

RECREATION, SCENIC AND WILDERNESS
AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

COOK INLET, AK
DRAFT

JULY 1978

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*****PARTIAL DRAFT*****

W.P.

Recreation, Scenic and Wilderness
Areas of Particular Concern
Cook Inlet, Alaska

A report by

Planning Section
Alaska Division of Parks
Department of Natural Resources

for

Alaska Coastal Management Program

Alan H. Meiners
Pete K. Martin
Neil C. Johannsen

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July, 1978

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Alaska Coastal Management Program
QH76.5.A4R43 1978

to the reviewer:

Please note that this document is a partially completed draft. Inventory forms for areas A through S have not been completed. The Division of Parks expects to have a completed draft of this document ready for review by State and Federal Agencies, local governments, the public and others by September of 1978.

INTRODUCTION

This inventory has been prepared to identify and document coastal areas of particular concern (APC) in the Cook Inlet area for the protection and management of recreation, scenic, and wilderness resources. It is designed to be used by land managers, district and regional coastal planners, members of the Alaska Coastal Policy Council and coastal development planners. It has also been prepared to serve as nominations of APC's for consideration by the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

The areas identified in this inventory are by no means a complete listing of all APC's in the Cook Inlet area concerning these resource values. At this stage, the inventory is a listing of APC's which are known to the Division of Parks and for which background data was more easily attainable. Several areas which have been identified in several D2 bills presently before Congress have been included. The identification of these areas as APC's does not necessarily represent a position on these bills by the Division of Parks, Department of Natural Resources, or the State Administration.

CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING AREAS

To guide the identification of APC's the following criteria has been established for each type of resource value:

Recreation

- 1) All areas which have received or been proposed for designation as a unit of a local, state or national park system.
- 2) All areas which have received significant traditional and continuous use by persons engaging in recreational pursuits.
- 3) Areas which because of their unique combination of physical, biological and/or cultural features represent a potential for the pursuit of high quality recreational experiences.
- 4) Areas which need not represent outstanding or unique physical, biological or cultural values, but are important areas for recreation because of their proximity to population centers or transportation systems.
- 5) Areas which provide access to recreation resources. These areas need not be capable of supporting recreational activities.
- 6) Areas which have been identified in published management or land use plans for their recreation value.

Scenic

- 1) All areas which have received or been proposed for designation as a unit of a local, state or national park system.

- 2) Areas renowned for their scenic value and/or which have received traditional and continuous use by persons engaged in the activity of sightseeing.
- 3) Areas which due to their proximity to a population center or transportation system provide a scenic resource even if only because of their undeveloped nature.
- 4) Areas which have been identified in published management or land use plans to be managed for their scenic value.

Heritage

- 1) All areas which have received or been proposed for designation as a unit of a local, state or national park system.
- 2) All sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 3) All sites determined to be eligible for or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.
- 4) Sites or areas deemed to be significant by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- 5) Sites or areas deemed to be significant by a local historical society or group. This criteria would generally only apply to local or district coastal planning efforts.

Wilderness

- 1) All areas which have been designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System or are under formal study for inclusion into the system.
- 2) Areas which have been proposed or designated as State Wilderness Parks.
- 3) Areas of significant size and an untrammelled nature. Isolated signs of human activity need not disqualify an area from consideration.
- 4) Areas which have been identified in published management or land use plans to be managed for their wilderness or primitive value.

PRIMARY AND ASSOCIATED VALUES

Commonly an area which possesses recreation value also possesses scenic, heritage and wilderness values or vice versa. To aid in cataloging and identifying the most desirable primary management direction for these areas, primary and secondary or associated values have been determined. Generally only one primary value is given. However, in some cases two values are listed where sufficient information to make a determination was lacking or where an area was thought to actually possess multiple primary values.

Other land use or resource values such as mineral potential, residential or urban development potential or energy development potential are not considered to be within the scope of this effort. Where these values are known, they are discussed under the section "Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values." As APC's for these and other concerns of development, it is expected that conflicts between overlapping APC's will be resolved through a body such as the Alaska Coastal Policy Council.

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT

For each APC, proposed management is stated. Proposed management as stated in this inventory should not be construed to be a determination of the "highest and best use" of a given area. This determination will be made most likely by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council in the event of conflicting APC's and proposed management direction. As stated here, proposed management is based on a determination by the Division of Parks of what it believes is a significant recreation, scenic, heritage or wilderness resource which should receive the highest level of protection and management possible. An attempt has been made to identify other resource or land use values which may be identified as the primary value of an area by another agency or APC nominating group.

Note:

A numerical index and numbered pages are not provided in this report at this time since additions to the report will be made on a continuing basis. However, the subject sites contained in this report are listed in alphabetical order.

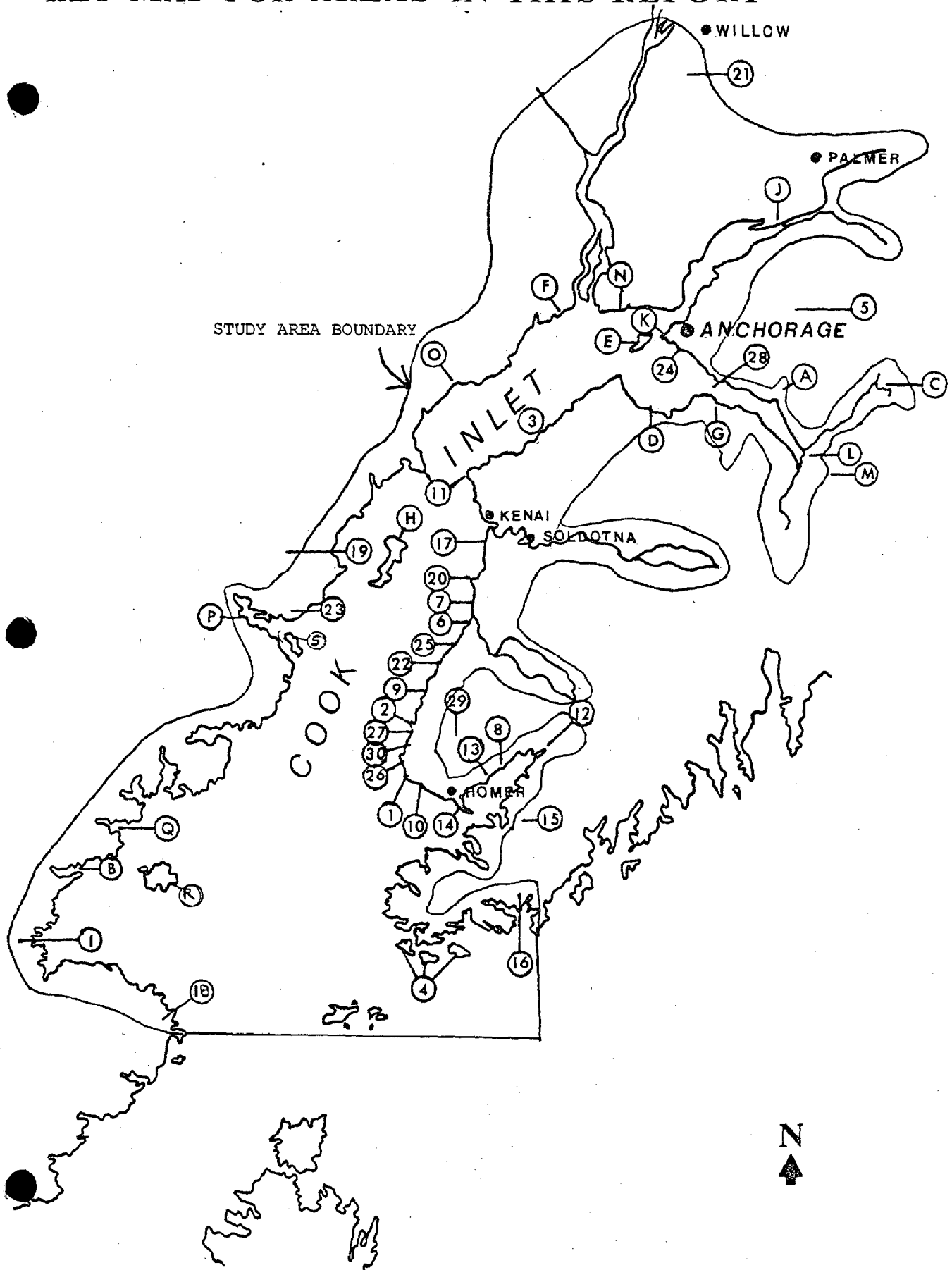
AREAS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT
(Keyed to Map on Opposite Page)

- 1) Bluff Point
- 2) Cape Starichof/Mouth of Stariski Creek
- 3) Captain Cook State Recreation Area
- 4) Chugach Islands
- 5) Chugach State Park
- 6) Clam Gulch State Wayside
- 7) Coho Beach State Wayside
- 8) Cottonwood and Eastland Creeks
- 9) Deep Creek State Wayside
- 10) Diamond Gulch
- 11) East and West Forelands
- 12) Fox River
- 13) Fritz Creek
- 14) Homer Spit
- 15) Kachemak Bay State Park
- 16) Kachemak Bay Wilderness State Park
- 17) Kalifonsky Beach
- 18) Katmai National Monument
- 19) Lake Clark Proposed National Park
- 20) Mouth of Kasilof River
- 21) Nancy Lake State Recreation Area
- 22) Ninilchik State Wayside
- 23) Polly Creek
- 24) Potter Point State Game Refuge
- 25) Proposed Falls Creek Beach Access
- 26) Silver King State Wayside
- 27) Stariski State Wayside
- 28) Turnagain Arm
- 29) Upper Anchor River Area
- 30) Whiskey Gulch/Laida Spit

AREAS TO BE INCLUDED AT A LATER DATE IN THIS REPORT

- A) Mt. Alyeska/Girdwood Valley Area
- B) Bruin Bay
- C) Carmen Lake
- D) Chickaloon Flats
- E) Fire Island Moose Range
- F) Goose Bay
- G) Hope/Sunrise/Gull Rock Area
- H) Kalgin Island
- I) McNeil River
- J) Palmer Hay Flats
- K) Point Campbell
- L) Portage Flats
- M) Portage Glacier Recreation Area
- N) Susitna Flats
- O) Trading Bay
- P) Tuxedni Bay
- Q) Ursus Cove
- R) Augustine Island
- S) Chisik Island

KEY MAP FOR AREAS IN THIS REPORT



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks



- 1) Name of Area: Bluff Point
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic, Open Space
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
 - Latitude/Longitude: 60°44'N/151°50'W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Three miles south of Anchor Point. Thirteen miles northwest of the City of Homer.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia C5, D5
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 6,080 (2432)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles
- 6) Existing Ownership:

State (borough selected, state school trust, patented state)
 Oil and gas and coal leases have been let in this area (both offshore and onshore)
 Private
- 7) Existing Management:

The area is presently undeveloped however portions of State land have been classified for timber, grazing and reserve use. The offshore area is managed as a State Critical Habitat. Several State grazing leases exist in the Mutnaia Gulch area.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Private land adjoins this area. Individual residences as well as several new residential subdivisions are currently being developed adjoining this area's boundaries. Federally owned offshore submerged lands have been leased for oil and gas exploration and development. The Old Sterling Highway passes through the northwest boundary of the area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

This large tract of undeveloped coastal land is predominately comprised of muskeg interspered with spruce forests. Moose and other mammals are found in this area. Bluffs are extremely high in this area with the exception of where Traverse and Troublesome Creeks enter Cook Inlet. Numerous lakes and pothole lakes are found throughout the site. Several small drainages occur along the coastal bluffs. The beach is comprised of mixed gravel and boulders.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

This area presents the potential for a relatively large open space/recreation area along a coastline that is otherwise developed or primarily in private ownership. This area while being of value for recreation at present, will have incalculable value for future generations in terms of park and open space needs. The old Sterling Highway connects with this parcel in four separate locations providing the potential for well dispersed access. Scenic qualities in this area are good.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Oil and gas and coal resources may be significant in this area. Timber is generally not of commercial value, although some of the timber could be used for local log house construction. This land may also have value for residential development.

10) Proposed Management:

This area should be cooperatively managed as open space between the Borough and State of Alaska. Trails can be developed as well as some camping areas. Should the private land at Mutnaia Gulch become available it should be acquired and added to this area.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreation, hunting, and properly regulated oil and gas development could be considered allowable uses in this area. Properly controlled grazing could be allowed. Timber harvesting should be prohibited.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage Alaska.

