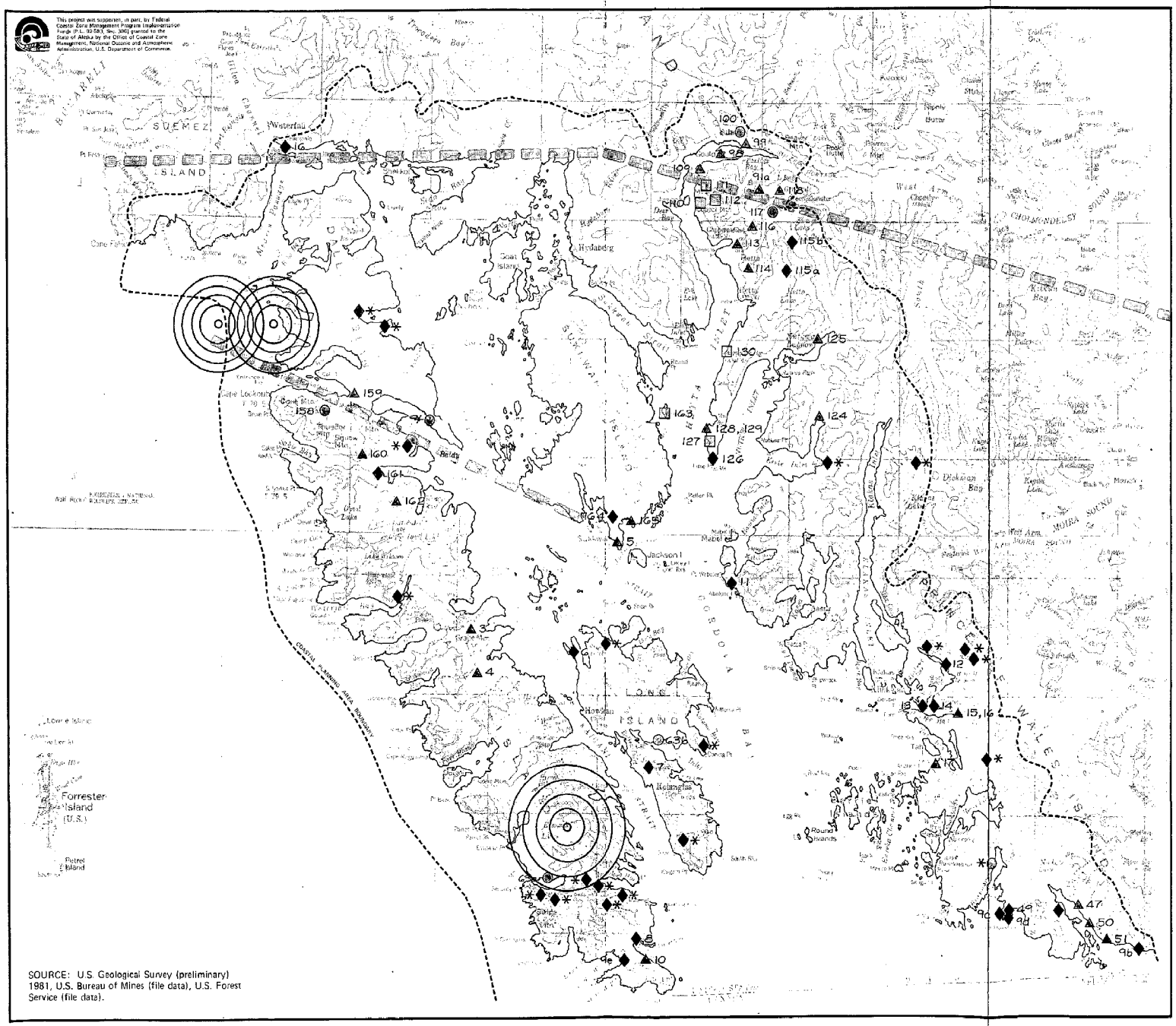
Sealaska is the largest private land owner in the planning area (see Figure 8). The corporation owns over 50,000 acres of land on Dall Island and Prince of Wales Island. The Dall Island holdings begin at Cayman Point on the northeast side of the island and include the east half of the island as far south as the North Point area at Kaigani Strait. This stretch of holdings is interrupted by two land exclusions at View Cove. The only areas where the Sealaska holdings touch the west coast of Dall Island are at Hook Arm, Sakie Bay, and Port Bazan. The Prince of Wales Island holdings begin at Natzuhini Bay and continue south to include a part of the Hydaburg River watershed, then extend east to the area south of Deer Bay on Hetta Inlet. Holdings include most of the upper reaches of Hetta

Inlet from Deer Bay around the east side of Hetta and including Nutkwa Inlet. Small exclusions occur at Sulzer, Coppermount, Hetta, and Mud Bay. The eastern terminus of Portage Bay at Sulzer Portage is government owned.

Sealaska Corporation's overselections are those lands the corporation has selected for possible future conveyance from the Federal government as part of the ANCSA land transfer process. These lands are not owned by Sealaska, but some of these selections will be conveyed from the government at Sealaska's request, assuming no titlement problems occur with claims or previous title actions. Sealaska is now conducting a resource inventory to further evaluate these lands for future resource utilization potential; this information will be used in making final selections for conveyance. The Bureau of Land Management, as the lead Federal agency responsible for the land transfers, is conducting title searches on several of these lands to establish ownership rights and mining/subsurface rights. After Sealaska's request for conveyance of specific lands, the BLM will finalize the land titlement issues and turn over those lands to the corporation (both surface and subsurface rights). All future land conveyances must be selected from those lands now identified as overselection lands. Overselection lands include a large parcel in the Soda Bay and Natzuhini area, and a few large blocks of land on the west and east side of Sukkwan Island. Smaller pieces occur at North Bay, Breezy Bay, and Vesta Bay on Dall Island; Coning Inlet on Long Island; Copper City on Hetta Inlet; and the Copper Mountain area. Sealaska's highest priority (1) is given to the parcel at Breezy Bay on Dall Island. Priority 3 lands are at Vesta Bay and Long Island, with the rest of the lands given priority 5.

As mentioned, the U.S. government owns the remainder of the study area lands (except for small isolated private holdings), which are part of the Tongass National Forest. This includes all of Suemez Island, almost the entire west half of Dall Island, all of south Prince of Wales Island to Keete Inlet, the southern part of Long Island, half of Sukkwan Island, the Eek Lake area, and a portion of the Hydaburg River drainage.

The exclusions include the Reynolds Creek Power Project area, encompassing the major drainage into Copper Harbor. The eastern exclusion at Sulzer is owned by Georgia-Pacific. The other exclusions in the Hetta Inlet area are mining ownerships; specific (name) holdings are not known. At View Cove on Dall Island, the quarry exclusion is a holding of Lone Star Industries. The exclusion on the west side of the cove is a holding of the Oregon Portland Cement Company. Deeds of ownership for the other exclusions that are scattered throughout the planning area have not been clearly identified.



Geology
PLANNING AREA

FIGURE 12

MINERAL RESOURCES

OCCURRENCE
Minor or unevaluated occurrence of minerals

CLAIM
Claim filed with U.S. Bureau of Mines for specified commodity

PROSPECT
Deposit of reported or assumed development or assessment work.

MINE
Deposit with recorded production. Ore not necessarily shipped. Claims may or may not be active.

15 **INVENTORY NUMBER**
Numbers correspond to information in the inventory text

* **U.S.F.S. INVENTORY CLAIM**
Claim found in U.S.F.S. inventory maps. Specific data not available on sites.

POSSIBLE HAZARD AREA GENERAL LOCATION

EARTHQUAKE EPICENTER LOCATIONS (Period 1899-1969)
All earthquakes less than 5 magnitude

FAULT LINE

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 Norm.

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

than 6 will occur from time to time and where there may be major damage to manmade structures. Based on current knowledge, the largest earthquakes will occur most frequently near the coast or offshore, along a segment or extension of the active Queen Charlotte Islands fault system. Farther inland, earthquakes of magnitude 8 or greater appear to be much more unlikely, although they cannot be ruled out.

Mineral Deposits*

Records show that several mineral types are found within the coastal management area (see Figure 12 and Table 6). The Metallic Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska (1981), published by the U.S. Geological Survey, maps and briefly describes the metallic and certain nonmetallic mineral deposits publicly known in Southeastern Alaska in 1980. That report is based on an extensive literature search, consultation with colleagues, recent USGS field examinations, information from private mineral exploration companies and consultants, and U.S. Bureau of Mines maps depicting locations of mining claims. No attempt is made in the report to evaluate the size, grade, or economic value of the deposits. However, some indication of the deposits' significance can be inferred from information contained in the report and included here in Table 6.

All mapped locations are classified by category, using conventional terminology: mine, prospect, claim, and occurrence.

M-Mine: A mineral deposit with recorded production. In some cases, ore may have been mined, but not necessarily shipped. Claims may or may not be active.

P-Prospect: A deposit that has been staked and, in most cases, has been scantily explored, but lacks evidence of production. Some of the gold deposits that are listed as prospects have probably had at least meager production, but because of lack of substantive evidence, are classified as prospects. Claims may or may not be active.

C-Claim: A lode or placer deposit for which the only available information consists of a claim reported on U.S. Bureau of Mines claim maps. (As used by the Bureau of Mines, the term "lode" refers to any form of mineral deposit other than a placer deposit.)

---

*Source: Berg, Decker, and Abramson, 1981.

Table 6

MINERAL DEPOSITS PUBLICLY KNOWN IN THE HYDABURG PLANNING AREA

Map No.	Name	Category	Form of Deposit	Resource(s)	Notes
CRAIG QUAD					
91A	Rex	Prospect	Massive(?)	Copper, iron	Development consists of open cuts and adits.
98	Gould Island	Prospect	Vein	Copper, lead, zinc	Tunnel, open cuts, and shaft. 1908.
99	Sultana	Prospect	Disseminated	Cobalt, copper, nickel	Open cuts and tunnels. 1900's.
100	Beaver	Occurrence	Unknown	Gold(?), copper(?)	Gold and copper reported nearby.
109	Houghton	Prospect	Massive	Copper, iron	Surface excavations and tunnels. 1906-07.
110	Corbin	Mine	Massive	Silver, gold, copper	Begun 1905. Shipped gold, silver, and copper. Shafts and tunnel.
111	Jumbo	Mine	Massive	Silver, gold, copper, molybdenum, iron, zinc	Over 2 miles of development. Considerable recovery. 29 claims.
112	Copper Mountain	Mine	Massive	Silver, gold, copper	Mined 1902, 05-06. Several thousand feet of workings. Had own smelter.
113	Iron Crown	Prospect	Unknown	Cobalt, nickel	Possibly massive.

PD500.013. 1

Table 6 (continued)

Map No.	Name	Category	Form of Deposit	Resource(s)	Notes
114	Hetta Mountain	Prospect	Massive	Copper	Several prospects developed by short tunnels, open cuts, stripping.
115a-b	-	Claim	Lode	Gold	Fifty-two claims in Hetta Lake/Hetta Mt. area.
116	Texas	Prospect	Massive	Copper	Small masses of ore exposed.
117	-	Occurrence	Disseminated	Molybdenite	-
118	Green Monster	Prospect	Massive; Vein	Copper, iron, lead, gold(?)	Most development in early 1900's. Two 65-ft tunnels.
124	Keete Inlet	Prospect	Disseminated; Vein	Copper	Little development, no production reported.
125	Marion	Prospect	Vein	Copper, lead	Adit and winze development. No record of production.
126	-	Claim	Lode	Barite	Lode claim near Lime Point.
127	Lime Point	Mine	Massive	Barite	Shipments reported in 1915-16. Possible 5,000 short tons.
128	Teresa	Prospect(?)	Unknown	Copper(?)	Copper claim located in 1916 1 mile north of Lime Point.
129	Florence	Prospect	Unknown	Copper (?)	Copper claim same as above.

Table 6 (continued)

Map No.	Name	Category	Form of Deposit	Resource(s)	Notes
130	Copper City	Mine	Massive	Silver, gold, copper, zinc	Mined from 1904 to 1910, until drill hole allowed salt water to enter and flood mine.
158	Yellowstone	Occurrence	Vein	Gold, copper	1909-10 minor work done.
159	Moonshine	Prospect	Unknown	Silver(?), lead(?)	Too little work to determine resource.
160	Miller	Prospect	Vein	Copper	Veins exposed by open cuts.
161	-	Claim	Lode	Gold, copper, lead	-
162	Silver Star	Prospect	Vein	Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc	No record of work since 1916. Adit and 2 drifts.
163	Flat Island	Mine	Unknown	Gold	Probably old prospect (1880's). Reported that too much powder was being used and most of the gold was blasted into water.
164	-	Claim	Lode	Copper	-
DIXON QUAD					
3	Mount Vesta	Prospect	Vein	Silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc	Open cuts and tunnel developed 1900's. No recorded production.
4	Lucky Strike	Prospect	Vein	Copper	Little if any development.

Table 6 (continued)

Map No.	Name	Category	Form of Deposit	Resource(s)	Notes
5	Lakeside	Prospect	Vein	Copper	Shaft and crosscut. No record of production.
6	-	Claim	Placer	Gold	-
7	-	Claim	Lode	Silver, lead, zinc	Two claims on Long Island, 1942.
8	-	Claim	Lode	Gold	-
9b	-	Claim	Lode	Gold	-
9c,d	-	Claim	Lode	Gold	-
9e	-	Claim	Lode	Gold	-
10	McLeod Bay	Prospect	Vein	Gold, copper, lead	Considerable development, but no production.
11	-	Occurrence	Lode	Gold	-
12	-	Claim	Lode	Copper, iron	Sixteen lode claims.
13	-	Claim	Lode	Iron	-
14	-	Claim	Unknown	Silver, gold, copper	Twenty-one lode claims near Hunter Bay, 1953.
15	-	Claim	Lode	Radioactive (unknown)	-
16	Goodhope	Prospect(?)	Vein	Copper, iron	Not enough work to determine size or grade.

Table 6 (continued)

Map No.	Name	Category	Form of Deposit	Resource(s)	Notes
17	Ranger	Prospect	Vein	Copper, iron	Not enough work to determine size or grade.
47,51	Feickert	Prospect	Vein	Copper	Surface stripping, shaft, and open cuts.
48	-	Claim	Lode	Gold	-
49	-	Claim	Lode	Radioactive (unknown)	-
50	Alice	Prospect	Vein	Copper	Two old shafts filled with water in 1916.
63a	(Security Cove area)	Occurrence	Massive	Silver, copper, lead, zinc	Active claim.
63b	(Coning In. Area)	Occurrence	Massive	Lead, zinc	Active claim.
63c	(Brownson Bay	Occurrence	Massive	Silver, copper	Stratabound(?); small

O-Occurrence: A deposit that may or may not be claimed and is mainly known from published early reports; from recent U.S. Geological survey, Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical surveys, or U.S. Bureau of Mines investigations; or from reliable but otherwise unconfirmed reports released by certain private mining interests. Numerous occurrences of apparently only pyrite are not included in the map and table; unevaluated or unchecked occurrences of apparently anomalous metals in rock geochemical samples are also not included.

The form of deposit denotes the physical aspect of a deposit. Because mineral deposits generally are geologically complex, a mine or prospect may contain more than one form of deposit. The following terms are used in Table 6:

Lode or Placer: U.S. Bureau of Mines claim maps classify all mineral occurrences either as lode or placer deposits, without further information about form of deposit. A lode is generally known as a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. A placer is generally known as a place where gold or other minerals are obtained by washing, as with alluvial or glacial deposits.

Vein: A vein is an occurrence of ore usually disseminated through a veinstone, and having a more or less regular development in length, width, and depth. The term vein includes deposits described as individual veins, veinlets, stringers, stockworks, fissure veins, breccia lodes, fracture fillings, gash veins, joint facings, and mineralized shear zones.

Disseminated: Deposits in which potentially valuable minerals occur as individual particles, or as minute veinlets or clusters more or less evenly distributed in the host rock.

Massive: Solid masses of potentially valuable minerals in any form, including veins, beds, lenses, etc., essentially free of barren rock or of minerals such as quartz or carbonate.

Dall Island has 11 areas mapped for mineral resources, most of which are claims. No mines have been developed on the island. Long Island has two claims and one mineral occurrence. Sukkwan Island has one claim and two prospects, all at the southern end of the island. Claims, prospects, and occurrences speckle much of the coastline of south Prince of Wales Island, without significant mineral development. The Hetta Inlet area has experienced the majority of mineral development in the district management area, from Lime Point (at the south end) up to the Copper Mountain area (West of Hydaburg).

The Lime Point Mine, at the mouth of Hetta Inlet, is a barite deposit discovered in 1912. A test shipment was made in 1915 that proved satisfactory. The 36-foot-long adit that exists today probably dates from this period.

The estimated tonnage of ore above high tide is 5,000 tons, containing 91 percent barite.

The Flat Island Mine is actually an outcrop on the beach at Flat Island (east of Sukkwan Island), presumed to be an 1800's prospect on gold-bearing lode. It was reported that too much powder was being used for blasting, and most of the gold ended up in the water. A few thousand dollars of gold was said to have been recovered.

The Copper City Mine is situated just above the high-tide line on the east shore of Hetta Inlet, approximately 6 miles south of Copper Harbor. Mine production began in 1903 and continued on a small scale until 1910, when the mine was flooded through a drill hole. An estimated 1,600 tons of ore, worth $60,000, had been mined through 1905. The site is now overgrown with timber, although portions of the development are visible just above high tide.

The Corbin Mine, Jumbo Mine, and Copper Mountain Mine are located near each other, on the east side of Hetta Inlet 1.5 miles north of Copper Harbor. Production began at Corbin in 1906 and continued intermittently for 7 years.

Workings included a 90-foot-long shaft, several 90-foot drifts, and an adit about 200 feet on the level of the drifts. The ore contained about $3.00/ton in 1908 gold and silver prices, and several percent copper and zinc.

The Jumbo Mine is located on the steep headwall of a glacial cirque (a steep-walled, bowl-like recess on a mountain slope) called the Jumbo Basin, on the western slope of the ridge between Copper Mountain and Mount Jumbo. Development of the deposit began in 1902 by the Alaska Industrial Company. The tram from the beach to the adit at 1,700 feet was completed in 1906, and ore was first shipped in 1907. Total production was estimated at 10.2

million pounds of copper, 7,070 ounces of gold, and 87,700 ounces of silver drawn from 123,000 tons of ore.

The Copper Mountain Mines, held by Alaska Copper Company, are on the south slope of Copper Mountain. The workings are near the Copper Mountain ridgetop at elevations of 3,200-3,500 feet, but showings extend down to at least 2,200 feet. The deposit was discovered in 1897, and 500 tons of ore were shipped in 1902. By 1905, a 250 ton/day Allis-Chalmers smelter had been constructed at the base of the aerial tram in Copper Harbor. Between 1903 and 1906, some 224,000 pounds of copper, 10,300 ounces of silver, and 145 ounces of gold were drawn from 5,770 tons of ore. By 1907, about 3,600 feet of tunnels, 435 feet of shafts and raises, and numerous pits had been completed. Work was halted in 1907 and resumed in 1914, but failed to produce additional ore.

HABITATS

The Alaska Coastal Management Act identifies eight types of coastal habitats that may occur within a district's planning area:

1. Offshore areas are submerged lands and waters seaward of the coastline.

2. Estuaries are semi-enclosed bodies of water such as bays, inlets, salt chucks, and stream mouths where sea water is measurably diluted by fresh water flowing from the land.

3. Wetlands and tideflats are those shallowly submerged lands that are characterized by plants and animals adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Tideflats are alternately submerged and exposed by the daily rise and fall of the tides, while wetlands may or may not be saltwater-influenced.

4. Rocky islands and seacliffs include islands, seastacks, reefs, and precipitous shorelines. These areas furnish specialized habitats for seabirds, marine mammals, eagles, and shore birds. They are often characterized by diverse and productive marine life.

5. Barrier islands and lagoons are depositional coastal environments formed by deposits of sediment offshore, or coastal remnants that form a barrier of low-lying islands and bars protecting a saltwater lagoon with free exchange of water to the sea.

6. Exposed high energy coasts are open and relatively unprotected shorelines that are directly

exposed to ocean-generated waves and storms. They are characterized by an active surf zone and beaches composed of primarily sand and gravel.

7. Rivers, streams, and lakes are freshwater drainages lying within the zone of coastal influence. Included are spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish (salmon); waters with important biological productivity; and waters that directly influence the nature of adjacent streams, lakes, and estuaries.

8. Important upland habitats include vegetative communities, natural features, watersheds, critical wildlife habitats, aquifer recharge areas, etc., that are considered to perform important biological and physical functions in the coastal zone.

Figure 13 maps coastal habitats within Hydaburg's corporate jurisdiction. Only five of the habitats occur in this area: offshore areas; estuaries; wetlands and tideflats; rivers, streams, and lakes; and important upland habitats.

All eight coastal habitat types occur within the general planning area, and are mapped on Figure 14.

FLORA AND FAUNA*

Marine Plankton

Phytoplankton (microscopic floating plants) are extremely important in the marine ecosystem, forming the foundation of many food chains. With increasing light, a phytoplankton bloom usually begins by late April and continues through May. Another bloom occurs in July. Zooplankton (microscopic floating animals), consisting primarily of copepods, are the major grazers on phytoplankton. In turn, zooplankton serve as a major food source for many marine animals. Euphausiids, amphipods, arrowworms, and the larval forms of barnacles, shrimp, crabs, mollusks, polychaetes, and fish compose the bulk of the rest of the zooplankton. Zooplankton numbers increase to yearly highs coincidently with phytoplankton in the spring and summer. Low zooplankton numbers in winter are partly responsible for the downward migration of fish and the slower growth rates of the invertebrates that depend on them.

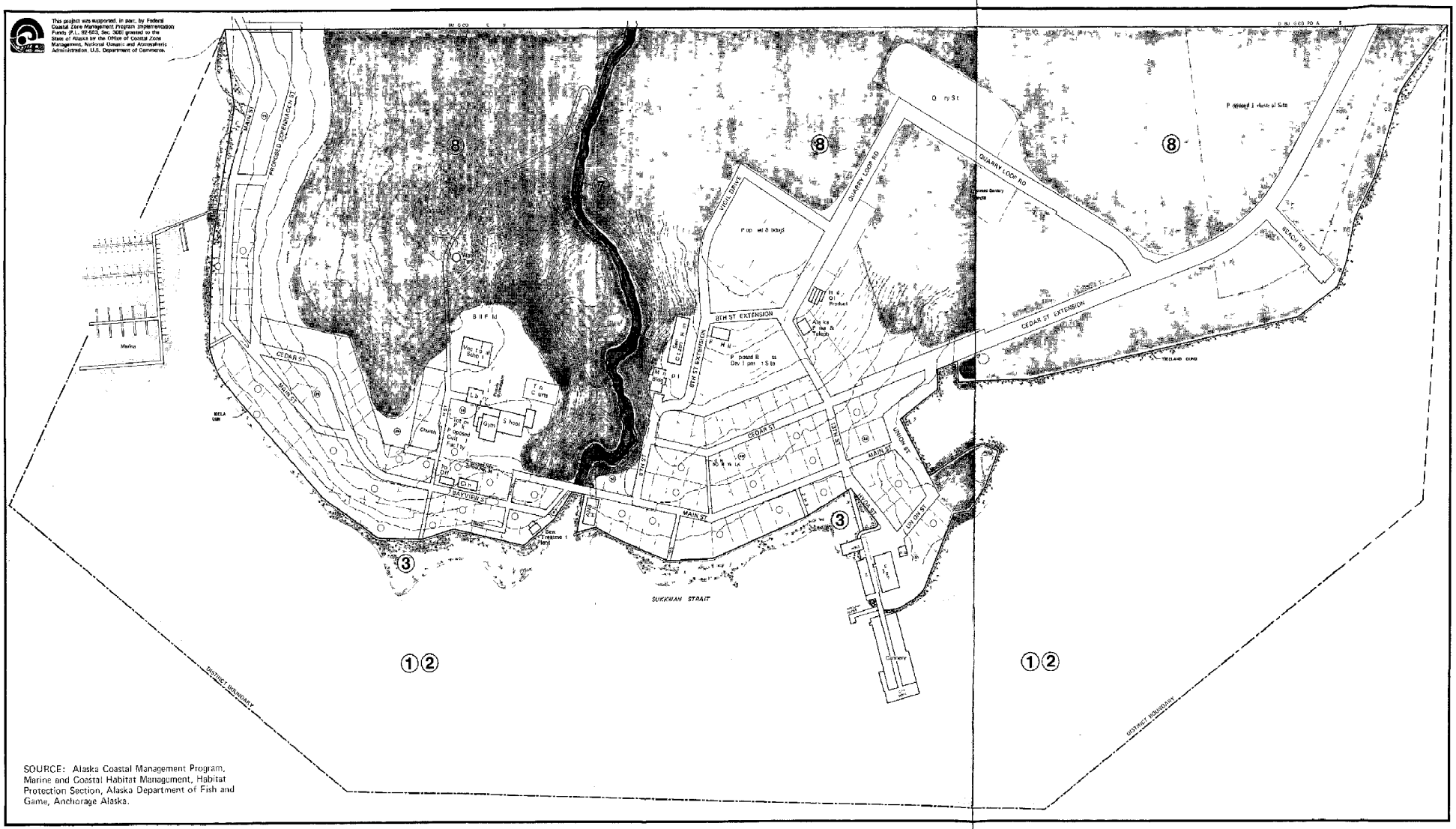
Marine Invertebrates

The species diversity of marine invertebrates varies with substrate, salinity, and depth. Some common invertebrates

---

*Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 308) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.



SOURCE: Alaska Coastal Management Program, Marine and Coastal Habitat Management, Habitat Protection Section, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage Alaska.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

OFFSHORE AREAS
(1) Offshore areas include submerged lands and waters seaward of the coastline.

ESTUARIES
(2) Estuaries are semi-enclosed bodies of water such as bays, inlets, salt chucks and streammouths where sea water is measurably diluted by fresh water flowing from the land.

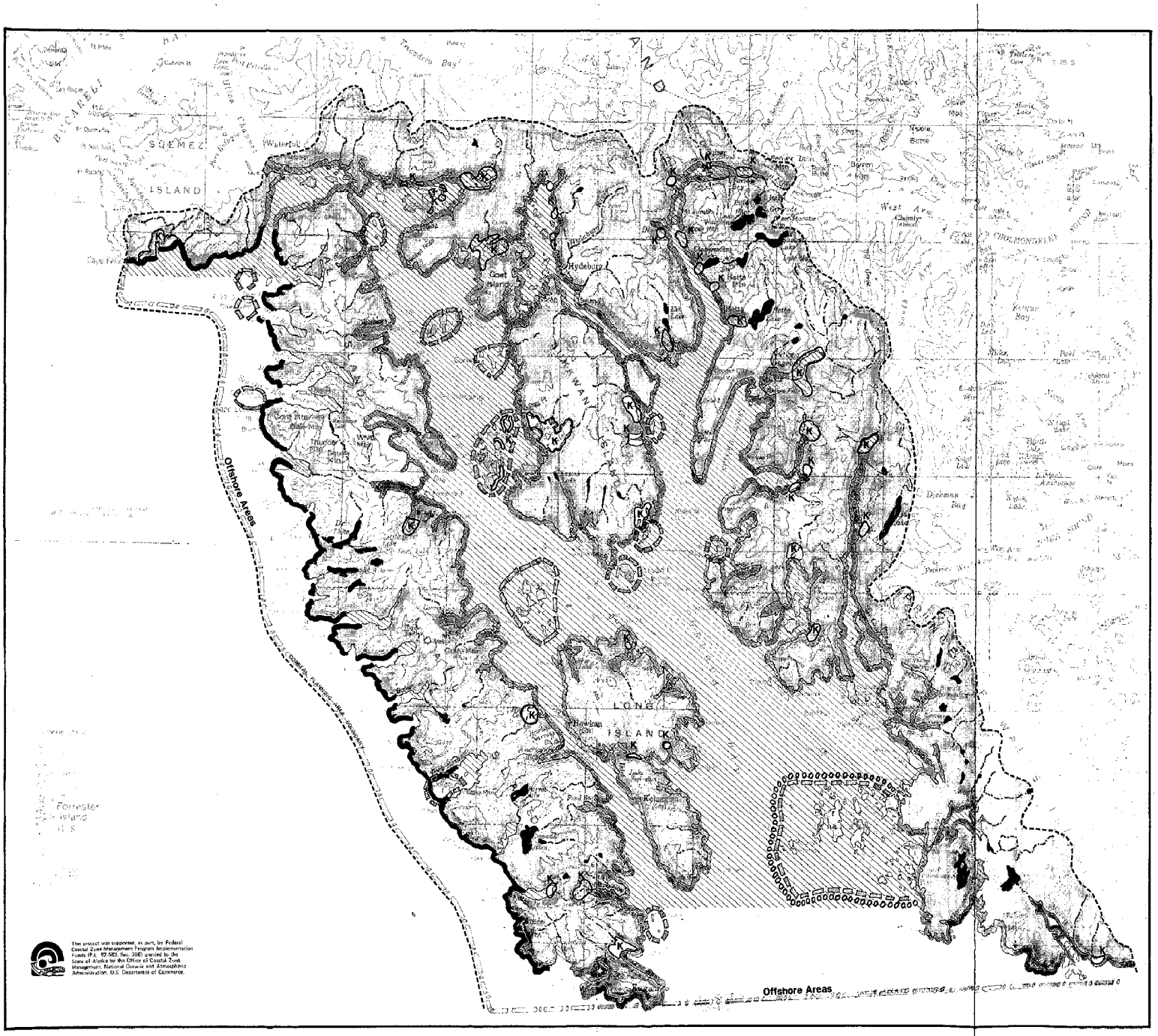
WETLANDS AND TIDEFLATS
(3) Wetlands and tideflats are those shallowly submerged lands which are characterized by plants and animals adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Tideflats are alternately submerged and exposed by the daily rise and fall of the tides while wetlands may or may not be saltwater-influenced.

RIVERS, STREAMS, AND LAKES
(7) Rivers, streams, and lakes are freshwater drainages lying within the zone of coastal influence. Included are spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish (salmon), waters with important biological productivity, and waters which directly influence the nature of adjacent streams, lakes and estuaries.

UPLAND HABITAT
(8) Upland habitats include vegetative communities, natural features, watersheds, critical wildlife habitats, aquifer recharge areas, etc., which are considered to perform biological and physical functions in the coastal zone.

Coastal Habitats

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 13



Coastal Habitats/ Kelp & Eelgrass

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 14

KNOWN KELP AND EELGRASS BEDS

OFFSHORE AREAS
Offshore areas include submerged lands and waters seaward of the coastline. Offshore fisheries resources extend to the continental shelf margin (600 ft. contour). Coastal Zone Management jurisdiction extends to the three-mile limit.

ESTUARIES
Estuaries are semi-enclosed bodies of water such as bays, inlets, salt chucks, and stream mouths where sea water is measurably diluted by fresh water flowing from the land.

WETLANDS AND TIDEFLATS
Wetlands and tideflats are those shallowly submerged lands which are characterized by plants and animals adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Tideflats are alternately submerged and exposed by the daily rise and fall of the tides while wetlands may or may not be salt-water-influenced.

ROCKY ISLANDS AND SEACLIFFS
Rocky islands and seacliffs include islands, seastacks, reefs, and precipitous shorelines. These areas furnish specialized habitats for seabirds, marine mammals, eagles, and shorebirds. They are often characterized by diverse and productive marine life.

BARRIER ISLANDS AND LAGOONS
Barrier island and lagoon habitats are included in 6 AAC 80.130(c)(5) of the Standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

EXPOSED HIGH ENERGY COASTS
Exposed high energy coasts are open and relatively unprotected shorelines which are directly exposed to ocean generated waves and storms. They are characterized by an active surf zone and beaches composed of primarily sand and gravel.

RIVERS, STREAMS, AND LAKES
Rivers, streams, and lakes are freshwater drainages lying within the zone of coastal influence. Included are spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish (salmon), waters with important biological productivity, and waters which directly influence the nature of adjacent streams, lakes, and estuaries.

IMPORTANT UPLAND HABITAT
Important upland habitats include vegetative communities, natural features, watersheds, critical wildlife habitats, aquifer recharge areas, etc., which are considered to perform important biological and physical functions in the coastal zone.

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska. Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

include: polychaete worms, clams, scallops, mussels, abalone, snails, crabs, shrimp, barnacles, urchins, sea stars, and sea cucumbers. At least eight edible species of mussels, clams, and cockles occur in the intertidal and shallow subtidal zones. Commercial harvesting of hardshell clams occurs at the northern end of Tlevak Strait, off Saltery Point, in Keete Inlet, and south of Tah Bay (see Figure 17). Abalone harvest areas are located around Grand Island, the west side of Long Island, the area of Klinkwan, and throughout the Barrier Islands. Weathervanescallops occur along the outer coast. Traditional and customary natural resource harvesting is discussed in the following section.

Dungeness crabs inhabit mud and sandy bottoms from the lower intertidal zone to depths in excess of 183 m (600 feet). Concentrations of Dungeness crabs are often found in eelgrass beds. Mating occurs when the adult crabs move into shallow waters in spring. The eggs are laid in the fall, and hatch into free-swimming larvae the following spring. During winter, juvenile crabs remain in shallow water, seeking refuge from predators, while adult crabs migrate to deeper offshore waters. Commercial harvesting occurs south of Goat Island and north of the Barrier Islands (see Figure 17). The major known rearing area for dungeness occurs from Cape Felix (Suemez Island) in Meares Passage, then down the west coast of Dall Island to Gold Harbor (see Figure 17).

King and tanner crabs and five commercial shrimp species also occur in this coastal area; however, they do not play a significant role in the total commercial shellfish catch attributed to the Southeast region. Their major human importance in this area lies in their value as traditional and customary natural resources. Commercial king crab areas include the waters west and south of Goat Island, and the center of Cordova Bay.

Marine Fish

The most common demersal (bottom-dwelling) fish in waters above the continental shelf and in the deeper inside waters include walleye pollock; halibut; sablefish (black-cod); arrowtooth flounder (turbot); Pacific Ocean perch; Pacific cod; and flathead, Dover, and rex soles. Common shallower water fish include herring, salmonids, starry flounder, greenling, lingcod, shiner perch, ratfish, dog-fish, surf smelt, tomcod, yellowfin sole, and a variety of rockfish and sculpins.

During spring and summer, the development of larval and juvenile stages of many marine fish and the general upward migration of the adults are well-timed to utilize the increased planktonic food supply. During winter, most

marine fish species exhibit a downward or seaward migration from this area, corresponding with the decrease in water temperature and food availability. Herring, rockfish, and flatfish are species that exhibit this type of migration. Mature halibut migrate offshore to deep continental slope waters, where they concentrate to spawn from November to March. Sablefish (blackcod) and Pacific cod also spawn in deep offshore waters during winter. An exception to these migration patterns is lingcod, which spawn and guard their eggs in shallow water during winter. Commercial bottomfish areas include Kaigani Strait and waters south of the Barrier Islands.

Pacific herring are a vital marine resource involved in many food chains. They feed primarily on planktonic crustaceans and occasionally on pink salmon fry. Herring are preyed upon by a large variety of terrestrial and aquatic predators, perhaps most notably salmon, halibut, and bald eagles. Adult herring form large winter concentrations traditionally in certain bays in Southeastern Alaska from October until the time of spring spawning. Commercial harvesting occurs at Meares Passage. In contrast, the juvenile herring migrate offshore into the Gulf of Alaska in large schools by late fall. Herring spawn between March and July, primarily in April and May. Spawning occurs intertidally and subtidally between +3.7 m and -9.1 m (+12 ft and -30 ft), primarily on rockweed (Fucus), eelgrass, laminarians (brown kelps), and giant kelp (Macrocystis). Known spawning areas include the McFarland Islands and Rose Inlet on Dall Island.

Anadromous Fish

Anadromous (sea-run) fish occuring in this region include pink, chum, coho, sockeye, and king salmon. Dolly Varden, rainbow, and cutthroat trout also have anadromous populations. These fish provide important commercial, recreational, and traditional and customary use, and are integral parts of many land and marine based food webs. All but king salmon spawn in this region.

Pink salmon, followed by chum salmon, are the most abundant and commercially important fish in this region. Adult pink salmon enter the Inside Passage waters through Dixon Entrance and Sumner Strait or directly approach the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Spawning generally begins in August or September in the short streams typical of this region or intertidally at their mouths (see Figure 15 for specific stream data). Odd-year runs dominate. Like pink salmon, chum salmon utilize most of the streams in this region, preferring to spawn in gravel riffle areas from the tidal mouths of streams to inland along the stream course (Figure 15). Spawning occurs from late summer to late fall-early winter. Coho salmon utilize fewer stream systems and are less abundant in

this region than pink and chum salmon. Spawning occurs between September and January. Sockeye salmon spawn from late July to early October. Their runs are small in this region because of the limited size and number of lakes necessary for rearing their offspring. Recreational use of these species is shown on Figure 16.

Yearly high and low streamflows occur in winter. The accompanying shifting of gravels and freezing temperatures can be fatal to developing fish eggs and sac fry. Pink, chum, and sockeye salmon eggs hatch during the winter from December through March. Once hatched, the young sac-fry remain beneath the gravel for 3 to 4 months until they emerge as fry (young fish about 3 cm or 1½ inches long) between April and June. After emergence, pink and chum salmon fry migrate directly to sea where they feed for several months in nearshore estuarine rearing areas before moving offshore. Sockeye salmon fry migrate, usually downstream, into nursery lakes where they rear from 1 to 3 years before migrating to the sea. Coho salmon eggs develop more slowly during the winter than the other three salmon species and hatch in the early spring. The fry emerge in May or June and the coho smolts (fingerlings) spend 1 to 3 years in freshwater systems before outmigrating in mid-summer into marine waters.

Dolly Varden are found in most freshwater systems in this region. They spawn in streams between September and November, and their eggs usually hatch in March. Emergence occurs in April or May. The young rear in streams until May or June of their third or fourth year, when they migrate to sea for the first time. After their first seaward migration, Dolly Varden usually spend the rest of their life wintering in and migrating to and from lakes (Figures 15 and 16).

Anadromous cutthroat trout overwinter in lakes or streams (Figure 16). Spawning occurs between February and May. Juveniles rear in the spawning stream or connecting lake 2 to 4 years before migrating to sea.

Steelhead, sea-going rainbow trout, spawn between March and May. After emergence from the streambed, the young steelhead rear 3 to 4 years in freshwater before migrating out to sea from April through June. They reenter their home stream in the fall and overwinter before spawning (Figures 15 and 16). Outmigration into the marine waters follows spawning.

Marine Mammals

Common marine mammals of the inshore waters include steller sea lions, harbor seals, sea otters, Dall and harbor porpoise, and killer and humpback whales. All are year-round

residents except perhaps the humpback whales, which occur during spring and summer. All can occur throughout this area (Figure 18). Other marine mammals occurring occasionally or rarely in the Inside Passage or in the adjacent Pacific Ocean waters include northern fur and elephant seals; minke, gray, blue, fin, sperm, sei, right, goose- beaked, and giant bottlenose whales; and north Pacific whiteside dolphins. Humpback, blue, fin, gray, right, sperm, and sei whales are all endangered species.

In Southeastern Alaska, the only three Steller sea lion rookeries are located within the Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge (8 miles west of the planning area); however, sea lions do occur within the planning area. Breeding and pupping take place in May and June. Feeding usually is in waters less than 91 m (300 ft) deep. Sea lions are primarily fish eaters and are often associated with schools of herring during the spring. In winter, they move into the more protected waters of bays and inland passages.

Harbor seals usually occur in close proximity to the coast, seldom swimming more than 8 km (5 miles) offshore. They frequently haul out on rocks and reefs that are exposed only at low tide. Pupping occurs from late May to mid-July, with the majority taking place during the first 3 weeks in June. Harbor seals consume primarily fish, including herring, cod, flounder, smelt, rockfish, sculpins, salmon, and greenling. Octopus, squid, and shrimp are also consumed.

Sea otters were exterminated from this region by fur hunters prior to 1900. In 1968, 55 sea otters were released in the Barrier Islands. They have since become established there, although the population probably does not exceed the initial number released. Sea otter habitat is generally inside the 91 m (300 feet) isobath along the outer coast in rocky areas with kelp beds and reefs. Their diet consists of benthic invertebrates and fish; they dive for their food at or near the bottom in depths usually less than 40 m (131 feet). Pupping and breeding can occur throughout the year, but probably reaches a peak in spring.

Dall porpoise frequent wide straits and areas of more open water than the harbor porpoise, which is often found closer to shore in bays and inlets. Both species feed primarily on fish.

Killer whales feed mainly on fish and squid, but are also known to take sea otters, seals, sea lions, porpoise, and whales. In Southeastern Alaska, humpback whales feed mainly on herring and euphausiids, and possibly shrimp and capelin. The commercial taking of herring can displace

humpback whales from an area due to the lowering of their needed food supply. Humpback whales begin migrating south from Alaskan waters during late December to winter calving grounds. Gray, blue, and fin whales also migrate south for winter.

Northern fur seal yearlings may appear in considerable numbers in the protected waters of Southeastern Alaska, due to severe offshore sea conditions in winter. Some marine mammal mortality, especially of young or weakened adults, results from winter storms. The beached seal carcasses serve as food for wolves, eagles, bears, small mammals, gulls, and crows.

Terrestrial Mammals

Sitka black-tailed deer, wolf, and black bear are all well distributed in this region, ranging from the beach fringe to alpine meadows (see Figure 19). During the spring, deer congregate on the beaches to feed on new shoots of beach grasses, sedges, and plantain. As the snow recedes, skunk cabbage, marsh marigold, salmonberry, and blueberry leaves become primary foods. Fawns are born in May and June, usually in the fringe of trees adjacent to a lowland muskeg or beach. By July, most deer are in the alpine meadows, where deer cabbage is the major food throughout the summer.

After the first heavy frosts of fall, deer move from the alpine meadows into the high timber and alder slide areas, where they feed on salmonberry and currant shrubs. Throughout the winter, the majority of deer remain just below the snow line, moving up and down the mountain slopes with the changing snow depths. Dwarf dogwood, trailing bramble, and goldthread are high quality perennials eaten when not covered by snow. When snow covers these, low quality browse species such as blueberry are utilized. Even in moderate winters, the snow accumulation on clearcut areas makes them unusable for deer. A long-term decline of deer numbers may be expected with clearcut harvesting of the uneven-aged old growth forests. Deer winter concentration areas are usually near sea level on south facing slopes. Known wintering concentration areas in this region include the southeastern facing slopes east of Waterfall to Soda Creek and the south end of Suemez Island (Figure 19). Deer populations in Alaska fluctuate with the severity of the winters. High snowfall forces deer to the beach fringe, where only low quality foods such as dry beach grasses and kelp are available. In such conditions, deer will die of starvation or become easy prey for wolves and hunters.

Deer are the main food source for wolves, although beaver, other small mammals, salmon, and berries help supplement the wolf diet. When deer numbers and other

prey abundance become low, wolf numbers also decrease through natural mortality, lower pup survival, and probably a decline in the number of breeding females. With a long-term decrease in the deer population as a result of clearcutting the uneven-aged old growth forest, wolf numbers are also likely to decline. Pack size averages 5 to 7 animals in Southeastern Alaska. Pupping usually occurs in May or early June, with each litter averaging 5 to 6 pups.

Black bears emerge from their winter dens in May and feed predominantly on vegetation, such as horsetail, skunk cabbage, grasses, and sedges found at low elevations and along beach fringe areas. During the summer, fruit-bearing plants, particularly blueberries, become important food sources as the bears range from sea level to alpine areas. The bears also feed on salmon in summer and early fall, concentrating on at least 13 salmon streams in this region. Bear concentrations occur in the drainages of Soda Creek, Sulzer Portage, Nuttkwa Lagoon, and Tah Bay on Prince of Wales Island. On Dall Island, they concentrate in the drainages of Coca Harbor, Ham Cove, American Bay, and Essowah Lakes. On Sukkwan Island, bear concentrate in the drainage north of Dunbar Inlet (see Figure 19).