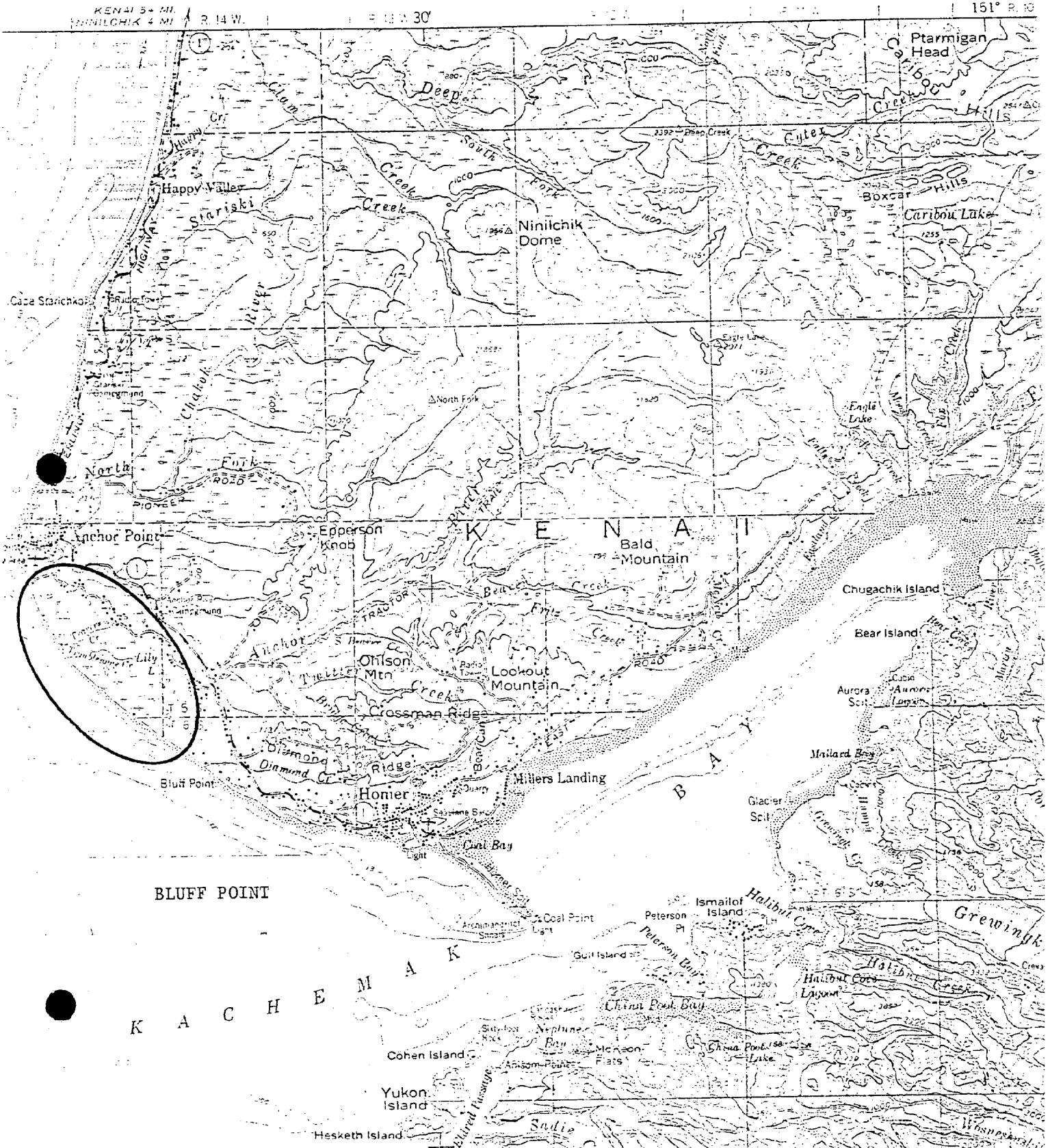
• Knowledgeable Contacts:

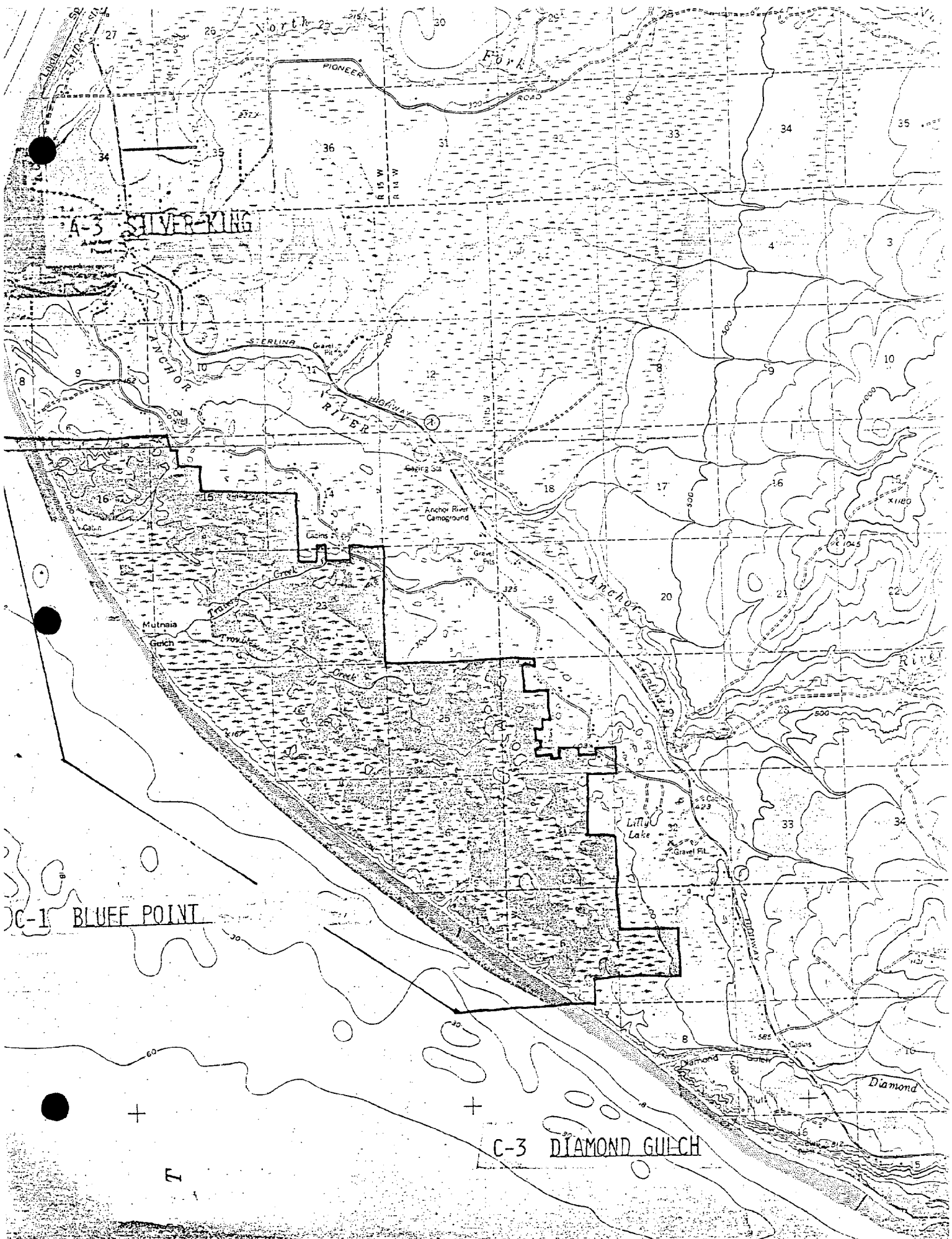
Alaska Division of Parks

Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee

Al Henson, resident of Homer and owner-manager of the 4-Seasons Sport & Music Center.

SELDOVIA

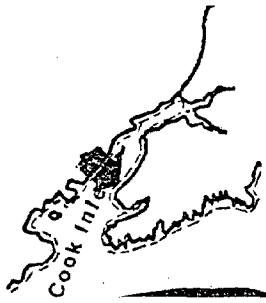




A-3 SILVER KING

C-1 BLUFF POINT

C-3 DIAMOND GULCH



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Cape Starichof/Mouth of Stariski Creek

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°53'N/151°47'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Fifty five miles south of the City of Kenai. Twelve miles north of Anchor Point.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia D5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 448 (179.2)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State (Borough selected, State school trust land)
Private

7) Existing Management:

This area is presently undeveloped with the exception of a White Alice relay site nearby and a residence located on private land within the area.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Adjoining lands are private. Generally these lands are undeveloped. The Sterling Highway crosses the area at two locations. Offshore oil and gas leases abutt the area to the west.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

This area possesses a unique one mile long sand spit with Stariski Creek forming an estuary immediately behind it. The portion of the area around Cape Starichof has extremely high bluffs decreasing in height towards the southern portion of the area. Upland areas are vegetated with spruce/hemlock forests. Anadromous fish spawn in Stariski Creek. Moose are often observed in this area. The beach along the northern half of the area is gravel while the south half is sand.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

This area offers outstanding scenic and recreation values. Sport fishing in Stariski Creek is excellent. Clam digging and beach combing are also current uses which could be expanded. The heavily traveled Sterling Highway passes through a portion of the area. Moose are frequently observed in the area. The potential for the development of camping and beach access facilities is good.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Cape Starichof has been proposed by the staff of the Federal Power Commission as a potential liquid natural gas plant site to process Cook Inlet natural gas (FPC, 1976). The area is also identified as a possible site of support facilities for offshore oil and gas development. Portions of the area may be suitable for residential development.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should be added to the Alaska State Park System as a recreation area or wayside. Management should emphasize protection of the area's fish and wildlife habitat values and scenic resources.

11) Allowable Uses:

Water-dependent and water-related recreation activities should be considered allowable uses. While this site has been considered suitable for the development of an L&G plant and/or OCS support facility, the Division of Parks believes that the recreation, scenic, and wildlife values of this area are irreplaceable and that serious consideration should be given to consolidating oil related facilities at Nikiski or elsewhere in Cook Inlet.

12) Information Sources

- Literature:

Division of Parks Report. Coastal Recreation Resources.

Federal Power Commission (1976). Draft of Environmental Impacts Statement: Cook Inlet-California Project. Pacific Alaska LNG Company Docket #CP75-140. In two volumes.

- Knowledgeable Contacts:

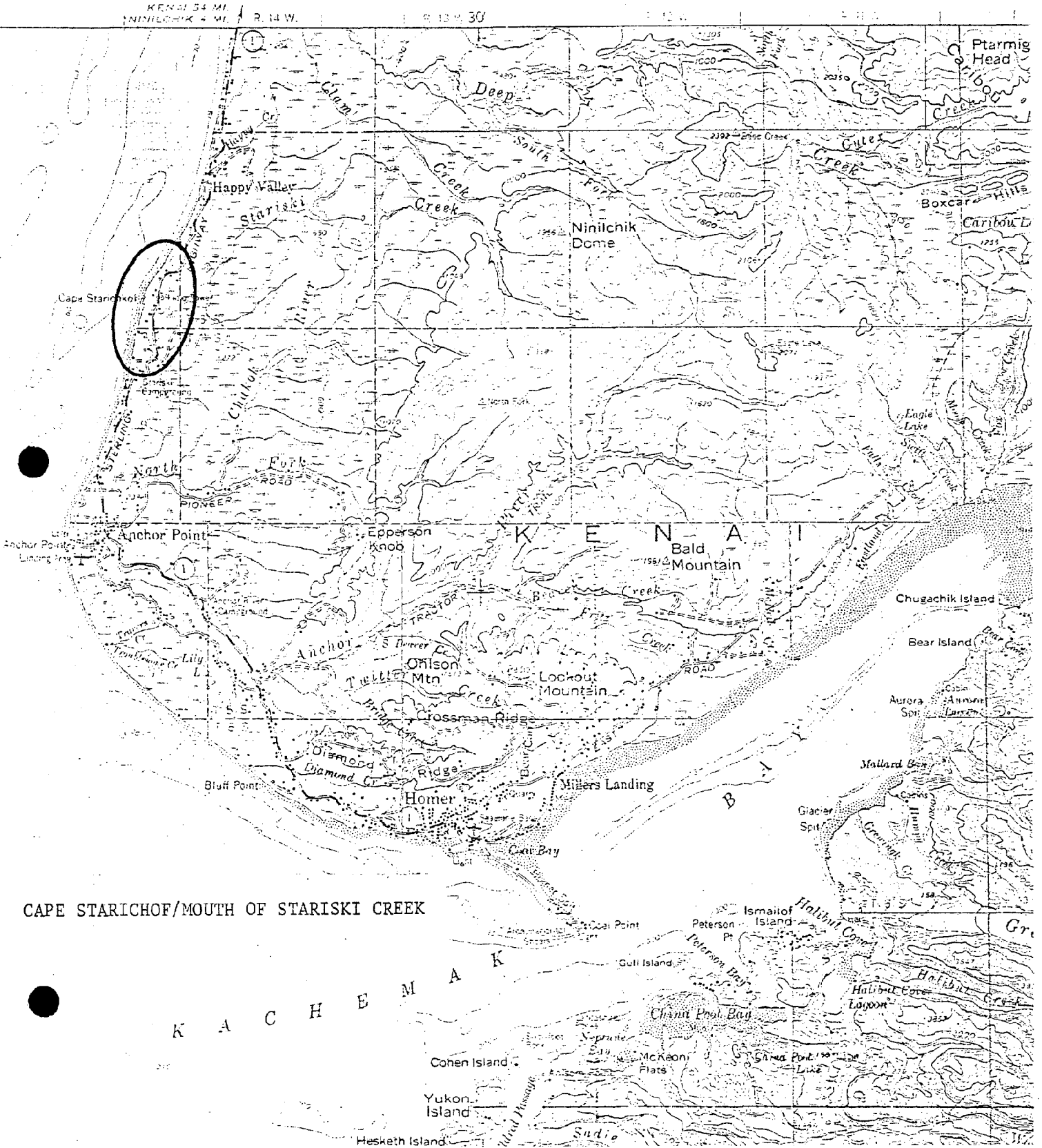
Federal Power Commission

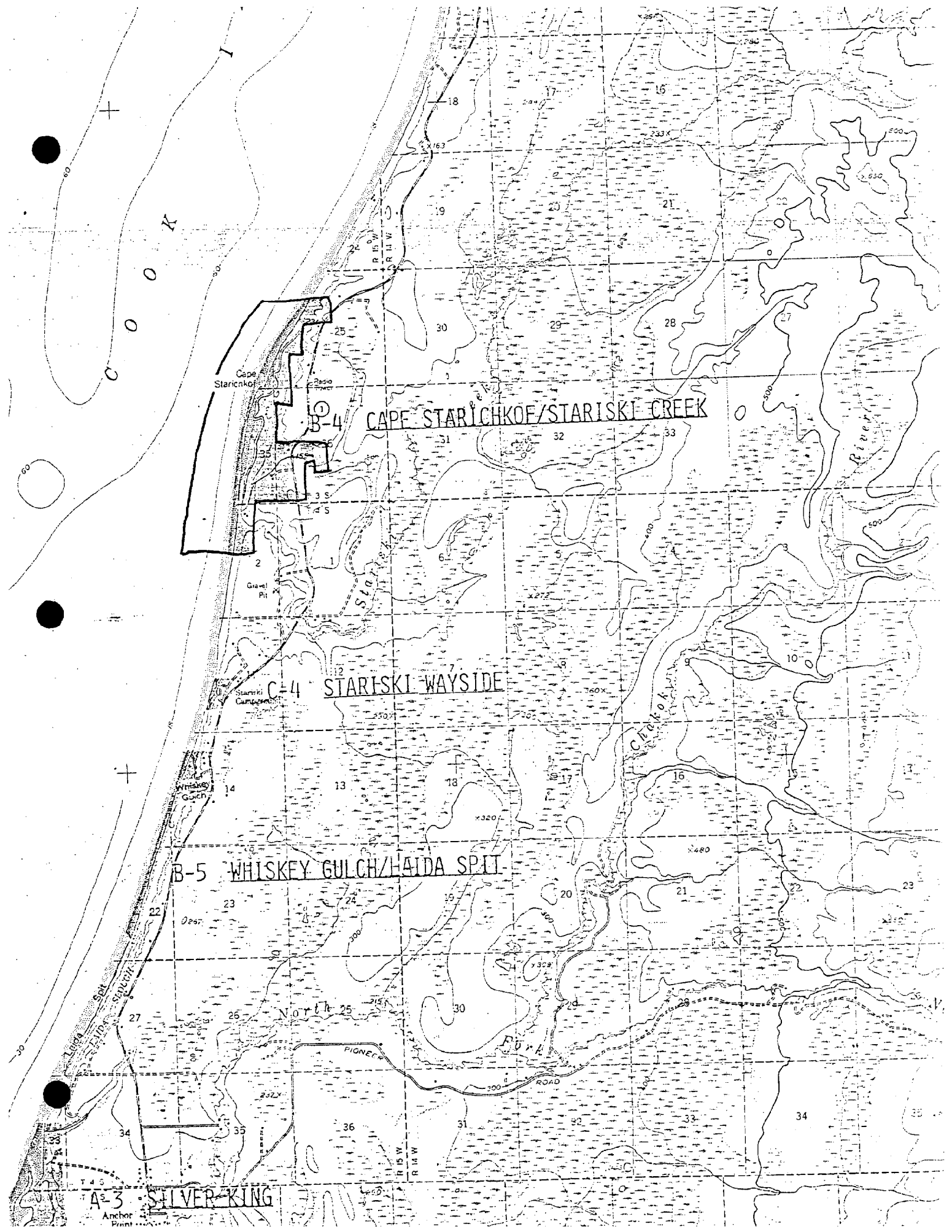
Pacific Alaska LNG Company

Alaska Division of Parks

Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee

SELDOVIA





Cape Starichkof

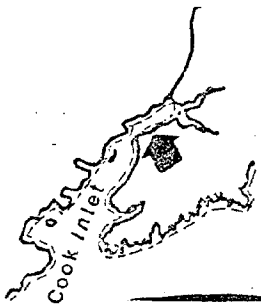
B-4 CAPE STARICHKOF/STARISKI CREEK

C-4 STARISKI WAYSIDE

B-5 WHISKEY GULCH/HAIDA SPIT

A-3 SILVER KING

Anchor Point



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

- 1) Name of Area: Captain Cook State Recreation Area
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
 - Latitude/Longitude: 60°47'N/151°00'W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: 48 miles southwest of Anchorage; 20 miles north northeast of Kenai
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai D3
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3,620 (1448)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 2 miles
- 6) Existing Ownership:

State (includes 385 acres of tidelands)
 Private (6.5 acre parcel on the north side of the Swanson River mouth and a 43 acre parcel on the south side of the river mouth)
- 7) Existing Management:

The area is managed as a recreation area of the Alaska State Park System. A parcel of private land exists near the mouth of the Swanson River. A pipeline transects the area carrying petroleum products from Nikiski right-of-way. The North Kenai road transects the area.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

The Kenai National Moose Range adjoins the area to the south and east. Other state lands exist to the northeast and southwest along the coastline.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The area's terrain is gently rolling in the uplands with a steep bluff ranging from 20 to 50 feet in height extending to the beach. The beach is comprised of sand and silt with erratics (glacially deposited boulders) randomly distributed across the surface. Vegetation is predominately birch with some dense areas of spruce and alder. Some mature cottonwoods occur near the bluffs. Willow, alder and devil's club comprise some of the understory vegetation. Muskeg conditions are found in several areas. The area is underlaid with silt, sandy clay, gravel and other glacial deposits overlain with a sandy sub-soil and a thin layer of topsoil. The climate is maritime and the area annually receives 10-20 inches of precipitation. Whales and harbor seals are found offshore. Moose, coyote, black and brown bear, wolverine, wolf, mink, weasels, land otter, snowshoe hare, beaver and other small furbearers are found in this portion of the Kenai Peninsula. Grouse, golden and bald eagles, osprey and ptarmigan are also found. The area serves as a nesting and molting area for waterfowl.

Rainbow trout and Arctic char are found in Stormy Lake. Sockeye, pink, and Coho salmon are found in the Swanson River. Coho and pinks spawn in the area. Dolly Varden are also found in the river. A major commercial salmon fishery occurs offshore (ADF&G 1976).

RECREATION, SCENIC, HERITAGE OR WILDERNESS SIGNIFICANCE:

The area provides for a wide range of recreational activities. These include camping, hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, beachcombing, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling* The area is well developed with 79 automobile access campsites, picnic sites, hike-in tent sites, a canoe landing on the Swanson River and swimming beach facilities on Stormy Lake. While the area has not been utilized by recreationists to its full capacity, it is believed by the Division of Parks that with signing on the Sterling Highway the area will receive additional use. The area will in the future play an important role in relieving some of the overcrowding at other state operated areas on the Peninsula.

* and dog-sledding

OTHER SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE/LAND USE VALUES:

Should a causeway be constructed across Turnagain Arm, the new highway route from Anchorage to the Peninsula will possibly transect the recreation area. Thus the area may be important as a transportation corridor. The area contains some stands of commercial timber. Portions of the area could be suitable for residential development.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed as state recreation area in the Alaska State Park System. While 385 acres of tidelands are included in the recreation area, submerged lands to a distance of 2 miles should be obtained or restricted from development to prevent incompatible activities in the near-shore area. Every effort should be made by the Division of Parks to acquire the two private parcels of land at the mouth of the Swanson River.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreational, educational and research activities compatible with recreation area values should be allowed. Transportation and utility developments could continue to be allowed if proper steps are taken to minimize the adverse effects of these activities on the area and its recreational uses.

12) Information Sources

- Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (no date). Captain Cook Recreation Area: Master Plan Report. Prepared by G. Robert Scott. Division of Parks. Anchorage, Alaska.

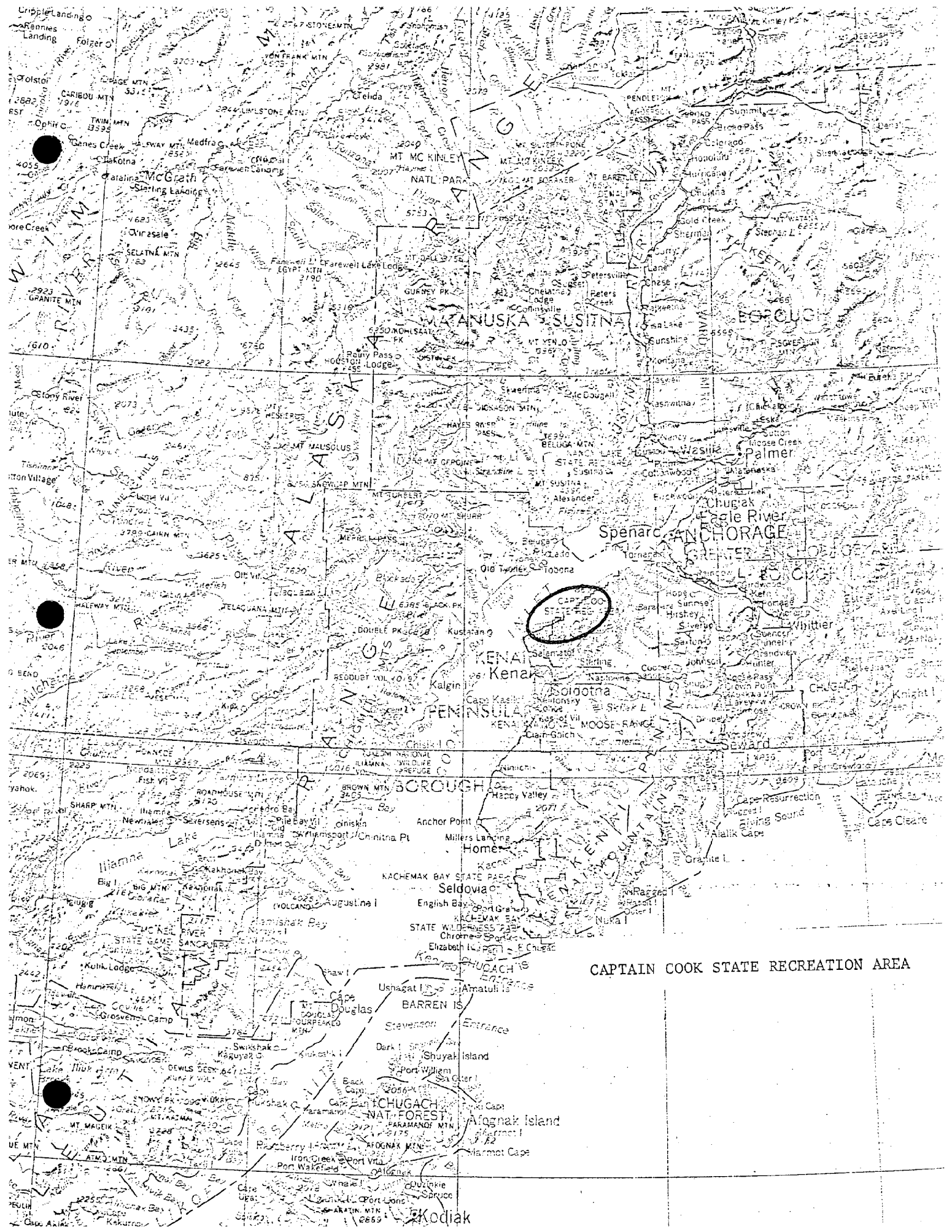
Alaska Department of Fish and Game (1976). A Fish and Wildlife Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Area. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

- Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks: Michel Lee (Soldotna)
Neil C. Johannsen (Anchorage)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Linda Gintoli

Literature (continued):

Selkregg, Lidia (1974). Alaska Regional Profiles: Southcentral Region. Prepared for the State of Alaska by Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska. Anchorage, Alaska.