Other mammals present in this region include mink, land otter, raccoon, marten, beaver, short-tailed weasels, red and flying squirrels, voles, shrews, mice, and bats (see Figure 19). The coastal forest provides important cover and habitat for most of these species. Marine foods taken from the intertidal zone can make up a large part of the diet of mink, land otter, raccoon, and to a lesser extent, marten. Beaver are abundant, and their dams help stabilize watersheds by reducing flooding and silting.

Birds

Bald eagle nests are located within 457 m (1500 feet) of the high tideline, with the average distance being 37 m (120 feet). Bald eagles require large, old trees, usually Sitka spruce, to support their heavy nesting platforms (Figure 15). No nests have been found in second growth forests. Nest construction and egg laying begin in early April. Usually two eggs are laid, which hatch by late May or early June. Adults catch herring for their young. Most eaglets are ready to fly by the end of July. The eagle's diet consists primarily of fish, mainly herring and spawned-out salmon. Waterfowl, seabirds, small mammals, sea urchins, clams, crabs, and carrion also supplement their diet.

Common birds breeding in the forest and in other upland habitats include the rufous hummingbird; yellow-bellied sapsucker; western flycatcher; tree and barn swallows;

raven; crow; chestnut-backed chickadee; winter wren; varied, hermit and Swainson's thrushes; orange-crowned, Townsend's, and Wilson's warblers; fox and Lincoln's sparrows; pine siskin; red crossbill; and dark-eyed junco. Ravens and crows frequent the beach where they scavenge for food.

Thousands of waterfowl and shorebirds pass through this region, which is part of the Pacific Flyway, during their spring migration to more northerly breeding grounds. Critical resting and feeding habitat is provided in the estuaries and wetlands, especially in years when arrival is early or northern ice breakup is late. Nesting waterfowl are distributed throughout the area at the heads of most bays and lakes and along streams, and include red-throated and common loons, Vancouver Canada geese, trumpeter swans, mallards, harlequin ducks, and common and red-breasted mergansers.

Mergansers and harlequin ducks nest along fish-bearing streams. Mergansers bring their broods to tideflat areas soon after hatching. Mallards prefer salmon eggs and flesh from dead fish. Although surf and white-winged scoters breed further north, they are common inshore seaducks, where they feed on mussels, eelgrass, and spawning herring.

Fall migration is less spectacular than spring because movements are more diffuse and there is a sizable trans-Gulf movement of black brant, Canada and white-fronted geese. The bays and tidelands of this region can supply critical resting and feeding habitat for young-of-the-year waterbirds which are heading farther south, especially during years when their rearing time is short (Figure 18). Inshore waters, especially along the shores of bays and inlets, provide needed habitat for overwintering gulls; mallards; greater scaups; common and Barrow's goldeneyes; buffleheads; oldsqauws; harlequin ducks; white-winged, surf, and common scoters; common and red-breasted mergansers; Vancouver Canada geese; loons; grebes; some alcids and pelagic cormorants (Figure 18). Eelgrass, sea lettuce and other algae, marine invertebrates, small fish, spawned-out salmon and their eggs are important fall and winter food for these birds.

Although not studied in this area, it is likely that shorebird flocks of black turnstones, black oystercatchers, rock sandpipers, surfbirds, and dunlins frequent the rocky shore in this region during winter and feed on marine invertebrates. The winter species composition and density of offshore seabirds in this region has not been studied. Seabirds occupying these waters are likely to include puffins, petrels, gulls, murres, and murrelets.

Vegetation

The cool, moist, maritime climate strongly influences the vegetation found in this region. The Sitka spruce-hemlock forest thrives in this climate and is the dominant vegetation type occurring from sea level to timberline, which varies from 610 to 914 m (2,000 to 3,000 ft). Western hemlock is the major conifer, followed by Sitka spruce, with a scattering of mountain hemlock, western red cedar, and Alaska cedar. Common understory shrubs include blueberry, huckleberry, rusty menziesia, salmonberry, thimbleberry, devilsclub, and salal. Ground cover is composed mainly of mosses, ferns, bunchberry, twisted stalk, and deerberry. Black cottonwood and red alder are found along streamsides. Alpine communities exist above timberline and are dominated by heaths, grasses, and other low-growing plants. Muskegs are interspersed with forest stands on poorly drained soils. They are composed mainly of sphagnum mosses and sedges, with varying amounts of rushes, crowberry, Labrador tea, bog rosemary, Oregon crabapple, shorepine, and stunted conifers. Common plants of the beach fringes and tidal marshes include beach rye grass, beach pea, beach lovage, hemlock parsley, oysterleaf, seaside plantain, pickleweed, Lyngbye sedge, and arrowgrass.

Rocky intertidal and subtidal zones support abundant growths of attached marine algae. Brown algae are the most abundant, followed by red, then green algae. Of the browns, rockweed dominates the mid-intertidal zone; the floating beds of bull and giant kelp are prevalent subtidally. Red algae can occur to depths of approximately 37 m (120 ft). Eelgrass is dominant in soft bottom areas.

The plant growth so prevalent in the spring and summer declines in winter because of the decrease in light and colder temperatures. Annuals die back, and deciduous trees and shrubs lose their leaves, adding to the organic soil layer. Alders colonize disturbed areas and fix needed nitrogen into the nitrogen-poor mineral soils. Alder leaves drop in fall, helping to build up a humus layer of fertile topsoil. The crowns, leaves, and branches of the hemlock-spruce forest reduce snow accumulation on the ground, leaving understory plant species available for foraging animals. The coniferous forest also provides winter habitat for most terrestrial birds and mammals that are active during winter. The decrease in the availability of edible plants in winter is partially responsible for birds migrating south and for bears denning.

Patches of the forest are periodically blown down by high winds that accompany the frequent fall and winter storms. Trees blown down occasionally block anadromous fish streams. Attached marine algae and eelgrass are often torn loose and are deposited on the beaches. As these plants are broken down by waves and surf, they become an important

winter food source for shellfish and other marine invertebrates.

Vegetation within the planning district is shown on Figure 20.

TRADITIONAL AND CUSTOMARY NATURAL RESOURCE USE

The traditional and customary harvesting of foods and other items has been integral to the Haida way of life for hundreds of years, and is still a significant part of life for the people of Hydaburg today. Much of the tribe's cultural heritage is closely linked to certain resources and harvest methods in the south Prince of Wales Island area. The importance of this tradition is apparent in the priority these food-gathering practices receive over other contemporary means of food acquisition.

Traditional and customary natural resource use is also very important to the economic life of Hydaburg. The average Haida family relies heavily on food gathering for its year-to-year survival. Although Hydaburg's per capita income is low, government assistance (such as food stamps or other welfare benefits) contributes only about 7 percent to the overall community income. Traditional and Customary resource use, rather than government assistance, is the chief means used by Hydaburg's residents to supplement their income. Because both their cultural and physical livelihood depend on the traditional use of the area's resources, the people of Hydaburg give the highest priority to the preservation and use of these resources.

Traditional and customary uses of planning area resources were determined through a series of meetings and personal interviews with numerous Hydaburg residents. Maps were distributed to individuals and small groups, who identified various resources and areas they personally use or have knowledge of. This information was then combined onto three master maps (Figures 21, 22A, and 22B).

Planning District

Traditional and customary natural resource use within the district is shown on Figure 21.

Marine life is abundant, and the Hydaburg River and waterfront areas are used extensively during the year when the cyclical salmon runs return to spawn. Salmon species harvested are coho, chum, and pink salmon; trout species are steelhead, Dolly Varden, and cutthroat. In late summer and fall, halibut are harvested from the waterfront areas as they move in to feed on spawned-out salmon carcasses. Shellfish such as clams and cockles are harvested from the tideland area.

During the summer months when the berries ripen, elderberry, huckleberry, salmonberry, and thimbleberry are harvested from the open or semi-open areas throughout Hydaburg. Bogcranberries and Hudson Bay tea are harvested from the muskeg areas.

Drift logs are taken from local beaches and sawn into blocks for heating fuel. Types of drift logs used for firewood are fir, spruce, and hemlock.

During the winter trapping season, mink and marten are trapped along the undeveloped beach fringe area in south Hydaburg and along the Hydaburg River drainage.

Planning Area

Traditional and customary natural resource use in the planning area is shown on Figures 22A and 22B.

Figure 22A shows where the harvesting and collection of salmon, gull eggs, and seaweed occurs and where hunting and trapping take place. Salmon harvesting is done by a variety of methods, including seining, trolling, and entrapment. The take is very seasonal, with much of the harvest smoked, dried, canned, or otherwise preserved for off-season use. Chum, sockeye, coho, king, and humpey salmon are harvested. Important sockeye areas include the Eek Lake system, Hetta Inlet and Lake, Nuttkwa Lagoon, Klakas Inlet, Keete Inlet, Hunter Bay, and Nichols Bay on Prince of Wales Island. Kassok on the south end of Sukkwan Island is also an important area. Chum, or dog, salmon are caught in the area of Corlies Island, off the west coast of Dall Island; off Halibut Nose; in Jackson Passage; at Ship Passage (south of Kassa Inlet); and in the general area of the Barrier Islands. Coho salmon are commonly harvested throughout the planning area. Coho are very important to subsistence gathering because of the large runs and relative dependability. King salmon is the only species not known to spawn within the planning area. Harvesting of king salmon occurs off the southeast coast of Dall Island; the south tip of Long Island; the Jackson Island area; the South Pass area west of Hydaburg; and isolated areas at Hetta, Mabel, and Ship Island along the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. Like the cohos, humpeys are harvested in numerous places. General areas include the west coast of Dall Island, the southeast portion of Cordova Bay, and the upper part of Tlevak Strait.

Gull eggs are harvested from island and bluff areas where heavy concentrations of gulls and other birds nest. The predominant areas of egg harvest are in the islands west of Meares Passage off Diver Point and within the island groupings of the Barrier Islands.

Seaweed is gathered in several locations; the two largest areas are Meares Passage and the Barrier Islands. Other areas are at Arena Cove on Suemez Island, the northerly McFarland Islands, and Kellogg Point on the west coast of Sukkwan Island.

Hunting for traditional and customary use is primarily focused on deer, though bear are hunted as well. Hunting occurs throughout the study area. Suemez Island is one of the most important areas because of the existing deer populations and the proximity to Hydaburg. Because deer populations can fluctuate so much in any given area, harvest locations vary from year to year.

Trapping for mink, land otter, marten, beaver, and squirrel occurs in the planning area. The majority of the shoreline of Tlevak Strait is used for a wide variety of trapping activities. The trapping of mink, marten, and otter occurs throughout Dall Island and Long Island. The Klakas Inlet, Klinkwan, and Tah Bay areas are also heavily used for trapping. The entire Barrier Islands area is mapped as a trapping area, as are numerous smaller areas throughout Cordova Bay and the upper inlets.

Figure 22B shows where subsistence harvesting of herring, halibut, bottomfish, shrimp, abalone, crab, clams, and sea urchins occurs. Herring are harvested in two different forms: by seining and as spawn (for roe). The primary seining areas as mapped by the residents of Hydaburg occur at the McFarland Islands, Kellog Point, and in Nutkwa Inlet. Herring spawn areas occur along the west coast of Sukkwan Island and at the southeast tip of the island. Other spawn areas include Hetta Inlet, Ruth Bay, and the Barrier Islands.

Halibut harvesting takes place at the south end of Goat Island, Deer Bay, Nuttkwa Inlet, Hessa Inlet, and throughout Kaigani Strait.

Bottomfish harvesting occurs in several areas throughout the planning area; the larger areas are located in Tlevak Strait, Kaigani Strait, Hetta Inlet, the middle of Cordova Bay, and the Barrier Islands.

Shrimp harvesting occurs in Arena Cove, View Cove, Coco Harbor, at High Point (east coast of Dall Island), upper Hetta Inlet, and throughout Klakas Inlet.

Abalone is harvested in Meares Cove, Jackson Island, Shipwreck Point, and throughout the Barrier Islands. The abalone areas have experienced significant declines because of commercial harvest activities in Cordova Bay.

Crab harvesting takes place in several areas, especially in Natzuhini Bay just north of the city, a very important

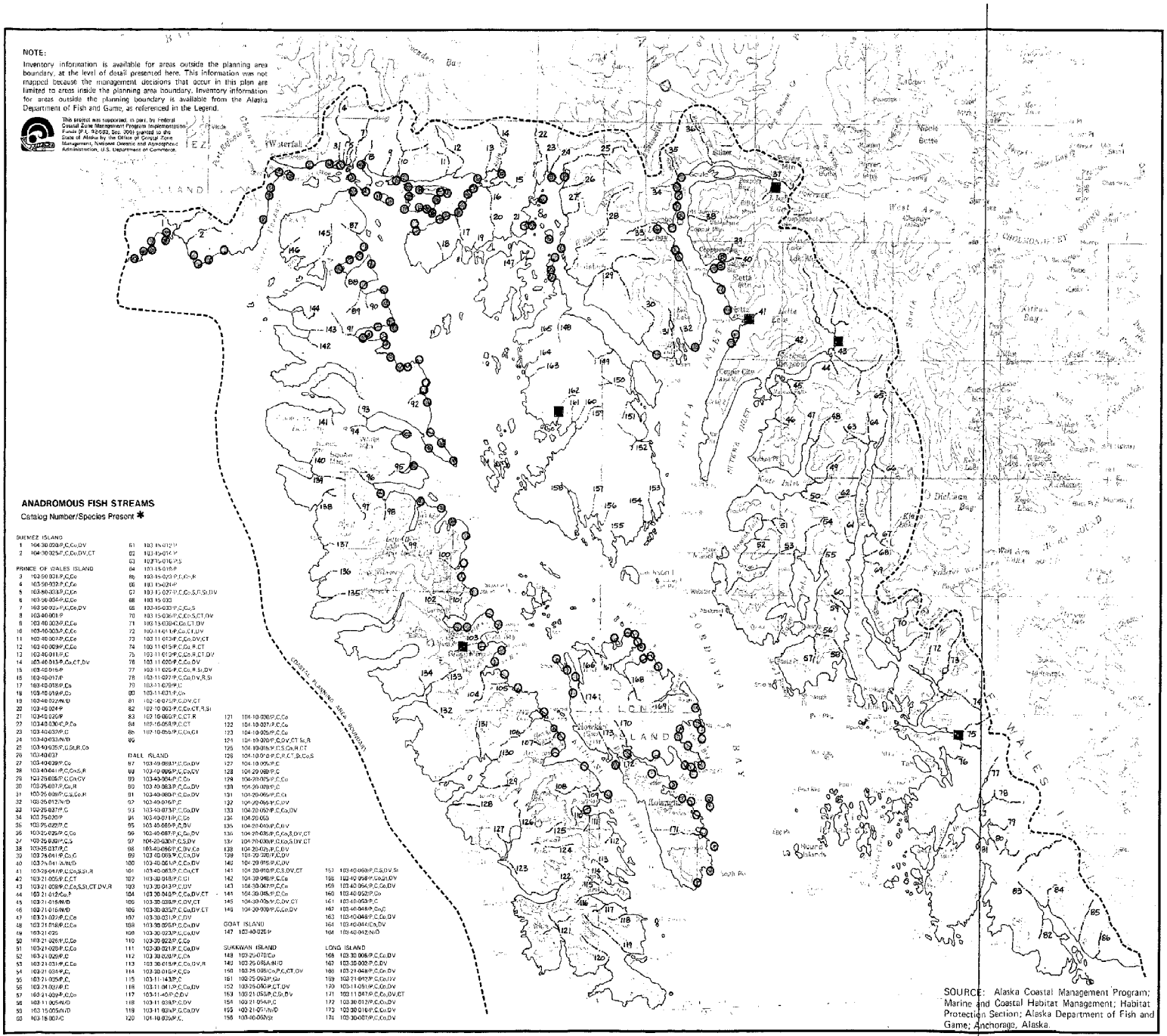
harvest area for the local residents. Other crab areas include Hetta Inlet, Sukkwan Strait, Klakkas Inlet and the Barrier Islands.

Clam harvest areas are scattered throughout the entire planning area except the west coast of Dall Island. Historically, sea urchin harvest has occurred in several areas within the planning area. However, residents mapped only the area west of Bobs Bay (Meares Passage) as a harvest area.

Anadromous Streams/ Eagle Nests

PLANNING AREA

FIGURE 15



SOURCE: Alaska Coastal Management Program; Marine and Coastal Habitat Management; Habitat Protection Section; Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Anchorage, Alaska.

BALD EAGLE NEST SITES

PINK SALMON PRE-EMERGENT SAMPLE SITES

PURPOSE: These streams are indexed annually in winter, prior to pink salmon fry emergence, for abundance of fry in the stream. This indexing forms the basis for forecasting the subsequent return needed, for regulating the fishery, and for planning the industry.
SENSITIVITIES: Water quality and natural water flow must be maintained within the streams and their watersheds. Maintaining streamside vegetation and crown cover is also necessary.
MANAGEMENT GOAL: The pre-emergent sampling is done by Alaska Department of Fish and Game biologists. A helicopter is used to get the biologists close to the sampling sites. Maintaining access for the helicopter landing sites is necessary to continue this research. (The exact locations of these landing sites can be obtained from the biologist in charge of pink salmon research, Ketchikan Office, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, State Court and Office Bldg., Ketchikan, 415 Main Street, Room 208, Ketchikan, AK 99901, phone 225-5195).

ANADROMOUS FISH STREAMS

103-40-052/P,Co **CATALOG NUMBER/SPECIES PRESENT**

SPECIES KEY

- **P** PINK SALMON – Spawning Habitat
- **C** CHUM SALMON – Spawning Habitat
- **Co** COHO SALMON – Spawning and Rearing
- **S** SOCKEYE SALMON – Spawning and Rearing
- **G** GRAYLING HABITAT
- **CT** CUTTHROAT TROUT – Habitat
- **R** RAINBOW TROUT – Habitat
- **St** STEELHEAD STREAM – Habitat
- **DV** DOLLY VARDEN – Known Stream Habitat. Dolly Varden probably occur in most streams and marine waters throughout the area.

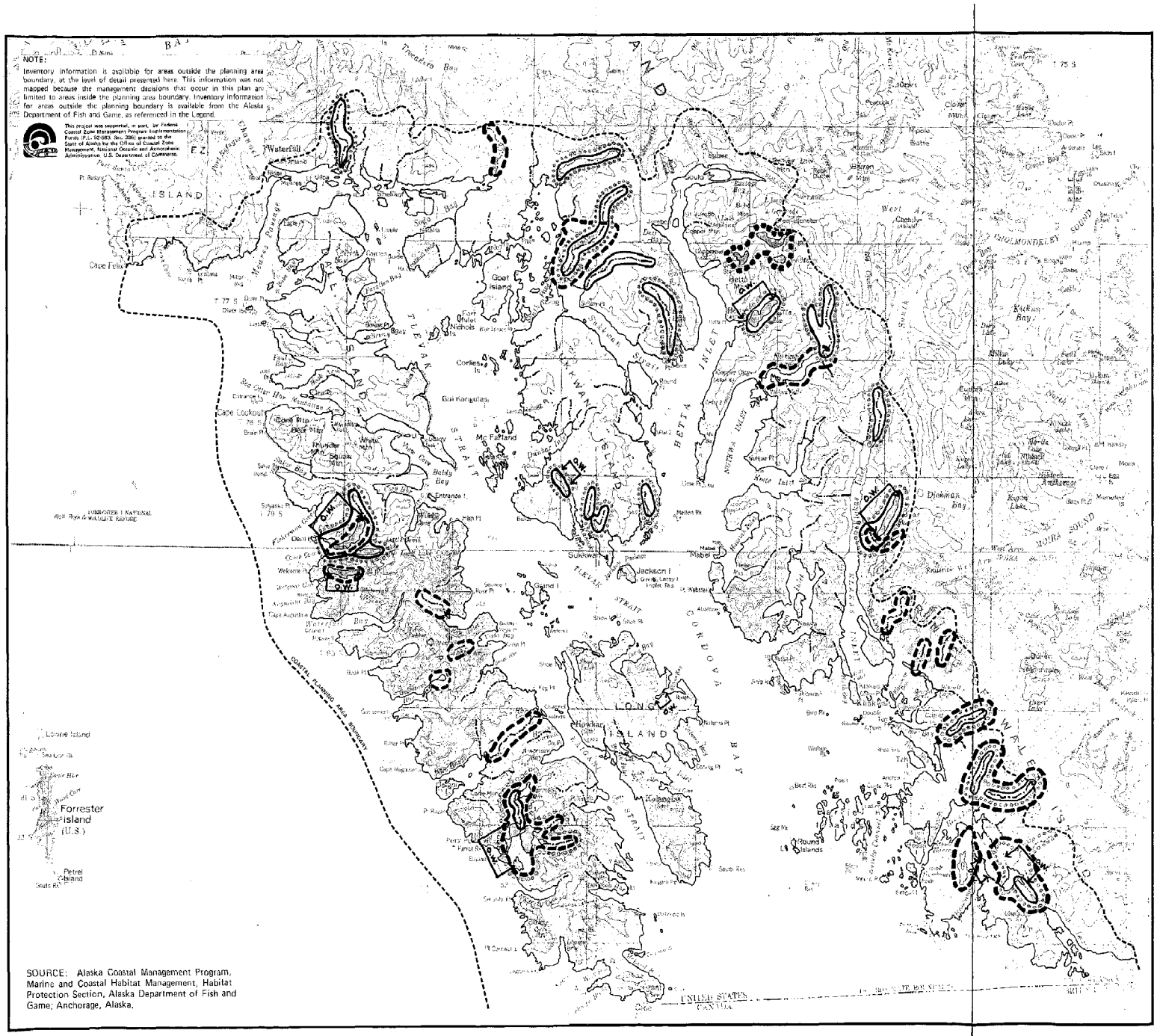
* ADFG catalogue system has been revised. New system is available at city and ADFG offices. Information can be cross-referenced.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360



SOURCE: Alaska Coastal Management Program, Marine and Coastal Habitat Management, Habitat Protection Section, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Anchorage, Alaska.

Sport Fisheries

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 16

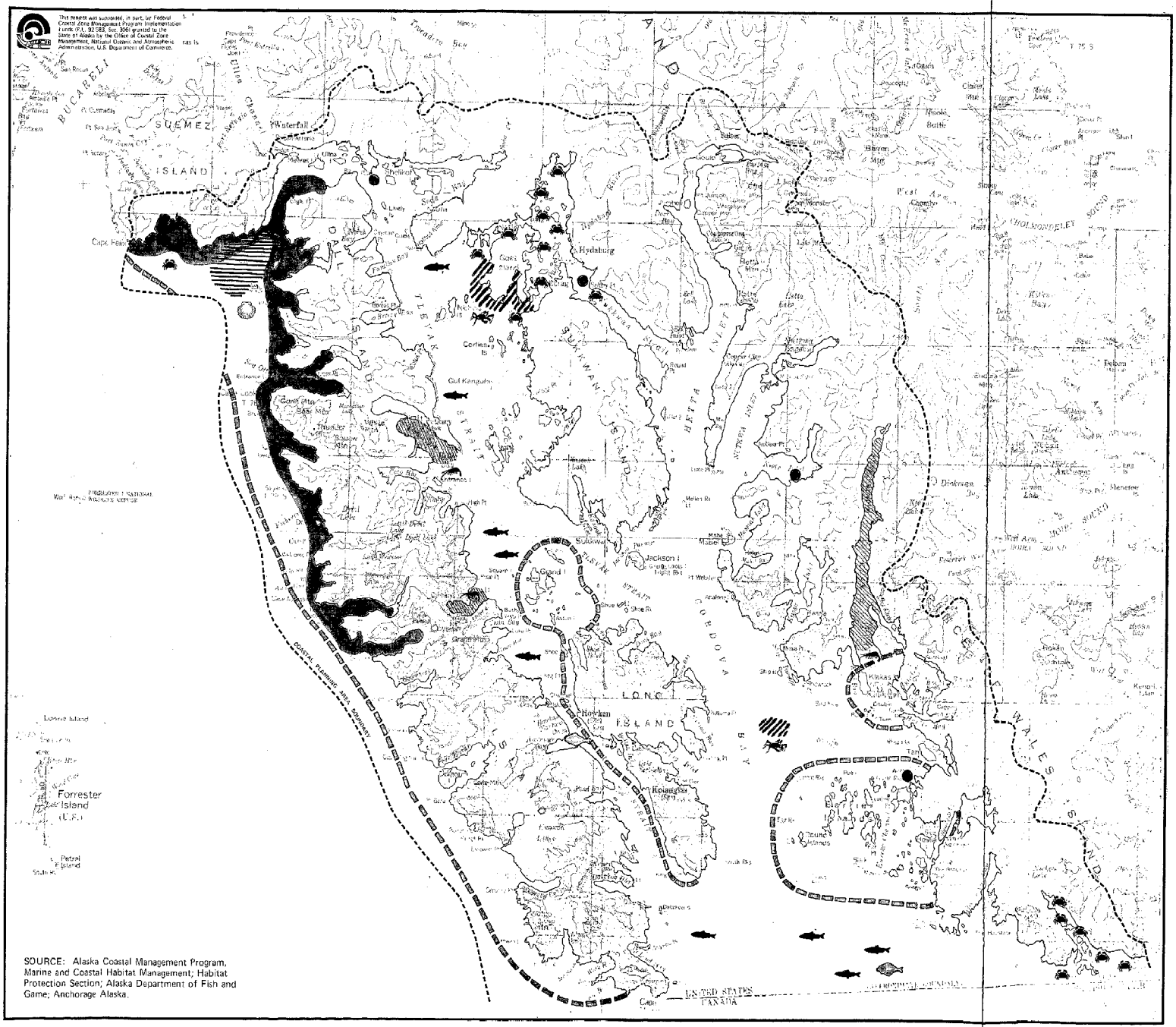
- RAINBOW TROUT
- GRAYLING
- STEELHEAD
- CUTTHROAT TROUT
- OW — DOLLY VARDEN/ARCTIC CHAR OVERWINTERING
- ANADROMOUS FISH STREAM
  See Anadromous Streams map for species and catalogue numbers.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2MHILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360



SOURCE: Alaska Coastal Management Program, Marine and Coastal Habitat Management; Habitat Protection Section; Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Anchorage Alaska.

Commercial Fisheries

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 17

SALMON
All marine waters are considered important salmon habitat. Estuaries are vital rearing areas for pink and chum fry. Cordova Bay is a feeding, migration, and stock separation area for salmon bound for natal streams within the region.

BOTTOMFISH
BOTTOMFISH AND HALIBUT – All demersal habitats considered potential halibut and bottomfish habitat.

HERRING SPAWNING

HERRING HARVEST
All marine waters considered potential herring spawning and overwintering habitat. Herring schools occur throughout bays and nearshore waters. Spawning occurs within the shore zone.

SMELT
All marine waters considered potential smelt schooling and spawning areas.

KING CRAB
All marine waters are potential king crab habitat. Potential king crab nursery areas may exist along nearshore waters.

DUNGENESS CRAB

DUNGENESS CRAB REARING AREA

SHRIMP HARVEST AREA
All marine waters are considered potential pandalid shrimp habitat. Inner bays may be shrimp nursery areas.

HARDSHELL CLAMS
Butter clams, littlenecks, cockles, and horse clams, occur in mud, sand, and gravel deposits throughout the area.

ABALONE HARVEST AREA

SCALLOPS
Weathervane scallops occur along portions of the outer coast. Specific distribution data not available.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

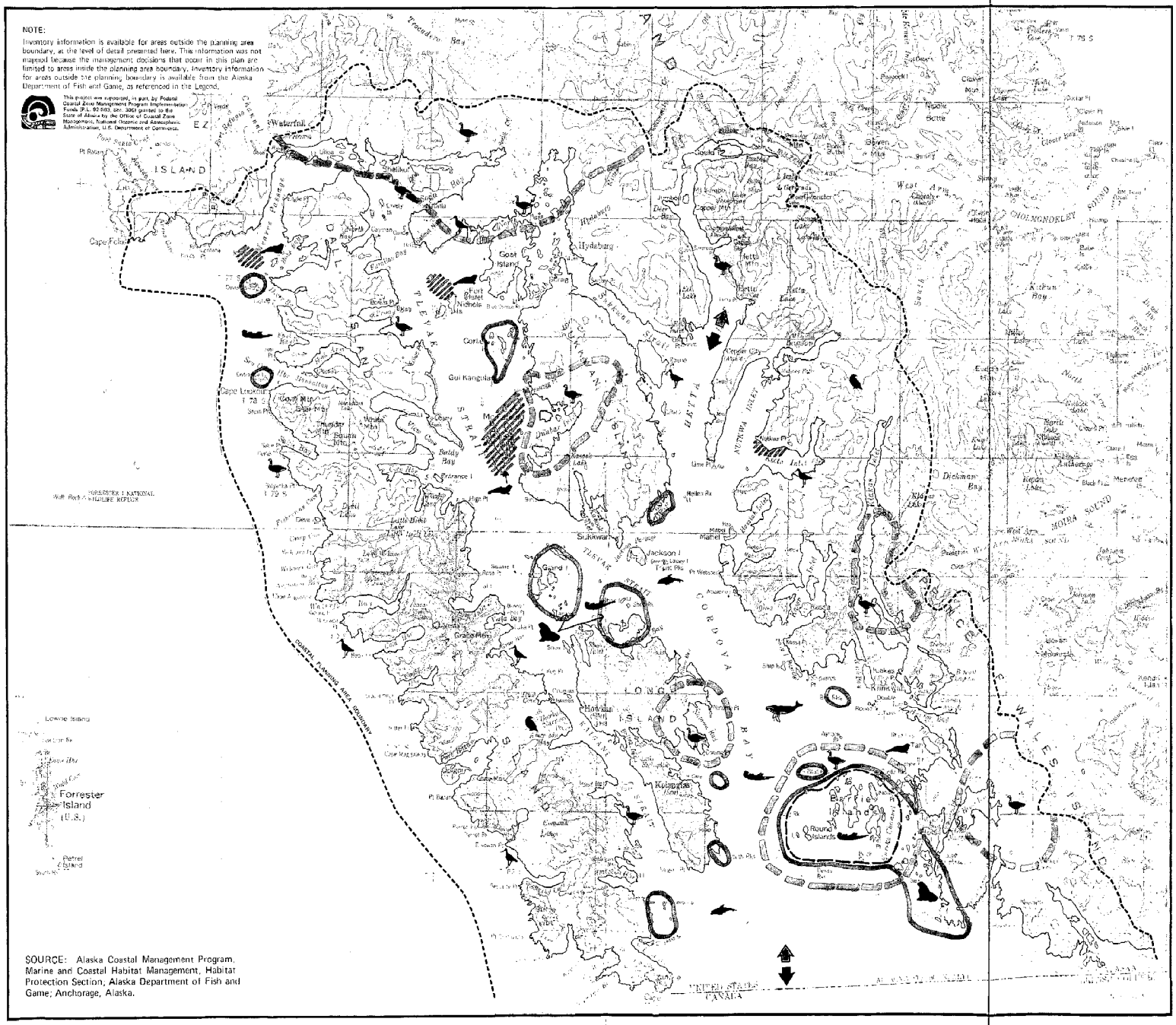
CH2MHILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1 : 63,300

Marine Mammals & Bird Use

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 18



SOURCE: Alaska Coastal Management Program, Marine and Coastal Habitat Management, Habitat Protection Section, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Anchorage, Alaska.

WHALES
All marine waters are potential habitat for humpback, minke, and killer whales.
GRAY WHALE MIGRATION AREA – Gray whales migrate north along the outer coast during the spring. Gray whales may also migrate south along the outer coast during the fall.
MINKE WHALE – All Marine waters are considered potential minke whale habitat.

HARBOR SEAL
All marine waters are potential harbor seal habitat. Nearshore rocks, islands, and remote beaches are potential harbor seal haul-out habitat.

STELLER SEA LION HABITAT
All marine waters are considered potential sea lion habitat. Rocks, reefs, islands, and shores are utilized as haul-outs by sea lions. Winter concentrations occur in bays where herring are present.

SEA OTTER

PORPOISE
HARBOR PORPOISE HABITAT – All marine waters are potential harbor porpoise habitat. Harbor porpoise are frequently observed in bays and nearshore waters.
DALL PORPOISE HABITAT – All marine waters are considered potential dall porpoise habitat. Dall porpoise are frequently observed in more exposed, outside waters.

WATERFOWL RESTING AND FEEDING

WATERFOWL OVERWINTERING
All bays, marshes, and lakes are considered potential waterfowl habitat. Estuarine grass and tide flats are important year-round as feeding, resting, brood rearing, and molting areas for Vancouver Canada geese. Bayheads, lagoons, marshes, and lakes are utilized by migrating geese, swans, and ducks during the fall. Diving ducks concentrate in bays and protected waters during the winter.

SHOREBIRD INTENSIVE USE

BIRDS
Trees, shrubs, muskegs, and riparian vegetation provide habitat for numerous sparrows, warblers, chickadees, thrushes, owls, raptors, ravens, and crows.

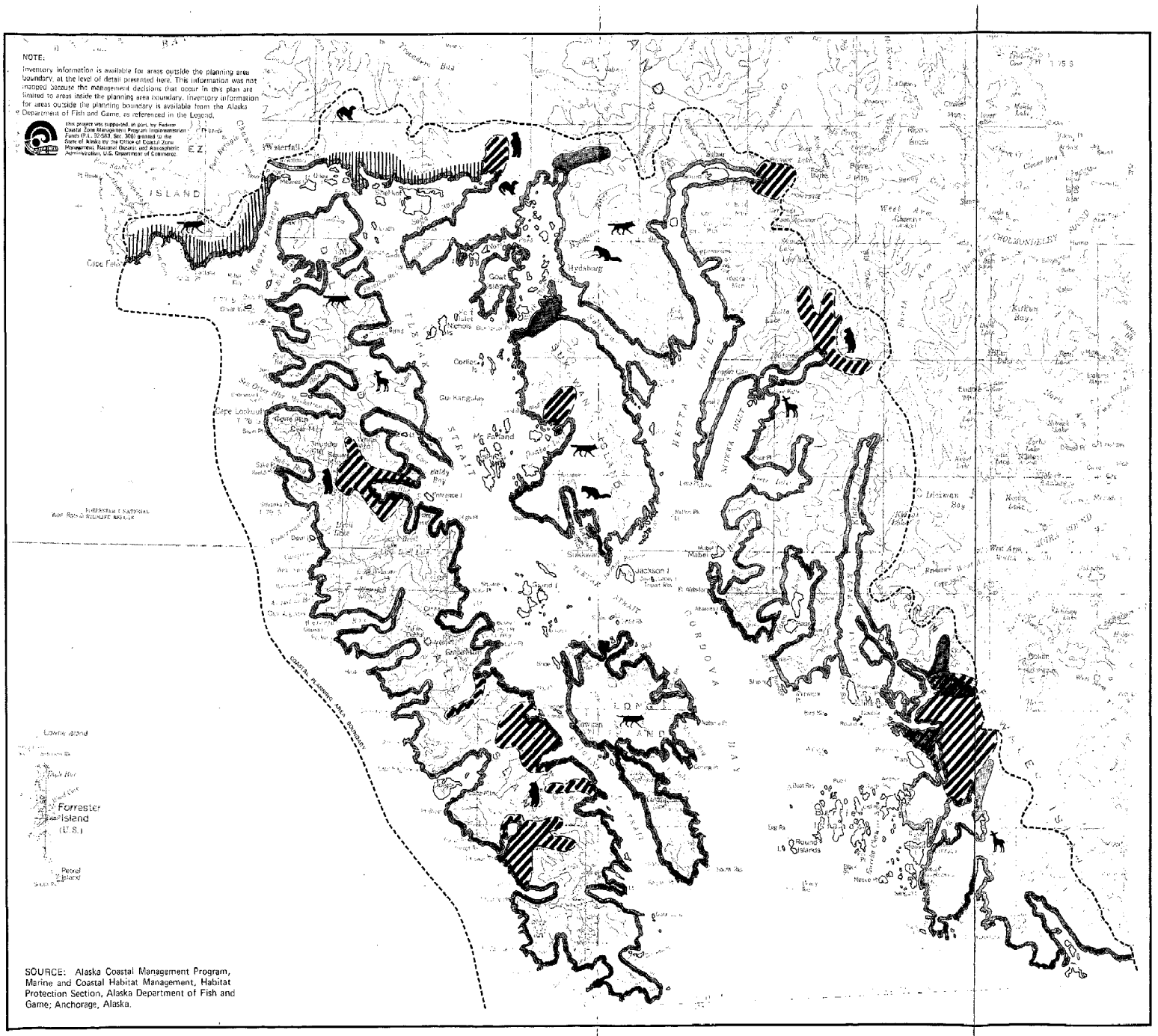
BIRD MIGRATION

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2MHILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-7 & A-8), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360



SOURCE: Alaska Coastal Management Program, Marine and Coastal Habitat Management, Habitat Protection Section, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Anchorage, Alaska.

Terrestrial Mammals

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 19

- BLACK BEAR
- BLACK BEAR INTENSIVE USE AREA
- SITKA BLACK-TAILED DEER
- SITKA BLACK-TAILED DEER QUALITY WINTER HABITAT
- SITKA BLACK-TAILED DEER HIGH DENSITY WINTER RANGE
- MARTEN
  Potential marten habitat occurs in climax spruce-hemlock forests throughout the region.
- MINK
- WOLF
- OTHER SMALL ANIMALS
  Potential habitat for short-tailed weasels and small microtine rodents (mice, lemmings, and voles) occurs throughout the area. Beaver may occur occasionally.