CAPTAIN COOK STATE RECREATION AREA

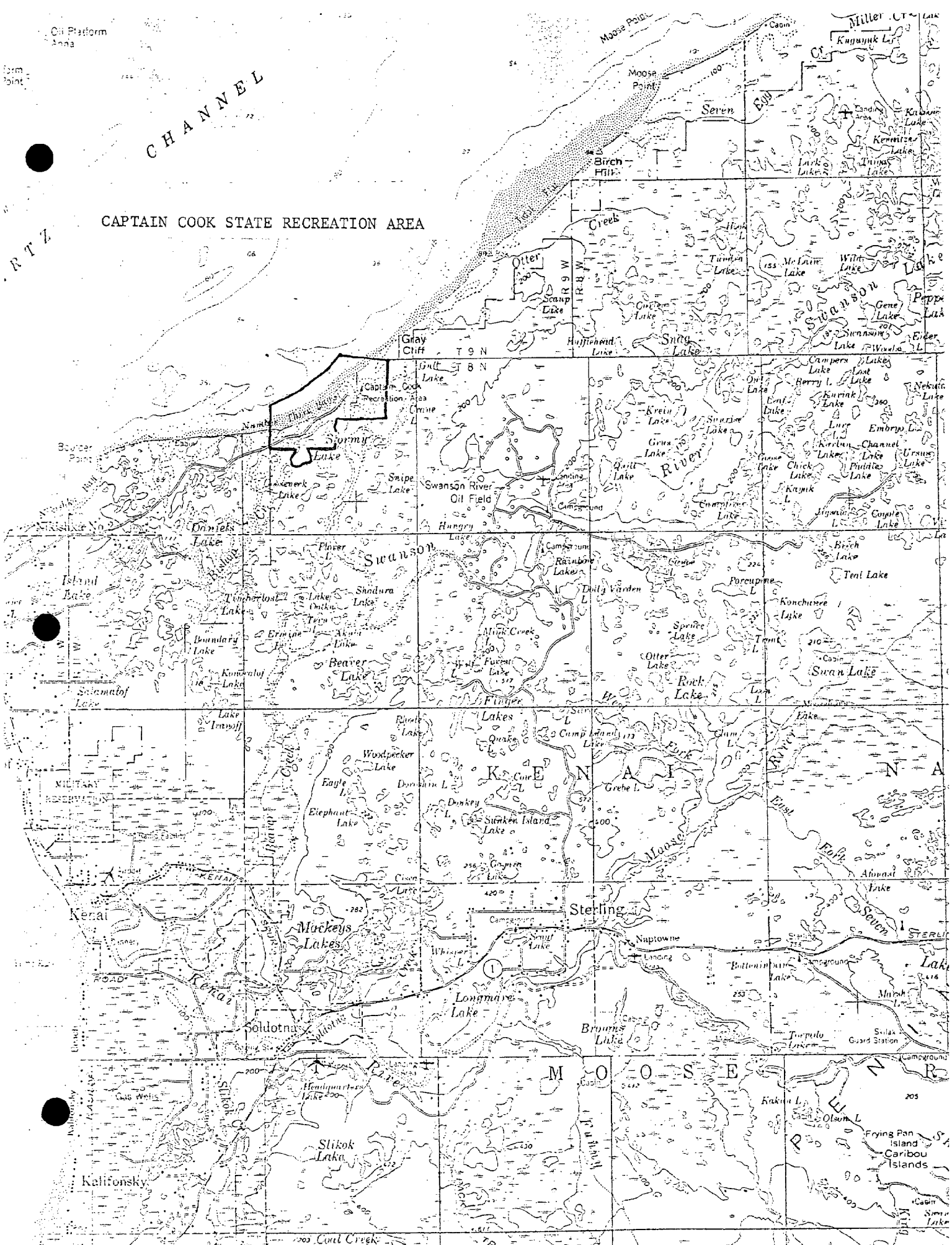
Kodiak

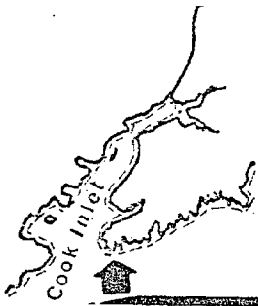
Oil Platform Area

Grm Joint

CHANNEL

CAPTAIN COOK STATE RECREATION AREA





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Chugach Islands

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Scenic, Wildlife, Recreation
- Associated:

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 54°00'N/151°40'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Forty miles south of Homer; 25 miles south of Seldovia
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia D4-5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3,000 (1200)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

Federal (Tentatively approved to the State)
A private homestead exists on both Elizabeth Island and one on Perl Island.
Chugach Native Regional Corporation has selected east Chugach Island.

7) Existing Management:

The area is currently managed in a holding pattern by the Bureau of Land Management pending settlement of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Lands on the Kenai Peninsula mainland are State owned. Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park is located approximately 10 miles northeast of these islands.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The three islands are located near the southern entrance to Cook Inlet. Portions of the islands rise to over 1,500 feet in height. They are comprised of mountains and heavily vegetated lowlands. Portions of the coastlines are rocky while sand beaches are found in numerous areas. Relatively large lakes are located on Perl Island and East Chugach Island. Seals are known to concentrate along the shorelines of all the three islands. These islands provide important waterfowl and seabird habitat. Sea lions are known to concentrate on or near the shoreline of all three islands. Bird rookeries are located on both Elizabeth and East Chugach Islands.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

All three islands have been identified by the Land Use Planning Commission as containing both particular primitive and particular scenic values. While use of these islands by recreationists at the present time is light, it is expected that future use will increase dramatically. Current use of this area is by fly-in recreationists and infrequently by recreational boaters.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Commercial timber harvesting has been proposed on several of the islands. A State grazing lease covers the entirety of East Chugach Island

10) Proposed Management:

These islands or what lands may remain after native settlement should be seriously considered as an addition to Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park. In the interim, grazing could be considered a compatible use of East Chugach Island.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreational uses compatible with wilderness management should be allowed. Research on archaeological resources and biologic resources should be encouraged but regulated so as to not impair the area's inherent wilderness qualities.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Anchorage)

Edward Bailey

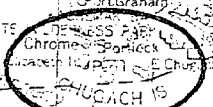
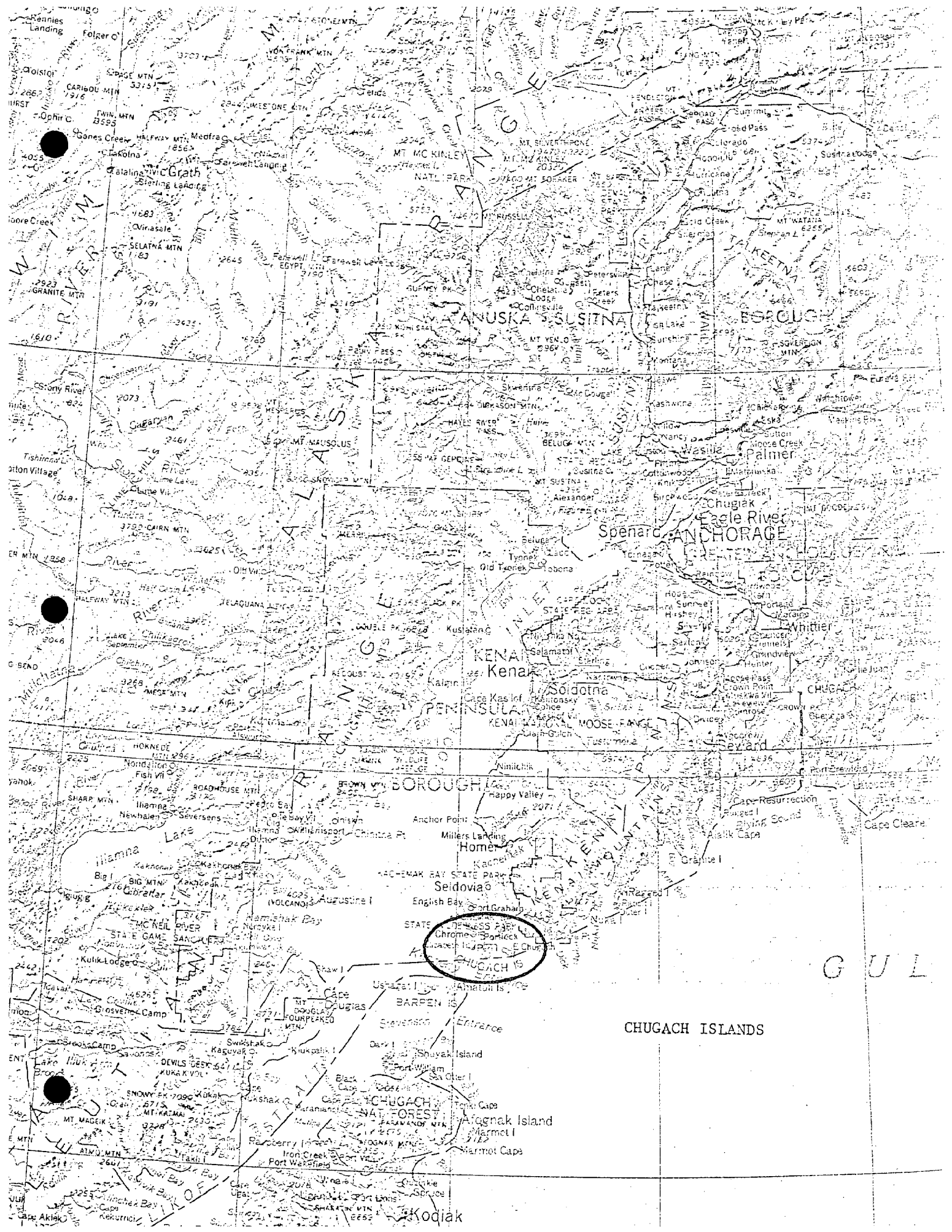
Alaska Division of Parks

Neil C. Johannsen

Homestead owner on Perl Island

Harley D. Hess
Box 205 Perl Island
Seldovia, Alaska 99663

Alaska Department of Fish and Game



CHUGACH ISLANDS

GULF

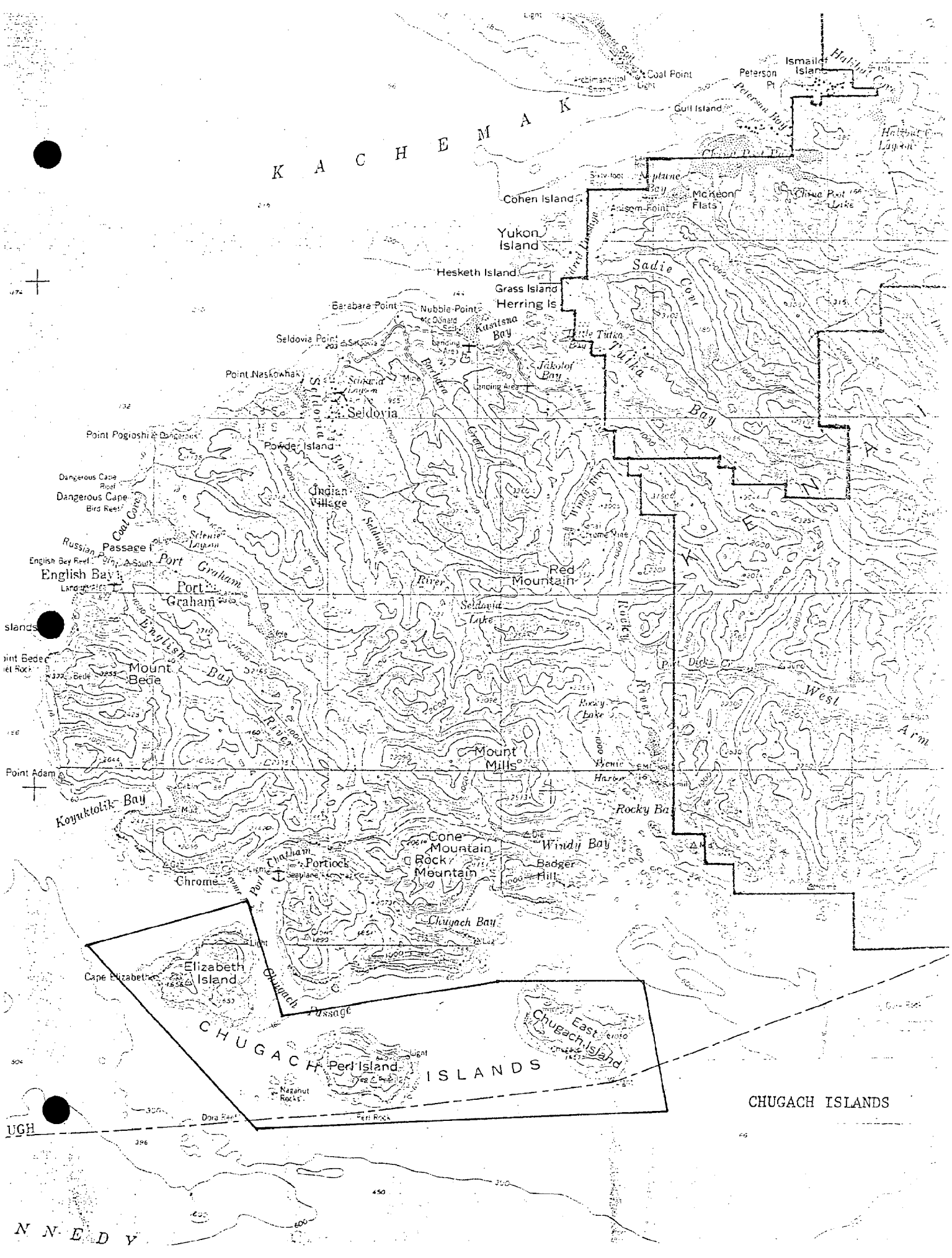
K A C H E M A K



islands

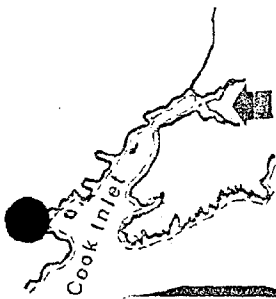
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N N E D Y



CHUGACH ISLANDS

CHUGACH ISLANDS



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

- 1) Name of Area: Chugach State Park

- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Scenic, Recreation
 - Associated: Wildlife, Wilderness, Watershed

- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral, Cook Inlet
 - Latitude/Longitude: 61°15'N, 149°25'W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Area is within the Municipality of Anchorage
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Anchorage A5-8, B5-7; Seward D6-8

- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 495,204 (198,082)

- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles or to the center of Turnagain Arm.

- 6) Existing Ownership:
 - State
 - Federal (State selected and tentatively approved land)
 - Private
 - Native selections pursuant to ANCSA

- 7) Existing Management:

The area is managed as a State Park unit of the Alaska State Park System. Both Federal Power Commission and Alaska Power Administration withdrawals exist in the Eagle River and Eklutna Lake area respectively. Many of the private lands within the park are presently being subdivided for residential purposes.

- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

The park adjoins numerous parcels of private residential land along its western boundary. The park adjoins the Chugach National Forest to the Southwest also D-1 lands to the east. Eklutna Lake is presently managed for hydropower production.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The majority of the park is comprised of rugged glaciated mountain terrain which is situated in the extreme western end of the Chugach Mountains. Two major rivers, the Eagle, and the Eklutna are located within the park as well as numerous small creeks. Climate is continental in the higher elevations and maritime in the lower elevations near Cook Inlet. Spruce, hemlock, aspen, alder, mountain ash, and Cottonwood and small birch are found in the valleys. Alder and willow thickets extend to an elevation of roughly 2,500 feet. Alpine slopes are covered with moss and lichens and various grasses. Wildlife habitat and wildlife values in the park are significant. The park contains the most northerly limit of mountain goats. Dall sheep, moose, black bear, brown bear, and wolf are found in the area. Salmon (pink, king, and silver) and Dolly Varden are found in park streams.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

The public value of the area was first formally recognized in 1958 when the Secretary of the Interior withdrew certain lands in the Turnagain Arm area for "protection of scenic values and public service sites" (Public Land Order 1654). Today the park provides for numerous recreational activities which are engaged in by the residents of Anchorage. Activities engaged in include hiking, camping, hunting, observing wildlife, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling. As an important scenic resource, the park provides a natural scenic background for the Municipality of Anchorage.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The park forms the entire watershed for the Municipality of Anchorage. Twenty eight mining claims are located within the park (two of these claims are active). Wildlife habitat values are high. Some commercial timber occurs along Turnagain Arm. Certain valleys and slopes on the western portion of the park could be considered suitable for residential development.

10) Proposed Management:

The park should continue to be managed as a State Park in the Alaska State Park System. Planning activities presently underway call for the designation of recreation access and development sites in the park. To assist in management of the area, a three part zoning system (comprised of recreation development, natural area, and wilderness or primitive zones) is being contemplated.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreational activities and scientific research compatible with park values are allowable uses. Hunting and sport fishing are allowable and they are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Existing valid mining claims may continue to be worked.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

The Alaska Environmental Group (1971) Chugach State Park: A Summary Development Guide for the Park. Prepared for the Alaska Division of Parks, by the Alaska Environmental Group. Includes two supplemental volumes of support material. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Neil C. Johannsen, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage

Daniel Robinson, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage

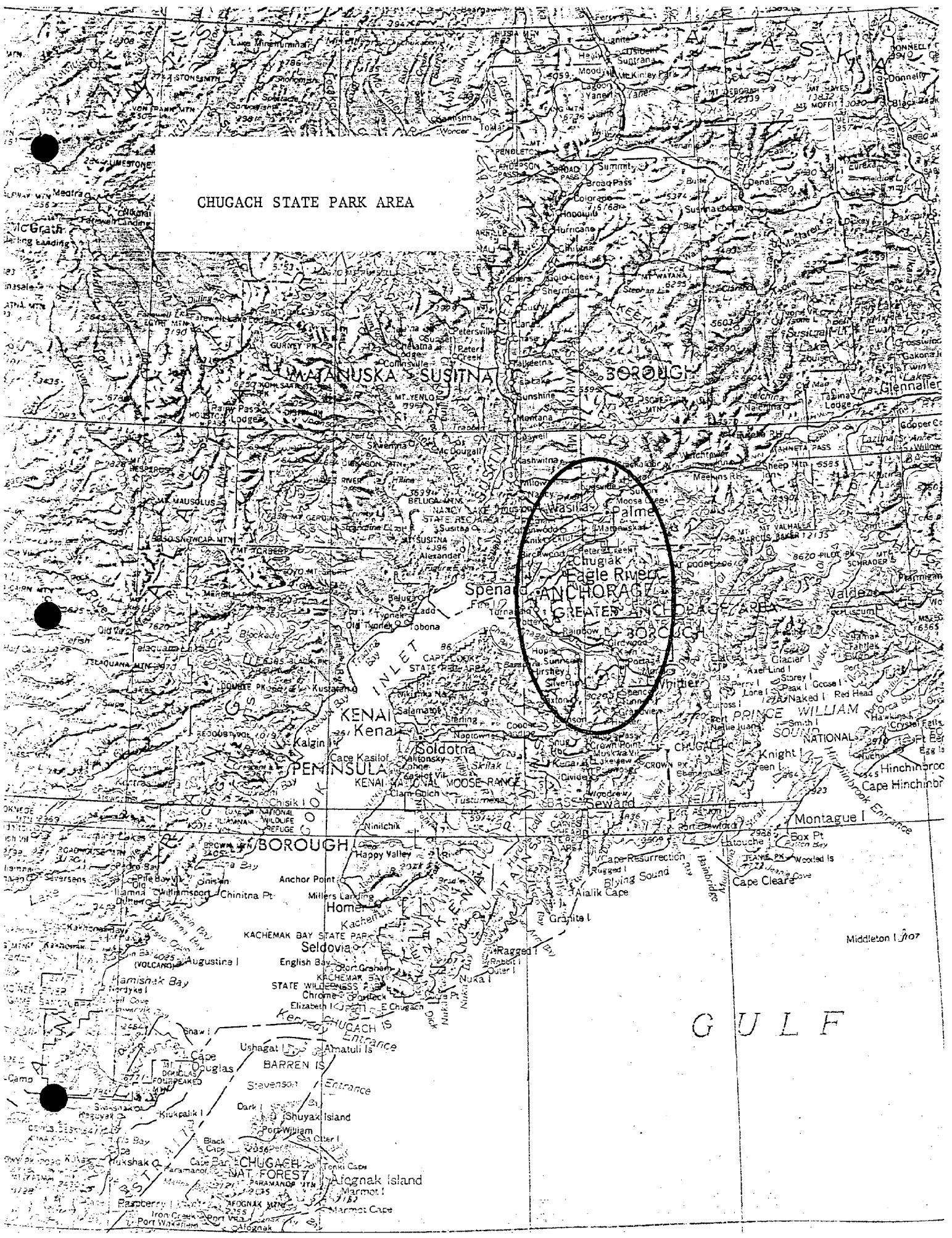
Sanford P. Rabinowitch, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage

Literature (continued):

Alaska Division of Parks (1978) Environmental Atlas for Chugach State Park: Alaska Division of Parks. (In preparation) Anchorage, Alaska.

Alaska Division of Parks (1978) Master Development Plan for Chugach State Park. Alaska Division of Parks. (In preparation) Anchorage, Alaska.

CHUGACH STATE PARK AREA



ANCHORAGE AREA

GULF

CHUGACH STATE PARK





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Clam Gulch Wayside and Proposed Additions

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Wildlife, Scenic, Heritage

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 60°14'N/151°23'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Area adjoins the community of Clam Gulch. 23 miles south of Kenai.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai A4, B4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares):

Existing 36 (14.4) Proposed 350 (140)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection:

2 miles

6) Existing Ownership:

Existing area: State
 Proposed additions: State (Borough selected)
 Private
 Oil and Gas Leases (Chevron USA)

7) Existing Management:

The area is currently managed as a wayside unit of the Alaska State Park System. Lands within the proposed additions are currently undeveloped. Subsurface oil and gas resources have been leased by the State. A shore fishery permit site is located on the beach at the Wayside.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Adjoining tide and submerged lands are managed as a Critical Habitat Area. Both the present and proposed Wayside boundaries adjoin both Borough and Private lands which presumably will be developed for residential purposes.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The area has a rolling upland, steep bluff and a sand/silt beach. A small drainageway provides access to the beach via a dirt access road. The area's vegetation is coastal hemlock-spruce interspersed with muskeg. Cottonwood trees are also found in the area. Area soils are of the Coho Association which are slowly permeable having developed in moderately deep silty material overlaying layered coarse and fine materials. Climate of the area is transitional, that is, its characteristics are somewhere between maritime and continental. Razor and hardshell clams are found in great numbers on the area's beach and extend north and south for several miles. A commercial salmon and halibut fishery occurs offshore. Harbor seals and Beluga whales are occasionally seen offshore.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Clam Gulch annually receives more use by clam diggers than any other area in Cook Inlet. During a -5.7 foot tide in May of 1976, the State Division of Sport Fisheries aerielly counted 3,003 persons on the beach at Clam Gulch. During other periods, the area receives use by picnickers, campers, beachcombers, and fishermen. A large portion of the clam beds at Clam Gulch have been designated a Critical Habitat Area by the Alaska State Legislature. An archaeological site has been located within the area. The area offers an outstanding view of the western shoreline of the Inlet. The area has been developed to accommodate approximately 150 vehicles and contains 20 developed picnic sites. Peak weekend use during low tide conditions frequently is represented by over 500 vehicles parked at the wayside and along the Sterling Highway

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Portions of the area could be considered suitable for residential development. Oil and gas (primarily gas) resources are found in the area. Oil and gas resources have been leased. Coal leases occur nearby. The road extending to the beach is used by commercial and subsistence set-net fishermen for access to their permit sites.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed as a unit of the State Park System. Should the Kenai Peninsula Borough obtain park and recreation powers, transfer of the area to the Borough should be considered. Additional Borough-selected and private lands as shown on the attached map should be acquired as soon as possible to avoid escalating land prices. To relieve some of the use pressure at Clam Gulch, the Division of Parks should acquire and develop additional beach access sites at Coho Beach and Falls Creek (ADP, 1976).