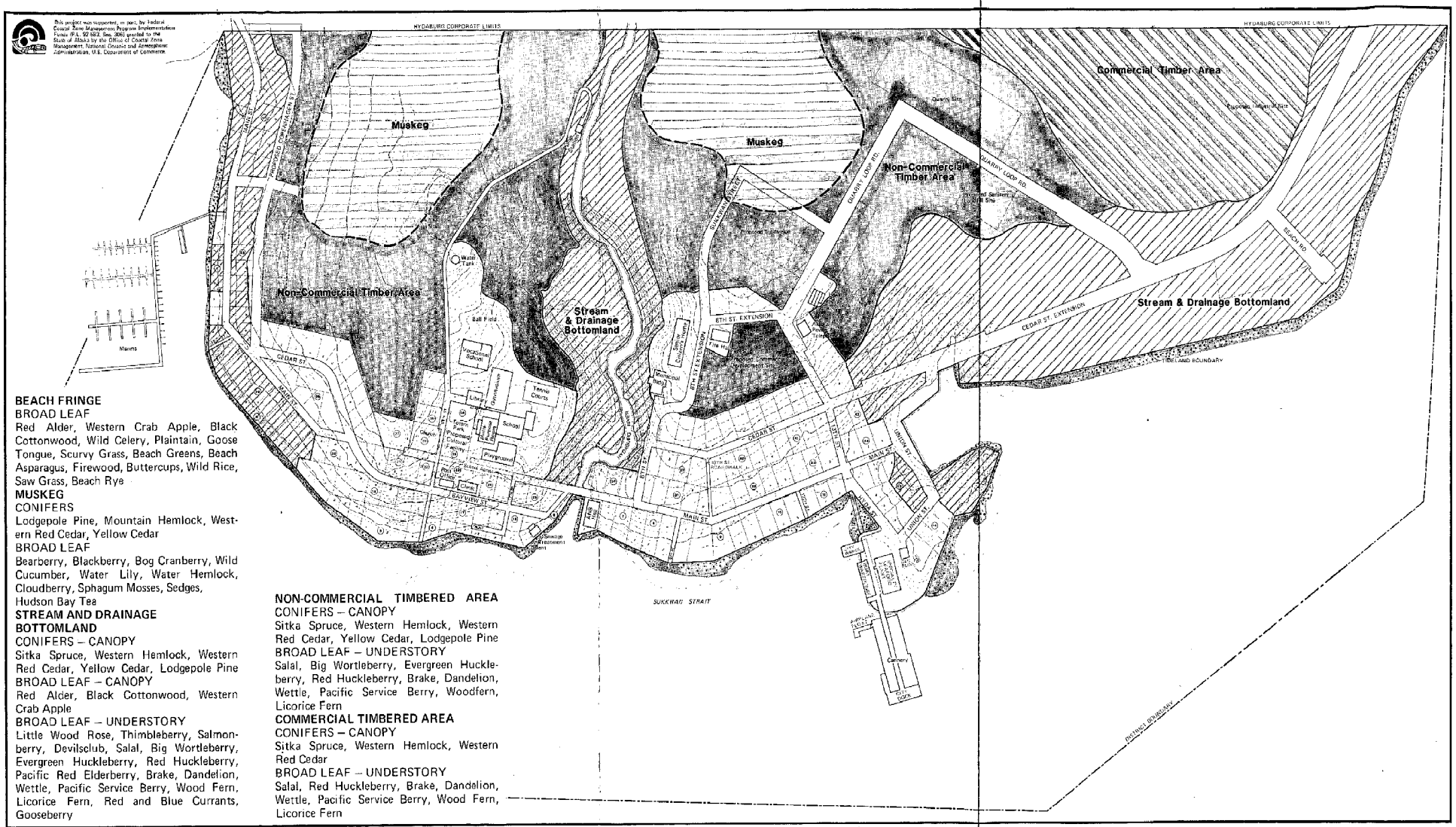
HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce



BEACH FRINGE
BROAD LEAF
Red Alder, Western Crab Apple, Black Cottonwood, Wild Celery, Plaintain, Goose Tongue, Scurvy Grass, Beach Greens, Beach Asparagus, Firewood, Buttercups, Wild Rice, Saw Grass, Beach Rye

MUSKEG
CONIFERS
Lodgepole Pine, Mountain Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Yellow Cedar
BROAD LEAF
Bearberry, Blackberry, Bog Cranberry, Wild Cucumber, Water Lily, Water Hemlock, Cloudberry, Sphagum Mosses, Sedges, Hudson Bay Tea

STREAM AND DRAINAGE BOTTOMLAND
CONIFERS – CANOPY
Sitka Spruce, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Yellow Cedar, Lodgepole Pine
BROAD LEAF – CANOPY
Red Alder, Black Cottonwood, Western Crab Apple
BROAD LEAF – UNDERSTORY
Little Wood Rose, Thimbleberry, Salmonberry, Devilsclub, Salal, Big Wortleberry, Evergreen Huckleberry, Red Huckleberry, Pacific Red Elderberry, Brake, Dandelion, Wettle, Pacific Service Berry, Wood Fern, Licorice Fern, Red and Blue Currants, Gooseberry

NON-COMMERCIAL TIMBERED AREA
CONIFERS – CANOPY
Sitka Spruce, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Yellow Cedar, Lodgepole Pine
BROAD LEAF – UNDERSTORY
Salal, Big Wortleberry, Evergreen Huckleberry, Red Huckleberry, Brake, Dandelion, Wettle, Pacific Service Berry, Woodfern, Licorice Fern

COMMERCIAL TIMBERED AREA
CONIFERS – CANOPY
Sitka Spruce, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar
BROAD LEAF – UNDERSTORY
Salal, Red Huckleberry, Brake, Dandelion, Wettle, Pacific Service Berry, Wood Fern, Licorice Fern

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2MHILL 1981/1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

BEACH FRINGE
BROAD LEAF

MUSKEG
CONIFERS
BROAD LEAF

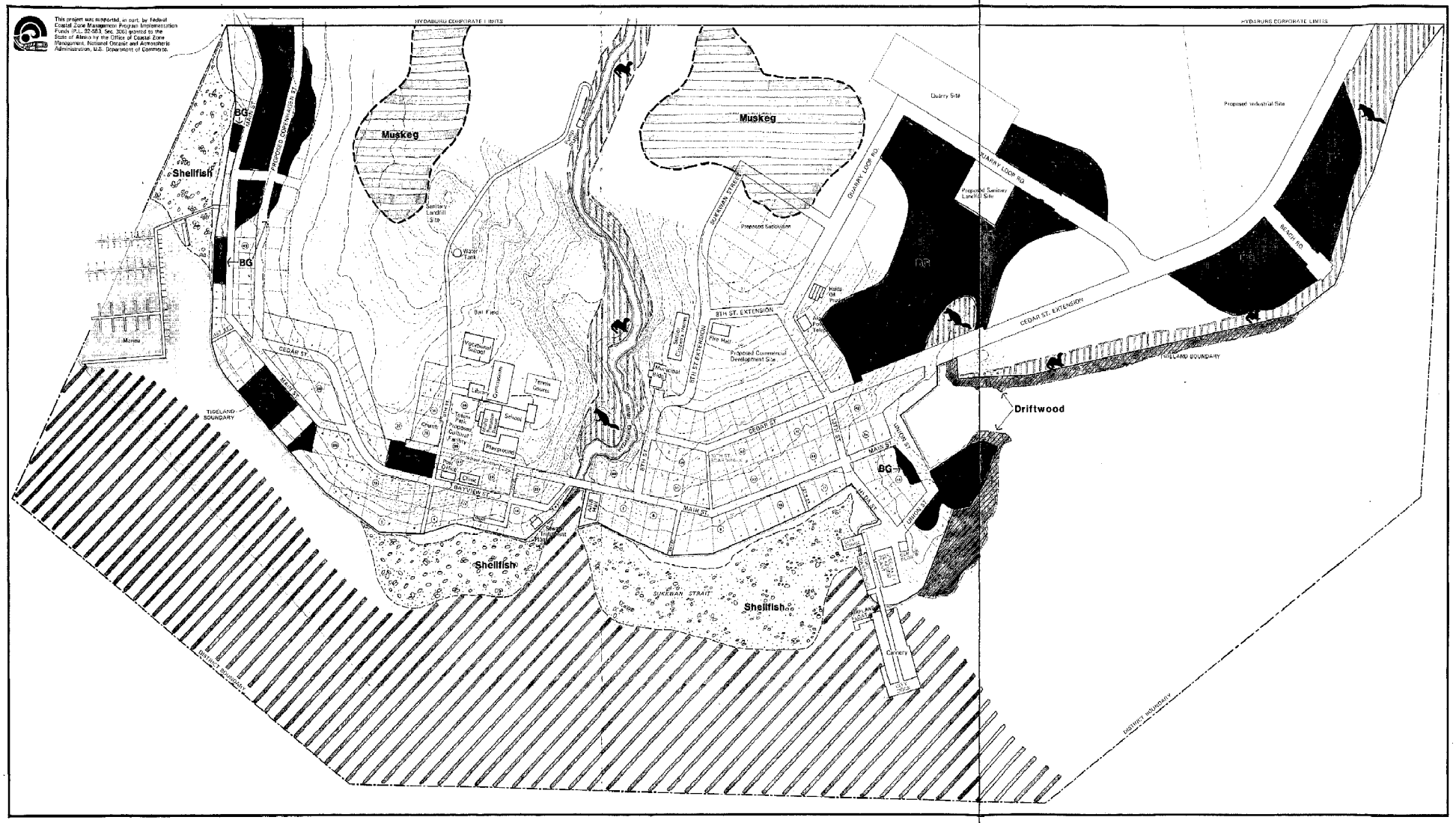
STREAM & DRAINAGE BOTTOMLAND
CONIFERS–CANOPY
BROAD LEAF–CANOPY
BROAD LEAF–UNDERSTORY

NON-COMMERCIAL TIMBERED AREA
CONIFERS–CANOPY
BROAD LEAF–UNDERSTORY

COMMERCIAL TIMBERED AREA
CONIFERS–CANOPY
BROAD LEAF–UNDERSTORY

District Vegetation

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 20



This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2MHILL 1981/1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

SALMON AND TROUT AREAS
SALMON – Coho, Chum, Pink
TROUT – Steelhead, Dolly Varden, Cut-throat

BOTTOMFISH
HALIBUT

SHELLFISH AREA
CLAMS
COCKLES

TRAPPING AREAS
MINK
MARTEN

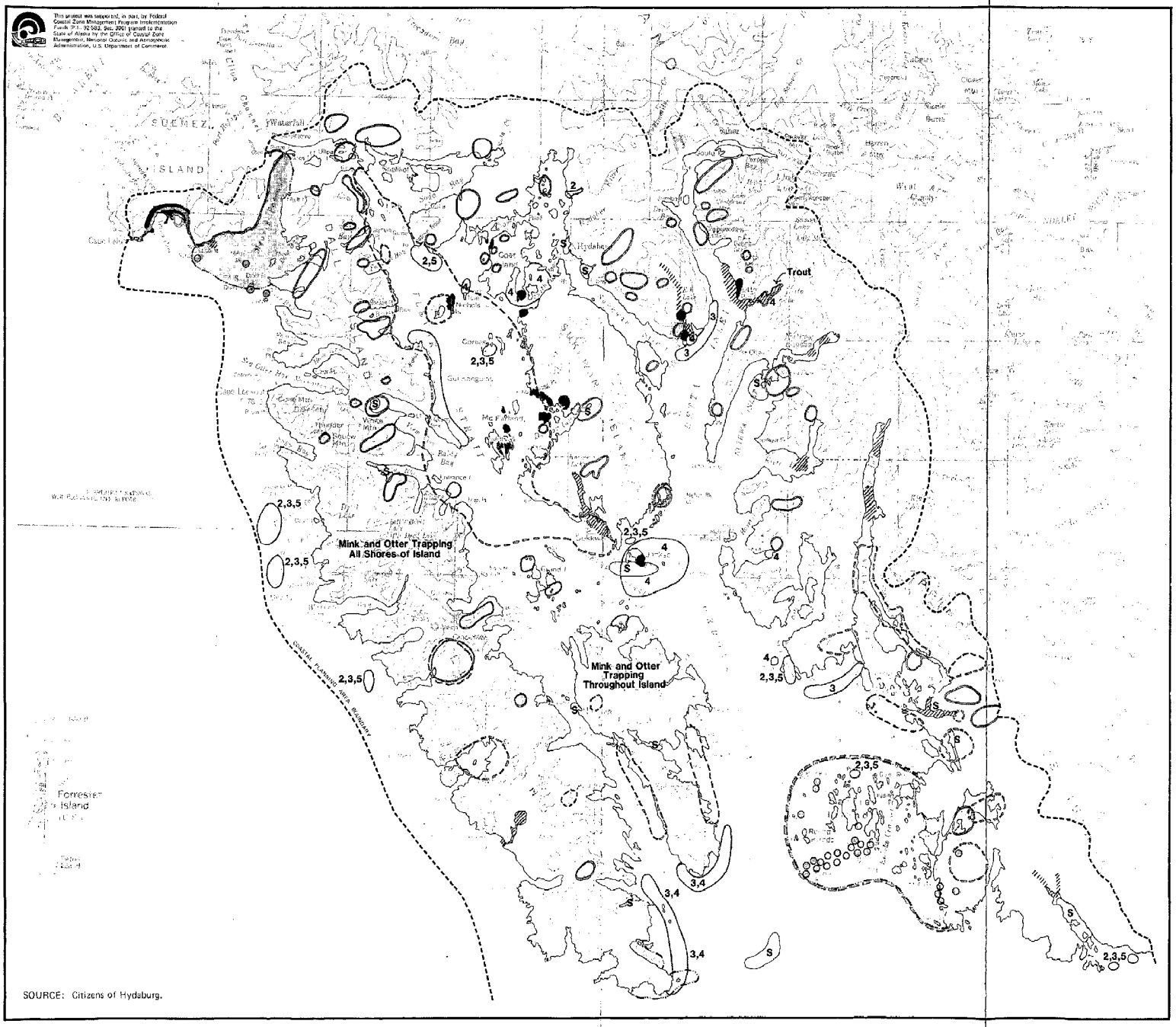
BERRY GATHERING AREAS
ELDERBERRY
HUCKLEBERRY
SALMONBERRY
THIMBLEBERRY

MUSKEG AREAS
BOG CRANBERRY
HUDSON BAY TEA

DRIFT WOOD AREAS
FIR
SPRUCE
HEMLOCK

District Traditional & Customary Natural Resource Usage

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 21



Traditional & Customary Natural Resource Use-A

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 22a

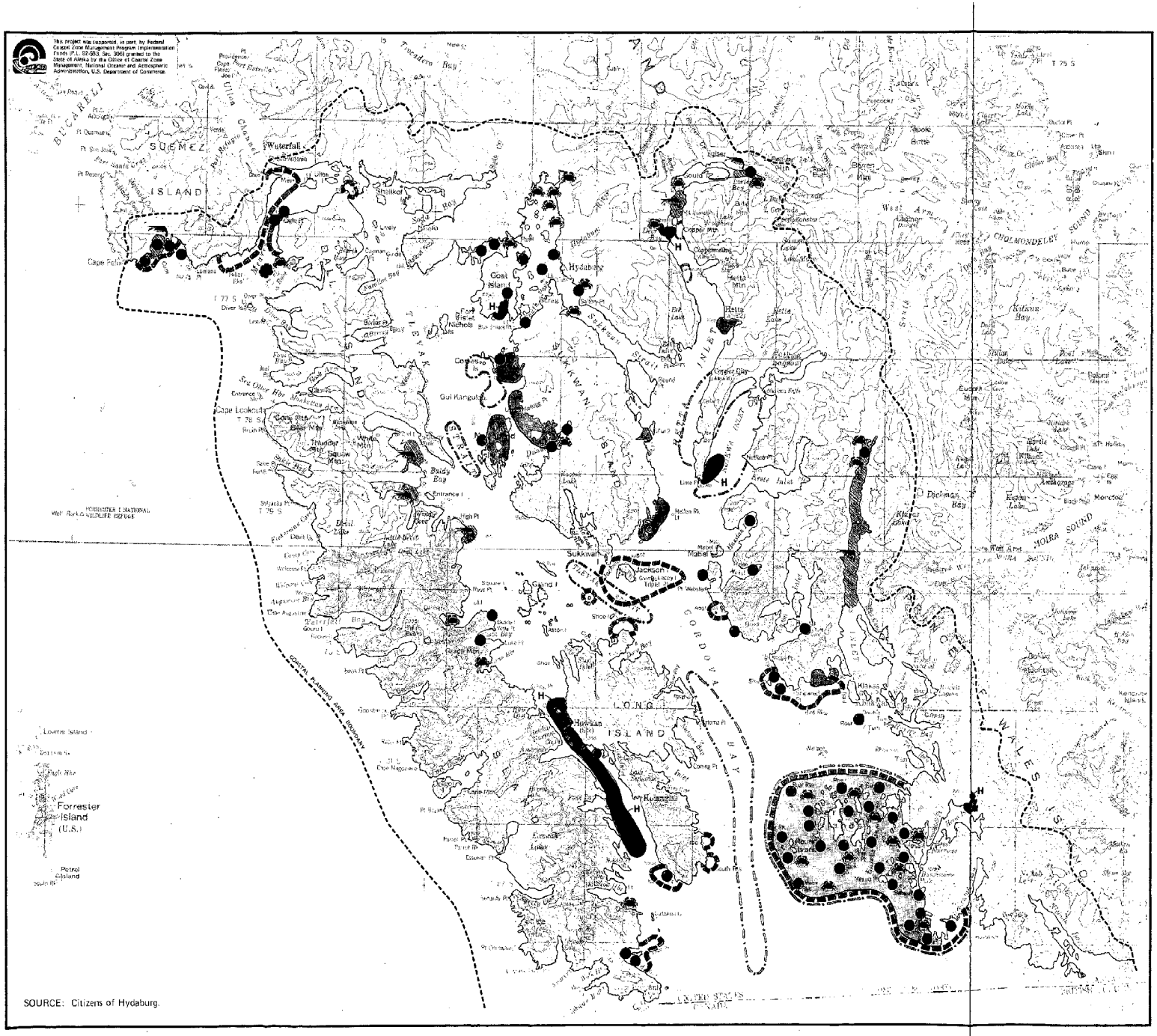
- S — SALMON AREA
- SOCKEYE
- (2) CHUM (DOG)
- (3) COHO
- (4) KING
- (5) HUMPEY (PINK)
- GULL EGGS
- SEAWEED
- HUNTING
- TRAPPING
- RECREATION

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360



Traditional & Customary Natural Resource Use-B

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 22b

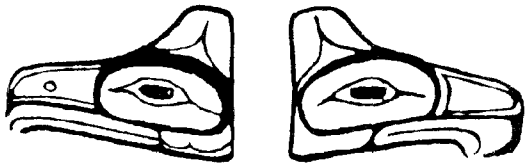
- HERRING SPAWN
- H HALIBUT
- BOTTOMFISH
- SHRIMP
- ABALONE
- CRAB
- CLAMS
- SEA URCHINS

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M#HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A 2 & A 3), Alaska
Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile
or 1: 63,360



CHAPTER 5
Historic, Prehistoric, and Archaeological Resources

Chapter 5
HISTORIC, PREHISTORIC, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

PLANNING DISTRICT

The Hecta Village site (see Figure 7 in Chapter 2) is an 18th century settlement that probably originated from Tlingit occupation of the area. It was later used by the Haidas as a fish campsite of common property, since there was always a returning fish run, even in the poor years. Petroglyphs exist in the area, and many artifacts have been unearthed by the residential development of present-day Hydaburg.

Hydaburg Totem Park, a historic/cultural park, is also located within the district (Figure 7).

PLANNING AREA

Archaeological and historic sites in the planning area have been inventoried by Sealaska Corporation and by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Office of History and Archaeology. The purpose of the Sealaska inventory was to identify culturally significant sites to be considered during Sealaska's land selection process. Robert Sanderson, a resident of Hydaburg, conducted that inventory. The state inventory lists sites that have been identified from the literature or reported from other sources. So far, no attempt has been made to analyze or further investigate the significance of the sites beyond field checking for physical evidence and making a written description.

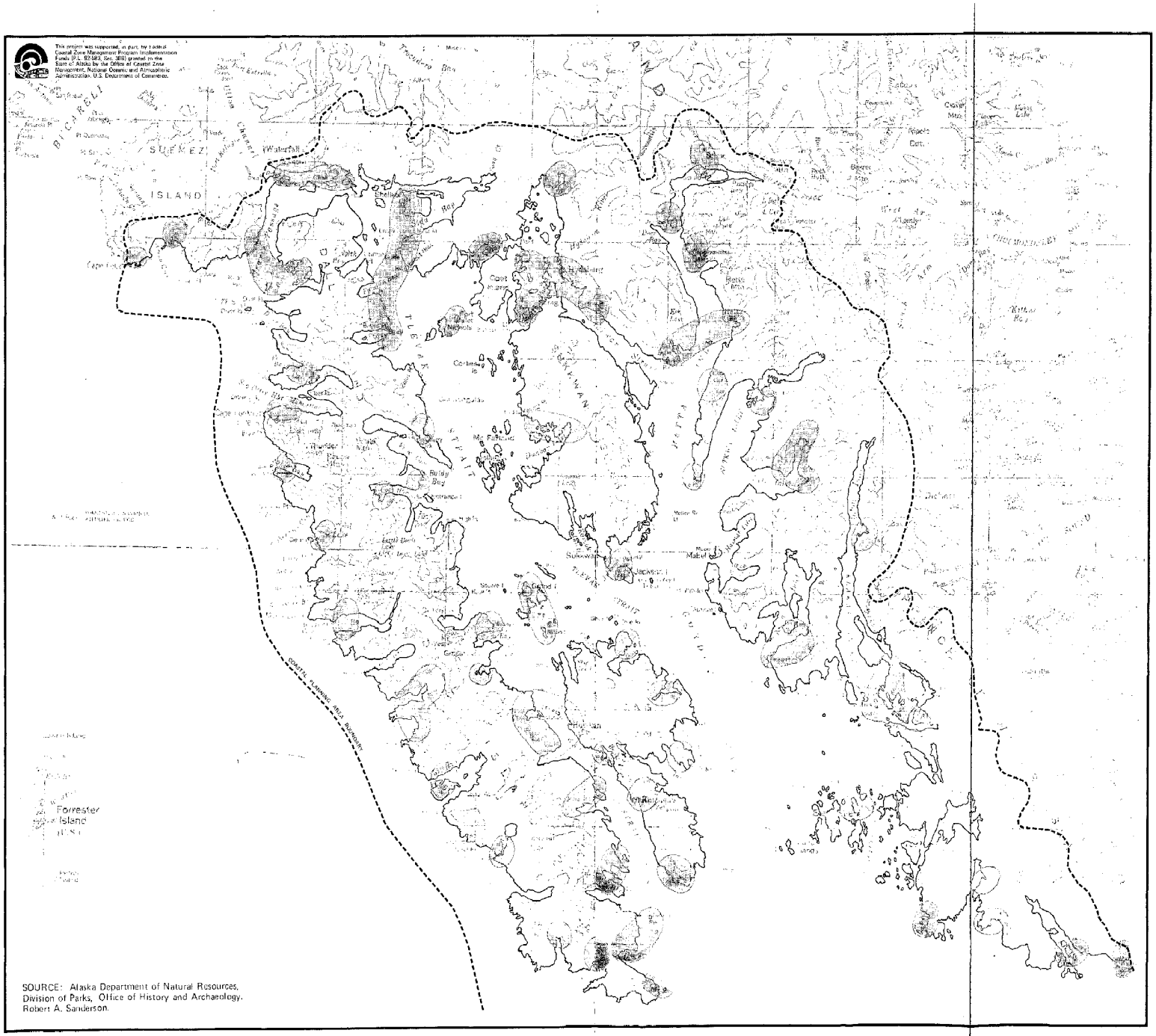
Examples of the types of sites found in the planning area are:

- Remains of former permanent Haida villages
- Former Haida seasonal villages and camps
- Burial sites
- Sites containing pictographs or petroglyphs
- Former mining settlements

Figure 23 shows general areas where archaeological or historic sites exist. The specific locations of the sites are not included in this public document to protect the sites from possible exploitation. A master site map showing all known inventory sites and a descriptive catalog are on file at City Hall in Hydaburg. That map

will be used when a land use decision is to be made that could have an impact on a culturally significant site.

The State Office of History and Archaeology participates in the A-95 Federal and state review process. That office must comment on all projects that are funded by Federal or state dollars and that may affect archaeological or historic sites. This is a review function only, however, and the ultimate decision to preserve a particular site lies with the funding agency and the land owner.



Archaeological & Historic Areas

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 23

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC AREAS

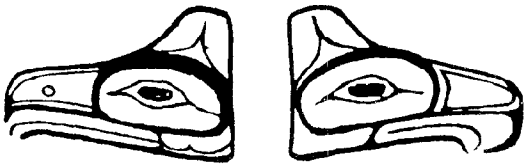
NOTE:
This map shows the general areas where archaeological or historical sites exist (usually several sites within each area). The specific location of sites will not be provided in a public document, to protect the sites from possible exploitation. The City of Hydaburg has a master site map on file at City Hall, Hydaburg, Alaska, which shows the location of all known inventory sites. The site map is to be used when a land use decision is to be made within these areas (as here mapped), to establish the location of any sites so that appropriate protection will occur.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360



CHAPTER 6
Issues, Goals, and Objectives

Chapter 6
ISSUES, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

The issues, goals, and objectives for Hydaburg's coastal management program were developed by the city's Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Committee. The committee met from the beginning of the planning process to provide a general direction for other elements of the work. To ensure that the interests of all community members were represented, a survey was also distributed to each Hydaburg household. This survey asked residents' opinions about population growth, economic development, community facilities, and areas of customary and traditional value. The results were considered by the committee in formulating its statements.

An issue is a subject that concerns the community. In Hydaburg, the prospect of rapid economic development and community growth raised many issues for discussion, ranging from impacts on natural resources to provision of adequate municipal services.

A goal is a decision that is made after discussion of an issue; it is a general end that the community wishes to achieve.

An objective provides more specific direction to help the community achieve its goals.

ISSUE 1: TRADITIONAL AND CUSTOMARY NATURAL RESOURCE USE

The advent of economic/industrial development projects, primarily timber harvesting, has roused local concern for the protection of natural resources within a geographical region important to Haidas since the 17th century. While Hydaburg's residents recognize the potential benefits of timber resource development, this industry is also viewed as a potential threat to historical sites, recreation areas, watersheds, and biologically rich lands and waters. People depend on some of these resources for home use, subsistence, and commercial fishing. Fishing is the traditional form of livelihood in this community. The maintenance of marine biological productivity is a growing concern to the community as it expands its fisheries to bottomfish and shellfish.

GOAL 1: Protect, maintain, and enhance natural resources traditionally and customarily used by the community.

Objective 1.1: Identify natural resources/areas that are traditionally and customarily important to Hydaburg.

Objective 1.2: Pursue communication and cooperative agreements with native corporations and state and Federal agencies for maximum possible protection of significant natural resources identified by the community.

Objective 1.3: Review all permit applications for activities within areas identified as important to Hydaburg's traditional and customary natural resource use.

ISSUE 2: LAND AND WATER USE DEVELOPMENT

The people of Hydaburg have been traditionally dependent on their shoreline for the main aspects of their livelihood, and access to it remains essential to this day. Here is where the city's dock, boat harbor, fish processing facilities, and most desirable residential sites are located. It is also where people gather shellfish and hold picnics and other recreational activities. As Hydaburg grows, the demand for its limited coastal resources will increase. Little waterfront space is left, and decisions must be made about the best possible development or use. Management decisions must be made for the uplands as well. Through these lands flows Hydaburg Creek, the city's water source and salmon spawning grounds. Future development could also occur on these lands.

GOAL 2: Direct community growth in an organized fashion, providing opportunities for land development as well as land conservation and the maintenance of environmental quality.

Objective 2.1: Reserve waterfront property for water-dependent uses.

Objective 2.2: Maintain access to the waterfront.

Objective 2.3: Develop areas adjacent to Hydaburg Creek for environmentally compatible uses.

Objective 2.4: Encourage future residential development in other than waterfront areas.

Objective 2.5: Develop a community land use plan.

ISSUE 3: CITY EXPANSION

The use of lands just outside its legal boundaries is of great concern to Hydaburg. These lands are owned by Haida Corporation, and include important watershed resources, areas of potential recreational and economic value, areas suitable for residential and municipal uses, and areas along the shore suitable for water-dependent uses.

Under section 14(c)3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), Hydaburg is entitled to reconveyance of up to 1,280 acres of land from Haida Corporation. These lands would greatly increase the community's jurisdictional boundaries and resource base.

Tentative identification of lands most suitable for reconveyance has been made, but final decisions rest on future surveys and management plans of the entities involved.

GOAL 3: Expand Hydaburg's legal geographical boundaries to increase its resource base for management, use, and protection.

Objective 3.1: Survey and make final determination of lands most suitable for Hydaburg's purposes under section 14(c)3 of ANCSA.

Objective 3.2: Reach agreement with Haida Corporation about which lands may be conveyed to Hydaburg.

Objective 3.3: Develop a comprehensive development plan.

ISSUE 4: MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The greatest concerns with municipal services are the provision of water, sewage treatment, and solid waste disposal. Currently, these services meet the community's needs only marginally and could not meet the demands projected by 1985.

Water supply is a problem because of inadequate capacity and inefficient equipment.

Sewage treatment has been a problem in Hydaburg since the introduction of a seconday treatment plant in 1976. Before that year, raw sewage was channeled into Sukkwan Strait and removed by tidal action. Hydaburg accepted the treatment plant to avert any possible adverse environmental impacts. The main concern with sewage treatment today is the facility's location in a residential area. Maintenance problems sometimes occur, causing undesirable odors.

The city would like to move the facility, perhaps to the proposed industrial site. Relocation would, however, be costly, requiring new pipe routes and lift stations. For this reason, relocation is considered a long-term proposal. More immediate measures could be concentrated on proper operation and maintenance of the plant in its current location.

Solid waste disposal in Hydaburg presents difficulties because of the poorly drained soils that characterize the areas's geology. The current landfill site is above the city's water intake site on the Hydaburg River. Rainwater collected at the landfill site seeps into the river, possibly adding contaminants to the stream. The straightforward solution would be to relocate the landfill to a site adjacent to the city's proposed industrial park.

GOAL 4: Provide the community with safe and adequate water supply, sewage treatment, and solid waste disposal.

Objective 4.1: Upgrade the water delivery and storage system.

Objective 4.2: Develop a long-range plan for moving the sewage treatment facility to a more environmentally suitable location.

Objective 4.3: Move solid waste disposal to the proposed new landfill site.

ISSUE 5: ELECTRICAL POWER DEMAND

Hydaburg's current electricity needs are provided by diesel generators. Because of projected demands and estimated future cost of diesel, it would be uneconomical to introduce more generation of this type. The community is therefore looking for alternatives.

GOAL 5: Provide Hydaburg with economically sound alternative energy sources that will meet its projected electrical needs.

Objective 5.1: Support the soonest possible development of a hydroelectric site.

Objective 5.2: Determine the feasibility of producing electricity from wood wastes, wind energy, and a low-head hydroelectric operation at the Hydaburg River dam site.

ISSUE 6: TRANSPORTATION

Because of Hydaburg's geographical location and the prevailing weather patterns, storms sometimes cause excessive wave action against the city's boat harbor and docking facility. Increased protection of these facilities is needed. There is also a need to upgrade the city's overall water, land, and air transportation systems as the community begins to grow and requires more use of the systems.

Hydaburg is not connected by road to any other communities on the island. Sealaska Corporation and Haida Corporation are currently negotiating with the Alaska Department of Transportation to construct a road segment from Hydaburg to the mouth of the Natzuhini as part of the Prince of Wales Island road system. The corporations would be reimbursed by DOT for construction costs after the road is built. This road would provide important access to goods and services in Hollis, Craig, and Klawock, as well as to ferry service at Hollis and air service at Klawock.

GOAL 6: Develop water, air, and land transportation systems according to the community's needs.

Objective 6.1: Provide a barge unloading facility compatible with road access.

Objective 6.2: Develop harbor and dock protection facilities for sea transportation.

Objective 6.3: Upgrade the city's main arterials to two lanes, according to Federal Highway Administration standards.

Objective 6.4: Develop a land-based community airport with arterial road access.

Objective 6.5: Support the expeditious construction of the Hydaburg-Natzuhini road connection.

ISSUE 7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Hydaburg is faced today with the need to develop a stable, diverse, productive economy to achieve a desired standard of living. Fishing and fish processing are the community's only major economic activities. The seasonal and cyclical nature of commercial fishing results in a generally high unemployment rate, and other employment opportunities are limited.

Economic hope for the community rests primarily on Haida Corporation's economic development plans. To a lesser degree, economic improvements can be realized through city

administrative actions, such as ordinances to encourage business developments.

GOAL 7: Provide a stable, diversified, productive economy, increasing employment and income opportunities for the community.

Objective 7.1: Support development of timber resources.

Objective 7.2: Encourage construction of docking, storage, and processing facilities to handle corporation timber resources.

Objective 7.3: Support diversification of the fishing industry to include shellfish and bottomfish processing and marketing.

Objective 7.4: Support development of stevedoring and longshoring enterprises.

Objective 7.5: Develop small business enterprises.

Objective 7.6: Encourage development of career and vocational training programs for the community.

ISSUE 8: HOUSING

Residential space is an obvious need, as evidenced by cases of multiple families sharing one dwelling. Suitable areas will have to be designated and developed for this purpose. In addition, many existing homes are badly in need of repair.

GOAL 8: Provide housing opportunities for current residents and for new residents consistent with economic and population growth goals.

Objective 8.1: Repair existing homes.

Objective 8.2: Make property available for residential development.

Objective 8.3: Make housing available for transient workers and seasonal workers.

ISSUE 9: POPULATION TRENDS

Since 1970, in-migrating Haidas have nearly doubled Hydaburg's population. Today, there are approximately 400

people living in Hydaburg, 87 percent natives. Projections show that the population could double again by 1985, as resource exploitation and economic activities increase in the area. This prospect is threatening to many people who enjoy living in a small community near relatives and friends. In addition, most of the people have strong traditional feelings and are concerned with maintaining the predominantly native character of their city whether population grows or not.

The problems are essentially that while economic development is needed and pursued by the community, local people may lack the training to absorb all the new positions development creates. In addition, not enough Haidas living outside of Hydaburg may be sufficiently trained or willing to migrate and take the new positions. As a result, it appears that the ratio of non-natives to natives will increase somewhat. If the city is to have some control over its population characteristics, policies will have to be developed through planning and community participation, setting priorities for job training, property sales, leases, and rentals.

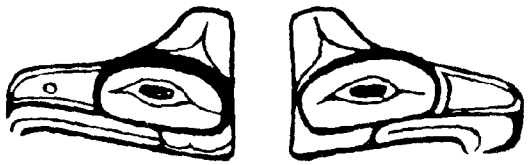
GOAL 9: Control population growth through planning, in order to maintain the cultural identity of the community.

Objective 9.1: Influence population characteristics through economic development decisions.

Objective 9.2: Develop employment training programs for the local population.

Objective 9.3: Encourage Haida Corporation to hire Haida shareholders living outside the community when economically feasible.

Objective 9.4: Revitalize cultural awareness.



CHAPTER 7
Analysis

Chapter 7
ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This analysis presents a general assessment of the resources within the planning area and an evaluation of how particular resources or resource areas may be affected by future activities. The first section discusses the City of Hydaburg and the socioeconomic considerations of development. The following section discusses development considerations within the entire planning area. Additional evaluation of AMSA's is contained in Chapter 9.

CITY OF HYDABURG

A primary consideration in Hydaburg's planning and management decisions is the relationship between economic development and population growth. Hydaburg's population has historically fluctuated according to the economic conditions of the area. The planned timber operations and other development activities of the native corporations could require a substantially increased labor pool. Following past trends, these economic opportunities could result in the in-migration of Haidas now living outside Hydaburg. Rapid economic development could also bring an influx of non-native workers, changing the city's traditional population characteristics. Haida Corporation has predicted that the city's population could as much as double over the next 5 to 10 years.

In its statement of goals (Chapter 6), Hydaburg has included the need to provide a stable, diversified, productive economy, increasing employment and income opportunities for the community. The city also states the importance of maintaining the quality of life and the cultural identity of the community. The achievement of these goals will require careful planning for orderly, controlled growth.

The sections below identify the demands that growth will make on the city's resources and services. They also analyze the capability of existing resources and services to meet these demands. This information is essential to anticipate necessary planning actions and make knowledgable decisions that will fulfill the city's goals.

Population Characteristics/Cultural Identity

The determination of population characteristics (i.e., who will or will not live in the city) is beyond the direct control of any city. However, population characteristics can be influenced to some extent. The city and Haida

Corporation can give preference to hiring Haida shareholders now living outside the community. The city and Haida Corporation also can provide employment training opportunities both for residents and for Haidas wishing to return to the community. Cultural identity can be maintained and strengthened through education, community activities, and the proposed cultural center for Haida traditions and arts.

Future Land Use

Future land uses for the City of Hydaburg include residential, commercial, and industrial lands of various types (see Figure 24 in Chapter 8). Commercial uses will be concentrated in the area of the proposed commercial development site (south of 8th Street), and along Quarry Loop Road. Water-related commercial areas will occur in the uplands next to the marina (restricted deeds are interspersed), and lands just north of the proposed barge loading facility. Industrial development will occur where the rock quarry exists, both during rock excavation and for future permanent uses. Water-dependent industrial development will occur throughout the barge loading area to provide the necessary land base for barge materials handling and storage. Water- related industrial uses will occur just across Cedar Street Extension from the barge facility, to provide additional backup lands. Water-dependent and water-related commercial uses and industrial uses will be interspersed throughout the causeway/city dock area. This area is currently a mixture of commercial and industrial uses, and will be further developed in that manner with the specialty seafoods plant and other related facilities.

The school tract area generally follows the school property, minus lands adjacent to the Hydaburg River. This tract will accommodate all future expansion needs of the school.

The remainder of land within the corporate limits is generally planned for residential development. Building constraints exist in some areas, which are mapped according to the degree of constraint.

Soils and Geology

The city must consider the soils and geology of the area in planning for future development. The two greatest considerations are high organic soils and steep slopes. The following practices are recommended for future development in the city:

1. Road construction in the muskeg/high organic soils must be carefully planned and designed to minimize structural failures and adverse impacts to local

drainage. In most cases, the existing soils must be removed and replaced with structurally sound fill materials.

2. Road construction in steep slope areas, especially in the vicinity of the Hydaburg River, must be designed to utilize the natural contours and to minimize impacts to drainage. Cuts should be kept to a minimum, and should be carefully planned where they are necessary.

3. All construction activities in sloping areas should minimize disturbance to vegetative cover. This will help maintain slope stability and minimize erosion. Natural drainage processes must be maintained.

4. Construction in muskeg areas should include the removal of the existing muskeg soils to bedrock or other stable materials. Structurally sound fill materials should be brought in, including proper crushed rock for driveways and roads. Waste materials should be properly disposed of to avoid erosion or wasting of adjacent soils.

5. Areas of questionable soil strength should be investigated, using a backhoe to dig to bedrock or other base material. Onsite soil stability and drainage evaluations should be made to determine the appropriate building methods to be employed.

6. Before building in the flat muskeg areas, a study should be undertaken to determine drainage conditions in order to avoid surface water and subsurface drainage problems.

The city has two material resources. Rock is obtained from the quarry, located in the southeast part of town. Various sizes are available, depending upon the processing that is undertaken. Rock sizes available at this time range from 6 inches minus to 1-1/2 inches minus. The rock is structurally good for almost any type of construction work in the city. The quarry is expected to have many years of life.

Beach sand deposits are located in the intertidal and subtidal areas at the south end and the north end of town (see below). These sands are not recommended for use in concrete because the processing requirements necessary to clean out the salts would be extensive. However, other uses may be appropriate for these materials.

SAND DEPOSITS

Site	Sieve Analysis
#1 - North end of town (north of marina)	64% gravel 34% sand 2% fines
#2 - South end of town (south of Beach Road)	43% gravel 55% sand 2% fines

Housing

Hydaburg's current housing stock is inadequate to meet any population increase. Some existing housing is also in need of repairs and upgrading. The city has in the past acquired fundings for housing repairs and construction from HUD, the State of Alaska, and the Tlingit and Haida Central Council. The city can continue to pursue these and other sources to meet its future needs, and also can provide economic and facilities incentives for developers; one example would be providing below-market lot costs in return for guaranteed numbers of units at a predetermined cost.

Health and Social Services

The city considers its existing clinic inadequate to properly serve its current population. An increased population would, therefore, require provision of additional medical and social services. The general types of services currently provided would need to be expanded.

Education

Hydaburg recently acquired a $3.8 million municipal grant for construction of a new community gymnasium; repairs and expansion of existing school facilities; and the purchase of playground equipment. These improvements will make school facilities adequate to accommodate 150 students. The Hydaburg High School Facilities Survey and Analysis projects school enrollment to reach 150 by 1985, assuming a city population of 600.

Fire and Police Protection

The city's fire and police protection will need to be expanded to adequately serve an increased population. If the proposed Hydaburg-Natzuhini road link is constructed, there will be a need for a state constable to provide police and highway patrol.

Electricity and Fuel Supply

Electrical power supply could play an important role in future city development. Supply and costs often limit development opportunities in southeast Alaska. The City of Hydaburg is considering several energy projects to meet its anticipated needs. These are further discussed under Energy Facilities below.

Population growth will also increase the demand for oil, gasoline, and diesel. Haida Oil plans additional barge delivery and expanded storage capacity to meet this demand.

Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste

Hydaburg's water system will have to be upgraded to meet increased demand. The city proposes to construct a new holding and intake facility at the existing Hydaburg Reservoir site. State funding would be required for this project. Extension of the water distribution system will be required to serve new developments in the city and may require state funding assistance.

Sewage collection and treatment will also have to be upgraded to meet increased demand. The existing treatment plant has several operation and maintenance problems, as well as a poor location (in a residential area). Relocation, perhaps to the proposed industrial park, may eventually be required if the costs could be justified. The collection system will have to be extended to serve new development. Again, these projects would require state funding.

The existing city landfill is poorly drained, and collected water seeps into the Hydaburg River, possibly causing water quality degradation to the river. Relocation of the landfill will be necessary to both increase its capacity and eliminate potential health hazards. The city proposes relocation to a site adjacent to the proposed industrial park.

Transportation

The future development of Hydaburg will be closely tied to the development of transportation systems, particularly roads. Within the city, additional streets will be necessary to provide access to improved areas. Access would also be improved by resurfacing existing streets, making them more passable, safer, and more easily maintained.

The proposed Hydaburg-Natzuhini road segment is considered by Sealaska and Haida Corporation to be integral to their logging operations. This segment would connect Hydaburg to the Prince of Wales Island road system, greatly facilitating access to the city from other areas. Goods and

services from other cities could be more easily obtained, possibly at reduced costs. Residents would also have direct access to the ferry service at Hollis and air service at Klawock. The road could encourage more Hydaburg residents to purchase vehicles, and traffic in and around the city would be increased. This could result in traffic-related problems such as safety, congestion, and parking availability. All of these factors will have an effect on the lifestyle of Hydaburg residents and will have to be considered in the city's development plans.

Access to Hydaburg would also be improved if an airstrip is constructed and air service is converted from float planes to aircraft with wheel landing gear. An airstrip has been considered by the Alaska Department of Transportation and an area immediately east of the existing city has been identified as the possible future landing strip. However, a specific development program has not yet been outlined.

Sealaska Corporation is considering construction of dock facilities for the transport of logs, and possibly for future transport of other goods. Again, provision of this facility would have an effect on economic opportunities and the related development of the Hydaburg area. The city would also like to construct breakwaters to protect and improve its existing dock facilities. The city has applied for state funding for this project, but monies have not yet been granted.

Recreation

Although Hydaburg has some formal recreation facilities, recreation within the city has historically been informal. The Totem Park is the only designated park in the city, and its purpose is more cultural than recreational. Open land within the city is used extensively. The Hydaburg River, the waterfront, and the marina facilities are important recreation areas.

If population growth does occur to the extent predicted, the recreational opportunities of the citizens will become increasingly important. Open space will become more scarce, and those areas that remain will experience increased use and possible degradation. Maintaining access to areas that have historically been enjoyed by all residents of the community will be an important consideration.

Future plans for recreation are well underway. The city has received funding to build a new gymnasium, which will provide recreational opportunities during bad weather seasons. The city has plans for developing a large park area on the Hydaburg River, permanently protecting the site for future use. This park is particularly important because of its central location and historical use. The

recreational areas along the shoreline and at the marina would best be protected for future use by establishing permanent access rights to the public, through easements or other means.

The planning area has only two developed recreation sites, the U.S. Forest Service cabins at Essowah Lakes and Lake Josephine. More facilities and sites have not been developed because of the area's remoteness and the consequent low user demand. Future use of the area by outside recreationists (from Ketchikan, Seattle, etc.) may see some growth, but is not expected to increase significantly.

Hydaburg residents have informally used various sites for many years. Many of these sites are traditional and customary camps, picnic spots, and beachcombing areas. These areas should not necessarily be developed, however, since they could lose their character and possibly their attraction to the local residents. These sites are mostly under the ownership of the native corporations or the U.S. Forest Service, and as such are not under the direct control of the resident users. Most or all of these sites could be easily protected for future use with a minimal cost to the landowners. However, aesthetic and scenic amenities may be altered by the future development (such as timber harvesting) of adjacent or nearby areas.

PLANNING AREA

Energy Facilities

The City of Hydaburg is strongly interested in developing new energy facilities to meet its future needs. The current energy situation (diesel-fueled generators) imposes a burden on residents and industries because of high per kilowatt costs and inadequate power generation. Cheaper electrical power would greatly help low-income households and would bring added incentive to new industrial development (such as the fish processing industry).

The Reynolds Creek hydropower project is the only large-scale project that has been identified within the planning area. The State of Alaska has been studying this site and the Black Bear Lake site (east of Klawock) for several years to determine the best location for primary development. Recently, the state informally identified the Black Bear site as the preferred development. The project is projected to meet the electric power needs of Hydaburg, Craig, and Klawock through the 1980's. Reynolds Creek may be developed after Black Bear if the area's electrical demand exceeds the power output of Black Bear Lake.

The Reynolds Creek project could use several different development options, depending on the power needs and available funds. A preliminary environmental analysis

suggests that the Portage Creek salmon fishery could be adversely impacted by the transbasin diversion of Lake Josephine. Loading facilities (for construction) at Copper Harbor could impact the local salmon passage to Reynolds Creek, as could the Lake Mellen discharge of water through a penstock to a powerhouse. The extent of these impacts to the salmon fishery may be mitigated through various design modifications, although this cannot be determined until further studies are undertaken. Raised lake levels could affect the grayling populations of Lake Mellen, Summit Lake, and Lake Marge if they are used for water storage.

Alternative energy sources are also being considered by the city, and state grants have been pursued to help fund the feasibility study costs. A wind generator is being considered for local use; the proposed location is where the city's water storage tank now sits. The site experiences considerable wind through most of the year. The grant request was to begin a formal monitoring program of the wind conditions. This type of facility would have a nominal effect on the local resources. Because of the central location, electricity distribution costs would be minimal. Some noise would be generated by the blades of the machine, although technology continues to improve on the design to minimize such factors. The generator could not be expected to meet all the city's electrical needs, but it could play an important role in general supply. All such wind systems require full backup facilities, which could be provided by the existing diesel generators.

The city is also considering low-head hydroelectric facilities, to be located at the Hydaburg Reservoir. Low-head (low velocity) hydro equipment could be placed on the dam as a part of the future water resource development. The city is considering improving the impoundment facilities and dam wall, building a penstock, and providing other needs for full development of the reservoir for water services to the city. The low-head hydro project could be incorporated into the design of these facilities. The primary impacts would be to the Hydaburg River fishery. These impacts could be minimized by properly designing fish bypass facilities, ladders, or other features as appropriate. A thorough study of the impoundment and hydro facility would identify what the specific impacts may be to the hydrology, water quality, and movement of fish and other aquatic organisms; specific mitigation measures could then be determined. Such development can generally incorporate adequate mitigation within the design to achieve a high degree of environmental protection.

A third alternative energy possibility is the production of electricity from wood wastes in connection with the timber harvest activities expected to occur. No specific studies have yet been outlined.

Mining and Minerals Processing

There are no known plans at this time for significant mining activities or minerals processing within the planning area. Historically, several attempts have been made at mining and processing, primarily in the Coppermountain area of Hetta Inlet (see Geology section). Most of these commercial mining attempts were pursued for less than 10 years. Although several mining claims currently exist throughout the planning area (see Figure 12), there is no indication that any of these mines will experience commercial development in the near future.

Minerals exploration can be expected to expand in the future, however, since land ownership has changed dramatically in the past decade. Sealaska Corporation now has vast holdings throughout Long Island and south Prince of Wales Island, and its holdings will be expanded. The corporation is conducting a resource inventory that includes the investigation of subsurface minerals. Sealaska is very interested in the prospects of future minerals development, and can be expected to pursue minerals exploration. Other private interests have recently begun sensitive ground monitoring of the south Prince of Wales area, for both minerals and fossil fuels. This exploration has been kept confidential, and the extent of the investigations or the expected discoveries are not known.

The interest in subsurface minerals and fuels in this area is a result of some preliminary assumptions that have been made about the local geology and consequent potential for minerals and fuels deposits. These assumptions have not yet been substantiated, although the numerous mining claims and past mining attempts do suggest the potential for a relatively rich subsurface resource base.

If minerals or fossil fuel deposits of a commercial value are discovered, the development of those resources could significantly change the character of the surrounding area. Fossil fuel development can sometimes be fairly unobtrusive, with the drilling rigs and platforms the most significant aspect of the actual extraction process. Depending on the extent of the resource, however, the support facilities can be substantial. These would include materials storage, shops, fuels storage, housing facilities, and transport (pipelines, shipping) facilities. Support facilities of a large fossil fuel development could directly impact a significant area. However, many of these facilities can be located in the least damaging sites, and provisions can be made for complete removal of all structures and materials after completion of the extraction.

The mining of subsurface minerals can significantly alter the landscape. Minerals are extracted by either subsur-

face tunnels and shafts or by surface mining methods. Subsurface mining does not necessarily alter the local topography (unless subsidence, or ground sinking, occurs) because it requires only one or a few entrances at the surface. Surface mining, on the other hand, requires a substantial alteration of the local topography and the removal of all local soils. Both mining practices do require the disposal of considerable waste materials (rock, dirt). Historically this has been side-casted, resulting in sedimentation and erosion problems. The open mine can cause problems with local soil erosion, slope failure, and watershed sedimentation because of the open cuts into the hillsides. Impacts caused by this type of mining can be long term.

Not all mining activities will necessarily cause long-term or significant impacts to the local environment. However, it has been proven that all mining activities, especially in areas of steep topography and high annual rainfall, must be properly planned and engineered to protect the other local resources. State and Federal mining regulations are often adequate to protect the surrounding environment, although certain areas would require very special design and control features to protect locally sensitive environmental features.

Earthquake Hazard

According to a U.S. Geological Survey publication (Lemke and Yehle, 1972), most, if not all, of southeast Alaska tentatively should be placed in seismic zone 3. In this zone, earthquakes of magnitude greater than 6 will occur from time to time, possibly causing major damage in man-made structures. Based on current knowledge, the largest earthquakes will occur most frequently near the coast or offshore, along a segment or extension of the active Queen Charlotte Islands fault system. This is outside the planning area, about 40 miles west of Dall Island. However, the report also states that although earthquakes of magnitude 8 or greater are much more unlikely to occur farther inland, they cannot be entirely ruled out.

Possible effects of a major earthquake in the planning area include ground shaking, liquefaction in cohesionless materials, reaction of sensitive and quick clays, and earthquake-induced slides and slumps.

The variable most responsible for the degree of shaking at any epicentral distance is the type of ground. Generally, shaking is considerably greater in poorly consolidated deposits than in hard bedrock, particularly if the deposits are water saturated. Severe shaking of alluvial deposits and manmade fill, with resultant heavy damage, is well documented from the records of many past earthquakes.

Liquefaction of sand and silt is a fairly common effect of large earthquakes. When part of a sloping soil mass liquefies, the entire mass can undergo catastrophic failure and can flow as a high-density liquid. In southeastern Alaska, deltaic deposits probably would be most susceptible to liquefaction.

Sensitive and quick clays, which lose a considerable part of their strength when shaken, commonly fail during an earthquake and become rapid earthflows. Extensive studies were made of the sensitivity of the Bootlegger Cove Clay at Anchorage because of the marked loss of shear strength and dramatic failures of the deposits during the Alaska earthquake of 1964. If similar sensitive clays are present in some places in southeastern Alaska, they most likely are in some of the emergent fine-grained marine deposits; supporting data to confirm their presence, however, are largely lacking.

Earthquake-induced sliding on land generally is confined to steep slopes, but may take place in fine-grained deposits on moderately to nearly flat surfaces if the deposits are subject to liquefaction. Earthquake records are replete with accounts of sliding of surficial deposits during moderate to large earthquakes. Most or all of the general factors that favor landsliding are present in southeastern Alaska.

Historical records show the occurrence of three earthquakes within the planning area. All occurred between 1899 and 1969 and had a magnitude of less than 5 (see Figure 12). There is no historical record of any of the effects discussed above occurring within the planning area.

Fisheries Enhancement and Fish Processing

The formal identification of streams proposed for fishery enhancement efforts has not occurred within the planning area, except at Hetta Lake. Several streams have experienced declines in fish use, but specific causes and solutions are not clearly known. Local residents have identified various streams that have experienced reduced salmon returns, most notably Hetta Lake, Essowah Lake, and Eek Lake, where sockeye returns have declined in recent years. Specific enhancement measures have not been implemented for any of these sites. The Hetta Lake problem has been identified as nutrient depletion, which prevents the lake from producing enough food for sockeye populations. A fertilization program for the lake was undertaken last year by the Department of Fish and Game, but was abandoned because of a questionable broodstock and considerable vandalism. Other streams often have in-stream blockage problems, which impede the upstream and/or downstream migration of the fish. Blockage will often result from tree blowdown, where excessive debris build-up makes the stream impassable.

The removal of this debris is difficult and costly in most cases because of access problems. However, when logging activity is brought into an area, available equipment can be used for nearby stream clearance at a more reasonable cost.

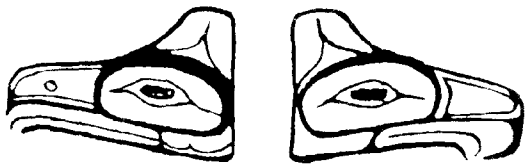
Haida Corporation is exploring the possibilities of fish hatchery development to improve the local fishery and diversify the local economy. Two sites have been tentatively identified for future study. Both sites appear to have a strong potential for salmon production; one stream has a good record of historical use by sockeye. Consideration of these sites is only preliminary, and one site is not within existing Haida Corporation holdings. The sites have not been mapped yet, as further studies must be undertaken.

Fish processing has also been given a high priority by Haida Corporation as a means to expand the local economy and better use many of the area's resources. The existing fish processing facility operated by Haida Corporation cleans and freezes commercial species such as halibut and salmon for shipment to outside markets. Haida Corporation is planning to build a specialty seafoods plant at Hydaburg to utilize fish and shellfish species that are not currently commercially marketed. The seafood plant is expected to be operating in 1983. The resource extent of several species that are being considered for processing, such as geoduck, cannot be evaluated until harvesting records are developed. However, several common species, such as halibut and cod, will be utilized for base production. The resource appears to be extensive enough to support this fishery without long-term problems.

Timber Harvesting

Timber harvesting is expected to occur throughout the planning area, as intensive forest management practices are to be implemented by Sealaska, Klukwan, the U.S. Forest Service, and Haida Corporation. Forest practices under state and Federal guidelines generally are protective of the soils, streams, and other resources of the environment. However, past intensive harvesting activities within sensitive watersheds have shown that sedimentation and water quality impacts can cause long-term impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

The planning area is faced with the potential conflicts between timber harvesting and resource (particularly fish) protection. The rich waters are essential to the economy and the lifestyle of the residents of Hydaburg. At the same time, all the major landowners have the responsibility to use their timber resources for the best use. The two considerations must work hand in hand.



CHAPTER 8
District Policies and Implementation

Chapter 8
DISTRICT POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

The policies and implementation procedures defined in this chapter are central to the Hydaburg Coastal Management Plan. They serve as a guide for making future management decisions and provide ways to make the decisions effective. They have been developed to be comprehensive, specific, and enforceable to the extent allowed by the program's authority. They have also been developed to be as clear and straightforward as possible. The coastal management plan will only be as strong as it is workable.

The chapter begins with a summary of the authority the district has for implementing its program, and a discussion of the parties responsible for implementation. This is followed by the district policies and the implementation structure. The key to implementation of the coastal management plan is the consistency determination. This is the means by which the district can directly apply its policies, or rules, to a specific proposed activity and determine if that activity is consistent with the plan. The chapter ends with a discussion of procedures for the appeal of decisions, field checking, and enforcement within the district.

The coastal management plan is meant to be a dynamic and flexible tool that the district can use to manage new and emerging issues as well as those that prompted the initial development of the program. As new information and conditions arise, there may be a need to amend the original plan. Appendix C contains a summary of Alaska Coastal Management Act (ACMA) regulations for making amendments to the Hydaburg Coastal Management Plan.

AUTHORITY

Hydaburg's corporate limits comprise the Hydaburg coastal district, as defined in ACMA Section 46.40.120. The Hydaburg coastal district has the authority to implement and enforce the coastal management plan with regard to local actions (municipal and private actions that are not initiated or regulated by a state or Federal agency) within the district. In addition, actions by state and Federal agencies must be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the approved district coastal management plan. This means that the agency initiating or regulating the action must give "great weight" to the district's determination of whether or not the action is consistent with the coastal management plan.

Hydaburg recently adopted an ordinance establishing a Planning and Zoning Commission and providing for its duties, functions, and administrative procedures. As specified in the ordinance, the Commission will prepare and recommend to the City Council a comprehensive plan, a zoning ordinance, a watershed protection ordinance, and a subdivision ordinance for the city. The district can use these ordinances as a means and authority for locally implementing the coastal management plan. In addition, existing laws and regulations of the state and Federal government will serve as implementation means and authority. Appendix C contains a discussion and a chart of the laws and regulations that could fall within the coastal management program.

The city gave concept approval to the coastal management program in January 1983 (see Appendix C for the approval resolution), and will adopt the final program by ordinance after it is approved by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

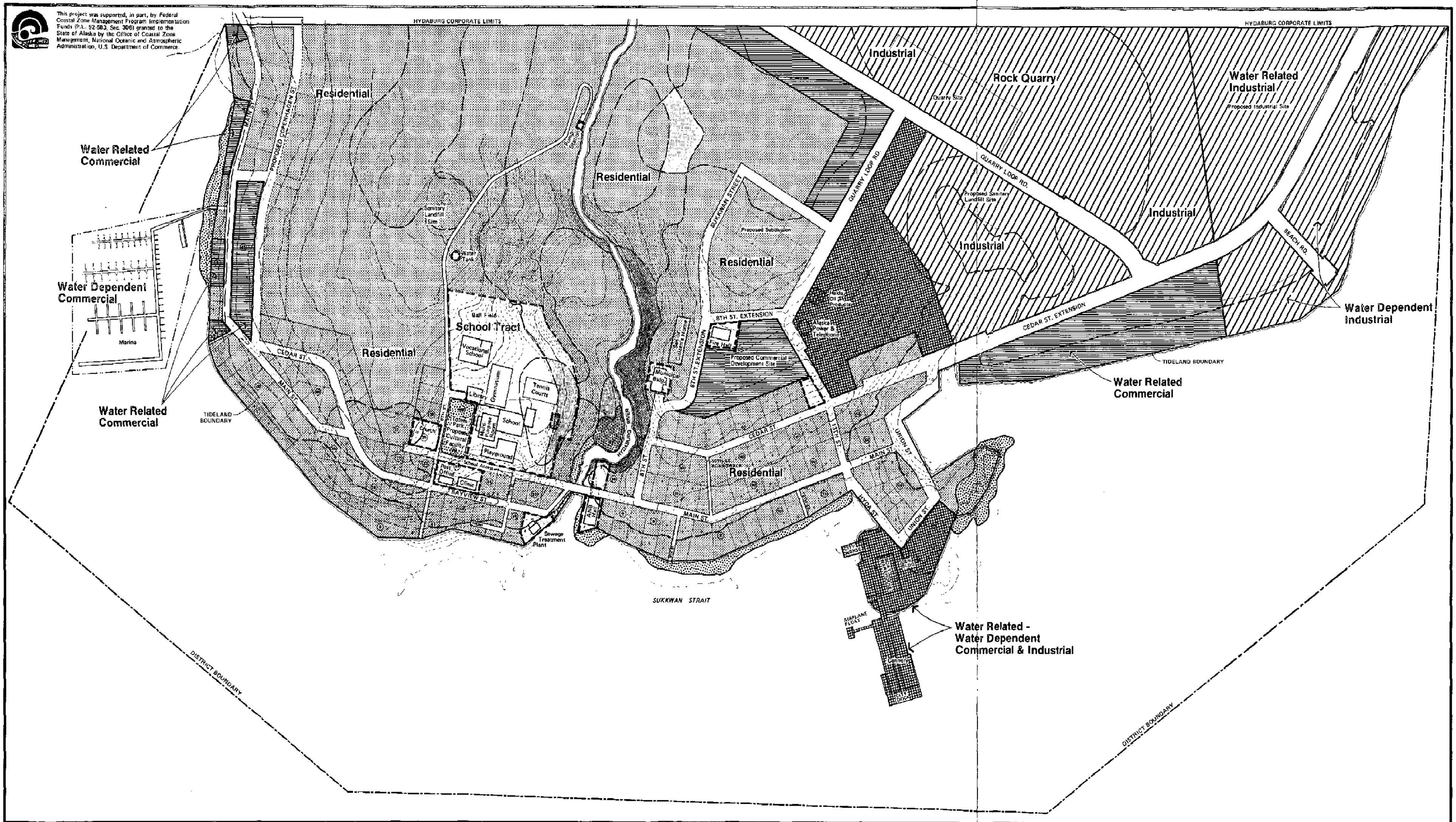
Under Hydaburg's existing administrative structure (see Chapter 2), the mayor is the city's chief administrative officer. As such, he will be responsible for implementing the coastal management plan. The mayor may be assisted by the city administrator if the mayor assigns those duties to him. In either case, the mayor has final responsibility for ensuring the day-to-day implementation of the plan.

In conducting the consistency review, the mayor or city administrator will use to the fullest extent possible appropriate city council groups or persons in a consulting or liaison capacity. For local actions that are appealed (see Appeals section, below), the city council will sit as the board of adjustment.

DISTRICT POLICIES

The district policies are the enforceable rules of the coastal management plan. They were developed on the basis of the inventory data; the issues, goals, and objectives; and the findings of the analysis. By defining the district's overall priorities and development criteria, the policies provide the basic framework for management decisions. The district will evaluate all proposed uses and activities to determine if they are consistent with the applicable policies.

The future land use map (Figure 24) is also an important guideline for making consistency determinations. It designates land uses within the district, based on the physical inventory and on district policies. The map is referred



HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Feet 300 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A 2 & A 3), Alaska. Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

Land Use Designations

- RECREATION
- RESIDENTIAL
- PUBLIC SERVICE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL
- INDUSTRIAL

Land Conditions

- NON-DEVELOPABLE LAND
- DEVELOPABLE LAND WITH CONSTRAINTS

District Future Land Use

CITY OF HYDABURG FIGURE 24

to in the policies and can be used in conjunction with them in evaluating proposed actions.

The district policies are presented below. They are followed by a description of the uses and activities that are subject to these policies, and by a general definition of proper and improper uses and activities.

General Policies

1. It is the general policy of the Hydaburg coastal management district to approve specific proposals for uses and activities within areas of the district designated for those uses and activities (see Figure 24, Future Land Use).

2. It is the general policy of the district to determine whether specific proposals will or will not be approved by using existing means of evaluation to the greatest extent possible. These means will include a comprehensive plan, a zoning ordinance, a subdivision ordinance, a watershed protection ordinance, a building code ordinance, and state and Federal statutes and regulations.

3. It is the general policy of the district to pursue and maximize communication and cooperative agreements with native corporations and state and Federal agencies for maximum possible protection of significant resources identified within the district.

4. It is the general policy of the district to formally adopt all of the standards and policies of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Coastal Development and Land Use Policies (6 AAC 80.040)*

1. Reserve waterfront properties (as mapped in the Future Land Use map) for, in the order of priority:

   - Water-dependent uses and activities
   - Water-related uses and activities
   - Uses and activities necessary to meet the public need and for which there is no feasible inland alternative

2. Maintain, enhance, and permanently protect public access to the waterfront for traditional and customary natural resource use and for recreation use.

---

*Applicable standard or guideline of Alaska Coastal Management Program.

3. Restrict development of areas adjacent to Hydaburg River to environmentally compatible uses. Maintain public access and use of the river below the municipal water supply intake.

4. Provide economic and facilities incentives to developers to encourage construction of needed housing.

5. Separate development as appropriate to avoid impacts caused by conflicting uses (such as residential and industrial).

6. Centralize commercial activities within a business district for the most efficient use of resources.

7. Centralize industrial activities within an industrial district for the most efficient use of resources.

8. Avoid or minimize the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States through the use of other practical alternatives.

9. Avoid the discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands where practical alternatives exist.

10. Place heavy equipment that is operating in wetlands on mats.

11. Remove entirely all temporary fills.

Geophysical Hazard Areas Policies (6 AAC 80.050)

1. Where alternatives exist, prohibit development from occurring in known or potential geophysical hazard areas.

2. Where no feasible alternatives exist, allow development in a known or potential geophysical hazard area only if siting, design, and construction measures have been provided in accordance with zoning and building ordinances to minimize damage and protect against loss of life.

Recreation Policies (6 AAC 80.060)

1. Designate and preserve areas within the City of Hydaburg for parks and open space. Do not allow camping in these city recreation areas.

2. Give priority to recreational uses over all nonrecreational uses in areas of traditional and customary recreation use.

3. Regulate surrounding uses and activities to minimize possible adverse impacts on recreational activities and areas.

4. Identify, maintain and enhance access to traditional and customary recreational areas.

Energy Facilities Policies (6 AAC 80.070)

1. Pursue studies and funding to determine the feasibility of producing electricity from wind energy and from a low-head hydroelectric facility at the Hydaburg Reservoir for the City of Hydaburg.

2. Support and encourage the development of cogeneration energy facilities related to wood products and other industrial processes in the Hydaburg area.

Transportation and Utilities Policies (6 AAC 80.080)

1. Improve and maintain existing streets and construct new streets necessary to provide access to improved areas within the city.

2. Develop auxiliary roads necessary to support commercial and industrial activities. Plan roads to cause as little erosion and disruption as possible, and provide necessary maintenance to ensure good surfaces and safe usage.

3. Develop a helipad with arterial road access.

4. Develop harbor and dock protection facilities for sea transportation.

5. Provide a barge unloading facility compatible with road access.

6. Obtain funding to relocate and redesign the sewage treatment plant; relocate the solid waste disposal facility; and improve the water system so these facilities are adequate to serve existing and new development.

7. Provide marine waste (oils, garbage) disposal facilities.

8. Site transportation and utility routes and facilities in environmentally suitable locations. Site routes and facilities inland from beaches and shorelines unless they are water-dependent or unless no feasible alternative exists to meet the public need for them.

Community Services Policies

1. Provide medical and social services, school facilities, and fire and police protection adequate to meet the needs of the population.

Fish and Seafood Processing Policies (6 AAC 80.090)

1. Locate fish and seafood processing facilities in sites designated as suitable for that use on the Future Land Use map (Figure 24).

2. Diversify the fishing industry to include shellfish and bottomfish processing and marketing where the resource extent is found adequate.

3. Require adequate design and control of processing facilities, in accordance with state and Federal requirements, to prevent negative impacts on surrounding coastal habitats.

4. Encourage the utilization of fish processing by-products.

5. Encourage development of salmon spawning escapement goals for the Hydaburg River.

6. Site breakwaters, outfalls, and other in-water structures so proper flushing is maintained.

Timber Harvest and Processing Policies (6 AAC 80.100)

1. Restrict timber-related development to industrial areas.

2. Allow commercial harvest by selective cut only.

3. Do not allow commercial log water storage.

4. Limit the gathering of firewood to blowdown and waste wood, and explore establishing a permit system for the future gathering of firewood.

5. Require timber waste disposal measures at city-designated disposal sites that do not adversely affect the environment.

Mining and Mineral Processing Policies (6 AAC 80.110)

1. Prohibit sand and gravel extraction in coastal waters, intertidal areas, barrier islands, and spits when practicable upland alternatives are available. Locate extraction where it will have the least environmental impact and the least conflict with nearby uses and activities. For any in-water extraction

activities, use all protective measures available to minimize habitat degradation in adjacent waters. Schedule in-water activities to protect seasonal biological processes.

2. Require adequate design and control features for mining activities (including disposal of waste materials) to prevent soil erosion, slope failure, and watershed sedimentation and to protect locally sensitive environmental features.

Employment and Economic Development Policies

1. Support the development of stevedoring and longshoring enterprises within the city.

2. Encourage and, where possible, provide incentives for the development of small business enterprises that utilize local resources.

3. Develop economic investment incentives for economic expansion in the city.

4. Pursue all avenues for the development of vocational training programs and training opportunities for residents and for Haidas wishing to return to the community.

5. Support preferential hiring of residents and of Haidas wishing to return to the community for local employment opportunities in the city where available and qualified.

Traditional and Customary Natural Resource Use Policies (6 AAC 80.120)

1. When it is necessary to restrict renewable natural resource use on district lands to ensure the continued viability of the resource, give priority consumptive use to non-wasteful traditional and customary uses and activities.

2. Authorize potentially conflicting uses or activities within designated traditional and customary areas only after a study of possible adverse impacts has been conducted and appropriate safeguards have been provided to ensure resource conservation.

3. Evaluate surrounding uses and activities for their possible adverse impacts on traditional and customary natural resources and areas, and provide appropriate safeguards for the resources as necessary.

4. Maintain and enhance public access to traditional and customary areas.

5. Pursue cooperation with adjacent landowners and land managers, including native corporations, and appropriate state and Federal agencies in managing traditional and customary activities on public coastal land and in protecting the continued viability of all wild renewable resources.

Habitats Policies (6 AAC 80.130)

1. Protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitats that are important to the people of Hydaburg for traditional and customary uses.

2. Give priority to the maintenance of important wildlife areas, wherever practicable, when use conflicts are being considered.

3. Maintain the Hydaburg River as an important fish and wildlife habitat.

4. Develop an educational program with the Hydaburg School District to further educate the youth of Hydaburg about the values and importance of habitat maintenance.

Air, Land, and Water Quality Policies (6 ACC 80.140)

1. Do not discharge dredged or fill material near a public water supply intake without appropriate design features to protect the intake from sedimentation or other adverse impacts.

2. Ensure that discharged dredged or fill material consists of suitable material free from toxic pollutants in other than trace quantities.

3. Ensure that impoundment water created by the discharge of dredged or fill material does not cause adverse impacts on the aquatic system by accelerating or restricting its flow.

4. Properly maintain the fill created by the discharged material to prevent erosion and other nonpoint sources of pollution.

5. Further develop and implement the city's monitoring program for the Hydaburg River to ensure safe drinking water for the residents.

6. Develop and adopt a municipal watershed protection ordinance, as per AS 29.48.037.

7. Work closely with the Department of Environmental Conservation and concerned adjacent landowners to

develop a comprehensive water quality management plan for the Hydaburg River.

8. Develop procedures for the city to work with the Department of Environmental Conservation to identify and clean up point and nonpoint pollution sources.

9. Incorporate into the coastal management plan the regulations of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for the protection of air, land, and water quality.

Historic, Prehistoric, and Archaeological Resources Policies (6 AAC 80.150)

1. Preserve historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources to the maximum extent possible.

2. Protect historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources to the maximum extent possible from adverse impacts caused by surrounding uses and activities.

Uses of State or National Concern - Policies

1. Do not arbitrarily or unreasonably exclude or restrict uses of state or national concern.

Subject Uses (6 AAC 85.070)

All residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental uses of land and water within the district, whether of public or private property, and all habitats and resources within the coastal area, are subject to the policies and provisions of the Hydaburg coastal management plan.

Subject uses also include "uses of state or national concern," which are defined as those land and water uses which would significantly affect the long-term public interest. These uses, subject to Alaska Coastal Policy Council definition of their extent, include:

- Uses of national interest, including the use of resources for the siting of ports and major facilities which contribute to meeting national energy needs, construction and maintenance of navigational facilities and systems, resource development of Federal land, and national defense and related security facilities that are dependent upon coastal locations

- Uses of more than local concern, including those land and water uses which confer significant environmental, social, cultural, or economic

benefits or burdens beyond a single coastal district

- The siting of major energy facilities or large-scale industrial or commercial development activities which are dependent on a coastal location and which, because of their magnitude or the magnitude of their effect on the economy of the state or the surrounding area, are reasonably likely to present issues of more than local significance

- Facilities serving state-wide or interregional transportation and communication needs

- Uses in areas established as state parks or recreational areas under AS 41.20 or as state game refuges, game sanctuaries, or critical habitat areas under AS 16.20

Proper and Improper Uses (6 ACC 85.080)

Land and water uses and activities within the district will be considered proper if they are consistent with the policies and provisions of the Hydaburg coastal management plan; if they comply with the regulations of the state and/or Federal agencies exercising lawful jurisdiction in the coastal area; and if they comply with the applicable ordinances and regulations of the City of Hydaburg.

Land and water uses and activities within the district will be considered improper if they are not consistent with the policies and provisions of the Hydaburg coastal management plan; or if they do not comply with or cannot be modified to comply with applicable local, state, and Federal regulations.

CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

In making consistency determinations, the district will directly apply its policies or rules to specific proposed activities. Through a well-defined process, the district will receive notification of proposed actions; complete a step-by-step checklist that provides the information necessary for a consistency determination; and respond to the appropriate parties.

Receiving Notification of Proposed Actions

The district will be informed of proposed state and Federal actions by receiving notices of permit applications, public notices of actions, and general "mailing list" notifications. Table 7 lists the notices the district will routinely receive for review and possible comment.

Table 7

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES THE HYDABURG DISTRICT WILL RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE COMMENT

DISTRICT

Permit/Public Notice	Review Time (days)
Corps Sec. 10 Permit	30
Corps Sec. 404 Permit	30
Fed. Env. Impact Statement Notice	45-90
DEC/EPA Wastewater Discharge Permit	30
DNR Water Appropriations Notice	15
DNR Tidelands Lease Notice	30
DNR Minerals Leasing Notice	30
DNR Oil & Gas Leasing Notice	30
DNR Wells & Fields Listing Notice	-
Coast Guard Hazardous Wastes Permit	-
Solid Waste Management Permit	30
FERC Hydroelectric License Permit	30
DEC Air Pollution Discharge Permit	30
DOTPF Utility Permit	-
DOTPF Encroachment Permit	-
DOTPF Driveway Permit	-

Appendix C contains a chart that lists the various laws and regulations that could fall within the coastal management program, including those listed in Table 7.

Actions that require only local approval (municipal or private actions that are not initiated or regulated by a state or Federal agency) will all be screened by the district (see following section). Notification will be required for local actions through planning and zoning procedures (building permits, sewer extension approvals, water hook-ups, etc.).

Using the Checklist for Consistency Determinations

After the district receives notification of a proposed local action, it will perform an initial screening to determine if the consistency checklist should be completed or if existing routine and approval (such as a building permit approval) is sufficient. This screening consists of two questions that will be applied to the proposed action:

1. Will any part of the proposed action be inconsistent with the future land use plan (Figure 24)?

2. Will the proposed action have any secondary effects that will be inconsistent with the future land use plan or that will impact coastal resources?

If the answer to both questions is no, the proposed action needs no further review. Typically, such actions as building permit requests or subdivision plat approvals will fall into this category. Approval by the appropriate existing review authority (such as the Planning and Zoning Commission) will be sufficient.

If the answer to either question is yes, the checklist for consistency determination will be filled out for the proposed action. An example of a two-question screening would be a proposed extension of the road network. The extension may be consistent with the land use plan (i.e., provides access to a developable area; does not cross a designated recreation area), making the answer to question 1 "no." However, the extension could have secondary environmental impacts from construction or use. The answer to question 2 would therefore be "yes," and the action would have to be further evaluated.

All proposed state and Federal actions within the district will be evaluated by means of the checklist for consistency determination.

The checklist that will be used is included at the end of the chapter. The checklist is designed to be the only document necessary for evaluating proposed actions and

for presenting an explanation of how and why a consistency determination is reached. It can be filled out to the level of detail that is appropriate for each specific action, making it both concise and comprehensive. The analysis contained in the checklist provides a legal basis for the consistency determination and sets a precedent for future application of the coastal management plan.

Part I of the checklist provides a description of the proposed action, including the proponent or lead agency, the kind of action, and the location.

Part II calls for an evaluation of the action's possible impacts on uses, activities, resources, and habitats in the district. It also specifies ways of obtaining additional information and assistance if it is needed for this evaluation.

In Part III, the impacts identified in Part II are evaluated against the district policies, and a consistency determination is made. If the district recommends possible changes or conditions that could bring the action to consistency, these are also included in Part III. Finally, there is room for the district to indicate the significance of the proposed action to the coastal management plan and to make additional comments to support its position. These comments can provide a further explanation of why the district objects to an action it has found to be inconsistent. The comments can also emphasize why an action that is found to be consistent should occur. In this way, the district can exert a positive influence on state or Federal permitting of development that is in accordance with the coastal management plan.

Responding to the Proponent or Lead Agency

Once a consistency determination has been made, the mayor's office will inform the proponent or lead agency of the decision.

If the district finds that a local action does not require completion of the checklist, it will inform the proponent of this decision within 7 days from receipt of notification.

If the checklist is required and the proposed action is found to be consistent, the district will normally submit its determination to the proponent or lead agency within 14 days from receipt of notification. If the district wishes to provide a detailed analysis of its support and needs additional time for this, it may take up to 30 days to submit its determination.

If the proposed action is found to be inconsistent, the district will normally submit its determination to the

proponent or lead agency within 30 days from receipt of notification.

In cases where the state or Federal lead agency specifies a review period shorter than the above times, the district will meet the specified deadline.

There may be cases where the district requires more than 30 days to make its determination (for instance, if more information must be acquired or if a public meeting is conducted). This additional time may already be within the lead agency's specified review time. If not, the district will consult with the lead agency to ensure that the additional time is permissible and that no deadlines will be missed.

APPEALS

Two kinds of appeal may occur after a consistency determination is made: an appeal by a local proponent of the district's determination, and an appeal by the district of a state or Federal agency's decision.

If a proposed local action is found to be inconsistent and is denied, the district may suggest changes or conditions that could make the action consistent. The proponent can choose to incorporate these suggestions into the proposed action and resubmit the action for consideration. It will then be treated as a new action, and the consistency determination process will occur from the beginning. If no modifications are recommended by the district, or if the proponent chooses not to make any changes, the proponent can appeal the district's determination of inconsistency. In that case, the city council will sit as the board of adjustment. The board of adjustment will issue a written statement of its findings within 14 days of the proponent's appeal. The timeframe and procedures for the appeals process are outlined in the *Planning and Zoning Ordinance 8.2, Section 1-4.*

If a state or Federal agency makes a decision contrary to the district's recommendation, the district can send a complaint stating the grounds of disagreement to the agency, with a copy sent to the Coastal Policy Council. The district can include in the complaint:

1. A written statement from the city council stating its support of the district's position

2. A request that a public hearing be held in Hydaburg concerning the proposed action and the agency's decision

3. A request that the agency consult with appropriate city council advisory persons, boards, commissions, and committees

If the state or Federal agency agrees that the complaint has merit, it should work with the district and resolve the matter within 30 days from receipt of the complaint. If the disagreement cannot be settled through this process, the district can take its case to the Coastal Policy Council, in accordance with the procedures outlined in ACMA Section 46.40.100.

FIELD CHECKING

There are two basic reasons for field checking the decisions that have been made based on the district program. The first is to ensure that approved projects are actually being conducted properly. The second is to ensure that activities that need some type of consistency determination have indeed received one. Techniques for field checking within the district include:

a. Routine field inspections by city personnel of projects that are significant to the program

b. Periodic checking on specific projects or locations of particular concern

c. Request for copies of field reports and trip reports from state and Federal personnel who make field observations; coordination of site inspection with state and Federal personnel when appropriate.

Because of the limited total area of the Hydaburg coastal district, local inspection of projects or locations will be manageable.

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement actions are initiated when a person, organization, or agency has violated the requirements of the district plan or has violated an approval that included a consistency determination (including possible conditions) that was based on the district plan. The first step in an enforcement action is an attempt at informal resolution of the problem. In most cases, this will serve to end the matter, since many people may not be aware of what they had to do to comply with the district plan. If informal means fail, one of three enforcement avenues may be appropriate:

Local Enforcement

The district has the authority to enforce its consistency determinations for local actions within the district boundary. It can enforce violations of the district plan that occur through noncompliance with the local building code, local zoning ordinance, subdivision ordinance, or other local permit systems. The district can gather the necessary information, and the matter will proceed in the same way enforcement of any violation of a local ordinance would.

State Enforcement

The district coastal plan is as much a part of state law as it is of local law. If a district determines that a violation of its coastal plan has occurred as part of a violation of a state permit condition, it can report the violation to the state agency responsible for the regulatory process. The responsible state agency will then handle the matter in conjunction with the Alaska Department of Law.

Federal Enforcement

If a violation has occurred through noncompliance of a Federal permit condition, the district can report the violation to the Federal agency responsible for the regulatory process. The responsible Federal agency will then handle the matter.

HYDABURG COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
CHECKLIST FOR CONSISTENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

PART I: DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

1. Who is the proponent or the lead agency for the proposed action?

Federal _____
(Name of agency)

State _____
(Name of agency)

Local _____
(Name of authority or proponent)

2. How was the district notified of the proposed action?

☐ Permit application _____
(Name and number)

☐ Public notice _____
(Describe)

☐ Mailing list _____
(Describe)

☐ Other _____
(Describe)

3. When is the district's recommendation due to the lead agency?

_____, 19
(Date)

4. What is the action that is being proposed? (Give a brief description, such as "widening of road" or "construction of hydroelectric facilities.")

_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Where is the proposed action located?

☐ District _____
(Identify by streets, etc.)

☐ Area Meriting Special Attention _____
(Name)

☐ General planning area _____
(Describe)

PART II: IMPACT EVALUATION

1. What uses, activities, resources, and habitats will be altered by the proposed action?

- ☐ Coastal development and land use
- ☐ Geophysical hazard areas
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ Energy facilities
- ☐ Transportation or utilities
- ☐ Community services
- ☐ Fish and seafood processing
- ☐ Timber harvest and processing
- ☐ Mining and mineral processing
- ☐ Economic and employment development
- ☐ Traditional and customary natural resource use
- ☐ Habitats
- ☐ Air, land, or water quality
- ☐ Historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources

2. What type of habitat or area will be affected by the proposed action? (Mark "D" for areas directly affected, "I" for areas indirectly affected.)

D	I	
		Waterway or wetland area:
☐	☐	Marine water
☐	☐	Shoreline/tidal
☐	☐	Stream or lake
☐	☐	Wetland habitat (marsh, etc.)
☐	☐	Muskeg
		Upland and non-aquatic area:
☐	☐	Within major drainage
☐	☐	Directly adjacent to water body
☐	☐	Generally unrelated to water body

Zoning or management plan designation (if known):

☐ ☐ _____
(Describe)

3. What is the quality of the affected habitat? (If not known, district may consult with Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

☐ Good

☐ Marginal to average

4. Have the affected uses, activities, resources, and habitats been mapped or inventoried in the coastal management program?

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. What is the nature and significance of the potential alteration(s)? (Examples: Access to a significant recreation area will be obstructed; an important traditional fishing area will be degraded by development activities.)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

The district may conclude at this point that it has insufficient information to fully evaluate the impacts and significance of the proposed action. If so, the following means may be used to obtain further information or assistance:

a) Consult with appropriate city council advisory groups or persons
b) Hold a public meeting to obtain public opinion
c) Consult with the proponent or lead agency
d) Consult with other appropriate agencies (such as ADFG, DEC, etc.). For state and Federal actions, the lead agency normally has responsibility for obtaining review comments from other agencies. The district should contact the lead agency for this information.

6. Are alternative sites available for the proposed action?

☐ Yes _____
_____
(Describe)

☐ No

7. Have alternative sites been considered by the proponent or lead agency?

☐ Yes

☐ No

PART III: CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

1. Are the alterations that will result from the proposed action consistent with all applicable policies of the coastal management program?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Name the policies with which the action is consistent/inconsistent, and briefly describe why the action is consistent/inconsistent. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

2. What is the district's consistency determination for the proposed action?

☐ Consistent with the coastal management program

☐ Inconsistent with the coastal management program

☐ May be consistent if certain conditions or changes are applied (go to question 3)

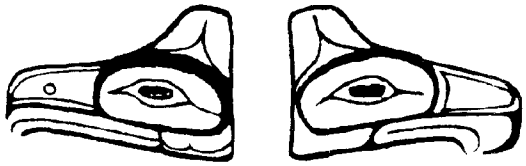
3. What changes or conditions does the district recommend that may resolve conflicts and make the action consistent with the coastal management program?

4. (For district only) Does the district request that "great weight" be given to its determination because of the significance of the action?

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. What additional comments does the district have to support its consistency determination?

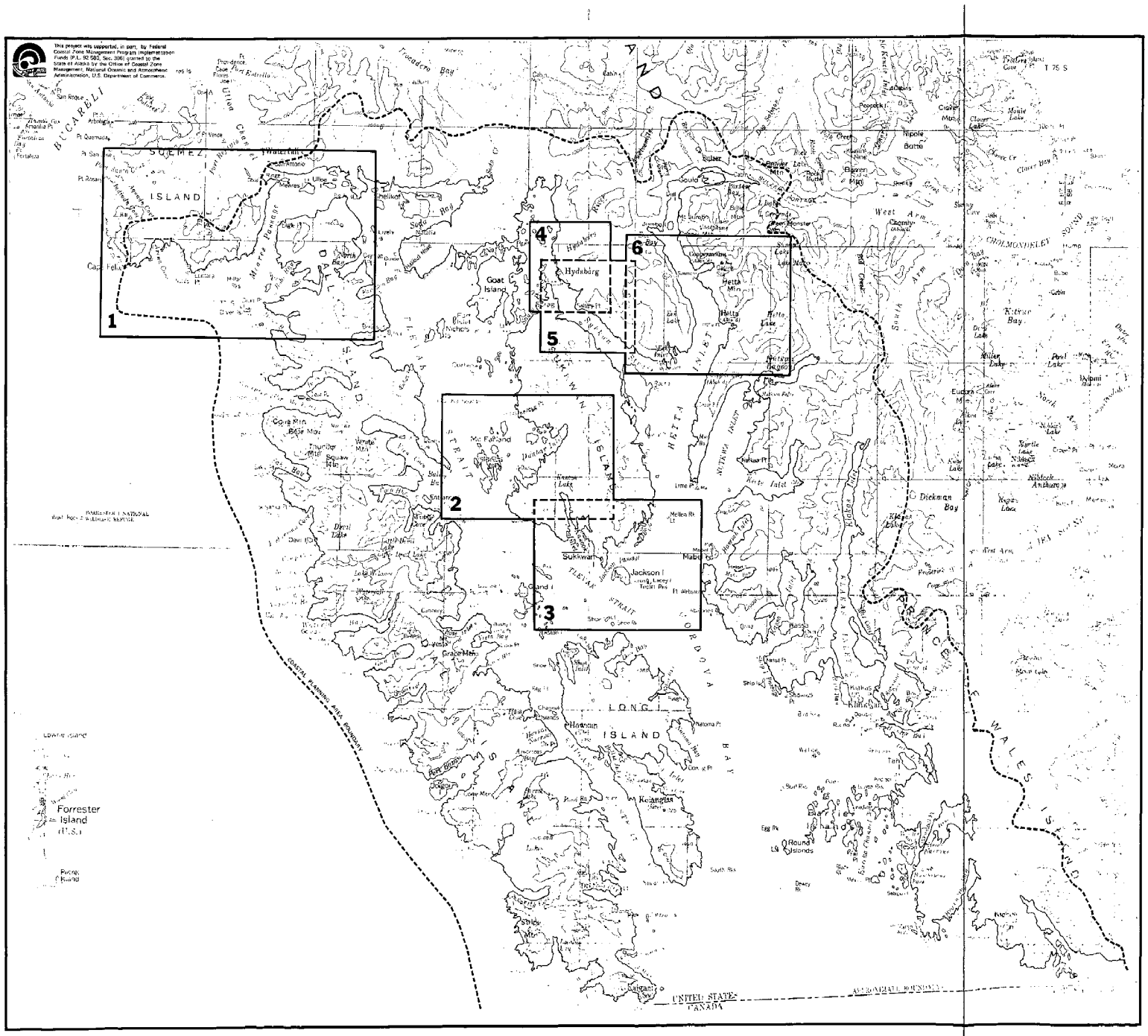


CHAPTER 9
Areas Meriting Special Attention

Chapter 9
AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

INTRODUCTION

Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA's) are areas that require special management because they have outstanding value to the public, they are particularly sensitive to change, or plans for the area or claims upon its resources could preclude other uses. AMSA's have been nominated within the Hydaburg District and the planning area. The following sections present management plans for each of these AMSA's, in accordance with the outline contained in the standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.160). Figure 25 shows the locations of the AMSA's.



Nominated Areas Meriting Special Attention - Index Map

PLANNING AREA FIGURE 25

1. ARENA COVE - MEARES PASSAGE
2. McFARLAND ISLANDS - DUNBAR INLET
3. JACKSON ISLAND
4. HYDABURG RIVER & TIDELANDS
5. SALTERY POINT - CRAB TRAP COVE
6. EEK LAKE - HETTA INLET

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 4 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

MEARES PASSAGE-ARENA COVE

Introduction

The Meares Passage-Arena Cove Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) sets forth a management plan that is based on the protection and enhancement of specific coastal resources and uses. These resources and uses are described in the "Basis for Designation" section. The management plan consists of policies and an implementation process. Proper and improper uses and activities will be determined by the state and Federal agencies with regulatory authorities. Through the basis for designation and the management plan, clear direction is provided for future resource management within this AMSA.

Federal lands are excluded from the state's coastal zone; the AMSA boundaries therefore do not include Federal properties. However, Federal consistency will be considered when activities on Federal properties may have "spillover impacts" on the adjacent AMSA. Federal activities not on Federal properties (Sec. 10 and Sec. 404 permits, grants, etc.) and within the AMSA must be consistent with the management plan to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless they will be violating another Federal law by doing so).

The City of Hydaburg will be involved in the review of future activities and uses within the AMSA through receipt of permit notices, public notices, etc. as listed in Table 8. The city will submit comments, through the mayor's office, to the project sponsor and to the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). The city will use a checklist system to make advisory consistency recommendations on the proposed action.

Other authorities that may be involved in the project review process and consistency determinations include:

Governor's Office, Division of Policy Development and Planning (for coastal management program consistency)

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (water quality protection)

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (biological resources and habitat protection)

Alaska Department of Natural Resources (as managers of state waters)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (as upland land manager)

Table 8

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES THE HYDABURG DISTRICT WILL RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE COMMENT

AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

Permit/Public Notice	Review Time (days)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 10 Permit Permit	30
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 404 Permit	30
Fed. Env. Impact Statement Notice	45-90
DEC/EPA Wastewater Discharge Permit	30
DNR Water Appropriations Notice	-
DNR Tidelands Lease Notice	30
DNR Forest Practices Notice of Intent to Operate	<30
Forest Service Minerals Exploration Permit	-
DNR Minerals Leasing Notice	-
DNR Oil & Gas Leasing Notice	30
DNR Wells & Fields Listing Notice	-
Coast Guard Hazardous Wastes Permit	-
Solid Waste Management Permit	30
FERC Hydroelectric License Permit	30
DEC Air Pollution Discharge Permit	30
ADFG Title 16	-
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Dikes on Waterways Permit to Construct	-

1. Basis for AMSA Designation

The basis for designation of Meares Passage-Arena Cove as an Area Meriting Special Attention is the importance of the area for traditional and customary subsistence harvest of the following natural resources: (1) seaweed, (2) abalone, (3) deer, (4) mink, and (5) land otter, and the unique scenic and recreational qualities of the area. Of the total annual seaweed harvest for households in Hydaburg, 55 percent of the black ribbon seaweed harvest (approximately 970 lbs/year), and 100 percent of the red-ribbon seaweed harvest (approximately 260 lbs/year) comes from Meares Passage. Some 29 percent of the total abalone harvest for household use comes from this area (approximately 5,000 abalone/yr). The gumboot harvest of 1,800/yr from this area represents 33 percent of the total annual harvest. About 33 percent of the total bird egg harvest occurs in Meares Passage.