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreational and research activities should be considered allowable uses. Oil and gas extraction could be allowed if surface entry rights are restricted within the wayside boundary. Commercial fishing set-net sites could be allowed to continue to the extent they do not interfere with the area's primary management purpose.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula Alaska. Prepared for Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. (Draft) Anchorage, Alaska.

Nelson, D. (1975). "Distribution, Estimated Harvest, Effort, Clams per Digger, Average Clam Size and Sample: 1969 to 1975" Unpublished report on file at Alaska

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Neil C. Johannsen, Alan H. Meiners; Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage

Michel Lee; Alaska Division of Parks, Soldotna

Sid Logan, Dave Nelson: Alaska Division of Sport Fish; Soldotna

Literature (continued):

Department of Fish and Game. Soldotna, Alaska.

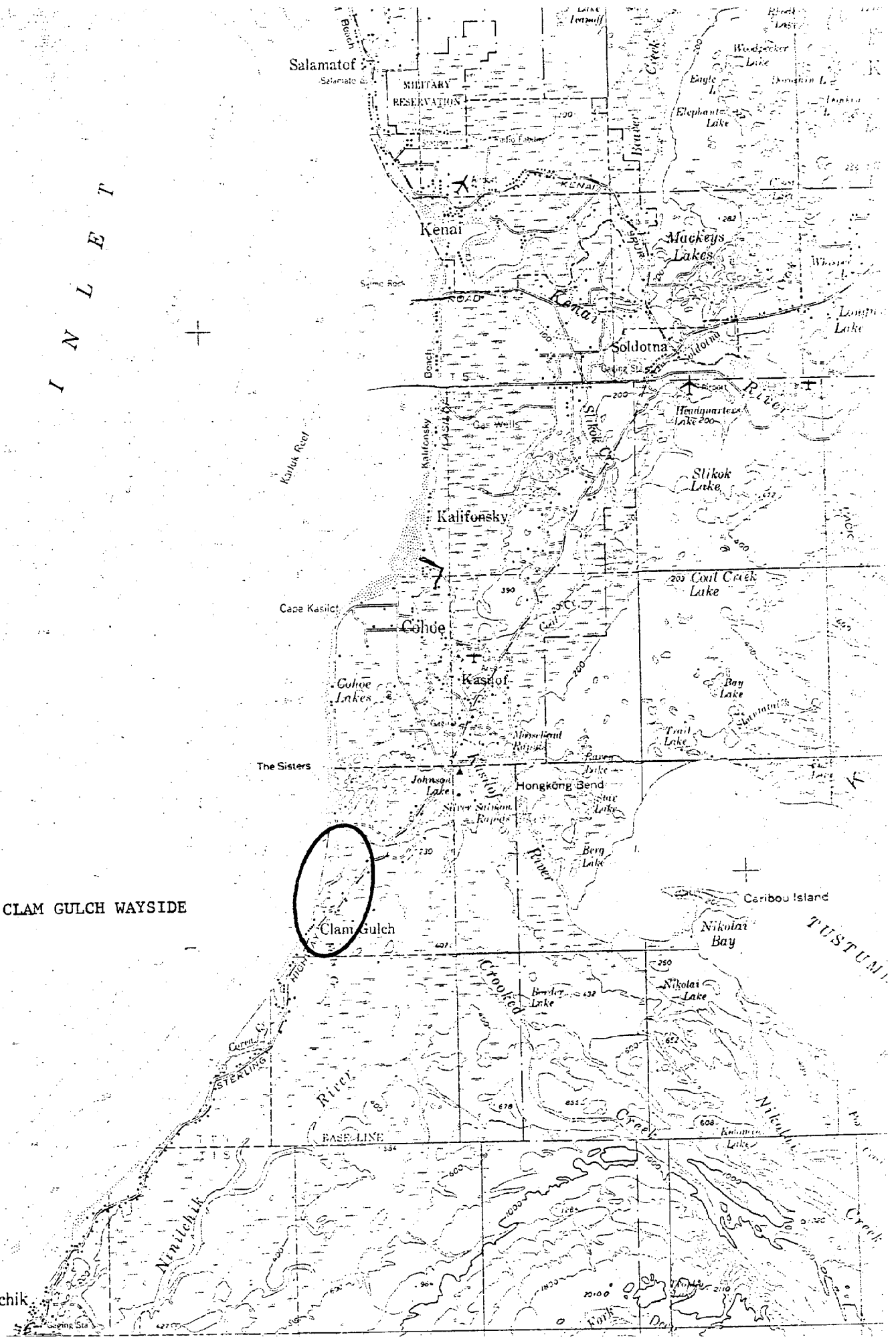
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CLAM GULCH WAYSIDE

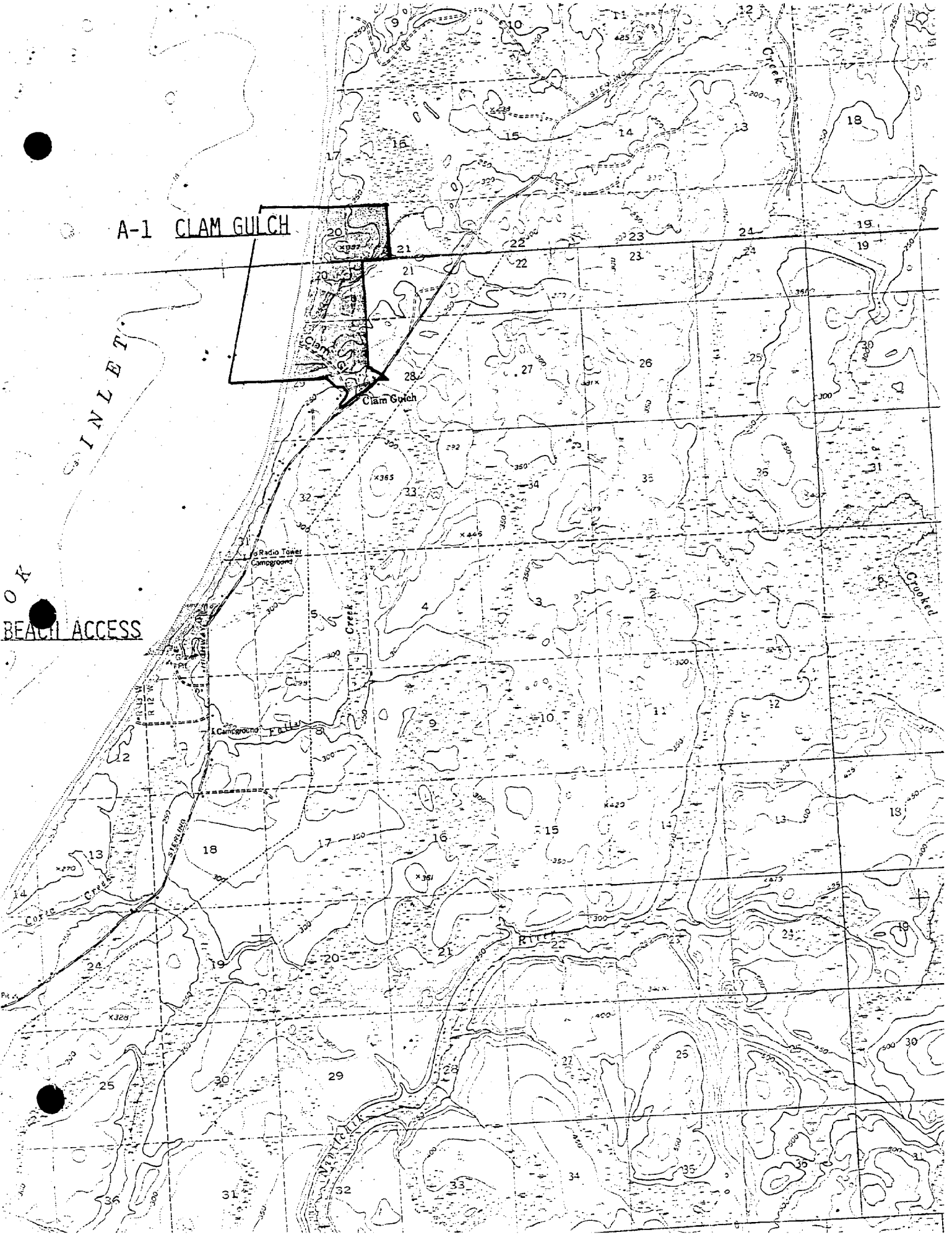
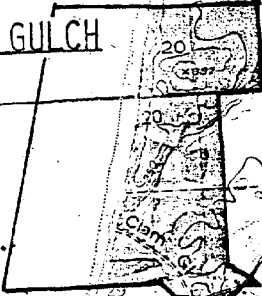
Clam Gulch

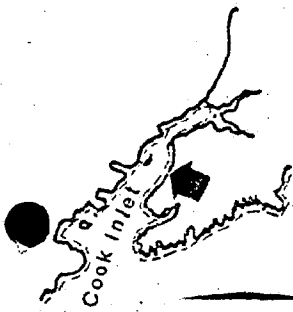
Ninilchik



A-1 CLAM GULCH

INLET.
BEACH ACCESS





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Cohoe Beach Proposed State Wayside

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude:
- Community/Orientation/Distance: 17 miles southwest of Soldotna. 18 miles south of the City of Kenai.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai B4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 864 (345.6)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State of Alaska (Borough selected, patented State University). 160 acres is privately owned. Oil and Gas has been leased on these lands.

7) Existing Management:

Several private residences occur between the Cohoe Loop Road and Cook Inlet. A small portion of the area has been developed as a materials site (administered by DOT). Set net beach fishing permits have been let on the beach area. Oil and gas resources have been leased in much of the area. Cohoe Loop Road transects the parcel parallel to the shoreline.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Public and private lands adjoin this area. Use is primarily rural residential. The beach and near shore waters have been designated a critical habitat area by the Alaska Legislature.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The area is comprised of spruce-hemlock forests and muskeg. A portion of the shoreline of lower Cohoe Lake is included in the proposed boundary. Clam beds (primarily razors) are considered to be extremely productive. A low bluff is found along the coastline with small streams draining the uplands. King/Tanner/Dungeness crab are found in offshore waters. Cohoe Lake contains fresh water sport fish species. Offshore waters are utilized as a resting and foraging area by waterfowl. Beluga whales and harbor seals are occasionally found in offshore waters. Moose are found in the uplands. Beach texture is sandy.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Cohoe Loop Road presently receives significant use by recreationists. The low bluff condition found in this area facilitates beach access. The high quality clam beds found here are thought to be of equal quality of those found at Clam Gulch (which has experienced over 3,000 clam diggers at one time). Scenic values in the area are excellent. This parcel has a potential providing access to Lower Cohoe Lake as well as Cohoe Beach.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Oil and gas deposits in the area are thought to be significant. Some gravel extraction has occurred in a portion of the area. A portion of the area between Cohoe Loop Road and the beach is suitable for residential uses.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should be added to the Alaska State Park System as a recreation area or wayside. The primary emphasis on management of this area should be to provide beach access, picnicking and camping. Should soil conditions prove suitable, a campground with road access could be constructed near lower Cohoe Lake. The gravel pit (if unneeded as a material source) should be rehabilitated and used for a parking and camping area.

Should the Kenai Peninsula Borough obtain park and recreation powers in the future, a transfer of this area to the Borough should be considered.

11) Allowable Uses:

Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Oil and gas extraction could occur assuming surface entry rights are suitably restricted in a manner compatible with the area's recreation and scenic values.