Arena Cove is used heavily as a traditional recreation area, as is the west shore of Meares Passage. There are also eight archaeological/historic sites in the Meares Passage area.

2. Map (see Figure 25-1)

3. Description

Meares Passage is an open entrance from the Pacific Ocean (to the west) to Tlevak Narrows at the north end of Dall Island. The north is bounded by Suemez Island and Prince of Wales Island. The land area is undeveloped wilderness with steep slopes and abundant wildlife. The waters are rich with marine life that provides essential resources to both the traditional and customary users and commercial users. Dominant land wildlife species of the area include deer, black bear, mink, land otter, ptarmigan, and bald eagles (16 nest sites). Aquatic resources include coho, Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout, abalone, herring, bottomfish, Dungeness crab, sea urchin, clams, and cockles. Dominant vegetation species include Sitka spruce, western hemlock, red cedar, yellow cedar, seaweed, and bull kelp. The tidelands and rocky exposed coastline feature some unique scenic and recreational areas. Arena Cove is probably the most outstanding scenic area with its southwesterly exposure, coves with fine sand beaches, and a rocky, high energy coastline. It is one of the top four areas used for recreational purposes by the residents of Hydaburg. The predominant wind direction fluctuates with the seasons: spring and fall bring southerly winds up

to 100 kph; winter has northerly winds 10-45 kph; and summer winds are from the west 5-25 kph. The area is adjacent to a geological hazard area of two earthquake epicenters and a fault line.

4. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

The ownership of this AMSA lies entirely with the State of Alaska, since the AMSA encompasses only waters of the state. All marine waters and upland surface streams are included as waters of the state.

The aquatic areas of Meares Passage-Arena Cove are presently managed for a variety of commercial harvest purposes through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Management practices for this area are generally the same as for fishery resources throughout the south Prince of Wales area.

Management status for the tidelands areas is presently being developed by the Department of Natural Resources.

5. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status of Adjacent Shoreland and Sea Areas

The adjacent sea areas and upland aquatic bodies have the same ownership, jurisdiction, and management status as described above.

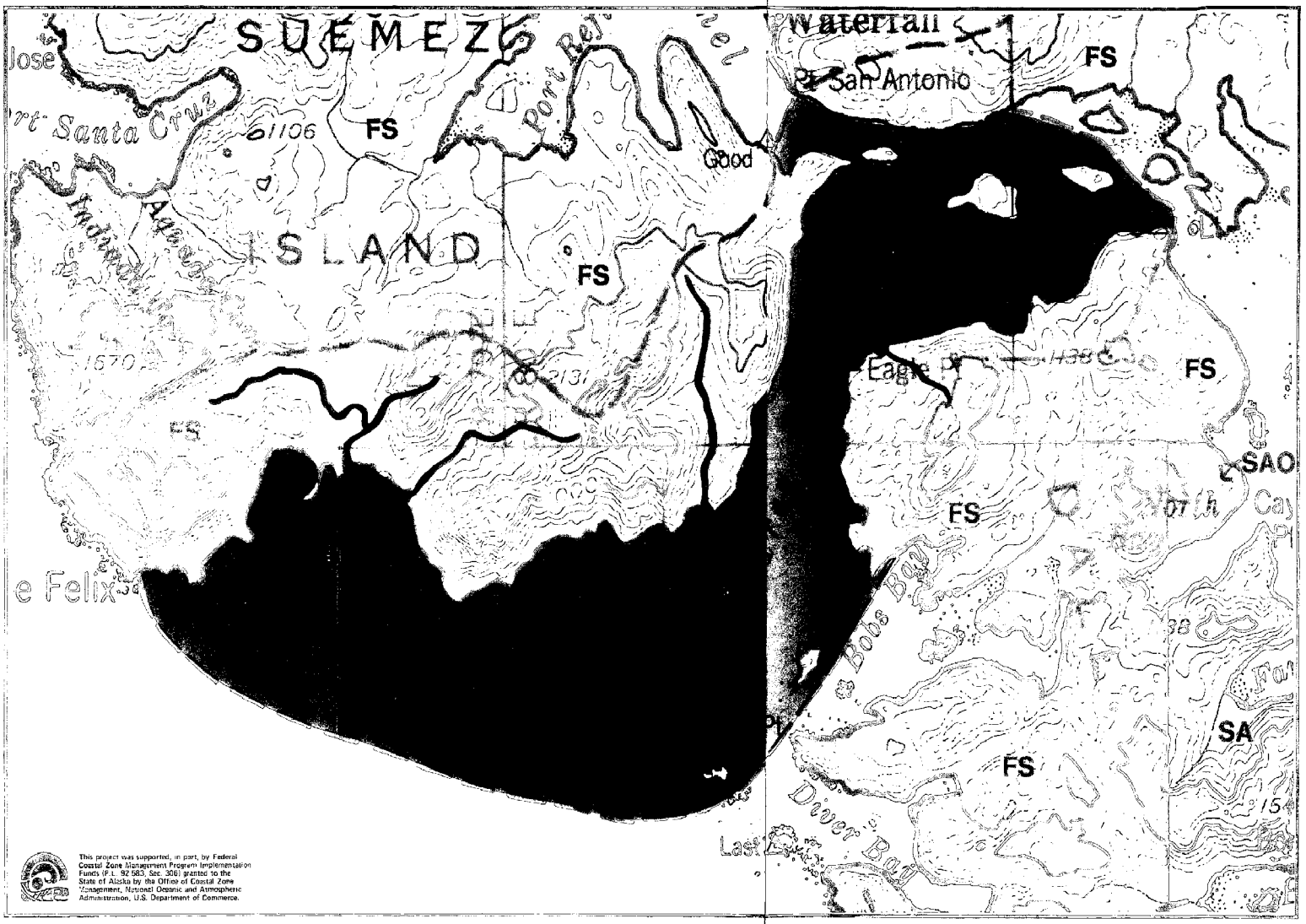
The existing land owner for Suemez Island to the north and Dall Island to the immediate south is the U.S. Forest Service (Tongass National Forest).

The management plan for Suemez Island is for intensive timber harvest, as described and evaluated in the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan and the Suemez Island Timber Sale Environmental Assessment. Although the overall island is scheduled for considerable logging, that portion of the island within the Hydaburg planning area is scheduled for only partial logging.

The northern portion of Dall Island that faces Meares Passage is also planned for intensive resource use. Generally speaking, timber harvesting is given priority. Actual logging plans for this area have not yet been formulated.

6. Use Conflicts

a. Commercial Abalone Fishery--The existing commercial fishery is suspected of depleting the native stocks of abalone. Almost 30 percent of the total traditional and customary harvest of abalone for



HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CARTOGRAPH 1991/1992

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 4 Miles or 1: 250 000

SA SEALASKA CORPORATION

SAO SEALASKA OVERSELECTION

FS FOREST SERVICE

AREA OF INFLUENCE

AMSA

Meares Passage - Arena Cove Nominated AMSA

FIGURE 25-1

abalone for Hydaburg residents comes from this area. Residents fear that the abalone harvest areas are being over-exploited, depleting the stocks to an alarming level. Commercial harvestors employ SCUBA gear, while residents are shorepickers. Impacts to population dynamics are not known.

b. Logging Activities--Suemez Island and northern Dall Island will experience logging activities in the near future. Water quality, game habitat, and scenic resources could be adversely impacted if proper management practices are not employed.

c. Log Transfer Sites--Log transfer sites located in certain coastal areas could cause considerable problems to local resource users. Placement of these sites must be carefully planned and evaluated.

7. Management Plan

The Arena Cove-Meares Passage AMSA shall be managed to maintain or enhance the continued consumptive traditional and customary resource uses and activities that are described in the Basis for Designation. All future uses and activities must give priority to the protection and enhancement of these traditional and customary uses and activities.

Policies:

1. All proposed actions, when reviewed by the regulatory agency(ies), shall be evaluated to determine if the proposed action is consistent with the management plan.

2. If a regulatory agency determines that the proposed action is inconsistent with the management plan, the project proposer will be required to develop a study that 1) evaluates the extent of the impacts to the resources, 2) evaluates alternative sites or locations, and 3) develops possible mitigative actions* that will maintain or replace those resources that will be adversely impacted.

---

*If alternative locations or sites are not available, then mitigation will be required to offset the expected impacts and replace the expected losses. Mitigation is to occur through resource or habitat replacement or enhancement, not through monetary or land exchanges, or other non-resource specific replacement actions.

3. Future uses and activities within this AMSA will also be reviewed for ACMP consistency using the existing policies and standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Implementation:

Implementation of the management plan will be accomplished through existing state and Federal agency rules and regulations, as manifested through permits, approvals, leases, grants, management decisions, and other means. The consistency determination for state authorities will be based upon compliance with the AMSA policies and the ACMP. Federal activities within the AMSA (permits, grants, etc.) must be consistent with the management policies to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless the agency will be violating another Federal law by doing so). Upland activities on Federal lands will be reviewed for consistency with this AMSA plan for all potential "spillover impacts."

Authority:

The authority to be used to implement this management plan will be premised upon 1) the Coastal Policy Council's authority to formally designate an AMSA (6 AAC 80.160.a) and 2) the existing laws and regulations of the state and Federal government, as cited throughout this document and summarized in Appendix C.

MCFARLAND ISLANDS-DUNBAR INLET

Introduction

The McFarland Islands-Dunbar Inlet Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) sets forth a management plan that is based on the protection and enhancement of specific coastal resources and uses. These resources and uses are described in the "Basis for Designation" section. The management plan consists of policies and an implementation process. Proper and improper uses and activities will be determined by the state and Federal agencies with regulatory authorities. Through the basis for designation and the management plan, clear direction is provided for future resource management within this AMSA.

Federal lands are excluded from the state's coastal zone; the AMSA boundaries therefore do not include Federal properties. However, Federal consistency will be considered when activities on Federal properties may have "spillover impacts" on the adjacent AMSA. Federal activities not on Federal properties (Sec. 10 and Sec. 404 permits, grants, etc.) and within the AMSA must be consistent with the management plan to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless they will be violating another Federal law by doing so).

The City of Hydaburg will be involved in the review of future activities and uses within the AMSA through receipt of permit notices, public notices, etc., as listed in Table 9. The city will submit comments, through the mayor's office, to the project sponsor and to the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). The city will use a checklist system to make advisory consistency recommendations on the proposed action.

Other authorities that may be involved in the project review process and consistency determinations include:

Governor's Office, Division of Policy Development and Planning (for coastal management program consistency)

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (water quality protection)

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (biological resources and habitat protection)

Alaska Department of Natural Resources (as managers of state waters)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (as upland land manager)

Table 9

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES THE HYDABURG DISTRICT WILL RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE COMMENT

AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

Permit/Public Notice	Review Time (days)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 10 Permit Permit	30
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 404 Permit	30
Fed. Env. Impact Statement Notice	45-90
DEC/EPA Wastewater Discharge Permit	30
DNR Water Appropriations Notice	-
DNR Tidelands Lease Notice	30
DNR Forest Practices Notice of Intent to Operate	<30
Forest Service Minerals Exploration Permit	-
DNR Minerals Leasing Notice	-
DNR Oil & Gas Leasing Notice	30
DNR Wells & Fields Listing Notice	-
Coast Guard Hazardous Wastes Permit	-
Solid Waste Management Permit	30
FERC Hydroelectric License Permit	30
DEC Air Pollution Discharge Permit	30
ADFG Title 16	-
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Dikes on Waterways Permit to Construct	-

1. Basis for AMSA Designation

The basis for designation of McFarland Islands-Dunbar Inlet as an Area Meriting Special Attention is the importance of the area for the traditional and customary subsistence harvest of the following natural resources: (1) herring roe, (2) mink, (3) land otter, and (4) drift logs. The herring roe harvest in this area averages approximately 12,300 lbs per year (on kelp). This represents essentially 100 percent of the total customary and traditional harvest of herring roe for the entire city population. Actual harvest numbers for mink, land otter, and drift logs are not available. This area is also an important traditional recreational use area. Two archaeological/historic sites occur in the Dunbar Inlet vicinity.

2. Map (see Figure 25-2)

3. Description

McFarland Islands is a group of 15 small islands located in Tlevak Straits between Dall Island on the east and Dunbar Inlet on the west. Dunbar Inlet is bounded on the west by McFarland Islands and on the east by Sukkwan Island.

The land condition of McFarland Islands is poor, with shallow soil and stunted vegetation. Dominant vegetation types include western hemlock, Sitka spruce, bull pine, yellow cedar, and red cedar. The coastline is steep rock bluffs, which drop off to depths of 20 fathoms and more in some areas. Other areas include rock reef outcroppings partially exposed at low tides. There are some sand and cobblestone beaches, most of which are on the inside waterways. The kelp from which the herring roe is harvested grows heavily around the submerged rock reefs and around the inside passes and beach areas. Deer on the island appear stunted due to poor range habitat. Mink and land otter occupy the island, feeding in the tidal areas. The southerly exposed beaches collect drift logs, which are brought in by the southerly storms and by large tides in the spring and fall when winds from the south are predominant.

The body of water called Dunbar Inlet extends approximately 3/4 miles into Sukkwan Island. The outside of the inlet is dotted with many small islands and rocky reefs. In the shallows of these rocky reefs and small islands grows the kelp that herring spawn on. The reefs and islands also provide protection to the inlet from the predominant southerly storm winds and wave action. The geographical location provides

the inlet with a protective estuarine and marine sanctuary for aquatic life. There are four catalogued anadromous fish streams in the inlet, where pink, chum, coho, and Dolly Varden spawn. One stream is a pink salmon pre-emergent site that is indexed annually to provide the basis for run forecasting.

4. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

The ownership of this AMSA lies entirely with the State of Alaska, since the AMSA encompasses only waters of the state. All marine waters and upland surface water bodies are included as waters of the state.

Management of the aquatic areas is under the jurisdiction of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Natural Resources. Current management includes a commercial fishery of several species of fish and shellfish. Tidelands management plans are being developed now by DNR.

5. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status of Adjacent Shoreland and Sea Areas

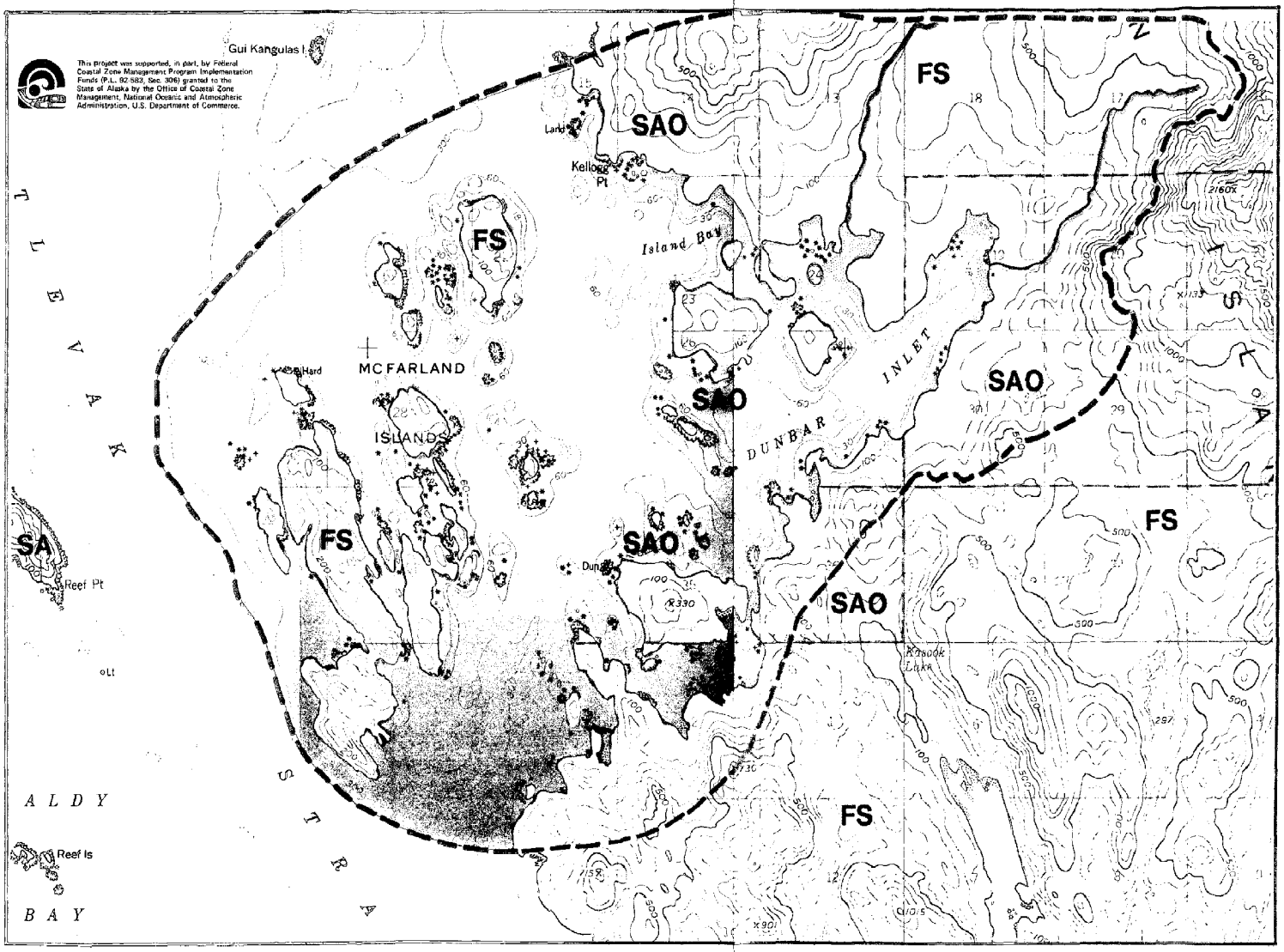
The adjacent sea areas and upland water bodies have the same ownership, jurisdiction, and management status as described above.

The upland portions of most of the islands are under the ownership and management of the U.S. Forest Service (Tongass National Forest). Portions of the Dunbar Inlet uplands are also under Forest Service ownership and management. Two islands and much of the Inlet's uplands are presently Sealaska's overselection. These overselection lands are still under the ownership of the Forest Service, although conveyance could occur to Sealaska if Sealaska so chooses.

Forest Service management plans call for intensive resource use and development (LUD IV). Specific harvest plans for this area are not yet available. Four Forest Service recreation sites have been identified by the Forest Service in this vicinity.

6. Use Conflicts

a. Commercial Herring Roe on Kelp Harvest--As noted, this is the most important location for customary and traditional harvest of herring roe on kelp. Commercial exploitation of this resource could seriously diminish the harvest, which would significantly impact the residents of Hydaburg.



HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CHROMERLL 1981/1982

0 Miles 1/2 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

SA SEALASKA CORPORATION

SAO SEALASKA OVERSELECTION

FS FOREST SERVICE

AREA OF INFLUENCE

AMSA

Mc Farland Islands - Dunbar Inlet Nominated AMSA

FIGURE 25-2

b. Logging--Logging activities in the watershed could cause adverse impacts to anadromous streams and tidal areas without proper management.

c. Log Transfer Sites--These sites must be carefully selected and planned to minimize adverse impacts to customary and traditional resource uses.

d. Drift Log Salvage--Hydaburg residents depend on drift logs from this area for firewood and wood-carving. Commercial salvaging may be significantly developed in the near future, and could present conflicts to traditional access and uses.

7. Management Plan

The McFarland Islands-Dunbar Inlet AMSA shall be managed to maintain or enhance the continued consumptive traditional and customary resource uses and activities that are described in the Basis for Designation. All future uses and activities must give priority to the protection and enhancement of these traditional and customary uses and activities.

Policies:

1. All proposed actions, when reviewed by the regulatory agency(ies), shall be evaluated to determine if the proposed action is consistent with the management plan.

2. If a regulatory agency determines that the proposed action is inconsistent with the management plan, the project proposer will be required to develop a study that 1) evaluates the extent of the impacts to the resources, 2) evaluates alternative sites or locations and 3) develops possible mitigative actions* that will maintain or replace those resources that will be adversely impacted.

3. Rafting, storage, barge, beach access, A-frame operations, or other activities will not be located in known herring spawn areas.

---

*If alternative locations or sites are not available, then mitigation will be required to offset the expected impacts and replace the expected losses. Mitigation is to occur through resource or habitat replacement or enhancement, not through monetary or land exchanges, or other non-resource specific replacement actions.

4. Land and tideland managers shall allow Hydaburg residents to harvest unbranded drift logs within this AMSA for firewood and carving purposes.

5. Future uses and activities within this AMSA will also be reviewed for ACMP consistency using the existing policies and standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Implementation:

Implementation of the management plan will be accomplished through existing state and Federal agency rules and regulations, as manifested through permits, approvals, leases, grants, management decisions, and other means. The consistency determination for state authorities will be based upon compliance with the AMSA policies and the ACMP. Federal activities within the AMSA (permits, grants, etc.) must be consistent with the management policies to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless the agency will be violating another Federal law by doing so). Upland activities on Federal lands will be reviewed for consistency with this AMSA plan for all potential "spillover impacts."

Authority:

The authority to be used to implement this management plan will be premised upon 1) the Coastal Policy Council's authority to formally designate an AMSA (6 AAC 80.160.a) and 2) the existing laws and regulations of the state and Federal government, as cited throughout this document and summarized in Appendix C.

JACKSON ISLAND

Introduction

The Jackson Island Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) sets forth a management plan that is based on the protection and enhancement of specific coastal resources and uses. These resources and uses are described in the "Basis for Designation" section. The management plan consists of policies and an implementation process. Proper and improper uses and activities will be determined by the state and Federal agencies with regulatory authorities. Through the basis for designation and the management plan, clear direction is provided for future resource management within this AMSA.

Federal lands are excluded from the state's coastal zone; the AMSA boundaries therefore do not include Federal properties. However, Federal consistency will be considered when activities on Federal properties may have "spillover impacts" on the adjacent AMSA. Federal activities not on Federal properties (Sec. 10 and Sec. 404 permits, grants, etc.) and within the AMSA must be consistent with the management plan to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless they will be violating another Federal law by doing so).

The City of Hydaburg will be involved in the review of future activities and uses within the AMSA through receipt of permit notices, public notices, etc. as listed in Table 10. The city will submit comments, through the mayor's office, to the project sponsor and to the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). The city will use a checklist system to make advisory consistency recommendations on the proposed action.

Other authorities that may be involved in the project review process and consistency determinations include:

Governor's Office, Division of Policy Development and Planning (for coastal management program consistency)

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (water quality protection)

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (biological resources and habitat protection)

Alaska Department of Natural Resources (as managers of state waters)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (as upland land manager)

Table 10

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES THE HYDABURG DISTRICT WILL RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE COMMENT

AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

Permit/Public Notice	Review Time (days)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 10 Permit Permit	30
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 404 Permit	30
Fed. Env. Impact Statement Notice	45-90
DEC/EPA Wastewater Discharge Permit	30
DNR Water Appropriations Notice	-
DNR Tidelands Lease Notice	30
DNR Forest Practices Notice of Intent to Operate	<30
Forest Service Minerals Exploration Permit	-
DNR Minerals Leasing Notice	-
DNR Oil & Gas Leasing Notice	30
DNR Wells & Fields Listing Notice	-
Coast Guard Hazardous Wastes Permit	-
Solid Waste Management Permit	30
FERC Hydroelectric License Permit	30
DEC Air Pollution Discharge Permit	30
ADFG Title 16	-
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Dikes on Waterways Permit to Construct	-

1. Basis for AMSA Designation

The basis for designation of the Jackson Island area as an Area Meriting Special Attention is the importance of the area for traditional and customary subsistence usage of the following natural resources: (1) king salmon, (2) abalone, (3) drift logs, and (4) trapping, and for recreational uses. An estimated 40 percent of the total annual harvest of king salmon for traditional and customary use comes from the Jackson Island area. About 12 percent of the abalone harvest and 6 percent of the gumboot harvest for Hydaburg comes from this area. The southern half of the island is a traditional recreational area. One archaeological/historic site occurs in the northern end of the island.

2. Map (see Figure 25-3)

3. Description

Jackson Island is located just off the southern tip of Sukkwan Island. The narrow passage between Sukkwan Island and Jackson Island is Jackson Passage. To the south is Cordova Bay, which opens to Dixon Entrance. To the west is Tlevak Strait, which joins Cordova Bay. On the eastern side are Lacey Islands, Triplet Rocks, and the junction of Hetta and Nutkwa Inlets with Cordova Bay. The island has a peak elevation of 540 feet and covers approximately 40 acres. Dominant vegetation species of the uplands are Sitka spruce, western hemlock, red cedar, and yellow cedar. The predominantly southerly wind direction in the spring, fall, and winter months leaves the southerly beaches covered with drift logs, including species of fir which are nonexistent in Alaska. The summer wind direction is from the west. There are deer and mink on the island. Marine wildlife is abundant. There are land otter; king, pink, coho, and chum salmon; abalone; and rock scallops. There are no spawning streams on the island, but the surrounding waters have the feed and geographic accessibility that attracts salmon.

Recreational areas on the island provide for camping for traditional and customary subsistence harvesters and hand trollers.

4. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

The ownership of this AMSA lies entirely with the State of Alaska, since the AMSA encompasses only waters and tidelands of the state. All marine waters and upland surface water bodies are included as waters of the state. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has

responsibility for management of the fisheries resources, and the Department of Natural Resources has responsibility for leases and uses of the tideland areas. Currently, the management practices for the aquatic areas are no different than for the general Prince of Wales area.

5. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status of Adjacent Shoreland and Sea Areas

The adjacent sea areas and upland waters have the same ownership, jurisdiction, and management status as that described above.

All lands within the area are under the ownership and jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (Tongass National Forest). These lands are designated for intensive resource use and development (LUD IV, Tongass Land Management Plan).

6. Use Conflicts

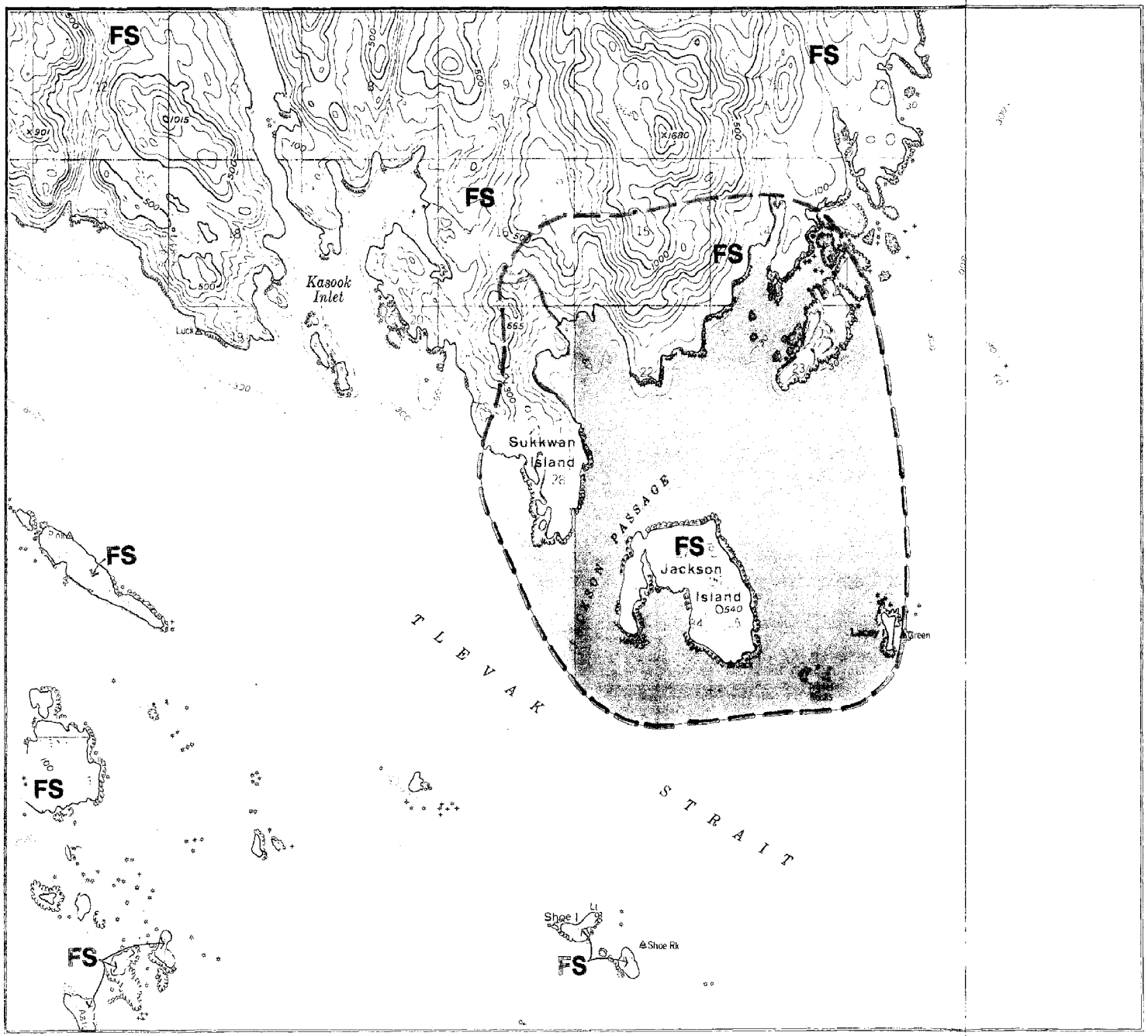
a. Commercial Abalone Harvest--The commercial abalone harvest may deplete the stocks to the point where traditional and customary harvesting is threatened.

b. Logging--Log transfer and storage sites, if not properly studied and planned, could cause adverse impacts to traditional and customary use of the area. The location and extent of log transfer and storage sites shall be coordinated with the City of Hydaburg.

c. Drift Log Salvage--Hydaburg residents depend on drift logs from this area for firewood and wood-carving uses. Commercial salvaging may be significantly developed in the near future, and could present conflicts to traditional access and uses.

7. Management Plan

The Jackson Island AMSA shall be managed to maintain or enhance the continued consumptive traditional and customary resource uses and activities that are described in the Basis for Designation. All future uses and activities must give priority to the protection and enhancement of these traditional and customary uses and activities.



Jackson Island Nominated AMSA

FIGURE 25-3

FS FOREST SERVICE

AREA OF INFLUENCE

AMSA

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M≡HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 1/2

N North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

Policies:

1. All proposed actions, when reviewed by the regulatory agency(ies), shall be evaluated to determine if the proposed action is consistent with the management plan.

2. If a regulatory agency determines that the proposed action is inconsistent with the management plan, the project proposer will be required to develop a study that 1) evaluates the extent of the impacts to the resources, 2) evaluates alternative sites or locations, and 3) develops possible mitigative actions* that will maintain or replace those resources that will be adversely impacted.

3. Land and tideland managers shall allow Hydaburg residents to harvest unbranded drift logs within this AMSA for firewood and carving purposes.

4. Future uses and activities within this AMSA will also be reviewed for ACMP consistency using the existing policies and standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Implementation:

Implementation of the management plan will be accomplished through existing state and Federal agency rules and regulations, as manifested through permits, approvals, leases, grants, management decisions, and other means. The consistency determination for state authorities will be based upon compliance with the AMSA policies and the ACMP. Federal activities within the AMSA (permits, grants, etc.) must be consistent with the management policies to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless the agency will be violating another Federal law by doing so). Upland activities on Federal lands will be reviewed for consistency with the AMSA plan for all potential "spillover impacts."

---

*If alternative locations or sites are not available, then mitigation will be required to offset the expected impacts and replace the expected losses. Mitigation is to occur through resource or habitat replacement or enhancement, not through monetary or land exchanges, or other non-resource specific replacement actions.

Authority:

The authority to be used to implement the management plan will be premised upon 1) the Coastal Policy Council's authority to formally designate an AMSA (6 AAC 80.160.a) and 2) the existing laws and regulations of the state and Federal government, as cited throughout this document and summarized in Appendix C.

HYDABURG RIVER-TIDELANDS

Introduction

The Hydaburg River-Tidelands Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) sets forth a management plan that is based on the protection and enhancement of specific coastal resources and uses. These resources and uses are described in the "Basis for Designation" section. The management plan consists of policies and an implementation process. Proper and improper uses and activities will be determined by the city within the District boundaries, and by the state and Federal agencies with regulatory authorities in those areas outside the District. Through the basis for designation and the management plan, clear direction is provided for future resource management within this AMSA.

Federal lands are excluded from the state's coastal zone; the AMSA boundaries therefore do not include Federal properties. However, Federal consistency will be considered when activities on Federal properties may have "spillover impacts" on the adjacent AMSA. Federal activities not on Federal properties (Sec. 10 and Sec. 404 permits, grants, etc.) and within the AMSA must be consistent with the management plan to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless they will be violating another Federal law by doing so.

The City will determine proper and improper uses within the Dsitrict AMSA. The District land use plan and Code of Ordinances (including the Hydaburg River watershed ordinance) will provide the framework for use decisions. The City of Hydaburg will be involved in the review of future activities and uses that are within the AMSA but outside the District through receipt of permit notices, public notices, etc. as listed in Table 11. The city will submit comments, through the mayor's office, to the project sponsor and to the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). The city will use a checklist system to make advisory consistency recommendations on the proposed action.

Other authorities that may be involved in the project review process and consistency determinations include:

Governor's Office, Division of Policy Development and Planning (for coastal management program consistency)

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (water quality protection)

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (biological resources and habitat protection)

Table 11

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES THE HYDABURG DISTRICT WILL RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE COMMENT

AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

Permit/Public Notice	Review Time (days)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 10 Permit Permit	30
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 404 Permit	30
Fed. Env. Impact Statement Notice	45-90
DEC/EPA Wastewater Discharge Permit	30
DNR Water Appropriations Notice	-
DNR Tidelands Lease Notice	30
DNR Forest Practices Notice of Intent to Operate	<30
Forest Service Minerals Exploration Permit	-
DNR Minerals Leasing Notice	-
DNR Oil & Gas Leasing Notice	30
DNR Wells & Fields Listing Notice	-
Coast Guard Hazardous Wastes Permit	-
Solid Waste Management Permit	30
FERC Hydroelectric License Permit	30
DEC Air Pollution Discharge Permit	30
ADFG Title 16	-
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Dikes on Waterways Permit to Construct	-

Alaska Department of Natural Resources (as managers of state waters)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (as upland land manager)

1. Basis for AMSA Designation

The basis for designation of the Hydaburg River-Tidelands as an Area Meriting Special Attention is the importance of the area for traditional and customary subsistence usage of the following natural resources: (1) pink, chum, and coho salmon, (2) Dolly Varden, rainbow, and steelhead trout, (3) clams, (4) cockles, (5) mink, and (6) marten. The Hydaburg River is a natural spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish. The river is the source for all domestic water for the City of Hydaburg. It also has substantial recreational value for all residents of Hydaburg. The mouth and shoreline areas at the tidelands are the location of the old Hecta Village historical site.

2. Map (see Figure 25-4)

3. Description

The Hydaburg River is a river on the western side of Prince of Wales Island that is approximately 4 miles long and empties into Sukkwan Straits through the middle of the City of Hydaburg. The tidelands at the mouth of the Hydaburg River have developed over the years, from the convergence of Hydaburg River and Sukkwan Strait, to form a sand bar that is exposed half the distance across Sukkwan Straits at extreme low tides. Hydaburg River is a catalogued anadromous fish stream that has spawning and rearing habitat characteristics for the following species: pink, chum, and coho salmon, and Dolly Varden, rainbow, and steelhead trout. The sand bar has various species of clams and cockles. Terrestial wildlife found in the area are black bear, mink, and marten. Dominant vegetation along the river bank is alder, Sitka spruce, red cedar, yellow cedar, and various species of understory brush. Hydaburg River is the water source for the City of Hydaburg. Approximately 3/4 mile from the river mouth is the filtration gallery and pump house that supplies the municipality's water needs. About 2 miles up the river, above a 12-foot waterfall, is the old water reservoir, a log dam, that fed the town's water mains by gravity for many years. The river transects a lush forest watershed of old growth timber.

Traditional and customary natural resource uses in the Hydaburg River and tidelands area are extensive. Virtually every household in the city uses the river in some manner. Below are percentages of resources that are harvested from this system:

Steelhead	74	percent from Hydaburg River
Dolly Varden	75	percent from river
Rainbow trout	70	percent from river
Cutthroat trout	50	percent from river
Coho	70	percent from river
Chum	65	percent from river
Pinks	90	percent from river
King crab	100	percent from Hydaburg island area
Clams	70	percent from Hydaburg tidelands
Cockles	47	percent from tidelands
Coho eggs	50	percent from river
Chum eggs	45	percent from river
Pink eggs	100	percent from river

Recreational uses include sport fishing, ice skating in winter, hiking trail to the reservoir, tideland uses, and general everyday access to the river. The city has surface water rights to 800,000 gallons per day, granted by the Department of Natural Resources.

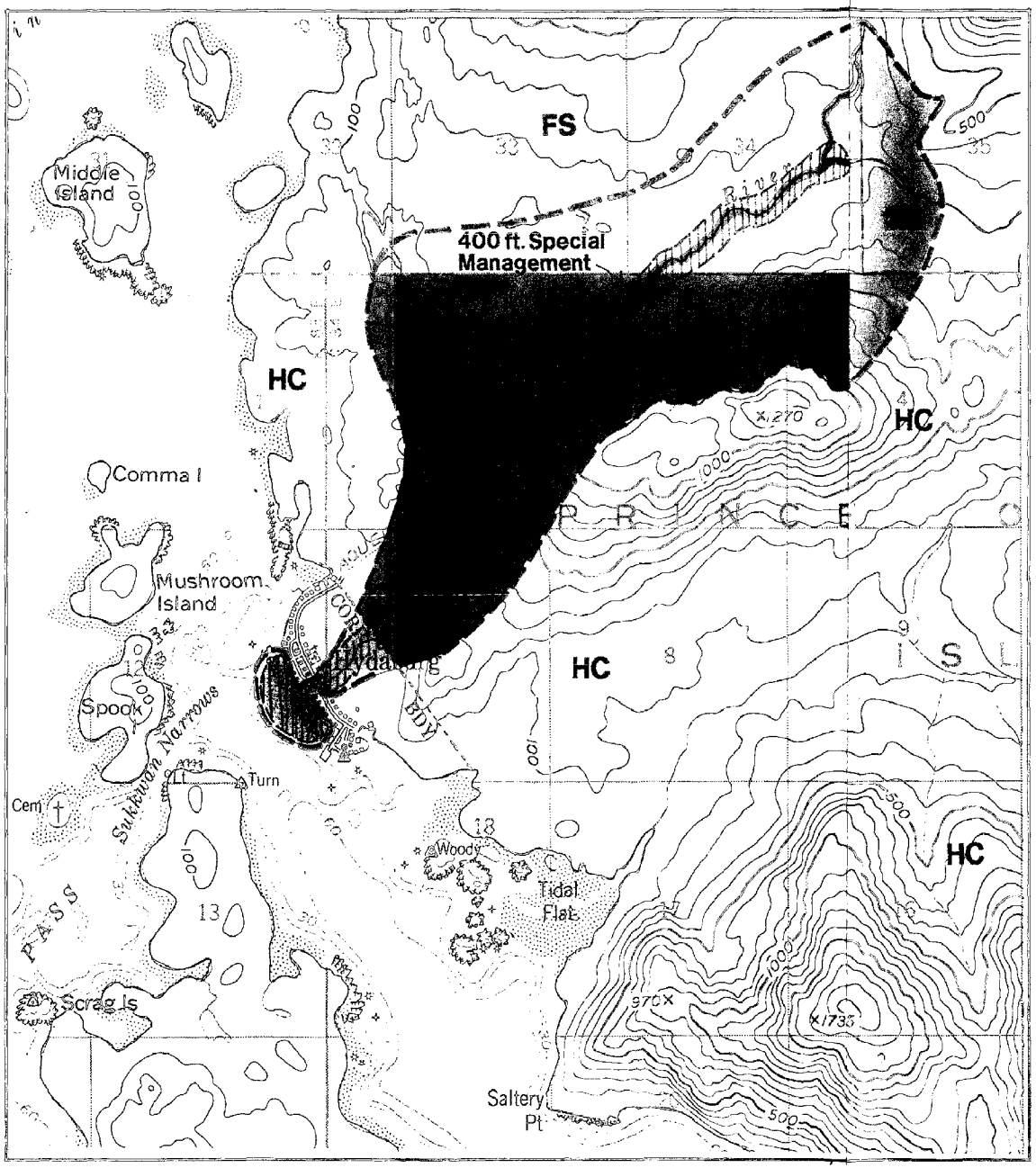
4. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

Existing ownership is divided among several parties. Much of the river's shoreline and adjacent uplands within the District is in city ownership. There is some private ownership, by lot, in the upland areas. At the eastern city limit outside the District, Haida Corporation ownership begins, and extends east to Section 35 (the upper reaches of the river). Sealaska Corporation ownership is east of that (including Section 35), and includes the upper drainage of the river and the subsurface estate. The Forest Service manages about 20% of the river's northern drainage.

Management of the corporate lands will be for forest production. Both Haida Corporation and Sealaska are currently considering harvest plans in this watershed. Lands within the city are being considered for residential and recreational uses. Land use will be determined through the land use planning process.

Hydaburg River & Tideflats Nominated AMSA

FIGURE 25-4



HC HAIDA CORPORATION

SA SEALASKA CORPORATION

FS FOREST SERVICE

AREA OF INFLUENCE

AMSA

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2M HILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 1/4

North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska, Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

The tideland areas are wholly owned by the City of Hydaburg. Management of the resources is primarily the responsibility of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Existing management practices are comparable to those in effect throughout south Prince of Wales Island.

5. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status of Adjacent Shoreland and Sea Areas

The adjacent shoreland and sea areas have the same status as that described above. Adjacent marine waters and tidelands are owned by the state.

6. Use Conflicts

1. Development Along River--As Hydaburg grows in population, the pressure to build close to the river will increase. Development on the river's banks could adversely impact the fishery, the recreational uses, the water quality, and the aesthetic value of the river system.

2. Logging--Logging practices in the watershed could harm the city's water resource through water quality degradation, erosion, and stream-bank failure. Soils disturbance, shade-tree removal, and stream blockage could jeopardize the river's fishery.

3. Road Construction--The Natzuhini Road and the necessary logging road spurs could cause sloughing, sedimentation, and unnecessary wasting if not properly designed. These occurrences would affect the fishery and local water quality.

4. Incompatible Uses in the Tidelands Area--The tidelands are important for customary and traditional resource harvesting and for recreation. Incompatible uses must be avoided in the area, and public access must be maintained for future residents.

7. Management Plan

Any activities that are to occur within the Hydaburg River drainage must above all guarantee the protection of the water quality. The state standards for drinking water must be maintained.

The city will adopt an ordinance that provides authority to the city to protect its water supply, even beyond the corporate city limits (AS 29.48.037). The city will improve its current monitoring program by including additional parameters to achieve a strong

data base. The city will coordinate with the DEC in the program. With an appropriate monitoring program, the city will be able to identify any water quality problems at an early stage.

The Hydaburg River-Tidelands AMSA shall be managed to maintain or enhance the continued consumptive traditional and customary resource uses and activities that are described in the "Basis for Designation" section. Future uses and activities must give priority to the protection and enhancement of these traditional and customary uses and activities.

Policies:

1. All proposed actions within the District will be reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Commission for consistency with this management plan. The District checklist will be used in the project review.

2. All proposed actions, when reviewed by the regulatory agency(ies), shall be evaluated to determine if the proposed action is consistent with the management plan. Within the District, the city will carry "great weight" in all consistency evaluations and determinations.

3. If a regulatory agency determines that the proposed action is inconsistent with the management plan, the project proposer will be required to develop a study that 1) evaluates the extent of the impacts to the resource(s), 2) evaluates alternative sites or locations, and 3) develops possible mitigative actions* that will maintain or replace those resources that will be adversely impacted.

---

*If alternative locations or sites are not available, then mitigation will be required to offset the expected impacts and replace the expected losses. Mitigation is to occur through resource or habitat replacement or enhancement, not through monetary or land exchanges, or other non-resource specific replacement actions.

4. Future uses and activities within this AMSA will also be reviewed for ACMP consistency using the existing policies and standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

5. Timber Harvesting: The private land managers of the AMSA will have the responsibility of notifying the city at least three months before submitting application for the DNR Forest Practices Intent to Operate Notification (11AAC 95.030). In the notification to the city, the following information will be provided:

   - Area to be logged
   - Schedule for logging
   - Types of equipment to be used
   - Conceptual road design considerations for erosion prevention and run-off control
   - Excess cut materials disposal plans
   - Weather/rainfall considerations for construction and equipment operations
   - Riparian protection measures for Hydaburg River 400-foot width corridor

6. Minerals Exploration and Development: Minerals exploration and development will be permitted within this AMSA if the following standards can be met:

   - Preliminary explorations may occur without formal notification to the city if these exploratory activities are limited to airborne geophysics, chip sampling, limited soil and rock sampling, geochemical sampling, ground geophysics and other prospecting activities that do not require any ground vehicles or other equipment that cannot be transported in and out of the area by standard helicopter methods. State and/or Federal permitting or notification will be required, as by law, where applicable. Any storage of fuels, drilling solutions, or other potential pollutants within the drainage cannot occur without a 30-day prior notification to the city.

   - In an advanced minerals exploration effort where trenching and/or core drilling are to be undertaken, the developer will give the city a thirty (30) day notice before the time of actual site work. The notice of intent to operate will include:

Location of proposed work
Work plan
Proposed schedule of operations
Proposed equipment and materials to be used
Routes of ingress and egress for equipment and employees
Any camp requirements, including location and facilities
Plan for the cleanup of all activities
Provisions for the removal of all foreign materials out of the area after the work activities are completed

- The developer will give notice to the city at least six (6) months before intent to proceed for bulk sampling, mine development, or other activities that will require any road work, large drilling equipment (larger than can reasonably be expected to be moved in and out of the area by helicopter), significant trenching or digging (requiring equipment that cannot be flown in), or other activities that are beyond the scope of "preliminary minerals exploration."*

- The developer will provide the following information relevant to the intended mineral activity to the city at least four (4) months before startup:

  Location of the activity (specific)

  Type of proposed activity and work plan

  Proposed schedule

  Proposed equipment and materials to be used within the AMSA

  Proposed transportation plan, including any new roads, design measures to minimize erosion and sedimentation, etc.

---

*If the exploration or development proposal is determined to be a major Federal action (through permit or lease) requiring a NEPA Environmental Impact Statement (40 CFR 1500), this management process will defer to that process. The city will maintain an active role in the EIS development and review.

Expected environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

Materials and waste clean-up and removal plan (including excess road-cut materials and stumps)

Storage facilities

Worker camp plans, facilities, and location

Fuels storage and spill protection plan

Water quality monitoring plan (to be conducted with the Department of Environmental Conservation)

- If, during the course of bulk sampling or minerals development, any activity causes an impact to the aquatic system that is deemed potentially significant to the water quality, all operations related to that activity will stop until the potential problem is remedied and adequate protective safeguards are put into place. The need for and the adequacy of protective measures are to be determined by the appropriate regulatory agency(s).

7. Roads: Roads are an acceptable use within this AMSA, under the following conditions:

   - Roads will be minimized.
   - All roads must be designed to minimize erosion, slope failure, and future sedimentation.
   - Surface drainage must be designed and constructed to avoid impacts to the river.
   - Only one crossing of the river will be allowed above the existing "in town" road crossing (the crossing necessary for the Hollis-Craig Highway). This crossing must minimize the opportunity for human impacts to the river.
   - Public access to the river above the municipal water intake will be discouraged through design and physical barriers.
   - Construction and maintenance will be planned around seasons to minimize potential impacts

to surface run-off, sedimentation, erosion, etc.

- A main transportation corridor for log hauling from Deer Bay to Saltery Point should be planned for the Saltery drainage versus the Hydaburg River drainage if at all feasible.

8. Management of the Hydaburg AMSA within the city's municipal boundaries will follow these policies:

   - No structures will be allowed within the streambanks of the river unless they are related to municipal services.

   - Buildings will be set back sufficiently to protect local drainage and the stability of the riparian zone. Specific setbacks will be determined by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

   - The city is committed to the protection of the tideflats and river for the residents' traditional and customary resource usage of these areas.

   - The historical site of Hecta Village will be protected, and further study of it will be encouraged. Appropriate protective buffers will be identified by the city and appropriate entities, and measures will be adopted to ensure the necessary protection.

Implementation:

Implementation of the management plan for uses and activities within the District will occur through the procedures and authorities of the City of Hydaburg's Code of Ordinances and other relevant municipal responsibilities.

Implementation for the broader AMSA area will be accomplished through existing state and Federal agency rules and regulations, as manifested through permits, approvals, leases, grants, management decisions, and other means. The consistency determination for state authorities will be based upon compliance with the AMSA policies and the ACMP. Federal activities within the AMSA (permits, grants, etc.) must be consistent with the management policies to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless the agency will be violating another

Federal law by doing so). Upland activities on Federal lands will be reviewed for consistency with this AMSA plan for all potential "spillover impacts."

Authority:

The authority to be used to implement this management plan will be premised upon 1) the Coastal Policy Council's authority to formally designate an AMSA (6 AAC 80.160.a) and 2) the existing laws and regulations of the state and Federal government, as cited throughout this document and summarized in Appendix C.

SALTERY POINT-CRAB TRAP COVE

Introduction

The Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) sets forth a management plan that is based on the protection and enhancement of specific coastal resources and uses. These resources and uses are described in the "Basis for Designation" section. The management plan consists of policies and an implementation process. Proper and improper uses and activities will be determined by the state and Federal agencies with regulatory authorities. Through the basis for designation and the management plan, clear direction is provided for future resource management within this AMSA.

Federal lands are excluded from the state's coastal zone; the AMSA boundaries therefore do not include Federal properties. However, Federal consistency will be considered when activities on Federal properties may have "spillover impacts" on the adjacent AMSA. Federal activities not on Federal properties (Sec. 10 and Sec. 404 permits, grants, etc.) and within the AMSA must be consistent with the management plan to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless they will be violating another Federal law by doing so).

The City of Hydaburg will be involved in the review of future activities and uses within the AMSA through receipt of permit notices, public notices, etc. as listed in Table 12. The city will submit comments, through the mayor's office, to the project sponsor and to the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). The city will use a checklist system to make advisory consistency recommendations on the proposed action.

Other authorities that may be involved in the project review process and consistency determinations include:

Governor's Office, Division of Policy Development and Planning (for coastal management program consistency)

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (water quality protection)

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (biological resources and habitat protection)

Alaska Department of Natural Resources (as managers of state waters)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (as upland land manager)

Table 12

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES THE HYDABURG DISTRICT WILL RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE COMMENT

AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

Permit/Public Notice	Review Time (days)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 10 Permit Permit	30
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 404 Permit	30
Fed. Env. Impact Statement Notice	45-90
DEC/EPA Wastewater Discharge Permit	30
DNR Water Appropriations Notice	-
DNR Tidelands Lease Notice	30
DNR Forest Practices Notice of Intent to Operate	<30
Forest Service Minerals Exploration Permit	-
DNR Minerals Leasing Notice	-
DNR Oil & Gas Leasing Notice	30
DNR Wells & Fields Listing Notice	-
Coast Guard Hazardous Wastes Permit	-
Solid Waste Management Permit	30
FERC Hydroelectric License Permit	30
DEC Air Pollution Discharge Permit	30
ADFG Title 16	-
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Dikes on Waterways Permit to Construct	-

1. Basis for AMSA Designation

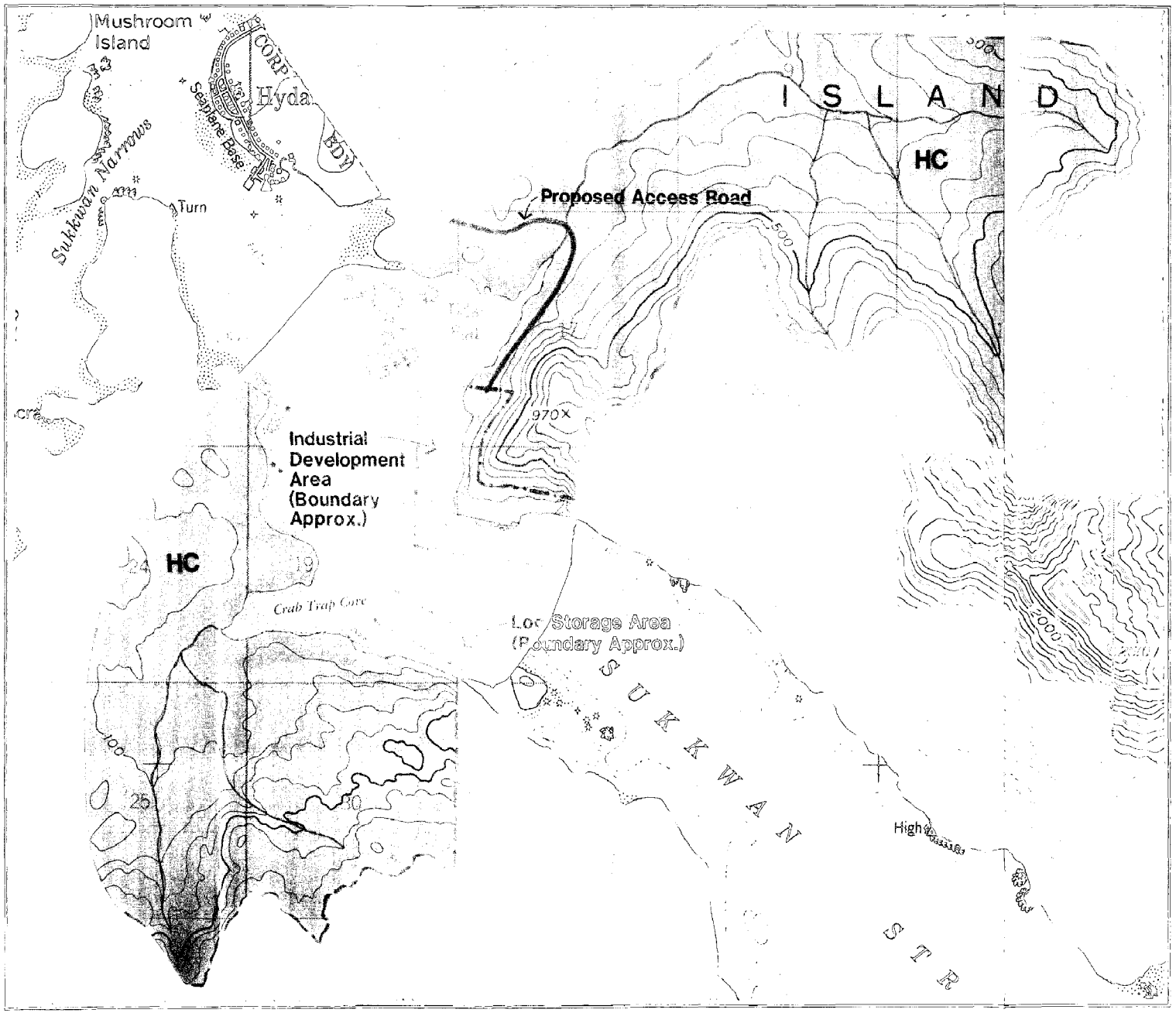
The basis for designation of the Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove area as an Area Meriting Special Attention is the importance of the area for traditional and customary subsistence usage of the following natural resources: (1) salmon (pink, chum, coho), (2) Dungeness crab, (3) clams, (4) cockles, (5) mink, (6) marten, and (7) land otter. This area is also recognized for its substantial recreational value. One archaeological/historic site occurs in the Saltery Point vicinity.

Saltery Point is being planned for substantial industrial development. A log transfer facility, log sort yard, shipping moorage, log storage area, and other related uses are being planned for the point area and adjacent coastal waters. There are also plans for other timber-related development in the general Saltery Point and Saltery Creek area. These plans warrant special consideration in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program, as they will have direct and significant impact on the District (employment, economy, housing, facilities, traditional and customary resource use, recreation, etc.).

Traditional and customary resources that are used by Hydaburg households and are harvested in the Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove area are:

Ducks	75 percent from the Saltery to North Pass area
Geese	100 percent from Saltery-North Pass
Steelhead	26 percent from Saltery
Dolly Varden	12.5 percent from Saltery
Dungeness crab	75 percent from Saltery-Trap Bay
Clams	20 percent from Saltery
Cockles	30 percent from Saltery-Trap Bay
Chum eggs	11 percent from Saltery

2. Map (see Figure 25-5)



Saltery Point – Crab Trap Cove Nominated AMSA

FIGURE 25-5

HAIDA CORPORATION

FOREST SERVICE

AREA OF INFLUENCE

AMSA

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2MHILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 1/4

North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska. Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

3. Description

The Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove area lies approximately 3/4 mile southeast of Hydaburg. The Saltery Point area is on Prince of Wales Island, and Crab Trap Cove is located directly southwest across Sukkwan Strait on Sukkwan Island. The Saltery Point area is composed of Saltery Creek and watershed area, the Saltery Creek tidal flats, the waters of Sukkwan Straits (north of Saltery Point) bordered by seven wooded islands, and the uplands of Prince of Wales Island in the Saltery Point area. The Crab Trap Cove area is composed of the creek and its watershed drainage, the tide flats of the cove, the waters of the cove, and the two rock reefs to the north and south of the cove entrance. Each stream is catalogued as an anadromous fish stream by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Saltery Creek has runs of pink, chum, and coho salmon, and cutthroat, Dolly Varden, and steelhead trout. The creek emptying into Crab Trap Cove has runs of coho and pink salmon. Other marine life in the area includes Dungeness crab, halibut, octopus, various species of clams, and cockles. Terrestial wildlife found in the area includes deer, black bear, wolf, mink, marten, and land otter. The area is also a resting and feeding place on the Pacific Flyway for various species of ducks, swans, and geese. There are other bird species that frequent the area as a feeding and nesting area, including shorebirds and eagles. Dominant vegetation of the area includes Sitka spruce, western hemlock, yellow cedar, red cedar, alder, and various species of understory brush. The strong tidal action of Sukkwan Straits greatly influences the area by forming back-eddies around the point and reefs, producing tidal currents and foods that supplement the local marine ecology. The area is protected from the predominant southerly winds, which makes the Saltery area especially conducive to recreational activity.

The natural geography of the area also makes the site particularly conducive to development. Saltery Point is strategically located in relation to substantial timber harvest areas held by Haida Corporation, Sealaska Corporation, and the Forest Service. It is estimated that as much as 500 million board feet of timber could have a reasonable and economical access to Saltery Point for transshipment.

Saltery Point is the termination of the proposed Natzuhini Highway, which will link the site to the rest of Prince of Wales Island (including Craig, Klawock, and Hollis). A road extension to Saltery Point would tie the facility into a major roadway network to be built for log transport. Saltery Point has good

natural water depths just offshore of the point, providing good moorage for ships. There is sufficient land base for a sort yard facility adjacent to docks, although there are geotechnical considerations (a hard rock base would require leveling). Shipping access is good, with minimal development requirements.

Development here would have a positive impact on Hydaburg's economy and employment. The city would be the facility's service center.

4. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction and Management Status

The entire area is under the ownership of Haida Corporation. The corporation is seriously looking at major timber-related industrial facilities development. Management for the uplands will be primarily for timber harvesting and long-range timber management.

The aquatic areas (marine) and tidelands are under the jurisdiction of the state. The Department of Fish and Game has management responsibility for the fisheries resources, and existing management practices are similar to those for the rest of south Prince of Wales Island. The Department of Natural Resources has responsibility for leases and uses of the tideland areas. State and Federal permits have been issued for the construction of the first phase of the log transfer and storage facility project. (Permits are included at the end of this section.) Tideland management plans are being developed by DNR.

5. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status of Adjacent Shoreland and Sea Areas

The adjacent areas are under the same jurisdiction and management as described above.

6. Use Conflicts

a. Major Industrial Development--This area is undeveloped at this time, and is an important location for traditional and customary resource harvesting. Proposed development activities must occur so as to minimize impacts to these resources.

b. Logging--Logging practices could affect fisheries and estuarine values. Local resources could be impacted.

c. Secondary Impacts of Development--If major development is to occur in the Saltery area, the

City of Hydaburg will have to provide additional housing, public facilities, transportation, and other services. Because of the potential magnitude of the development, the city and the corporations must closely coordinate their respective planning and capital improvements.

7. Management Plan

The Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove AMSA shall be managed to maintain or enhance the continued consumptive traditional and customary resource uses and activities, and the industrial development activities that are described in the basis for designation. All future uses and activities must demonstrate compatibility with the protection and enhancement of these traditional and customary uses and activities, and with the industrial development activities.

The industrial area includes an upland area of 75 acres on the north and west sides of Saltery Point. This upland area will be used as a log sort and storage area, dock facilities, possible wood processing facility, and minerals and log transshipment base. Adjacent aquatic areas have been permitted for ship mooring facilities, dock construction, log storage, and related uses, all of which are to occur in the subtidal areas immediately offshore of the north side of Saltery Point. Permit approval has also occurred for the log storage in the subtidal areas of Crab Trap Cove (see Figure 25-5). These uses are acceptable in this management plan, and would remain so even upon expiration of the permits (although new permits would then be required). The upland area at the Point includes lands in addition to those presented in the existing permits, to allow for reasonable expansion of facilities and uses. The upland areas demarcated for industrial uses on the AMSA map may require expansion to fit an overall development scheme. Buffers will be left wherever practical both for aesthetic reasons and for wind protection.

As stated above, the existing permits provide for various in-water uses and facilities related to the industrial development. The permits include the condition that annual reviews will be undertaken for the aquatic uses to ensure that local water quality and habitat conditions are not being adversely impacted. These annual reviews for the permits are a part of the management plan of this AMSA, to provide protection of the resources of the adjacent tideflats and wetlands.

No further aquatic development will be allowed eastward of the presently mapped industrial areas. The existing

development area terminates at the point where the Saltery tideflats begin. This designates the beginning of the intertidal habitat that supports a variety of shellfish and other resources used by Hydaburg residents. Development activities, including the storage of logs or other materials, will not be allowed in these intertidal areas. The accumulation of bark debris or other materials potentially detrimental to the aquatic environment will not be allowed. As stated in the existing permits, such occurrences will require, upon the determination of the Department of Environmental Conservation or Department of Fish and Game, appropriate actions by the permittee to clean up and otherwise remedy the situation, or become subject to permit suspension or revocation.

Transportation corridors are a major consideration for this AMSA. The full development of the Saltery Point industrial complex will require adequate transportation facilities to serve the Prince of Wales Island system. This transshipment facility is being planned as the primary facility for the southern half of the island. The consolidation of such facilities is consistent with the planning area policies related to logging and shipping activities. One road will access the facility from the lower Saltery Creek area (see map). It is the objective of this plan to have one primary access corridor that will serve the Saltery, Hydaburg, Eek and other drainages, including the Deer Bay area. This will minimize road construction requirements for the Saltery and Hydaburg systems, and help protect water quality and soils.

Policies:

1. All proposed actions within the AMSA must be consistent with this management plan.

2. If a regulatory agency determines that the proposed action is inconsistent with the management plan, the project proposer will be required to develop a study that 1) evaluates the extent of the impacts to the resources, 2) evaluates alternative sites or locations, and 3) develops possible mitigative actions* that will maintain or replace those resources that will be adversely impacted.

---

*If alternative locations or sites are not available, then mitigation will be required to offset the expected impacts and replace the expected losses. Mitigation is to occur through resource or habitat replacement or enhancement, not through monetary or land exchanges, or other non-resource specific replacement actions.

3. Logging will be allowed if operating plans are submitted to the City of Hydaburg at least three months before the time of intended submittal of the DNR Forest Practices Intent to Operate Notification (11 AAC 95.030). The primary concerns are in fisheries habitat protection, water quality maintenance, streambed crossings, riparian zone management, and prevention of siltation of the streams. The city will comment on logging operation plans regarding road planning, soil protection, and riparian protection. If operation plans appear to be potentially detrimental to these environmental features, the Department of Environmental Conservation or the Department of Fish and Game will be called upon to determine if alternative plans or mitigation should be required.

4. The subsurface estate is in the ownership of Sealaska Corporation. Mineral resources are known to occur in this area, although commercial value has not yet been determined. Mineral explorations and possible development are allowable uses within the AMSA boundaries with the following conditions:

   - Preliminary explorations that involve airborne geophysical surveillance, chip sampling, limited soil and rock sampling, geochemical sampling, ground geophysics, and other minor activities may be conducted without formal notification of the City of Hydaburg.

   - More detailed minerals exploratory work that would include core drilling activities, limited trenching, camp siting, or core shed facilities will require notification to the city 30 days before intent to proceed with these activities. Included in this notification will be the location of the activity (to the ¼ section at a minimum), plans for access, equipment and materials, and size and plans for the camp (if appropriate). For any state or Federal permits that may be required, permit applications should also be included in the notification data.

   - Bulk sampling activities or actual minerals extraction beyond exploration will require a six (6) month notification to the City of Hydaburg. Four months before the time actual site activity is to be undertaken, the

developer will provide the City with the following information:*

Location of the activity and proximity to water bodies

Type of proposed activity and work plan (including a description of processing if appropriate)

Proposed schedule

Proposed equipment and materials to be used within the AMSA

Proposed transportation plan, including any new roads, design measures to minimize erosion, soil protection measures, etc.

Expected environmental impacts and any mitigative measures

Materials and waste clean-up and removal plan

Storage facilities

Workers camp plans, facilities and location

Fuels storage and spill protection plan

If these plans are determined by the appropriate regulatory agency to be insufficient to adequately protect the resources of this AMSA, revised plans must be developed.

- If any activity during bulk sampling or minerals development causes an impact to the aquatic systems of these AMSA areas that is deemed potentially significant to the aquatic resources, all operations related to that activity will stop until the problem is remedied and adequate protective safeguards are

---

*If the exploration or development proposal is determined to be a major Federal action (through permit or lease) requiring a NEPA Environmental Impact Statement (40 CFR 1500), this management process will defer to that process. The city will maintain an active role in the EIS development and review.

put into place. The need for and the adequacy of protective measures are to be determined by the appropriate regulatory agency(s).

5. Future uses and activities within this AMSA will also be reviewed for ACMP consistency using the existing policies and standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Implementation:

Implementation of the management plan will be accomplished through existing state and Federal agency rules and regulations, as manifested through permits, approvals, leases, grants, management decisions, and other means. The consistency determination for state authorities will be based upon compliance with the AMSA policies and the ACMP. Federal activities within the AMSA (permits, grants, etc.) must be consistent with the management policies to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless the agency will be violating another Federal law by doing so). Upland activities on Federal lands will be reviewed for consistency with this AMSA plan for all potential "spillover impacts."

Authority:

The authority to be used to implement this management plan will be premised upon 1) the Coastal Policy Council's authority to formally designate an AMSA (6 AAC 80.160.a) and 2) the existing laws and regulations of the state and Federal government, as cited throughout this document and summarized in Appendix C.

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DEPT. OF NATURAL
DIVISION OF LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT [illegible]OES

'82 MAY 14 PM 1 32

S.E. DISTRICT OFFICE

LAND USE APPLICATION AND PERMIT

1. PERMIT - For Office Use Only			
Received by	District	Year	Number
JB	305	82	109

2. APPLICANT

Sealaska Timber Corporation
Name (Last) (First) (MI)

400 Mission St., Room 205 Ketchikan, AK 99901 225-9444
Street/P.O. Box City State Zip Phone

3. LAND LOCATION:
Township 77S, Range 84E, C.R. Meridian, Section 19&20 Portion
Other Description
See attached State Tideland lease plat, A.T.S. #1165, and Corps of Engineer Permit Drawing. Permit area is shown in yellow.

4. PROPOSED ACTIVITY: Construction of a log dock, log dump and log standing booms for the transfer of logs to the water, at Saltery Point, 2 miles S.E. of Hydaburg. Tracts A & B consists of 11.21 acres.

(Use extra sheets if necessary)

5. SPECIAL STIPULATIONS: (in addition to conditions on reverse side)
A power operated chain system to provide easy let down of logs must be used at this site. See attached development plan.

6. DATE OF APPLICATION: May 11, 19 82
7. DATE OF INTENDED USE (not to exceed one year) From 6/1/82 to 5/31/83
8. CONTACT PERSON, if other than applicant: Kurt W. Korthals
Sealaska Timber Corporation Name
400 Mission ST., Room 205, Ketchikan, AK 99901 225-9444 Gov't. Liaison Forester
Address Phone Position/Title

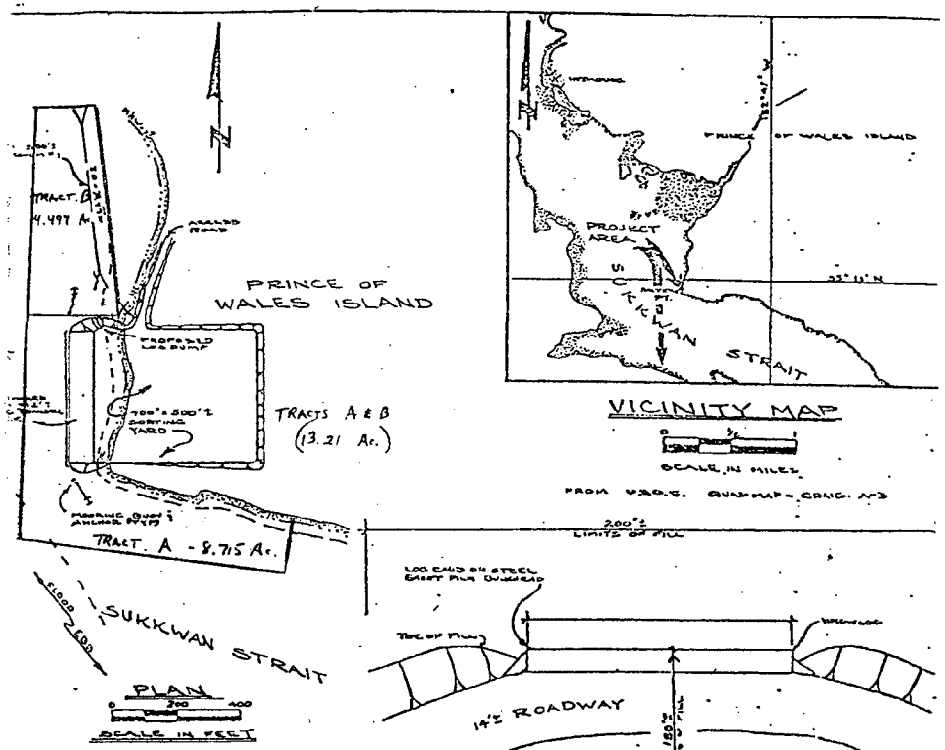
9. [signature] Administrative Forester 5/11/82
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Title Date

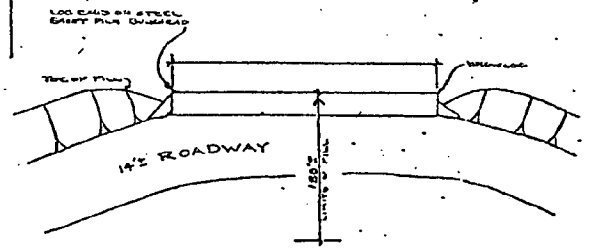
10. APPLICATION IS Granted Denied Granted as modified
BY [signature] SED Mgr 5/25/82
Division of Land and Water Management

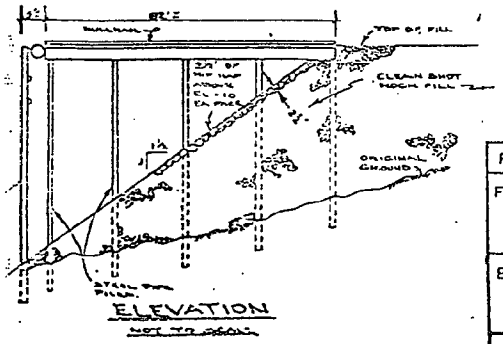
11. BOND IS REQUIRED (See attached bond)
12. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION This permit only covers those developments shown on attached development plans. This is an exclusive use permit and carries a fee of $700.00 per year for a one year period.

-1084 12/81 (rev.)

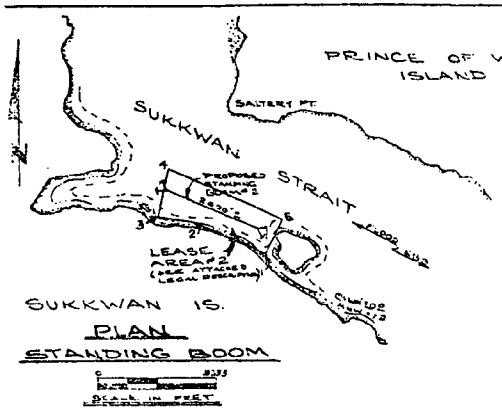
1. This permit conveys no interest in state land. This permit is nonrenewable, but may be reissued upon application by the permit holder at the state's discretion. The permit reissuance period may not exceed one year. This permit is revocable immediately, with or without cause. If revoked without cause, the permit holder shall be afforded 30 days within which to remove his possessions and vacate the premises. This permit is not transferrable. It is issued to authorized specific activities requested by the applicant and which are not included in the category of "generally permitted uses."
2. This land use permit is subject to the following provisions:
   a. Activities employing wheeled or tracked vehicles shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize surface damage.
   b. Existing roads and trails shall be used wherever possible. Trail widths shall be kept to the minimum necessary. Trail surface may be cleared of timber, stumps and snags. Due care shall be used to avoid excessive scarring or removal of vegetative ground cover.
   c. All activities shall be conducted in a manner that will minimize disturbance of natural drainage systems that will not cause a change in character, pollution, siltation of streams, lakes, ponds, water holes, seeps and marshes, or disturb fish and wildlife resources. Cuts, fills, or other activities causing any of the above disturbances, if not repaired immediately, are subject to any corrective action as may be required by the director.
   d. Unless herein permitted, the director prohibits the disturbance of vegetation within 300 feet of any waters located in specially designated areas as prescribed in Chapter 5122, Section 1, Paragraph 2.2 of the division's Policy and Procedure Manual, except at designated stream crossings. These special designations are noted on the State of Alaska land status plats.
   e. All activities shall be undertaken in a manner which causes the least possible interference with other authorized uses of state lands.
   f. Trails and campsites shall be kept clean. All garbage and foreign debris shall be eliminated by removal, burning or burial, unless otherwise authorized.
   g. All survey monuments, witness corners, reference monuments, mining claim posts and bearing trees shall be protected against destruction, obliteration or damage. Any damaged or obliterated markers shall be reestablished in accordance with accepted survey practices of the division.
   h. Every reasonable effort shall be made to prevent, control or suppress any fire in the permitted area. Uncontrolled fires shall be reported immediately.
   i. Holes, pits and excavations shall be filled, plugged or repaired. Holes, pits and excavations necessary to verify discovery on prospecting sites, mining claims and mining leasehold locations may be left open but shall be maintained so as to minimize erosion and siltation and shall be consistent with public safety and welfare.
   j. No person may engage in mineral exploration activity on land open to such use, the surface of which has been granted or leased to third parties by the State of Alaska, or on land in which the state has received the reserved interest of the United States until good faith attempts have been made to agree with the surface lessee on a settlement for damages which may be caused by such activity. If located within a reasonable time, operations may be commenced on the land only after specific approval of the director, and after making adequate provision for full payment of any damages which the surface owner or lessee may suffer.
   k. Entry on all lands under prospecting permit, lease or claim, by other than the holder of the permit, lease or claim, or his authorized representative, shall be made in a manner which will prevent unnecessary or unreasonable interference with the rights of the permittee, lessee or claimant.

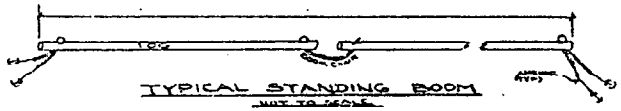


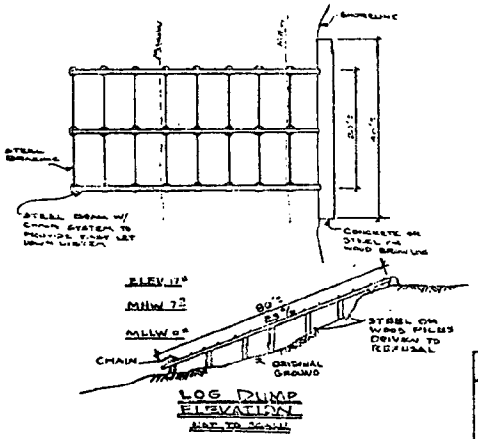




PROPOSED LOG TRANSFER FACILITY
FOR: SEALASKA TIMBER CORP. 400 MISSION ST. KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
BY: PERATROVICH & NOTTINGHAM, INC. SUITE "N" 130 W INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RD. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
24 JUNE 1980 SHEET 1 OF 3







PROPOSED LOG TRANSFER FACILITY
FOR: SEALASKA TIMBER CORP. 400 MISSION ST. KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
BY: PERATROVICH & NOTTINGHAM, INC. SUITE "N" 130 W INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RD. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
25 JUNE 1980 SHEET 2 OF 3

NOTES:

1) Proposed projects include a 82' X 442' ± log transfer dock, a log dump, and two standing booms for log storage. Purpose of proposed work is to provide a log transfer facility for industrial use.

2) Proposed 82' X 442' ± log transfer dock is to have a deck of steel and concrete construction supported by steel pipe piles. Proposed fill area for dock has approximate dimensions of 400' X 100' X 60' deep at outside edge and will have approximate quantities of 48,000 cu. yds. of clean shot rock and approximately 1,000 cu. yds. of clean rip rap to prevent erosion of said fill. All fill materials will come from upland sources.

3) Proposed log dump to consist of a steel or concrete or wood brow log approximately 40' in length on steel beam substructure approximately 80' long. Said structure to be supported by wood or steel piles driven to refusal. A power operated chain system to be mounted on beam structure to provide easy let down of logs.

4) Proposed standing booms to consist of logs connected by boom chains w/anchors at each end and in middle of said booms. Boom #1 to be 500' ± in length and Boom #2 to be 2,500' ± in length.

PURPOSE: To provide a log transfer facility
DATUM: Mean lower low water = 0'
IN: Sukkwan Strait
NEAR: Hydaburg, Alaska

ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER:
Hyda Corp.
P.O. Box 91
Hydaburg, Alaska 99922

PROPOSED LOG TRANSFER FACILITY	
FOR:	SEALASKA TIMBER CORP. 400 MISSION ST. KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
BY:	PERATROVICH & NOTTINGHAM, INC. SUITE "N" 130 W INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RD. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
24 JUNE 1980	SHEET 3 OF 3

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FOREST, LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT

LAND USE APPLICATION AND PERMIT

1. PERMIT - For Office Use Only				
	JB	SDS	82	178
	Received by	District	Year	Number

2. APPLICANT
Sealaska Timber Corporation
Name (Last) (First) (MI)
400 Mission St. Room 205 Ketchikan AK 99901 225-9444
Street/P.O. Box City State Zip Phone

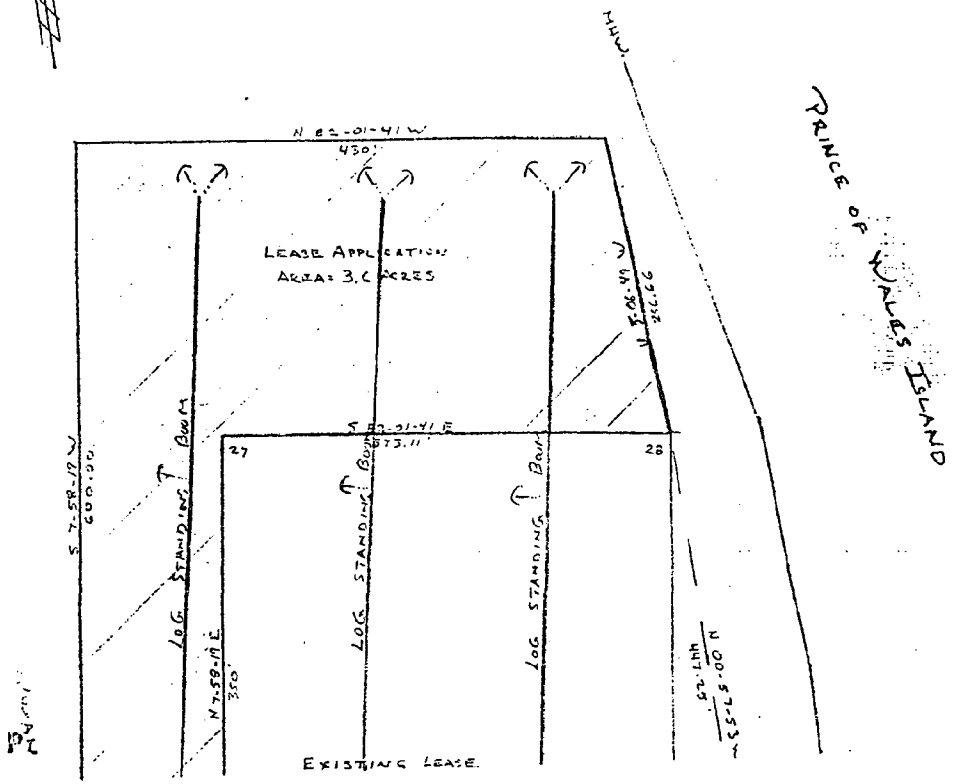
3. LAND LOCATION:
Township 77S, Range 84E, C.R. Meridian, Section 19 Portion
Other Description See attached Pre-Preliminary Plat
Permit area is shown in yellow.

4. PROPOSED ACTIVITY: Construction of two additional log standing booms 500 feet long each for making-up log rafts for towing. This expansion area consists of 3.60 acres.
Use extra sheets if necessary

5. SPECIAL STIPULAIONS: (in addition to conditions on reverse side)
Logs and log booms will not ground at any stage of the tide.

6. DATE OF APPLICATION: May 11, 19 82
7. DATE OF INTENDED USE (not to exceed one year) From 6/1/82 to 5/31/83
8. CONTACT PERSON, if other than applicant: Kurt W. Korthals
Sealaska Timber Corporation Name
400 Mission St., Room 205, Ketchikan, AK 99901 225-9444 Gov't. Liaison Forest
Address Telephone No. Position/Title
9. [signature] Administrative Forester 5/11/
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Title Date
10. APPLICATION IS (Granted) Denied Granted as modified
By [signature] SED Mgr 5/25/82
Division of Forest, Land & Water Management Title Date
11. BOND IS REQUIRED (See attached bond)
12. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION This permit only covers those developments shown on attached development plan. This is an exclusive use permit and carries a fee of $200.00 per year for a one year period.

SEALASKA TIMBER CORP.
SALTERY PT. - LOG STORAGE EXPANSION
A.D.L.# 102816 - A.T.S. 1254



SEALASKA TIMBER CORP.
MAY 24 1982
RECEIVED

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
'82 MAY 14 PM 1 32
S.E. DISTRICT OFFICE

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FOREST, LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT

LAND USE APPLICATION AND PERMIT

1. PERMIT - For Office Use Only			
JS	SES	82	127
Received by	District	Year	Number

2. APPLICANT
Sealaska Timber Corporation
Name (Last) (First) (MI)
400 Mission St., Room 205, Ketchikan, AK 99901 225-9444
Street/P.O. Box City State Zip Phone

3. LAND LOCATION:
Township 74S, Range 84E, C.R. Meridian, Section 19& 20 Portion
Other Description
See attached State Tideland Lease pre-preliminary Plat for A.D.L. #102617 - A.T.S. 1255 Permitted area is shown on the attached drawing. EXPANSION AREA at TRAP BAY

4. PROPOSED ACTIVITY: Construction of an 1,800 foot long log standing boom, positioned with 7-ton anchors, for storing log rafts temporarily for eventual export at Saltery Point. A.T.S. 1255 encompasses an area of 12.98 acres.
Use extra sheets if necessary

5. SPECIAL STIPULAIONS: (in addition to conditions on reverse side)
Logs and log booms shall not ground at any stage of the tide.

6. DATE OF APPLICATION: May 11 19 82
7. DATE OF INTENDED USE (not to exceed one year) From 6/1/82 to 5/31/83
8. CONTACT PERSON, if other than applicant: Kurt W. Korthals
Name
Sealaska Timber Corporation
400 Mission St., Room 205, Ketchikan, AK 99901 225-9444 Gov't. Liaison Forest
Address Telephone No. Position/Title
9. [signature] Administrative Forester
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Title Date
10. APPLICATION IS: Granted Denied Granted as modified
By [signature] SED Mgr. 5/21/82
Division of Forest, Land and Water Management Title Date
11. BOND IS REQUIRED (See attached bond)
12. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION This permit only covers those developments shown on attached development plan. This is an exclusive use permit and carries a $50.00 per year fee for a one year period.

1. This permit conveys no interest in state land. This permit is non-renewable, but it may be re-issued upon application by the permit holder, and at the state's discretion. The permit re-issuance period may not exceed one year. This permit is revocable immediately, with or without cause. If revoked without cause, the permit holder shall be afforded 30 days within which to remove his possessions and vacate the premises. This permit is not transferrable. It is issued to authorized specific activities requested by the applicant and which are not included in the category of "general permitted uses."

2. This land use permit is subject to the following provisions:

a. Activities employing wheeled or tracked vehicles shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize surface damage.

b. Existing roads and trails shall be used wherever possible. Trail widths shall be kept to the minimum necessary. Trail surface may be cleared of timber, stumps, and snags. Due care shall be used to avoid excessive scarring or removal of vegetative ground cover.

c. All activities shall be conducted in a manner that will minimize disturbance of natural drainage systems. That will not cause, a change in character, pollution, a siltation of streams, lakes, ponds, water holes, seeps, and marshes, or disturb fish and wildlife resources. Cuts, fills, or other activities causing any of the above distrubances, if not repaired immediately, are subject to any corrective action as may be required by the director.

d. Unless herein permitted, the director prohibits the disturbance of vegetation within 300 feet of any waters located in specially designated areas as prescribed in Paragraph 2.2 of the division's Policy and Procedure Manual, except at designated stream crossings. These special designations noted on the State of Alaska land status plats.

e. All activities shall be undertaken in a manner which causes the least possible interference with other authorized uses of state lands.

f. Trails and campsites shall be kept clean. All garbage and foreign debris shall be eliminated by removal, burning, or burial, unless otherwise authorized.

g. All survey monuments, witness corners, reference monuments, mining claim posts, and bearing trees shall be protected against destruction, obliteration, or damage. Any damaged or obliterated markers shall be re-established in accordance with accepted survey practice of the division.

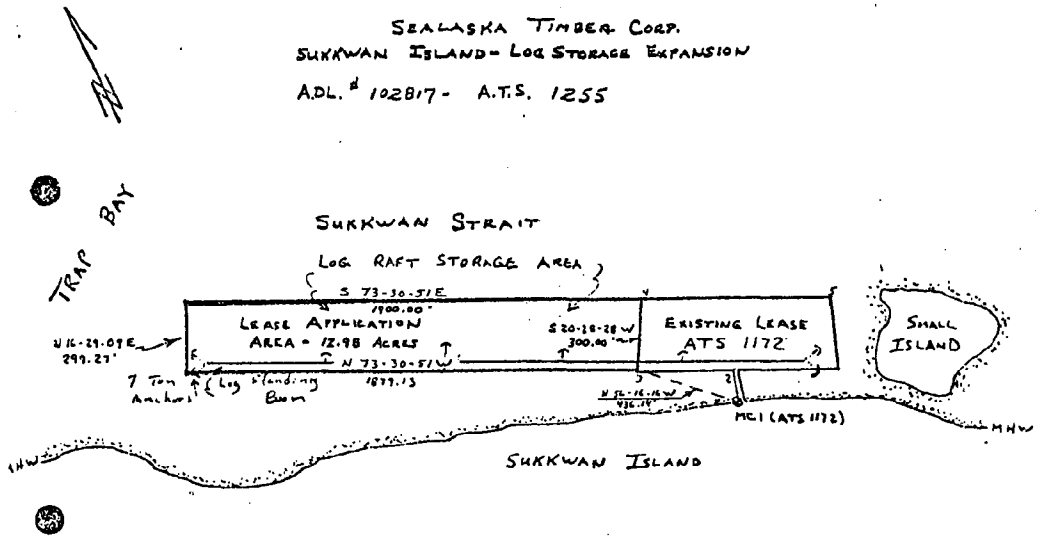
h. Every reasonable effort shall be made to prevent, control, or suppress any fire in the permitted area. Uncontrolled fires shall be immediately reported.

i. Holes, pits, and excavations shall be filled, plugged, or repaired. Holes, pits, and excavations necessary to verify discovery on prospecting sites, mining claims, and mining leasehold locations may be left open but shall be maintained so as to minimize erosion and siltation and shall be consistent with public safety and welfare.

j. No person may engage in mineral exploration activity on land open to such use, the surface of which has been granted or leased to third parties by the State of Alaska, or on land in which the state has received the reserved interest of the United States until good faith attempts have been made to agree with the surface lessee on a settlement for damages which may be caused by such activity. If agreement cannot be reached, or the subsurface lessee or surface owner cannot be located within a reasonable time, operations may be commenced on the land only after specific approval of the director, and after making adequate provision for full payment of any damages which the surface owner or lessee may suffer.

k. Entry on all lands under prospecting permit, lease, or claim, by other than the holder of the permit, lease, or claim or his authorized representative, shall be made in a manner which will prevent unnecessary or unreasonable interference with the rights of the permittee, lessee, or claimant.

SEALASKA TIMBER CORP.
SUKKWAN ISLAND - LOG STORAGE EXPANSION
A.D.L.# 102817 - A.T.S. 1255



SCALE 1"=500'

PRE-PRELIMINARY PLAT
10/5/81
CHARLES POOL & ASSOC., INC.

BY ..... DATE .....
CHKD BY ..... DATE .....
SUBJECT .....
JOB NO. ..... SHEET NO. ..... OF .....

HETTA COVE-EEK INLET

Introduction

The Hetta Cove-Eek Inlet Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) sets forth a management plan that is based on the protection and enhancement of specific coastal resources and uses. These resources and uses are described in the "Basis for Designation" section. The management plan consists of policies and an implementation process. Proper and improper uses and activities will be determined by state and Federal agencies with regulatory authorities. Through the basis for designation and the management plan, clear direction is provided for future resource management within this AMSA.

Federal lands are excluded from the state's coastal zone; the AMSA boundaries therefore do not include Federal properties. However, Federal consistency will be considered when activities on Federal properties may have "spillover impacts" on the adjacent AMSA. Federal activities not on Federal properties (Sec. 10 and Sec. 404 permits, grants, etc.) and within the AMSA must be consistent with the management plan to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless they will be violating another Federal law by doing so).

The City of Hydaburg will be involved in the review of future activities and uses within the AMSA through receipt of permit notices, public notices, etc. as listed in Table 13. The city will submit comments, through the mayor's office, to the project sponsor and to the appropriate regulatory agency(ies). The city will use a checklist system to make advisory consistency recommendations on the proposed action.

Other authorities that may be involved in the project review process and consistency determinations include:

Governor's Office, Division of Policy Development and Planning (for coastal management program consistency)

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (water quality protection)

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (biological resources and habitat protection)

Alaska Department of Natural Resources (as managers of state waters)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (as upland land manager)

1. Basis for AMSA Designation

The basis for the designation of the Hetta Cove-Eek Inlet area as an Area Meriting Special Attention is the

Table 13

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES THE HYDABURG DISTRICT WILL RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE COMMENT

AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

Permit/Public Notice	Review Time (days)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 10 Permit Permit	30
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 404 Permit	30
Fed. Env. Impact Statement Notice	45-90
DEC/EPA Wastewater Discharge Permit	30
DNR Water Appropriations Notice	-
DNR Tidelands Lease Notice	30
DNR Forest Practices Notice of Intent to Operate	<30
Forest Service Minerals Exploration Permit	-
DNR Minerals Leasing Notice	-
DNR Oil & Gas Leasing Notice	30
DNR Wells & Fields Listing Notice	-
Coast Guard Hazardous Wastes Permit	-
Solid Waste Management Permit	30
FERC Hydroelectric License Permit	30
DEC Air Pollution Discharge Permit	30
ADFG Title 16	-
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dams and Dikes on Waterways Permit to Construct	-

importance of the area for traditional and customary subsistence harvest of the following natural resources: (1) sockeye salmon, (2) mink, (3) marten, and (4) land otter. Other significant features include historical significance (seven archaeological/historic sites occur in the area), recreational values, and the fisheries enhancement opportunities that are undergoing study. The protection of habitat values for preservation of the native sockeye runs is of utmost importance.

Traditional and customary resource use is particularly heavy in the Hetta-Eek area. Approximately 12-13 percent of the total household catch for Dolly Varden and 30 percent of the rainbow trout catch comes from Hetta. For cutthroat trout, 50 percent of the catch comes from the Eek system; of the king salmon, approximately 60 percent are harvested in Eek. One hundred percent of the sockeye salmon, providing 80 percent of the households each year, comes from Hetta or Eek. Twenty-one percent of the coho harvest comes from Eek, and 10 percent of the pink harvest. Six percent of the gumboots and 100 percent of the sockeye eggs harvest come from Hetta or Eek.

2. Map (see Figure 25-6)

3. Description

Hetta Cove and Lake are located on the western side of Prince of Wales Island in upper Cordova Bay. They are bordered on the west by Hetta Inlet, to the north by Hetta Mountain (el. 2,931 ft.), to the east by mountains, and to the south by the land mass of Prince of Wales Island. Hetta Cove is the terminus of the watershed drainage from Hetta Creek and Hetta Lake. The uplands are forested with Sitka spruce and western hemlock, the predominant species. The shoreline and drainage bottoms (Hetta Lake and Hetta Creek) are forested with alder, cottonwood, red cedar, and yellow cedar. The area has a history of slides, slope failures, and erosion. The subsurface area is rich in mineral resources of potential development. Deer, black bear, mink, and wolves frequent the upland area. The water system and marine life are unique for Southeast Alaska. Hetta Lake and Creek is the largest sockeye salmon producing system in the general area, with four distinct runs. It holds the potential for being one of the largest producers in Southeast Alaska. Other marine wildlife in the area include abalone, halibut, land otter, pink chum, coho, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow trout, dungeness crab, shrimp, and red snapper. Historically, Hetta Cove is an old Haida village site, and one of the first fish

hatchery sites. The area was a fish camp site and is still used as one today. Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association consider the lake and stream system to have excellent qualities for an aquaculture project, such as lake fertilization.

Eek Inlet is located on the southern tip of a peninsula of Prince of Wales Island that divides Hetta Inlet and Sukkwan Straits. To the north lies the watershed, two lakes, and stream system that flow into Eek Inlet. The Inlet opens to the south into Hetta Inlet. Eastern and western boundaries are the peninsula tips of Prince of Wales Island. Vegetation of the area includes Sitka spruce, western hemlock, red cedar, yellow cedar, bull pine, alder, and various wild berries. Terrestial wildlife that frequents the area includes deer, black bear, wolf, and mink. Aquatic resources include sockeye, pink, chum, and coho salmon, rainbow trout, and halibut. The stream and lakes are catalogued spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish. The area holds potential for aquaculture projects and has been considered by Haida Corporation for possible aquaculture development. There is a cabin in the inlet that is used for recreational purposes, as well as for traditional and customary subsistence harvesting.

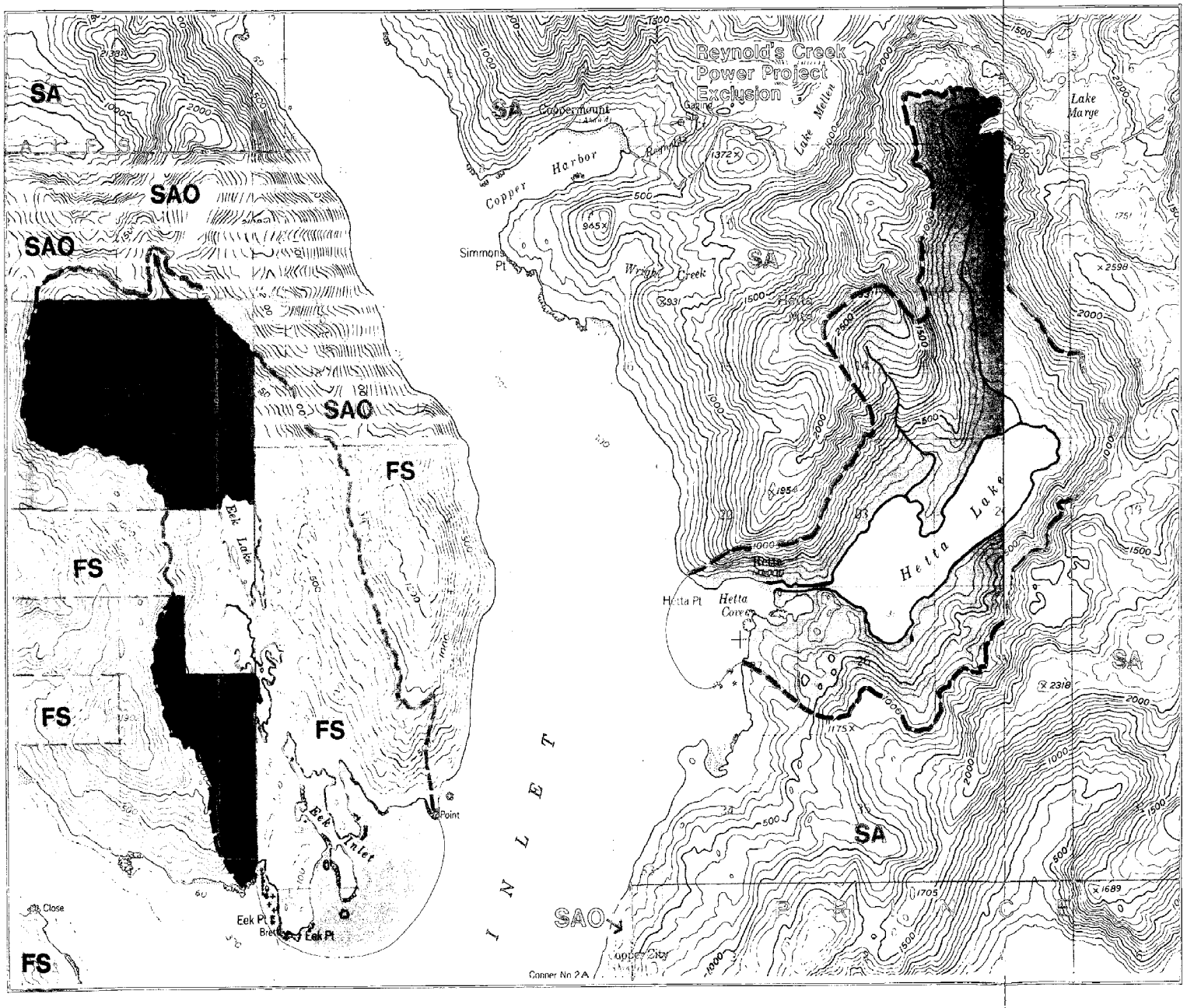
4. Existing Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

All aquatic areas of the AMSA fall under state ownership. Management of the fishery resources is by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The tidelands management plan is presently being developed by the Department of Natural Resources.

The Hetta Cove and Lake uplands are primarily owned by Sealaska Corporation, with some exclusion areas in the cove area. Sealaska intends to develop the existing resources, including timber and possibly minerals (depending on upcoming studies). Specific plans for Sealaska are being formulated. The exclusion areas are mapped, although specific ownership and management are not yet clear.

Eek Lake and Eek Inlet uplands are owned by the Forest Service and Haida Corporation. Haida Corporation owns most of the western, upper drainage portions of the system.

Haida Corporation management plans are being formulated at this time. As mentioned, the corporation is interested in fishery enhancement for Eek. The Forest Service has designated all of its holdings for intensive



Hetta Cove - Eek Inlet Nominated AMSA

FIGURE 25-6

- HC — HAIDA CORPORATION
- SA — SEALASKA CORPORATION
- SAO — SEALASKA OVERSELECTION
- FS — FOREST SERVICE
- AREA OF INFLUENCE
- AMSA

This project was supported, in part, by Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Implementation Funds (P.L. 92-583, Sec. 306) granted to the State of Alaska by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CH2MHILL 1981/1982

0 Miles 1/2 North

BASE MAP SOURCE: 1951 USGS, Craig (A-2 & A-3), Alaska. Original Scale 1" = 1 Mile or 1: 63,360

resource use and development (LUD IV, Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan).

5. Adjacent Ownership, Jurisdiction, and Management Status

Adjacent areas are under the same jurisdiction and management as described above.

6. Use Conflicts

a. Logging--Logging in the Hetta and Eek drainage systems could adversely impact fishery resources if not properly planned and managed. The sockeye salmon runs are essential to the residents of Hydaburg.

b. Minerals Development in Hetta Area--Minerals development could adversely impact the Hetta Lake and Cove fishery, through wasting, sedimentation, water quality degradation, etc. Mineral exploration and development must be carefully planned.

c. Recreational Use--Hetta and Eek are used extensively for recreation by Hydaburg residents. Development activities should not unduly restrict traditional and customary access and use.

7. Management Plan

Hetta: The geophysical characteristics of the Hetta Lake area and much of its drainage show a history of soil/slope failures, snow slides, and generally very steep topography. Any road activity within the drainage could potentially have a damaging effect on the water quality and/or fisheries habitat of the Hetta system. Any development activity in the area will require careful planning and design to ensure the protection of the resources. Because of the sensitivity of the environment and the significance of the area and its resources to the people of Hydaburg, a special management strategy is required.

Eek: Eek Lake and drainage do not have the same severity of slope failures and steep topography as the Hetta area. Although there are steep slopes in certain portions of the drainage, they are not as extensive as in the Hetta area. However, the resource usage of sockeye is of equal significance to that of the Hetta system, and therefore requires the same level of environmental protection. The proposed management strategy applies to both the Hetta system and the Eek system, although Hetta development planning will require a greater consideration of geophysical hazards.

The Hetta Cove-Eek Inlet AMSA shall be managed to maintain or enhance the continued consumptive traditional and customary resource uses and activities that are described in the Basis for Designation. All future uses and activities must give priority to the protection and enhancement of these traditional and customary uses and activities.

Policies:

1. All proposed actions, when reviewed by the regulatory agency(ies), shall be evaluated to determine if the proposed action is consistent with the management plan.

2. If a regulatory agency determines that the proposed action is inconsistent with the management plan, the project proposer will be required to develop a study that 1) evaluates the extent of the impacts to the resources, 2) evaluates alternative sites or locations, and 3) develops possible mitigative actions* that will maintain or replace those resources that will be adversely impacted.

3. Future uses and activities within this AMSA will also be reviewed for ACMP consistency using the existing policies and standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

4. Timber harvesting will be permitted within the Hetta and Eek drainages only if the following standards are met. Riparian protection zones and special road designs are of particular concern.

    - No log storage will be allowed within Hetta Lake or Eek Lake.
    - No A-frame logging can occur in the vicinity of the lake or inlets (Hetta or Eek).
    - All logging plans for the drainage must be submitted to the City of Hydaburg at least 3 months before intended submittal of the

---

*If alternative locations or sites are not available, then mitigation will be required to offset the expected impacts and replace the expected losses. Mitigation is to occur through resource or habitat replacement or enhancement, not through monetary or land exchanges or other non-resource specific replacement actions.

Notification of Operation to the Department of Natural Resources (11 AAC 95.030). If the submitted logging plans fail to demonstrate adequate protection of the system's water quality and/or fisheries habitat, Sealaska (or other applicant) is obligated to make the necessary plan adjustments to mitigate these impacts. The adequacy of the environmental protection measures will be determined by the Department of Environmental Conservation (for water quality issues) and the Department of Fish and Game (for fisheries habitat).

Information contained in the logging plan will include:

Specific areas to be logged

Special equipment provisions

Road designs and special measures for erosion and sedimentation control (wherever possible)

Special management considerations for riparian zones

Seasonal considerations (relative to weather and salmonid uses)

- No overnight storage of fuels related to logging operations will be allowed in the drainage unless complete safeguards to system water quality can be demonstrated.

- All equipment, matts, and structures (buildings) will be removed from the AMSA upon completion of timber harvesting activities (except for normal seasonal shutdowns).

5. Minerals exploration and development will be permitted within the Hetta and Eek drainages if the following management standards can be met:

   - No tailings will be allowed into Hetta Lake or Eek Lake.

   - Preliminary explorations may occur without formal notification to the city. These exploratory activities include airborne geophysics, chip sampling, limited soil and rock sampling, geochemical sampling, ground

geophysics and other prospecting activities that do not require any ground vehicles or other equipment that cannot be transported in and out of the area by standard helicopter methods. State and/or Federal permitting or notification will be required, as by law, where applicable. Any storage of fuels, drilling solutions, or other potential pollutants within the Hetta or Eek drainage must be properly contained and protected with appropriate safeguards to minimize the risk of spills or discharge into any water body within the drainage.

- In advanced minerals exploration where trenching and/or core drilling are to be undertaken but no roads are required, Sealaska or other developer will give the City of Hydaburg a thirty (30) day notice before the time of actual site work. The notice of intent to operate will include the general area of work activities, a general work plan, a proposed schedule of operations, proposed equipment and materials to be used, routes of ingress and egress for employees, any camp requirements including location and facilities, a plan for the cleanup of all activities, and provisions for the removal of all foreign materials out of the area after the work activities are completed.

- Sealaska or other developer will give the City of Hydaburg at least a six (6) month notice of intent to operate for bulk sampling, mine development, or other activities that require any road work, large drilling equipment (larger than a helicopter can reasonably be expected to move in and out of the area), significant trenching or digging (requiring equipment that cannot be flown in), or other activities that are beyond the scope of "advanced minerals exploration." Sealaska (or other developer) will provide the city with the following information relevant to the intended mineral activity at least 4 months before intent to operate:*

---

*If the exploration or development proposal is determined to be a major Federal action requiring a NEPA Environmental Impact Statement (40 CFR 1500), this management process will defer to that process. The city will maintain an active role in the EIS development and review.

Location of the activity and proximity of water bodies

Type of activity, work plan, and proposed schedule

Proposed equipment and materials intended for use within the AMSA

Proposed transportation methods, including routes for personnel, equipment, and materials, plus road designs (if planned), with soils protection measures and erosion prevention plans

Expected environmental impacts

Environmental mitigation and protection wherever necessary

Clean-up and removal plan for materials, equipment, buildings, etc.

Storage facilities and fuel spill prevention plans

Complete camp requirements and plans to remove all structures upon completion

Provisions to ensure that no overnight storage of fuels is to occur except in an area specially designed and protected for such use.

- If during exploration, sampling, or development, any activity causes a potentially significant impact to the system's water quality or habitat, all operations related to that activity will stop until the potential problem is remedied and adequate protective measures are put into place and approved by appropriate agencies.

- All structures and equipment shall be removed from the AMSA.

6. Historical sites: There are seven known historical sites in the Hetta Lake and Inlet area. These sites have been mapped in both the city's inventory and the Sealaska inventory. The Bureau of Land Management is currently working on formal registration for two of these sites. Before any development activity occurs within the area, a

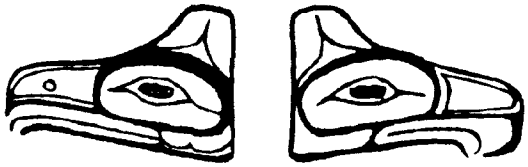
management plan for the protection of these sites must be developed. The management plan will include protection measures for the actual site locations, as well as protective buffers necessary to maintain the integrity of the historical resource.

Implementation:

Implementation of the management plan will be accomplished through existing state and Federal agency rules and regulations, as manifested through permits, approvals, leases, grants, management decisions, and other means. The consistency determination for state authorities will be based upon compliance with the AMSA policies and the ACMP. Federal activities within the AMSA (permits, grants, etc.) must be consistent with the management policies to the "maximum extent practicable" (i.e., unless the agency will be violating another Federal law by doing so). Upland activities on Federal lands will be reviewed for consistency with this AMSA plan for all potential "spillover impacts."

Authority:

The authority to be used to implement this management plan will be premised upon 1) the Coastal Policy Council's authority to formally designate an AMSA (6 AAC 80.160.a) and 2) the existing laws and regulations of the state and Federal government, as cited throughout this document and summarized in Appendix C.



CHAPTER 10
Planning Area Policies and Implementation

Chapter 10
PLANNING AREA POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

The Hydaburg coastal management district has no direct authority over actions occurring within the planning area. The policies developed for the planning area are recommendations only, and the district's consistency reviews are advisory. However, land managers are encouraged to consult with and actively involve the district in management actions of coastal significance undertaken within the planning area. In addition, existing laws and regulations of the state and Federal government will serve as implementation means within the planning area. Appendix C contains a discussion and a chart of the laws and regulations that could fall within the coastal management plan.

As discussed in Chapter 8, the mayor of Hydaburg is responsible for implementing the coastal management plan. The mayor (or city administrator, if so assigned) will therefore conduct the advisory consistency reviews and will undertake any other administrative duties relating to implementation of the plan.

PLANNING AREA POLICIES

General Policy

It is the general policy of the district to pursue and maximize communication and cooperative agreements with native corporations and state and Federal agencies for maximum possible protection of significant resources identified within the planning area.

Geophysical Hazard Areas Policies (6 AAC 80.050)*

1. Where feasible alternatives exist, discourage development from occurring in known or potential geophysical hazard areas.

2. Where no feasible alternatives exist, support development in a known or potential geophysical hazard area only if siting, design, and construction measures have been provided to minimize damage and protect against loss of life.

---

*Applicable standard or guideline of Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Recreation Policies (6 AAC 80.060)

1. Encourage recreational uses to be allowed in areas of traditional and customary recreation use.

2. Evaluate surrounding uses and activities for their possible adverse impacts on recreational activities.

3. Encourage the maintenance and enhancement of access to recreational areas.

Energy Facilities Policies (6 AAC 80.070)

1. Support development of the Black Bear hydroelectric power project to meet Hydaburg's power needs.

2. Support development of the Reynolds Creek hydropower project after development of Black Bear if additional power is needed and if possible adverse environmental impacts can be mitigated.

3. Support and encourage the development of cogeneration energy facilities related to wood products and other industrial processes in the Hydaburg area.

Transportation and Utilities Policies (6 AAC 80.080)

1. Support the expeditious construction of the Hydaburg-Natzuhini road connection.

2. Support the development of auxiliary roads necessary to support commercial and industrial activities. Encourage the planning of roads to cause as little erosion and disruption as possible, and encourage adequate maintenance until they are put to bed.

3. Support the development of harbor and dock protection facilities for sea transportation.

4. Advocate the siting of transportation and utility routes and facilities in environmentally suitable locations. Advocate siting routes and facilities inland from beaches and shorelines unless they are water-dependent or unless no feasible alternative exists to meet the public need for them.

Fish and Seafood Processing Policies (6 AAC 80.090)

1. Support diversification of the fishing industry to include shellfish and bottomfish processing and marketing where the resource extent is found adequate.

2. Support continuing feasibility studies of fish hatchery development and other enhancement measures.

3. Encourage adequate design and control of processing facilities to prevent negative impacts on surrounding coastal habitats.

4. Where economically feasible, encourage the use of available logging equipment for the clearance of stream blockage that impedes upstream and/or downstream fish migration.

5. Support salmon spawning escapement goals with the best possible distribution to all systems.

6. Encourage the minimum possible interception of salmon destined for the districts where weak runs are forecasted.

7. Support a harvest of good quality fish within the constraints dictated by run size.

Timber Harvest and Processing Policies (6 AAC 80.100)

1. Support development of commercial timber harvesting and of transport, storage, and processing facilities.

2. Support management plans and practices for timber harvesting and processing that provide protection of other resources in the coastal area, particularly fish and subsistence resources. Timber harvest should be conducted in a manner equal to or exceeding the protection provided under the state Forest Practices Act.

3. Encourage long-range forest management planning for timber production.

4. Encourage the development of log transfer and rafting facilities according to the guidelines developed by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for the siting and use of such facilities, as set forth below:

Log Transfer and Rafting Guidelines
Department of Environmental Conservation

1. Apply the General Field Evaluation Guidelines for the initial screening of the site.

2. Review the timber plan, if it is available, for the particular area, including proposed locations of new roads, transfer sites, and rafting locations.

3. Select sites which have the steepest subtidal slope and a minimum of bottom features which would tend to concentrate bark waste.

4. Favor sites with relatively sparse subtidal and intertidal algal and benthic invertebrate populations, i.e., generally sandy and muddy substrates rather than rocky habitat. Evaluate subtidal alternatives using the NMFS transect technique.

5. Whenever possible, locate sites outside protected, shallow bays, and along straits and channels where currents may be stronger and water deeper.

6. If protected bays must be chosen, select bays without shallow sills or other natural restrictions to tidal exchange, wind mixing, and wave surge.

7. Maximize the distance between transfer and rafting sites and the mouths of fish-spawning and other rearing streams, particularly critical for intertidal spawning salmon species (pink, chum).

8. Determine whether herring spawning and/or crab nursery areas have been documented for the site and minimize damage to spawning habitat.

9. Determine the extent of suitable upland acreage that could be used for onshore storage of logs. Ask whether marine storage is necessary, the extent of teredo damage in the past in that area, and the applicant's knowledge of "colddecking" practices. Encourage upland storage in areas of high recreational use and/or environmental sensitivity where economics are not prohibitive.

10. Minimize the intertidal acreage lost to fill associated with the transfer facility. Evaluate whether log skid, A-frame, or helicopter transfer is most appropriate given site-specific conditions.

11. Schedule activities, wherever possible, within a seasonal time frame which minimizes potential interferences with fish runs and/or fishing or crabbing activities.

12. Minimize the number of separate active sites in any given shallow, protected bay. Advocate consolidation of facilities where practicable.

13. Select sites which would result in a minimum of new road construction in coastal areas. Determine the ecological tradeoffs where new roads are necessary to provide access to an alternative location recommended by the Department.

14. Locate site, whenever possible, away from areas receiving high recreational use (crabbing, fishing, other outdoor experiences).

5. Encourage the continued use of non-commercial drift or beach logs for traditional and customary firewood and woodcarving uses.

6. Encourage on-shore storage of logs.

7. Encourage roads for log transport and harvest area access to be planned, designed, and constructed to minimize wasting, erosion, sedimentation, and interference with drainage, and to be adequately maintained during their functional life.

8. Encourage stream crossings, including bridges and culverts, to be kept to a minimum number, and to be designed to withstand seasonal high water and flooding and provide for free passage and movement of fish.

9. Encourage commercial timber harvest activities in the coastal area to be conducted to meet the standards set forth below:

    a. The location of facilities and layout of logging systems should be sited to minimize adverse environmental impacts

    b. Free passage and movement of fish in coastal water should be assured

    c. Timber harvest and timber management activities should be planned to protect streambanks and shorelines, and to prevent adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources and habitats.

Mining and Mineral Processing Policies (6 AAC 80.110)

1. Advocate locating support facilities for fossil fuel development where they will have the least environmental and visual impact. Advocate the complete removal of all structures and materials after completion of the extraction.

2. Advocate the employment of subsurface rather than surface mining methods of minerals where practicable.

3. Advocate adequate design and control features for mining activities (including disposal of waste materials) to prevent soil erosion, slope failure, and watershed sedimentation and to protect sensitive environmental features.

Employment and Economic Development Policies

1. Support the development of stevedoring and longshoring enterprises within the planning area.

2. Encourage the development of vocational training programs and training opportunities for residents and for Haidas wishing to return to the community.

3. Encourage preferential hiring of residents and of Haidas wishing to return to the community for employment opportunities in the planning area where feasible.

Traditional and Customary Natural Resource Use Policies (6 AAC 80.120)

1. Support non-wasteful traditional and customary uses or activities as a proper use of renewable resources on public coastal land when it is necessary to restrict resource use to ensure the continued viability of that resource.

2. Support potentially conflicting uses or activities in traditional and customary areas only after a study of possible adverse impacts has been conducted and appropriate safeguards have been provided to ensure resource conservation.

3. Evaluate surrounding uses and activities for their possible adverse impacts on traditional and customary natural resources and areas, and encourage the provision of appropriate safeguards as practicable.

4. Encourage the maintenance and enhancement of access to traditional and customary areas.

5. Encourage cooperation with adjacent landowners and land managers, including native corporations, appropriate state and Federal agencies, and other countries, in managing traditional and customary activities on public coastal land and in protecting the continued viability of all wild renewable resources.

Habitats Policies (6 AAC 80.130)

1. Encourage the maintenance and enhancement of all habitat types and habitat areas that are related to customary and traditional resource uses and activities of the people of Hydaburg.

2. Encourage cooperative management planning of important habitat areas by appropriate state, Federal, and private entities.

3. Encourage the participation of the City of Hydaburg in future land management planning by state, Federal, and private entities for habitats related to customary and traditional resource uses of Hydaburg residents.

4. Support research about wildlife-forest relationships through cooperative or coordinated programs among the state, Forest Service and other Federal agencies, timber industry, and universities.

5. Support a formal review by U.S. Department of Agriculture and State Attorney General's office of the consistency of the Alaska Lands Act and its level of guaranteed timber availability with multiple-use and fish and wildlife protection mandates of the National Forest Management Act and other relevant regulations and guidelines.

6. Support considering changes to the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) when it is revised in 1990. Changes should be considered to:

    a. Provide consistency with the National Forest Management Act, the Southeast Alaska Area Guide, and other relevant Federal legislation and guidelines, and also to provide consistency with the state's responsibility to maintain fish and wildlife on public lands.

    b. Correct inadequacies in the rating system for wildlife in the present TLMP.

    c. Provide permanency to selected old-growth areas retained for wildlife, and provide well-defined guidelines for allocating such areas.

    d. Incorporate results of recently conducted research on wildlife-forest relationships.

    e. Include current estimates of timber available from all lands in southeast Alaska when considering maintenance of employment levels in the southeast Alaska timber industry.

7. Encourage using the following practices for the discharge of dredged or fill material within wetland areas:

    a. Avoid spawning areas

    b. Avoid breeding and nesting areas for migratory waterfowl

    c. Avoid areas of concentrated shellfish production

    d. Do not restrict or impede the movement of aquatic species indigenous to the waters, restrict or impede the passage of normal or

expected high flows, or cause the relocation of the waters, unless the primary purpose of the fill is to impound water

e. Encourage the use of feasible alternatives to tidelands and wetlands dredging and filling.

Air, Land, and Water Quality Policies (6 AAC 80.140)

1. Encourage that proposed uses and activities in the planning area be reviewed and evaluated by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for the protection of air, land, and water quality.

2. Encourage that discharged dredged or fill material consist of suitable material free from foreign toxic pollutants in other than trace quantities.

3. Encourage that impoundment water created by the discharge of dredged or fill material does not cause adverse impacts on the aquatic system by accelerating or restricting its flow.

4. Encourage that fill created by a discharge be properly maintained to prevent erosion and other non-point sources of pollution.

Historic, Prehistoric, and Archaeological Resources Policies (6 AAC 080.150)

1. Encourage the preservation of historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources to the maximum extent possible.

2. Encourage the protection of historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources to the maximum extent possible from adverse impacts caused by surrounding uses and activities.

Uses of State or National Concern - Policies

1. Support the policy that uses of state or national concern are not arbitrarily or unreasonably excluded or restricted.

CONSISTENCY RECOMMENDATION

The process for making advisory consistency recommendations for proposed actions within the planning area is similar to that for actions within the district (Chapter 8). The district will routinely receive notice of the permit applications and public notices shown on Table 14. Proposed actions will then be evaluated by means of the checklist (see Chapter 8), and the district will make an advisory consistency recommendation. The district will inform the proponent or

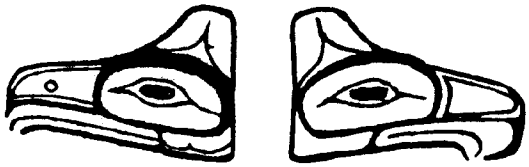
Table 14

PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES THE HYDABURG DISTRICT WILL RECEIVE FOR REVIEW AND POSSIBLE COMMENT

PLANNING AREA

Permit/Public Notice	Review Time (days)
Corps Sec. 10 Permit	30
Corps Sec. 404 Permit	30
Fed. Env. Impact Statement Notice	45-90
DEC/EPA Wastewater Discharge Permit	30
DNR Water Appropriations Notice	15
DNR Tidelands Lease Notice	30
DNR Minerals Leasing Notice	30
DNR Oil & Gas Leasing Notice	30
DNR Wells & Fields Listing Notice	-
Coast Guard Hazardous Wastes Permit	-
Solid Waste Management Permit	30
FERC Hydroelectric License Permit	30
DEC Air Pollution Discharge Permit	30

lead agency of its advisory recommendation within the same time periods allowed for district actions: 14 to 30 days for an action found to be consistent and 30 days for an action found to be inconsistent. These time periods may be shorter if specified by the lead agency, or longer if required by the district and permitted by the lead agency.



APPENDIX A
Bibliography and Glossary

Appendix A
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alaska, State of, Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Community Planning. Alaska Coastal Management Program: District Program Guidebook Series. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Appendix. July 1979.

Alaska, State of, Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Alaska Area Native Health Service. Comprehensive Environmental Health Survey of Village Built Clinic, Hydaburg, Alaska. Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska. March 1981.

Alaska State of, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Geology and Geochemistry of the Craig A-Z Quadrangle and Vicinity, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska. Geologic Report 48, College, Alaska. 1978.

Alaska, State of, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Southeastern Alaska Transportation Plan. June 1980.

Berg, H. C., Decker, J. E., and Abramson, B. S. Metallic Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 81-122 (Preliminary), Menlo Park, California. 1981.

Dowl Engineers, with North Pacific Aerial Surveys and Honda Graphics. Hydaburg. Under contract with the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. April. 1981.

Harza Engineering Company. Black Bear Lake Project/Reynolds Creek Reconnaissance Studies. Memorandum to Alaska Power Authority. October 6, 1980.

Harza Engineering Company and CH2M HILL NORTHWEST. Black Bear Lake Project Feasibility Report--Draft. Prepared for Alaska Power Authority. May 1981.

Lemke, Richard W. and Yehle, Lynn A. Regional and Other General Factors Bearing on Evaluation of Earthquake and Other Geologic Hazards to Coastal Communities of Southeastern Alaska. U.S Department of the Interior Geological Survey. 1972.

Southeast Regional Resource Center. Hydaburg High School Facilities Survey and Analysis. Prepared for the Hydaburg City School District. February 1981.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan. February 1979.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Annual Survey of Sanitation Facilities. Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska. April 9, 1981.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Planning Support Group. Hydaburg, Alaska: Its History, Population, and Economy. Billings, Montana. Report No. 25. July 1978.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and Amendments 1973-1979. July 1980.

Vaughn, Daniel, University of Washington. Unpublished thesis (in progress).

Personal Communications

Baxter, Dick, Haida Corporation

Cook, Bruce A., Sr., City of Hydaburg

Frisby, Percy, Haida Corporation

Harris, Rick, Sealaska Corporation

LeCornu, Adrian, City of Hydaburg

Liepitz, Gary, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Matt, Vince, Sealaska Corporation

Morris, John E., Sr., City of Hydaburg

Osborne, Chuck, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Redburn, Doug, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Sanderson, Robert, Haida Corporation

GLOSSARY

Hydaburg Coastal Resource District--all municipal, state, and private lands and waters within the City of Hydaburg's corporate limits (hereinafter referred to as District).

Hydaburg Planning Area--study area extending outside of the District that includes areas of traditional and customary use and occupancy by the people of Hydaburg for subsistence, commercial, and recreational purposes, and that was established through tribal treaties.

Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA)--a designated geographic area within the coastal area that requires special management because it has outstanding value to the general public; is particularly sensitive to change; or because plans for the area or claims on its resources could preclude other uses.

Issues, Goals, and Objectives--community attitudes about plan elements that the plan strives to attain through specific actions.

District Policies--rules enforceable by the municipality that guide land and water uses and activities within the Coastal Resource District.

Planning Area Policies--advisory guidelines for land and water management representing a formal expression of local concerns.

AMSA Policies--rules enforceable by appropriate state agencies that implement the approved land and water use management plan.

Traditional and customary--the repetition and conveyance from generation to generation of practices that become a way of life for a given people.

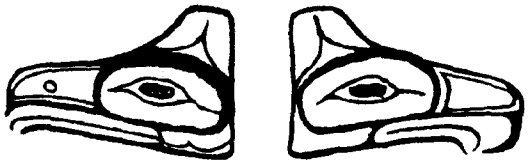
Subsistence--traditional and customary uses of wild and renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, fuel, shelter, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible byproducts of wild, renewable resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for traditional and customary trade.

Recreation--the social participation of the Hydaburg people in their traditional and customary activities that relates the culture with the environment and provides for the continued healthy existence of the environment and the people.

Practicable Alternatives--secondary approaches consistent with sound engineering practices and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public and private benefit.

Consistency--uses and activities that are in compliance or agreement with the management policies and standards set forth in the coastal management plan.

Great Weight--used in the context of District input to state or Federal activities within the District boundaries. The District, having "great weight," can shift the "burden of proof" that the activity is in fact consistent with the District program back to the sponsoring agency(ies).



APPENDIX B
Public Participation Program

Appendix B
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

Public participation has been an integral part of the Hydaburg coastal management program. Opportunities were presented for community members to participate in the development of the program, to ensure that their interests and concerns were included. Consultation and review with local authorities, native corporations, and state and Federal agencies was also conducted throughout the program.

In Phase I, two key elements of the coastal management program were performed by the Hydaburg Coastal Zone Management Committee and by numerous Hydaburg citizens: development of the issues, goals, and objectives; and mapping of traditional and customary natural resource uses. The CZM Committee met from the beginning of the program to define the general concerns of the community and to provide direction for other elements of the work. Committee members helped develop a survey that was distributed to each Hydaburg household to obtain residents' opinions about population growth, economic development, community facilities, and natural resource use. The results were considered by the committee in formulating the issues, goals, and objectives of the community.

Traditional and customary natural resource uses were determined through a series of meetings and personal interviews with numerous Hydaburg residents. Maps were distributed to individuals and small groups, who identified the resources and areas they personally use or have knowledge of. This information was used to develop the three maps included in this report.

Two public meetings were also held during Phase I to explain the program, present its findings, and solicit information and opinions.

In Phase II, the CZM Committee continued to meet regularly to help evaluate and direct the program. On April 6, 1982, the Committee met with the Hydaburg City Council to present its recommendations concerning the program to the Council. On May 4, 1982, a public hearing was conducted concerning the proposed Ordinance 82-6, which establishes a Planning and Zoning Committee and provides the mechanism for program implementation. The ordinance has since been approved by the City Council.

A detailed survey of every Hydaburg household was conducted in Phase II to tabulate the extent of traditional and customary resource uses. This survey provided in-depth knowledge of the species, the locations, and the actual quantities harvested by each household.

During Phase II, eight meetings were held with all or some members of the Policy Development Group. These meetings were essential in developing management policies and implementation means that would be acceptable to the various agencies and land owners. Informal consultation and review with these parties also occurred throughout Phase II. Early drafts of AMSA inventories, policies, and management strategies were reviewed by Haida Corporation, Sealaska Corporation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Environmental Conservation, Department of Community and Regional Affairs, U.S. Forest Service, and Office of Coastal Management.

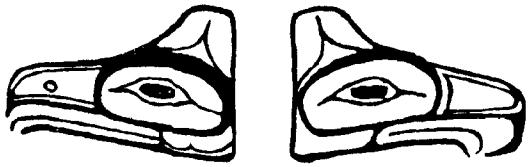
The members of the Coastal Zone Management Committee and the Policy Development Group are listed below.

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Adrian LeCornu - Chairman
Victor Burgess
Percy Frisby
Gerard Helgesen
Thomas Morrison
Donald Natkong
Sandra Peele
Robert Sanderson
Bruce A. Cook, Sr. - ex-officio member
John E. Morris, Sr. - Coastal Planning Coordinator

HYDABURG POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Office of Coastal Management
Department of Environmental Conservation
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Department of Transportation & Public Facilities
Department of Fish & Game
Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Sealaska Corporation
National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Assessment Division
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers
Tlingit & Haida Central Council
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Department of Natural Resources
Haida Corporation
Klukwan Corporation



APPENDIX C
Program Procedures

COASTAL REGULATIONS

It is the intent of the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program to avoid creating new regulatory requirements for resource users in the coastal area. The Hydaburg program instead intends to better use the existing regulatory authorities of the state and Federal government. The program hopes to effect better coordination and cooperation among the land managers, the public, and the regulatory agencies.

The Alaska Coastal Management Act of 1977 (Alaska Statutes 46.40.100) requires that state agency land and water use regulations be administered consistently with local coastal management programs (within the District) that are approved by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council.

The Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) requires that Federal agencies be consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with approved state coastal management programs.

The Hydaburg Coastal Management Program, if adopted by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, will carry that "consistency" requirement for all future state and Federal activities (see Chapter 8 for clarification of planning authorities). The following chart lists the various state and Federal activities that may occur within the coastal zone. Hydaburg will use this chart to determine regulatory authorities and responsibilities within the coastal zone. Numerous laws are already available to manage coastal resources; the coastal management program simply intends to better clarify their respective applications.

The coastal regulations chart lists the regulatory authorities by subject matter or activity. The lead agency is listed (abbreviated), as well as the legal authority. The agency responsibility column specifies if a permit, a public notice, or some other means for public review of the proposed action is required. Comment period refers to the legal requirement for responses to a permit or public notice. The city notification column lists whether the city will formally request notification of an activity occurring within the District, the AMSA, and/or the Planning Area. The response column indicates whether the city will respond to the notification or how the city may determine if it will or will not respond. Under notes, information is given that better explains the permit, public notice, or process. The chart's primary function is to serve as a guide for persons who will implement the Hydaburg program.

Coastal Regulations (State & Federal)

Activity or Area of Concern	Lead Agency	Legal Authority	Agency Responsibility		Comment Period (IF APPLICABLE)	City Notification	City Response?	Notes:
			PERMIT	PUBLIC REVIEW OR NOTICE				
STRUCTURES & WORK IN WATERWAYS	Corps of Engineers	33 CFR 323	Sec 10	Yes	30 day	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	Includes pilings, dolphins, jetties, harbors, floats, etc. Almost all activities in any waterway will require this permit. Will also require a 401 certification.
DISCHARGE DREDGE OR FILL MATERIALS IN WATERWAYS, WETLANDS, MUSKEGS	Corps of Engineers	33 CFR 323	Sec 404	Yes	30 day	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	Most large waterfront projects will require this permit, as well as water impoundments, road crossings of wetlands, etc. Will also require a 401 certification.
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (Federal)	Fed.Agency sponsoring or permitting activity	40 CFR 1500 (NEPA)	Not necessarily	Draft & Final documents available for public review	Draft 45‡days Final 30 days	Yes	Depends on project	Any project within Planning Area requiring an EIS is considered "major" and significant.
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INTO WATERWAYS	EPA	40 CFR 125	NPDES	Yes	30 day	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System.
• Wastewater disposal	DEC	AS 46.03.100	Wastewater disposal permit	Yes (local paper)	30 day	District/AMSA		Permit often combined with NPDES.
• Sewage Plant discharge	DEC	AS 46.03.100	Wastewater disposal permit	Yes (local paper)				Usually applied for as NPDES permit.
• Federal activity certification	DEC	18 AAC 15.180	401 certification		30 day	District	Use Checklist	Any federal activity involved with water activities requires a "401 certificate of reasonable assurance" that water quality will be protected.
MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY								
• Drinking water standards	DEC	AS 46.03.020		Monitoring program by DEC & city	On-going	Yes-whenever standards are exceeded	Yes	Monitoring program by city and DEC necessary to maintain water quality in watershed
• Source Protection	DEC	18 AAC 80.020		Through monitoring program		Yes-any occurrence in watershed	Yes	Law is means to protect municipal water supply watershed
• Source Protection	City	AS 29.48.037						City can adopt ordinance to protect water source outside city.
• Maintainance of Municipal Watershed	Forest Service	36 CFR 251.9	No	Probably	?	Yes	Yes	Provision for city and Forest Service to develop a mgmt plan for Forest Service lands in municipal watershed.
WATER APPROPRIATIONS	DNR	AS 46.15.020	Yes	Yes	15-20 days	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	Major appropriation requests in Planning Area may require city review
• Temporary Water Use	DNR	11 AAC 93.210	Usually No Some Yes	?	15 days	District/AMSA	?	Would usually reflect other permits
TIDELANDS LEASE	DNR	AAC 62.720	Yes	Yes(?)	30 day	District/AMSA	Yes	Major leases in Planning Area may warrant comments also. City to request DNR to use Plan document in considering leases.
• Protection of Fish & Game	DNR	62.030	No	No	No	District/AMSA	?	Requires DNR to get letter from ADFG evaluating impacts to fish and game.
• Protection of Fish & Game	ADFG	AS 16.05.870	No	No	No	District/AMSA	?	Enforcement provision for ADFG to protect fish & game. Enforcement includes all activities, not just tidelands leases.
• Protest Lease Applications	DNR	11 AAC 62.130	No	No	30 days from P.N.	?	?	Provides that anyone can protest a lease. Must justify rationale for protest.

CH2M HILL

Coastal Regulations (State & Federal)

Activity or Area of Concern	Lead Agency	Legal Authority	Agency Responsibility		Comment Period (IF APPLICABLE)	City Notification	City Response?	Notes:
			PERMIT	PUBLIC REVIEW OR NOTICE				
EASEMENT TO/ALONG PUBLIC WATERS	DNR	11 AAC 53.330	?	?	?	District/AMSA	?	Easements often for private purposes may affect traditional access
SALMON SPAWNING STREAMS & WATERS INTERFERENCE	ADFG	AS 16.05.257 16.10.010	No	No	-	District/AMSA Planning Area	?	Enforcement provision to protect streams from diversion, pollution, obstruction etc.
PROTECTION OF FISH & GAME	ADFG	AS 16.05.870	No	No	No	District/AMSA Planning Area	?	Any work in public waterways requires notification of ADFG. Can use as enforcement mechanism.
PROTECTION OF CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS	ADFG	5 AAC 95.050	No	No	No	-	-	State charge for agency to maintain & protect critical habitats.
EAGLE PROTECTION	USFWS	16 USC 668(A-C)	Depends	No	No	-		Eagles & their habitat are stringently protected under this act. Any activity within 330' of nests needs consultation w/USFWS
FOREST PRACTICES								
• Cutting Notification	DNR	11 AAC 95.030	No	No	-	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	Harvester must notify DNR 30 days prior to cutting. DNR reviews for standards of Forest Practices Act. No public involvement usually.
• Inspections	DNR	11 AAC 95.040	No	No	No	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	DNR can inspect operations any time. Usually give 5 day notice prior to site visit.
• Road Construction Practices	DNR	11 AAC 95.110	No	No	-	-	-	Stipulates design criteria for road work to protect habitat, soils, run-off, etc.
• Stream Alteration and Protection	DNR	AS 16.05.840 AS 16.05.870	-	-	-	-	-	ADFG must approve prior to any alteration/ modification of state waters
• Harvesting Standards	DNR	11 AAC 95.120	-	-	-	-	-	Erosion protection, water quality, debris removal from streams.
• Clean up & Stabilization	DNR	11 AAC 95.130	-	-	-	-	-	Clean-up & soil stabilization standards.
• Aesthetics	DNR	95.140	-	-	-	-	-	Aesthetics protection
• Log Transfer & Storage Facilities	DNR	95.150						Criteria & recommendations for siting & use.
• Slash Removal	DNR	.160						Standards for removal of slash
• Reforestation	DNR	.170						Standards for reforestation.
MINERALS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT	Forest Serv. (For.Serv.Land)	36 CFR 252	Yes	?	-	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	Major proposals for Planning Area presumably fall under NEPA EIS requirement.
• State Mineral Leasing	DNR	AS 38.05.345	Yes	-	-	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	Would include all state waterways
• Oil & Gas Leasing	DNR	AS 38.05.020	Yes	Yes	30 days(?)	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	Permit application becomes Public Notice for comment.
• Wells & "Fields" Listings	DNR	20 AAC 25.545	-	Yes	-		-	City can get on mailing list for all notices of Oil & Gas Conservation Commission.
• Pipeline Right-of-way Leases	DNR	11 AAC 80.005	-	-		District/AMSA	?	R.O.W. requests for state lands (includes streams, other bodies of water).
• Oil Spill Prevention Control	EPA	40 CFR 112.3	Requires SPCC Plan	-		District/AMSA		Application to EPA for facilities that could spill oil into waterways. Needs Spill Prevention Control & Counter-measure Plan. (SPCC)

Coastal Regulations (State & Federal)

Activity or Area of Concern	Lead Agency	Legal Authority	Agency Responsibility		Comment Period (IF APPLICABLE)	City Notification	City Response?	Notes:
			PERMIT	PUBLIC REVIEW OR NOTICE				
STORAGE & VESSEL HANDLING OF HAZARDOUS WASTES	U.S. Coast Guard	33 CFR 126	General Permit for Facilities	No	-	District/AMSA	If in district yes. Otherwise use checklist.	Facilities need permit; vessels only require review.
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	DEC	18 AAC 60.020	Yes	Yes	30 days	District/AMSA	If so must be in writing	Permit for disposal of anything more than a duplex, dorm, or small incinerator (200 lbs/hr). Also for landfill modification or move.
DAMS & DIKES ON WATERWAYS	Corps of Engineers	33 CFR 321	Permit to construct	Yes(?)	?	District/AMSA	Use Checklist	Often will tie into Sec 404 permit, requiring Public Notice and review.
HYDROELECTRIC LICENSE	FERC	18 CFR 1-149	Yes	Yes	30 days	District/AMSA/ Planning Area	Use Checklist	Permit needed for any facility that would generate hydroelectric energy.
FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT	Corps of Engineer	E.O. 11988	-	Planning		District	Yes	Corps maps & comments on floodplain alterations
• Disaster Protection	SBA	P.L.93.234	-	-		District		Assistance available for flood hazards from Small Bus. Admin.
AIR QUALITY • Pollution Emissions	DEC	18 AAC 50.300 18 AAC 50.400	Yes	Can be requested	30 days	District	Yes	Public hearing to review application can be requested.
SUBDIVISION PLAN REVIEW	DEC	18 AAC 72.065	No	By request ?	-	District/AMSA/ Planning Area	Use Checklist	Any subdivision of 5 lots or more without municipal sewer & water requires a complete plan review by DEC.
TRADITIONAL & CUSTOMARY RESOURCE USE								
• Protection of Use on Federal Lands	Federal Land Manager	16 USC 3120	-	-	-	AMSA/Planning Area		Provisions for protection of such uses on Federal lands. (ANILCA)
• Protection of Access to Federal Lands	Federal Land Manager	16 USC 3121	-	-		AMSA/Planning Area		Provisions for protecting access to Federal lands for traditional and customarty uses. (ANILCA)
• Cooperative Agreements	Department of Interior	16 USC 3119	-	Yes	-	AMSA/Planning Area	-	Secty. of Dept. of Interior can enter into cooperative agreements to maintain & protect traditional and customary uses. (ANILCA)
• Local Advisory Council	Board of Fish Board of Game	16 USC 315	-	Yes	-	AMSA/Planning Area	Yes	Local Advisory Council can make recommendations for fish & game rulemaking/policy to Regional Advisory Council, which could go to Boards. "Best link to fish & game mgmt." (ANILCA)
• Hunting Regs. to protect subsistence	ADFG	16 AAC 05.257	-	?	-	AMSA/Planning Area	Yes	Can petition Board of Game for subsistence protection
• Priority for subsistence	Federal Land Manager	16 USC 3114	-	-		AMSA/Planning Area	Yes	Provisions which give traditional & customary use (non-wasteful) priority over all other fish and games uses on Federal lands. (ANILCA)

CITY OF HYDABURG, ALASKA
A RESOLUTION ENACTING CONCEPT APPROVAL OF
THE HYDABURG COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Be it enacted by the Council of the City of Hydaburg that:

Whereas, AS 46.40.030 states that coastal resource districts shall develop and adopt district coastal management programs in accordance with the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Act and the Alaska Coastal Management Program, Guidelines and Standards, and

Whereas, a comprehensive Coastal Management Program has been developed which recognizes that: 1) the coastal area of the City of Hydaburg is a distinct and valuable natural resource of concern to the people of Hydaburg; 2) the demands upon the resources of the coastal area are significant and will increase in the future; 3) the protection of the natural, cultural and scenic resources and the fostering of wise development of the coastal area is essential, and

Whereas, the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program avoids the creation of new regulatory structures wherever possible, relying instead upon existing Federal, state and local authorities to implement the provisions of the Act.

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the Hydaburg City Council that the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program be concept approved and forwarded to the Alaska Coastal Policy Council and Office of Coastal Management for adoption by the State of Alaska. Upon acceptance by the State of Alaska, the City of Hydaburg intends to adopt the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program by ordinance within 90 days pursuant to 6 AAC 85.120(f).

Passed and approved by the Hydaburg City Council this 4th day of January, 1983.

Bruce A. Cook, Sr.
Mayor

PD500.015

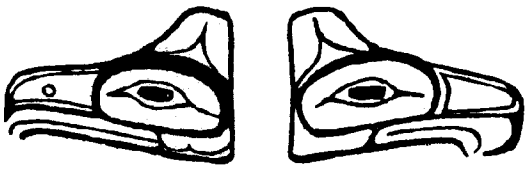
COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

There are two types of amendment that can be made to a district program: significant and nonsignificant. The criteria for distinguishing between the two amendment types is set forth in 6 AAC 80.900(23). The district makes the recommendation to the Alaska Coastal Policy Council (ACPC) as to whether an amendment is significant or not. The district can contact the Office of Coastal Management (OCM) if it needs assistance in making this recommendation. Once the recommendation is made, it can be reviewed by ACPC upon a legitimate request by an affected party.

Nonsignificant amendments are considered matters of routine program implementation, as set forth in 6 AAC 85.120(c). ACPC approval is not required for these amendments. After the district decides an amendment is nonsignificant, it should announce its findings by means of a public notice that also describes the amendment itself. All such notices and proposed amendments should routinely be sent to OCM. OCM will ensure that the ACPC and appropriate state and Federal agencies are notified. Amendments determined by the district to be matters of routine program implementation need not be delayed pending submittal to OCM, but may taken effect immediately upon formal adoption by the district.

Significant amendments must have ACPC approval before they have the effect of state law. The procedure for ACPC approval is the same as for the original program (6 AAC 85.120-160). Districts should prepare findings and conclusions as to the consistency of the amendment with the applicable Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) guidelines and/or standards, and with the unamended portion of the district program itself. It should be remembered that AS 46.40.100 requires districts to act consistently with their own programs, and that an amendment to the program would fall under this requirement.

It is important to note that both nonsignificant and significant amendments take effect under Title 29 powers as soon as they are formally adopted by the district. Nonsignificant amendments also take effect under ACMP law upon district adoption. However, significant amendments take effect under ACMP law only upon ACPC approval.



APPENDIX D
Housing Survey

City of Hydaburg
Box 49
Hydaburg, Alaska 99922
(907) 285-3761

HYDABURG COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN

HOUSING SURVEY

A. Type of Structure

1. Wood Frame
2. Modular
3. Mobile Home

B. General Condition

1. Plumbing
2. Skirting
3. Energy Efficiency
   - A. Insulation
   - B. Heat System
   - C. Windows
   - D. Doors
4. Structural Soundness
5. Safety Condition
   - A. Fire
   - B. Health
   - C. Access - Exits, walkways and handrails
6. Roof Type and Condition
7. Electrical System

C. Priority Needs of Structure - for surveyor

KEY

S - Single family residence
M - Multiple family residence
G - Good
F - Fair
P - Poor
WS - Wood shingle
AS - Asphalt shingle
WSH - Wood shake

HYDABURG HOUSING SURVEY

TYPE OF STRUCTURE 1. Wood Frame 2. Modular 3. Mobile Home	GENERAL CONDITION								NEEDS
	SM	energy	stru.	safe	elect.	roof	skirt	plumb	Priorty Rating
1. Wood Frame	S	F	G	P	F	WS G	None	Fair Sewer Outfal	Skirting Sewer Extension Hookup
2. Wood Frame	S	P	F	P	P	WS P	None	P Sewer Out	Unoccupied Skirt foundation-Sewer system hookup
3. Mobile Home	S	P	P	P	P	Tin	None	Poor No Sewer	CONDEMNATION
4. Wood Frame	S	F	F	P	F	Tin	None	Fair Sewer	Skirting, sewer hook-up, set-back road
5. Mobile Home	S	A B A N D O N E D				A B A N D O N E D			CONDEMNATION
6. Mobile Home	S	A B A N D O N E D				A B A N D O N E D			CONDEMNATION
7. Wood Frame	S	A B A N D O N E D				A B A N D O N E D			CONDEMNATION
8. Wood Frame	S	G	G	P	G	WS G	G	F Sewer	Sewer system hookup
9. Wood Frame	S	P	F	F	P	WS F	P	F Sewer	Insulation, skirting sewer hookup, electric
10. Wood Frame	S	A B A N D O N E D				A B A N D O N E D			CONDEMNATION
11. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	Tin	G	G	None
12. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	WS G	G	G	None
13. Wood Frame	S	P	F	F	P	WS G	G	G	Electric, 2nd entrance insulation, foundation
14. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS H G	G	G	None
15. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	WS G	G	G	None
16. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
17. Wood Frame	S	P	G	F	G	WS G	G	G	Insulation, porch & step handrails
18. Wood Frame	S	F	F	F	P	AS P	G	F	Electric service New roof
19. Wood Frame	S	G	F	G	G	WS G	G	G	South wall, porch
20. Wood Frame	S	A B A N D O N E D				A B A N D O N E D			Condemnation

HYDABURG HOUSING SURVEY

YPE OF STRUCTURE . Wood Frame . Modular . Mobile Home	GENERAL CONDITION								NEEDS
	SM	energy	stru.	safe	elect.	roof	skirt	plumb	Priorty Rating
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	F	WS G	G	F Sewer	Needs sewer hookup, electric service entry
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS G	F	G	Need complete skirting
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	WS G	G	G	Needs handrail and back steps.
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	Tin	G	G	Need 2cd entrance
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	WS G	F	G	Siding & skirting
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance window replacement
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Wood Frame	S	F	G	F	F	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance; windows powerdrop from pole
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
Wood Frame	S	F	G	F	G	WS G	G	G	insulation, storm windows handrail on steps; siding

HYDABURG HOUSING SURVEY

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	GENERAL CONDITION								NEEDS
1. Wood Frame 2. Modular 3. Mobile Home	SM	energy	stru.	safe	elect.	roof	skirt	plumb	Priorty Rating
1. Wood Frame	S	F	G	G	F	WS G	G	G	siding powerdrop from pole
2. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
3. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
4. Modular	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
5. Mobile	S	P	F	P	F	Tin G	P	P	CONDEMNATION
6. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
7. Wood Frame	S	P	G	P	P	WS G	P	G	powerdrop skirting; handrails; 2cd entr. weatherhead
8. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
9. Wood Frame	S	F	G	G	G	Tin WS F	G	G	insulation, new roof, siding
10. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS G	G	G	None
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	P	WS G	F	P	Need sewer hookup;wea- therhead raised; skirt
. Mobile Home	S	F	G	G	P	Tin G	G	G	Proper powerdrop
. Mobile Home	S	F	F	P	P	Tin F	P	G	Elec. Entr. conduit fix skirt. 2 ent. porch
. Mobile Home	S	F	F	P	P	Tin F	G	G	elect. entr, conduit.porc 2 entr.prop chain bottle
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	F	Tin G	G	G	hand rail on back porch powerdrop to low
. Wood Frame	M	G	G	P	F	AS G	G	G	hand rail on porch, 2cd entr. weatherheads rise
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
. Wood Frame	S	P	G	G	G	WS P	G	G	Insulation, new roof
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	F	WS G	G	G	Weatherhead raised
. Wood Frame	S	A B A N D O N E D				A B A N D O N E D			CONDEMNATION

HYDABURG HOUSING SURVEY

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	GENERAL CONDITION								NEEDS
1. Wood Frame 2. Modular 3. Mobile Home	SM	energy	stru.	safe	elect.	roof	skirt	plumb	Priorty Rating
1. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS G	G	G	None
2. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
3. Wood Frame	S	P	G	G	G	WS G	G	G	Insulation
4. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	WS G	G	G	Hand rails Entrance steps
5. Wood Frame	S	F	F	G	F	WS G	G	G	Insulation, addition rooten, weatherhead ris
6. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	F	G	2cd entrance finish skirting
7. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	Tin F	G	G	2cd entrance, new roof
8. Mobile Home	S	P	F	P	P	Tin F	P None	P	CONDEMNATION
9. Wood Frame	S	F	G	G	G	wsh G	G	F	Insulation, siding new water&waste system
0. Wood Frame	S	P	G	F	P	WS F	F	G	Insulation, 2 entr. weatherhead, ele. entr. ~~roof repair, skirt rep~~
1. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	F	WS G	G	G	2cd entr. rise weather head
2. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
3. Wood Frame	S	F	G	G	P	WS G	G	F	Insulation, elect. entr water system
4. Wood Frame	S	G	G	P	G	Tin G	G	G	2cd entrance
5. Wood Frame	S	F	G	G	G	Tin G	None P	F	Plumbing, insulated skirting, floor insul.
6. Wood Frame	M	G	G	G	G	Tin G	None P	F	skirting, plumbing insulated
7. Wood Frame	M	G	G	G	F	Tin G	None P	F	weatherhead entr. skirt plumbing, insulated
8. Wood Frame	S	P	G	F	P	WS G	G	G	Insulation, 2 entr. wir drop from pole WH-rewi
9. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
30. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	F	WS G	G	G	Raised weatherhead
31.									

HYDABURG HOUSING SURVEY

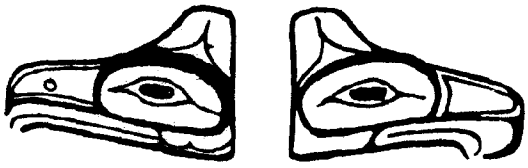
YPE OF STRUCTURE . Wood Frame . Modular . Mobile Home	GENERAL CONDITION								NEEDS
	SM	energy	stru.	safe	elect.	roof	skirt	plumb	Priorty Rating
. Wood Frame	S	P	G	F	P	WS G	G	P	elec entr. water & was plumb. insul. 2 entr.
. Wood Frame	S	P	G	G	P	WS G	F	G	Insulation, elec. entr. skirting fixed
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS G	G	G	None
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS G	G	G	None
. Wood Frame	S	P	F	G	G	WS G	P	G	Insulation, siding pile caps, skirting
. Wood Frame	S	P	P	F	G	WS P	G	F	CONDEMNATION
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
. Wood Frame	S	P	G	G	F	WS G	G	G	weather Insulation, head
. Wood Frame	S	A B A N D O N E D				A B A N D O N E D			CONDEMNATION
. Wood Frame	S	P	G	G	P	WS G	G	G	Insulation Weatherhead
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS G	G	G	None
. Wood Frame	S	A B A N D O N E D				A B A N D O N E D			CONDEMNATION
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	WS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Wood Frame	S	P	G	P	P	WS G	G	G	rails on step, 2 entr. insul. WH entrance
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS G	G	G	None
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance

HYDABURG HOUSING SURVEY

TYPE OF STRUCTURE 1. Wood Frame 2. Modular 3. Mobile Home	GENERAL CONDITION								NEEDS
	SM	energy	stru.	safe	elect.	roof	skirt	plumb	Priorty Rating
101. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
102. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	None
103. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	2cd entrance
104. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	None
105. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	None
106. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	None
107. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	2cd entrance
108. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WSH G	None P	G	Skirting
109. Log	S	G	G	G	None P	WSH G	None P	None P	electrical, skirting plumbing
110. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	WS G	G	G	None
111. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
112. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
113. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
114. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
115. Wood Frame	S	F	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	Window replacement
116. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	None
117. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
118. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	AS G	G	G	None
119. Wood Frame	S	G	G	F	G	AS G	G	G	2cd entrance
120. Modular	M	G	G	G	G	AS F	G	F	Roof repair

HYDABURG HOUSING SURVEY

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	GENERAL CONDITION								NEEDS
1. Wood Frame 2. Modular 3. Mobile Home	St	energy	stru.	safe	elect.	roof	skirt	plumb	Priorty Rating
21. Wood Frame	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
22. Mobile	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
23. Mobile	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
24. Mobile	S	G	G	G	G	Tin G	G	G	None
25. Mobile	S	F	G	G	P	Tin G	P	P	elect. entr. skirting sewer&water hookup
26. Mobile	S	F	F	G	G	Tin F	P	P	skirting, sewer hookup
27. Wood Frame	S	F	G	P	P	WS G	G	G	2cd entr. rewire, insulate walls, new water system.



APPENDIX E
Historical Information

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL/CULTURAL BACKGROUND

At the time of the first Haida contact with Europeans, when Spanish explorer Juan Perez explored the area in 1774, HAIDA COUNTRY was, and is, defined as follows:

> The Northwest corner lies (56°N,134°50'W) to the north and west of the Hazy Islands. The Northern boundary follows the 56°N meridian to a point at 133°58'W, continues to the east of Warren Island and southward down the middle of Warren Channel to a point (55°50'N, 133°50'W) west and south of Whale Head Island, turns eastward to a point in Sea Otter Sound (55°50'N, 133°30'W), then north to a point 55°55'N, 133°20'W) north of Tuxekan Island, then southward along the east and south coasts of Tuxekan Island, then west to Chuck Island, then southwestward to a point (55°40'N, 133°35'W) south of Hecta Island, turning to the southeast and crossing the Gulf of Esquibel to a point (55°35'N, 133°30' W) north of San Fernando Island, then eastward to the middle of the Klawock River, then northeastward to the east coast of Prince of Wales Island to Marrow Point and continuing to a mid-point in Clarence Straits between Prince of Wales Island and Meyers Chuck, then southward down the middle of Clarence Straits, crossing Dixon Entrance to the mid-point between Rose Spit and Dundas Island, continuing southward through Hecate Straits to the mid-point between Cumshewa Head and Bonila Island then on southward to the mid-point between Cape St. James and the Goose Group, then west to the Abysmal Deep, then north (paralleling the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands) following the Abysmal Deep across Dixon Entrance, passing to the west of Forrester Island and ending at a point (56°N, 134°50'W) north and west of Hazy Islands.

The northern boundary of HAIDA COUNTRY was established by treaty between the Kaigani Haida and the Klawock Tlingit. Despite this fact, the Hydaburg CZM plan has identified its northern management boundary to be at Meares Passage. The primary reason for selecting Meares Passage as the northern management boundary is environmental; the tides to the north of Meares Passage flood and ebb 30 minutes earlier than the tides south of the pass.

Because most Haida artifacts were made from wood, which deteriorated rapidly in the wet climate, archaeologists have had a difficult time in locating and dating ancient Alaska Haida village sites. The earliest known sites are on the southern end of Dall and Prince of Wales Islands. Because a primary staple in the Haida diet is salmon, village and camp

sites were located in areas readily accessible to salmon streams. Because the people did not want to disturb the streams, these villages were almost never located at the streams. The most highly valued streams are those in which sockeye salmon spawn. There are some 20 known sockeye producing streams located on the southern end of Prince of Wales Island. Seven of them are recognized by Haida and neighboring tribes as belonging to particular Haida clans and are, more specifically, owned by the heads of each of these clans.

For centuries, HAIDA COUNTRY provided the people with an abundant food supply that occasionally dwindled because of natural factors, but never from overuse or misuse by Haida. Haida believe in a single Creator and a single Creation; therefore, all things are related and one must always treat one's relatives with respect. This is manifested in the way the Haida relates to the environment. For example, recreation, rather than being an individualized activity, always involves a group of people going together to gather food. All things in nature are seasonal; for example, during the summer months Haida take salmon but do not take shellfish. When the salmon runs are over, then shellfish are taken. During late summer, the berries are ripe and deer are taken. Regardless of which food or which time of the year the activity occurs, it always involves group activity.

Today, as in the past, the coastal resources play a vital role in Haida cultural and personal identity. The resources are relatives who must be treated with reverence and respect. Although the indoctrination of Haida youth by the white world continues and has not lessened in intensity, Haidas have never relinquished their special relationship to HAIDA COUNTRY, nor their reverence and respect for its resources.

HOUSE REPORT 51st Congress 1st Session 1890 June 14
REPORT #2450 (7p)

TOWN SITES IN ALASKA
(to accompany S. 1859)

p.5 (After discussing the pacifying and beneficial effects of the missionaries in a lawless land)

"Dahl Island, being about 2 miles wide and perhaps 40 miles long, and Long Island, being about 2 miles wide and 10 miles long, are occupied by what is known as the Hydah tribe of Indians. These islands possess unusual facilities for supplying the natives with canoe timber, upon which this tribe has depended for many years, and to such a degree of perfection have they attained in their manufacture, that they have a wide reputation among the white and native people of southeastern Alaska for their sea-going qualities. On these islands different varieties of game exist, and there are innumerable streams in which fish abound in large numbers and upon which these natives have entirely depended for their food and fish supply for generations. The location of these islands being almost at the lower extremity of Alaska, immediately bordering British Columbia, and of such close proximity thereto that the natives trespass upon these grounds for the purpose of obtaining fish and canoe timber, thus depriving the natives in the United States Territory of supplies that should of right be reserved for their use. We therefore recommend that these two islands be reserved for these natives subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior." (pp.5-6)

Executive Order.

It is hereby ordered that the following land and water surfaces within the Tongass National Forest, surrounding the village of Hydaburg in Alaska, be, and the same are hereby reserved, subject to any vested rights, for use of the Hydah tribe of Indians and such of the natives of Alaska as may settle within the limits of the reservation, viz:

Beginning at a large rock situated at the line of high tide and a few feet north of the saw-mill in the village of Hydaburg on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, at approximately 55° 12′ N. latitude and 132° 48′ W. longitude, and at a cfoss chiseled on said rock, and running thence East 140 chains to a point for the middle of the east boundary of the reservation; thence North 140 chains to a point for the NE. corner; thence West 279.60 chains on land and the water of Sukkwan Strait to a point for the NW. corner; thence South 280 chains on said Strait and on land, to a point for the SW. corner; thence East 280 chains on said Strait and on land to a point for the SE. corner; thence North on the east boundary 140 chains to a point east of the place of beginning, including a tract 12.24 square miles (7,833.6 acres) with all islands and parts of islands within said boundary, as represented upon a diagram accompanying this order and made a part hereof.

WM H TAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

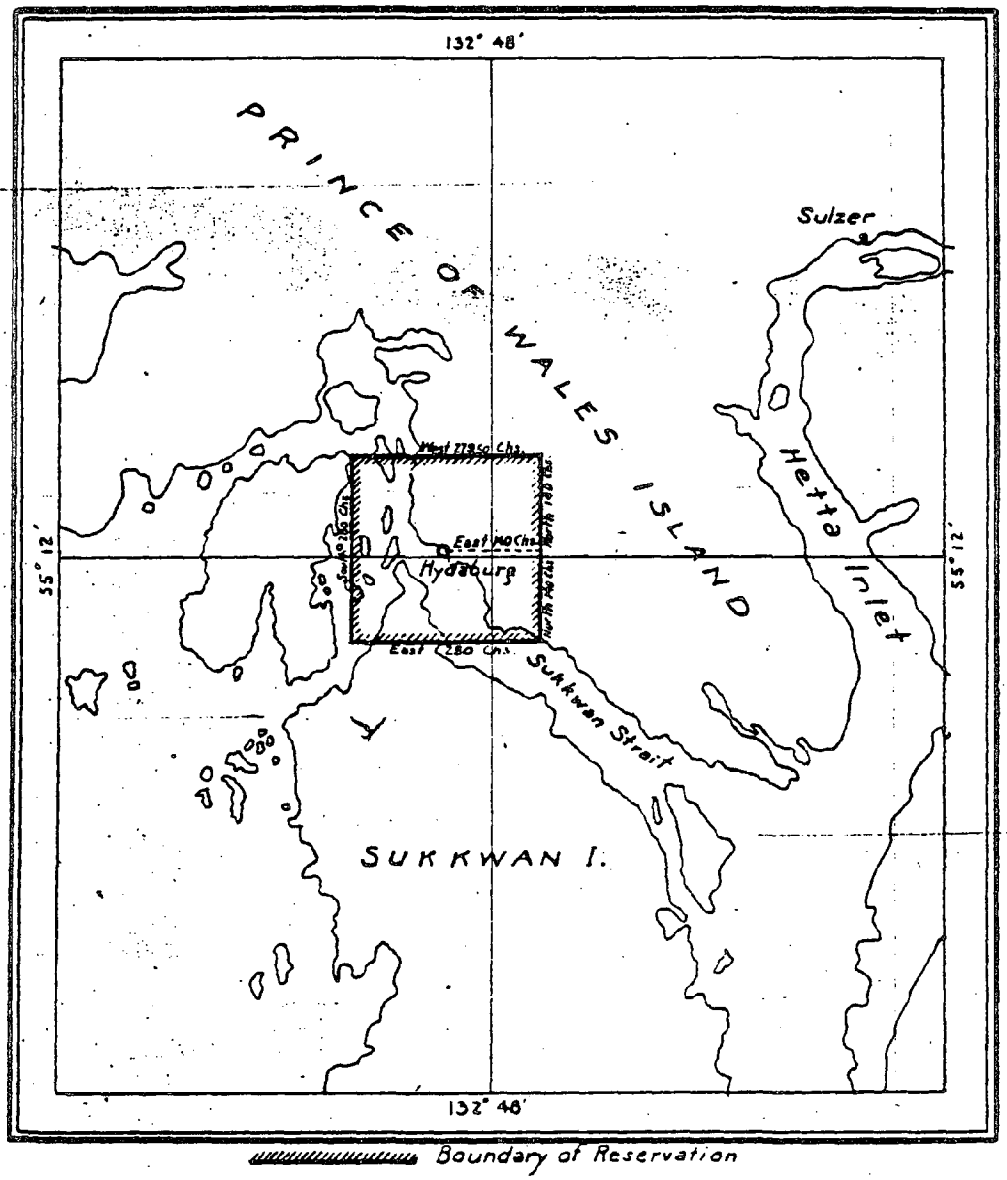
June 19, 1912.

[No. 1555.]

RESERVATION
FOR THE USE OF
HYDAH TRIBE OF INDIANS AND OTHER NATIVES
OF ALASKA, AS MAY SETTLE THEREON

ALASKA

Total area 12.24 Sq. Miles
or 7,833.6 Acres



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
P. P. Claxton, Commissioner

Hydaburg, Alaska Dec. 12, 1913

To the Honorable
The Secretary of Agriculture
Washington D.C.

Sir;

We, the residents of Hydaburg Alaska have this night met in mass meeting to consider conditions at Forrester Island and to forward you a plain statement of our affairs there.

From time immemorial our people have held a sort of religious reverence for Forrester Island, for our fathers have taught us to always speak of the Island as 'Grandfather'. Today any Hydah person speaking our native tongue calls the Island 'Grandfather'. What Mecca is to the Mohammedans that Forrester has been to our early people.

It has been our yearly custom to spend the early part of each summer on the Island, and during all these past years each family has had its own camping ground. For a few years just before the king salmon fishing began we had dropped off making as many regular trips as formerly because we had chances to work at the cannery camps. It was one of our towns people who first showed the king salmon fishing at Forrester to white men and that year we began to rebuild our camps on the land handed down to us from our fathers. It was the second year of our recent fishing that your representative, Mr. Cooper, came to the Island to take care of the birds.

At that time Luke had his home on his own ground in a good dry place. The second year of Mr. Cooper's appointment to Forrester he reached the Island before Mr. Frank. Without having consulted Mr. Frank at all, though he had a chance, for he saw him at Hydaburg, he tore down his house and used the material for his own home, on the ground claimed and occupied by Mr. Frank. He also staked off all the good camping ground around the house which he built for the Norwegian fishermen whom he expected would be on the Island that summer. When our people came to the Island to fish, though only a few Norwegians were there, we were not allowed to have the camping ground that our fathers had given us, and that we ourselves had always used, but were sent to a section that was not fit for hogs.

Mr. Cooper also refused to allow any of us to fish unless we first paid him $1.50 for a permit. He refused our people the right to fish with power boats but afterward the permits were given to Norwegians. It is therefore very plain that Mr. Cooper is prejudiced against us and we humbly ask you to send another man in his place next year.

We also beg you to allow us the same camping ground which we have always counted as ours.

In the use of power boats we see that trouble is sure to follow if things go on as they were last year. It was understood by all the fishermen that power boats should troll at least a 1000 yards from shore. But no one has had any authority to make them do it, so time and again they came in close to shore getting their lines caught with ours. On different occasions they have cut our lines causing us no end of trouble.

It seems only fair to us, that since the king salmon fishing lasts but a limited time that we all should have the same chance to catch the fish and to sell our catch. But the power boats when they see a fish buyer coming, go away out in the ocean and deliver their fish while at different times ours have gone to waste.

We therefore also beg you to limit the trolling at Forrester to hand trollers alone and thus avoid the trouble which we see ahead, as well as make a square deal for all the fishermen.

Trusting you will see fit to grant our requests we beg to be

Respectfully yours

Committee in behalf of
the Hydah Fishermen

signed by

Alex Peel
Luke Frank
Chas. Hawkesworth

Executive Order

ALASKA

Executive orders of June 19, 1912, and April 21, 1914, Nos. 1555 and 1920, respectively, reserving certain areas within the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, in and around the villages of Hydaburg and Klawak for use by natives of Alaska, are hereby revoked except as to the tracts of land lying within the following described boundaries:

Hydaburg School Reservation No. 1. Beginning at Corner No. 1 in approximate latitude 55° 12′ N., longitude 132° 48′ W., a spruce post 4 feet high set in ground and a mound of stones at high tide line and scribed U. S. P. S. Cor. 1, from which Forest Service monument located at mean high tide line on Sukkwan Strait at the town of Hydaburg on Prince of Wales Island bears N. 25° W. 237.50 feet; thence N. 50° E. 83.20 feet to Corner No. 2, at edge of sidewalk at west side of Front Street; thence S. 26° E. 155 feet to Corner No. 3; thence S. 64° W. 85.80 feet to Corner No. 4 at the level of high water on Sukkwan Strait; thence meandering the mean high water line of said Strait N. 31° W. 66 feet and N. 15° W. 70.60 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 0.29 of an acre, more or less;

Hydaburg School Reservation No. 2. Beginning at Corner No. 1 in approximate latitude 55° 12′ N., longitude 132° 48′ W., a hemlock post 3 inches square and 3 feet high set in ground and marked U. S. P. S. Cor. 1, from which F. S. M. on Sukkwan Strait beach at high tide line bears N. 53° W. 685 feet and from which the southwesterly corner of lot 2 of Hydaburg townsite bears N. 26° W. approximately 60 feet; thence N. 64° E. 225 feet to Corner No. 2; thence S. 26° E. 448 feet more or less to Corner No. 3 on the north bank of creek flowing through town of Hydaburg; thence meandering north bank of creek, N. 47° W. 132 feet and S. 67½° W., approximately 182 feet to Corner No. 4 on the bank of creek at bridge abutment; thence N. 26° W. approximately 311.50 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 1.46 acres, more or less;

Bayview School Reservation. Beginning at Corner No. 1 at the southeast corner of the old school survey, in the town of Bayview located on Klawak Inlet on west coast of Prince of Wales Island, a hemlock post 5 inches square and 2 feet high set in ground at edge of street line and scribed U. S. P. S. Cor. 1; thence N. 20° E. 400 feet to Corner No. 2; thence N. 70° W. 125 feet to Corner No. 3; thence S. 20° W. 240 feet to Corner No. 4; thence N. 70° W. 15 feet to Corner No. 5; thence S. 20° W. 160 feet to Corner No. 6; thence S. 70° E. 140 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 1.20 acres, more or less.

The areas released from such reservations are hereby restored to their former national forest status.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 17, 1926.

[No. 4421]

Executive Order

TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

ALASKA

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 11, 34-36), and on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is hereby ordered that the tracts of land, in Alaska, lying within the following described boundaries, in and surrounding the native villages of Angoon, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Kake, Kasaan, Klawak and Yakutat, be and the same are hereby excluded from the Tongass National Forest:

Angoon: Beginning at corner No. 1 M. C., a whale jawbone 3½ feet long by 6 inches in diameter scribed 1 M. C. ALELIM, placed on end in a crevice of bed rock and surrounded by a mound of stone, located at the line of mean high tide on the southwest shore of Kootznahoo Inlet, Admiralty Island, approximately in longitude 134° 35′ W., latitude 57° 30′ N., thence following the line of mean high tide of said inlet to corner No. 2 M. C.; thence due west 18.12 chains to corner No. 3 M. C.; thence by meander at line of mean high tide along shores of Chatham Straits to corner No. 4 M. C.; thence due east 9.39 chains to corner No. 5, not set; thence due north 27.21 chains to corner No. 1 M. C., the place of beginning, containing approximately 52.58 acres;

Hoonah: Beginning at corner No. 1, and meander corner of this survey, a rock outcrop situated at mean high tide line on easterly shore of Port Frederick, Chickagoff Island, and on left bank of small creek, showing 4X10X2 feet above ground, marked with a cross (X) on top face and 1 HEMC southwest of cross; thence following the mean high tide line of Port Frederick approximately 130.09 chains to corner No. 2 M. C.; thence north 51° 00′ E. 10 chains to corner No. 3; thence S. 46° 38′ E., 119.37 chains to corner No. 4; thence S. 51° 00′ W., 10 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing approximately 158.04 acres;

Hydaburg: Beginning at corner No. 1, a cedar post set in the ground and surrounded with stones, at the line of mean high tide on the easterly shore of Sukkwan Strait, at the head of a small cove north of Hydaburg village, and at the mouth of a small stream flowing into this cove; thence following the line of mean high tide of said strait to corner No. 2; thence N. 37° W. 78 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing approximately 189 acres;

Kake: Beginning at M. C. corner No. 1 which is identical with M. C. No. 1 of H. E. S. No. 56, a schist stone 24x8x8 inches, 14 inches in the ground, over a stone marked with a cross for meander corner and corner No. 1 of survey, marked 1 H. E. S. No. 56 on side facing the chain and M. C. on side facing Keku Strait; thence following the mean high tide line of said strait to corner No. 2 M. C.; thence N. 40° 30′ E. on a true line, 12.80 chains to corner No. 3; thence S. 41° E. 56 chains to corner No. 4 M. C. which is identical with corner No. 2 of H. E. S. No. 56; thence following the line of mean high tide on right bank of Gunnock Creek and the meander of H. E. S. No. 56 to mouth of said creek and east shore of Keku Strait, thence along said strait at line of mean high tide approximately 13.70 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing approximately 94.36 acres;

Kasaan: Beginning at corner No. 1 identical with U. S. Location Monument No. 5 on the north shore of Kasaan Bay, Prince of Wales Island, approximately in latitude 55° 32′ N., longitude 132° 24′ W.; thence along the shore of said bay at line of mean high tide to corner No. 2 M. C.; thence north 10 chains to corner No. 3, not set; thence approximately N. 73° 45′ E., 18.85 chains to corner No. 4, which is identical with corner No. 2 of U. S. Survey No. 2801; thence retracing line of said

Survey No. 280 S. 72° 09′ E., 3.31 chains to corner No. 5 which is identical with corner No. 3 of said survey; thence S. 42° 30′ E., 27.45 chains to corner No. 6, which is identical with corner No. 4 of said Survey No. 280, and also corner No. 3 of the Booth Fisheries Company's Elimination; thence S. 31° 30′ W. 13 chains to corner No. 7 M. C., identical with corner No. 2 M. C. of the said company's elimination; thence along shore of Kasaan Bay at line of mean high tide to corner No. 8, identical with corner No. 5 M. C. of said survey No. 280; thence continuing the meanders of said bay to corner No. 9 M. C., which is identical with corner No. 6 M. C. of said survey; thence continuing the meanders of said bay to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing approximately 44.69 acres;

Klawak: Beginning at corner No. 1, M. C., identical with corner No. 1 M. C. of U. S. Survey No. 1101 of the North Pacific Trading and Packing Company situated on the shore of Klawak Harbor at the line of mean high tide, from which U. S. L. M. No. 1101 bears S. 52° 42′ E., 1.54 chains distant; thence along the east boundary of Survey 1101 to corner No. 2 M. C., which is identical with corner No. 4 M. C. of said survey; thence along the shores of Klawak Harbor and Inlet at the line of mean high tide to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing approximately 195 acres;

Yakutat: Beginning at corner No. 1 M. C., identical with corner 1 and M. C. of Yakutat and Southern Railroad Terminal Ground on east shore of Monti Bay, approximately in latitude 59° 32½′ N., longitude 139° 44′ W., thence south 5.19 chains to corner No. 2; thence east 16.11 chains to corner No. 3; thence north 65.18 chains to corner No. 4, on line of U. S. Survey No. 659, not set; thence following along line of said Survey No. 659, N. 49° 20′ E. 19.80 chains to corner No. 5, identical with corner 7 of said Survey No. 659; thence along line of said survey N. 40° W. 31.66 chains to corner No. 6 M. C., which is identical with corner No. 6 M. C. of said Survey No. 659; thence along shore of Puget Cove following line of said Survey to corner No. 7 M. C., identical with corner 5 and M. C. of said survey; thence along line of said survey S. 49° 20′ W., 43.38 chains to corner No. 8 M. C. identical with corner No. 4 and M. C. of said survey; thence by meander along the shore of lagoon following line of said survey to corner No. 3 and M. C. of said Survey No. 659; thence continuing by meanders along shore of lagoon and Yakutat Bay at line of mean high tide to corner No. 2 and M. C. of U. S. Survey No. 659; thence by meander along the shore of Monti Bay following line of Survey No. 659 to corner No. 1 and M. C. of said survey; thence continuing meander along shore of said Bay to corner No. 1 and M. C., the place of beginning, containing approximately 458.54 acres;

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands excluded from the national forest by this order are hereby reserved to be disposed of for townsite purposes as provided by Sec. 11 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), and the act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat., 629).

CALVIN COOLIDGE

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 30, 1927.

[No. 4712]