12) Information Sources

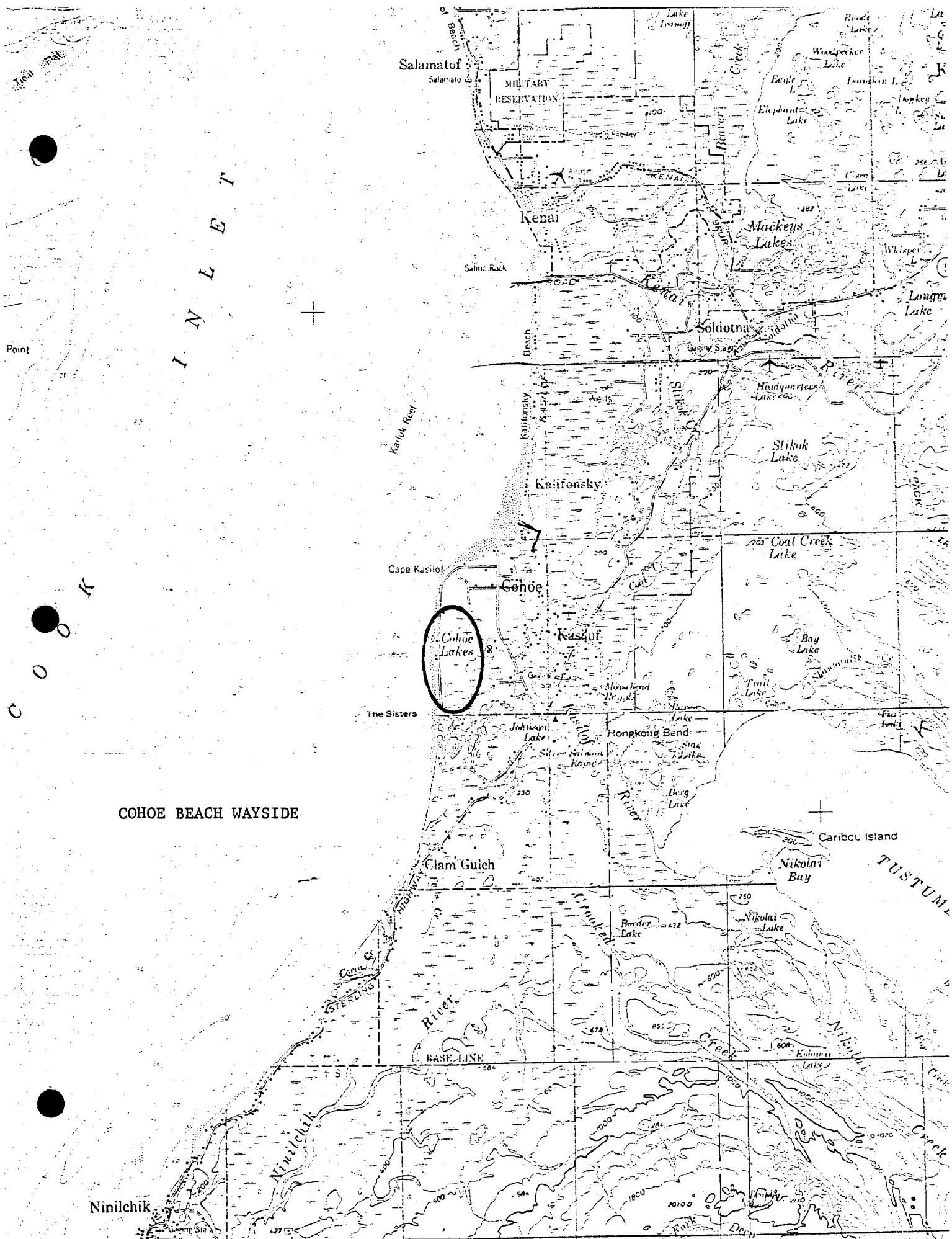
• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula Alaska. Prepared for Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks
Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee

Alaska Department of Fish and Game - Soldotna
Sid Logan
Dave Nelson



I N L E T

COHOE BEACH WAYSIDE



Ninilchik

TUSTUM

Cape Kasloof

Cohoe

Kasloof Landing Strip

Kasloof

Campground

Johnson Lake

Stret Sabnam Rapids

Hongkor

Upper Lake
Coho Lake
Lower Lake
Coho Lake

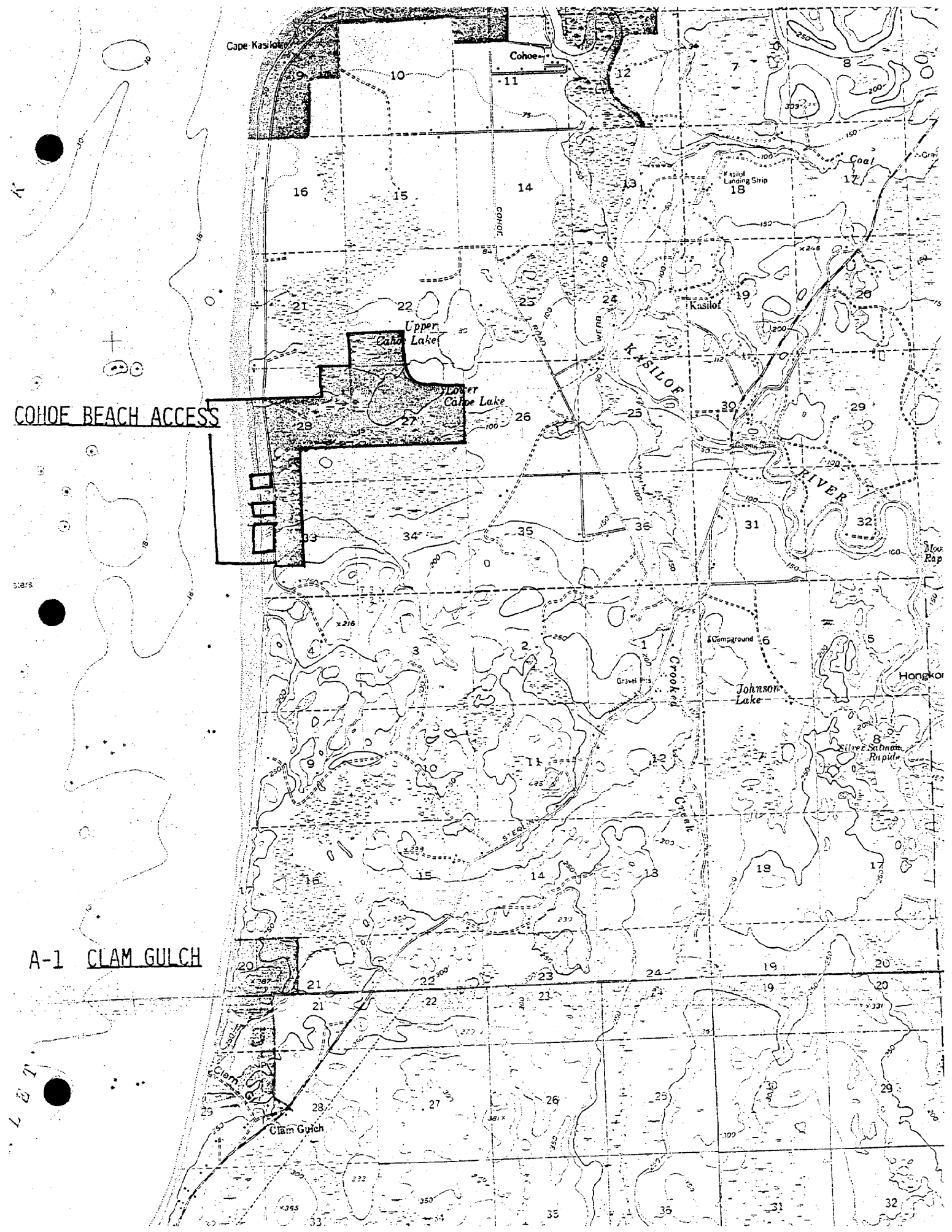
COHOE BEACH ACCESS

A-1 CLAM GULCH

Clam Gulch

STARS

L E T



PRELIMINARY DRAFT



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

- 1) Name of Area: Cottonwood and Eastland Creeks
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic, Heritage
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
 - Latitude/Longitude: 59°46'N/151°10'W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Fifteen miles northeast of Homer.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia C4, D3-4
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3,960 (1584)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: State (borough selected, state university, state selected) private.
- 7) Existing Management:

The area is undeveloped. Grazing occurs on nearby lands. Residences exist on private lands located at the mouths of Cottonwood and Eastland Creeks. Tidelands and offshore waters have been designated as a critical habitat area by the Alaska State legislature (ADL 65911).
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Both state and private lands adjoin this area. Adjoining land uses are primarily grazing. The east end road out of Homer passes along the northern boundary of the area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The area is comprised of heavily timbered slopes with a high bluff along the shores of Kachemak Bay. Cottonwood and Eastland Creeks drain the upland areas. Extensive mud flats (sand/silt) occur along the Kachemak Bay shoreline. Moose and other large mammals are found in the area. The marine waters of Kachemak Bay are utilized by a wide variety of birds as a resting and feeding area. Harbor seals are found in the nearshore and offshore waters of the area. Halibut, rockfish and flunder are found in the area's marine waters. A commercial pot shrimp, trawl shrimp, and crab fishery occur in Kachemak Bay waters near the area.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

This area offers excellent potential for camping, beachcombing, hiking, picnicking, observing nature and fishing activities. Several archaeological sites exist near the mouth of Cottonwood and Eastland Creeks. The probability of locating additional sites is thought to be high. This area offers a potential for the development of public camping areas near enough to Homer to be used by persons recreating on Homer Spit which currently has a shortage of public camping areas. Scenic qualities of the area are excellent. Road access to this area increases the desirability of its use for public recreation.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

This area contains timber stands of commercial value. Possibly 5% of this area is suitable for grazing. Portions of this area would be suitable for residential use.

10) Proposed Management:

This area should be seriously evaluated for potential as a recreation area under either State or Borough management.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreational activities should be considered allowable uses. Some grazing activity could be allowed to continue provided it is sufficiently regulated to protect public recreational values of and access to these lands. Should fencing be necessary, ladders or breaks in the fence would be needed for public access purposes. Timber harvesting or extractive use of this area should not be allowed.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners, Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

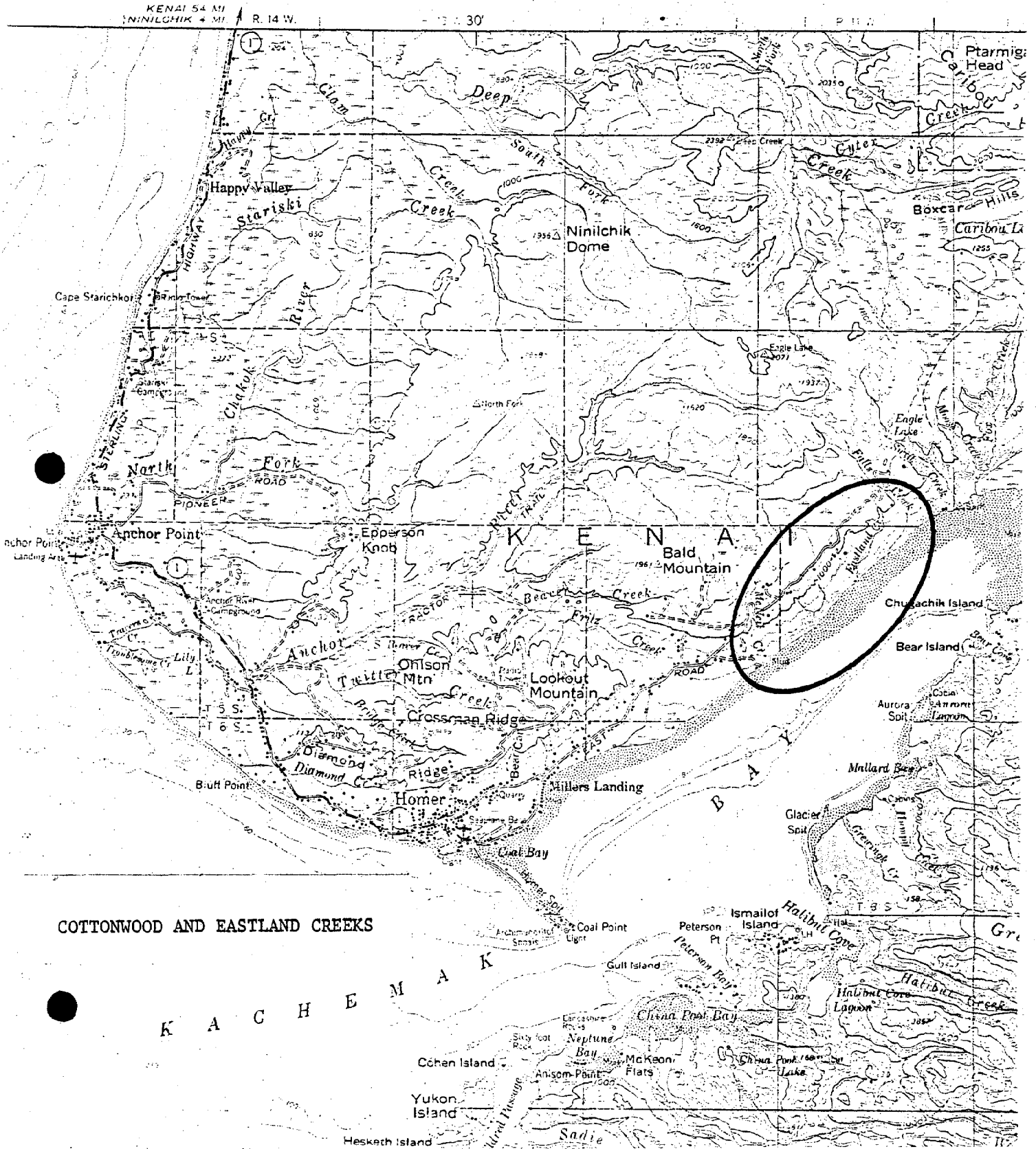
Alaska Division of Parks (Anchorage)

Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee (Soldotna)
Alan H. Meiners

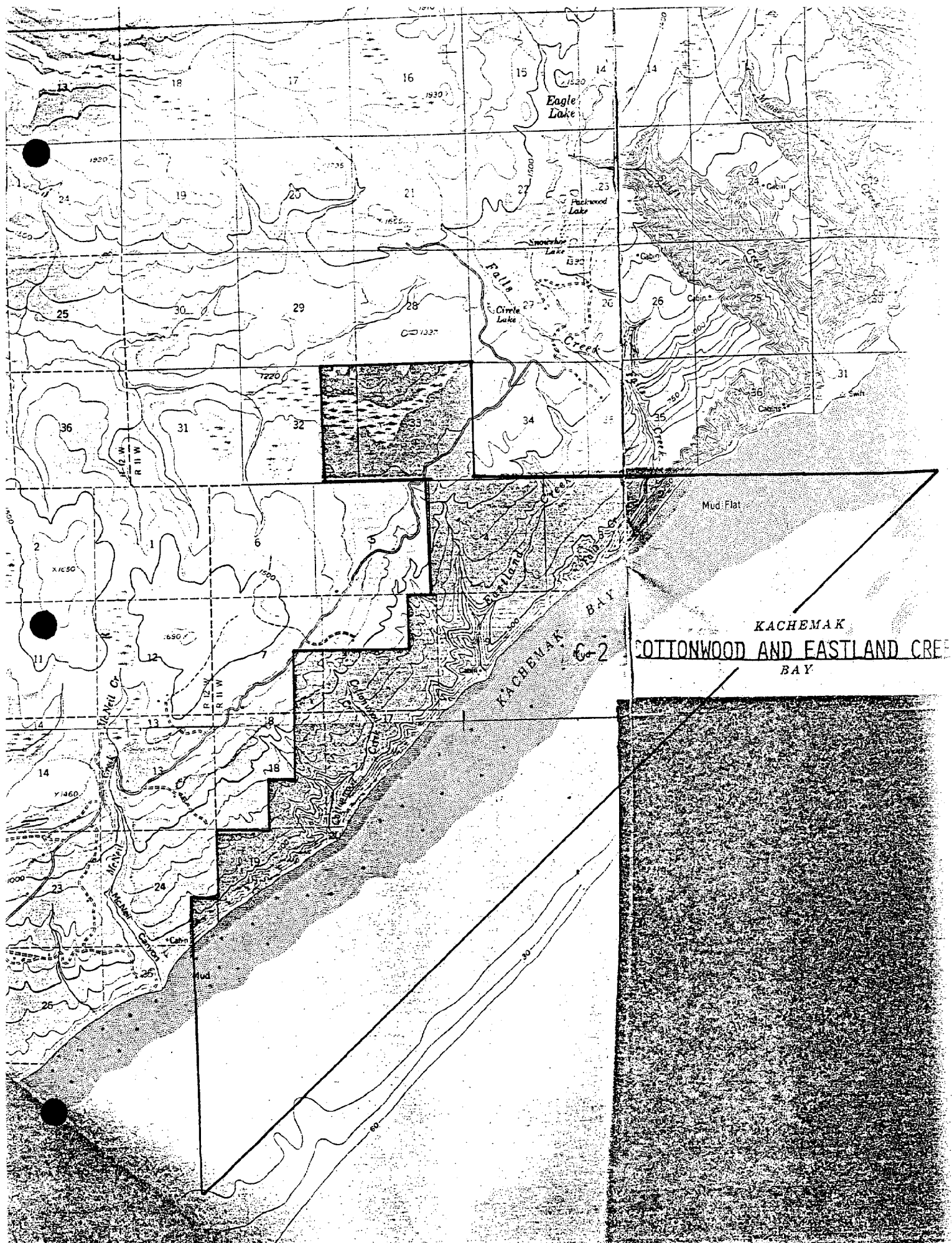
Alaska Division of Lands (Anchorage)

John Wiles

SELDOVIA



COTTONWOOD AND EASTLAND CREEKS



KACHEMAK
COTTONWOOD AND EASTLAND CREEK
BAY

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks



1) Name of Area: Deep Creek State Wayside and Proposed Additions

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 60°02'N/151°42'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: 1 mile southwest of Ninilchik; 40 miles south southwest of Kenai.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai A5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): Existing: 44 (17.6). Proposed size: 445 (178)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 3 miles

6) Existing Ownership:

Existing: State

Proposed Additions: State
Borough
Private

7) Existing Management:

Area is presently managed as a wayside unit of the Alaska State Park System. Areas proposed for addition are undeveloped private and public lands. The forty acre tract adjoining the wayside to the east was obtained by the Borough for taxes and was withheld from auction because of its value for public recreation.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Lands adjoining the proposed area's configuration are private and will presumably be developed for residential purposes. A privately operated 200 unit campground has been proposed to be constructed to the east of the existing wayside. Two highway rest areas near the highway bridge are controlled by DOT and managed under contract by the Division of Parks.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Approximately 90 percent of the lands within the present Deep Creek Wayside could be classified as wetlands. Estuarine conditions exist in the creek and in several side channels which extend into the wetlands. The area is used by both resident and migratory birds. Harbor seals are found in nearshore waters while Beluga whales may be found offshore. Portions of the area serve as winter range for moose. The portion of the wayside which is currently used for camping, picnicking and boat launching is the remains of a sandspit, which is presumably inactive. Considerable accretion has occurred at the mouth of Deep Creek, enlarging the Wayside. Marine currents in the area show a net northward direction, which accounts for the northward orientation of the spit. Winter storms and high tides occasionally overwhelm the spit.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Deep Creek Wayside receives continual heavy useage during the summer months by fisherman, boaters, campers, picnickers and beachcombers. Peak use levels as high as 600 vehicles are found during salmon runs. Normal use levels throughout the summer are in the vicinity of 100-200 vehicles. Considering that the area was designed for 20 picnic units, it is grossly overused. The area commands an outstanding view of Cook Inlet and the Alaska Range to the west. Two roadside rest areas near the Sterling Highway bridge over Deep Creek provide overflow parking space for several hundred vehicles during high use periods. These areas are controlled by DOT and managed under contract by the Division of Parks.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The area may contain some commercial-grade gravel deposits. Present wayside lands are unsuitable for residential or commercial development. However, lands proposed to be added to the area are suitable for other types of development. The area is important for anadromous fish, and migratory and resident waterfowl. Oil and gas resources have been leased within the wayside boundary. The wayside access road is used by local residents for subsistence activities (i.g. coal gathering, clamming and fishing). During high use periods, local residents and nonlocal recreationists often compete for parking space, boat launching, etc.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed for its recreation and fish and wildlife values. Additional upland area necessary for relocating most of the use which is presently occurring on the spit should be acquired as soon as possible. The spit area should be restricted to boat launching, vehicle with trailer parking and for beach oriented activities. Vehicles should be prohibited on the northern portion of the Deep Creek Spit. However, launching of boats in the surf and vehicular beach access to the south should be provided near the entrance to the Wayside.

11) Allowable Uses:

Water-oriented recreation activities and scientific research should be considered allowable uses of the area. Oil and gas resources could be extracted providing "reasonable rights of access" are restricted within the wayside boundary. Camping and other non water-dependent uses should be relocated from the beach area to the uplands.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula Alaska (draft). Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Division of Parks, Anchorage, Alaska.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, Annual Reports of Sport Fishing Effort and Harvest (includes Deep Creek). Contact: Sid Logan, Soldotna

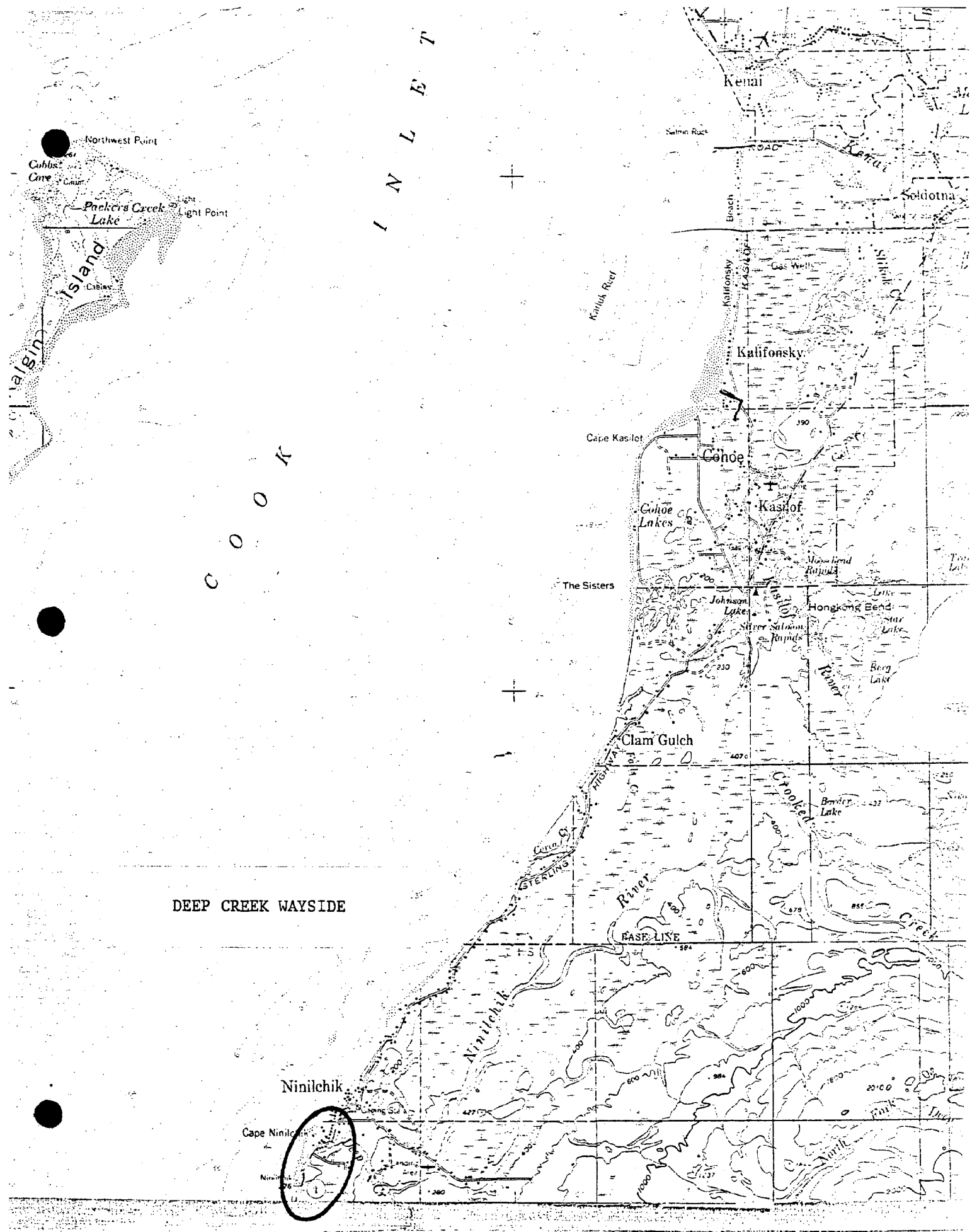
• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks (Anchorage)
Neil C. Johannsen
Alan H. Meiners

Alaska Division of Parks (Soldotna)
Michel Lee

Alaska Division of Sport Fish (Soldotna)
Sid Logan

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DEEP CREEK WAYSIDE

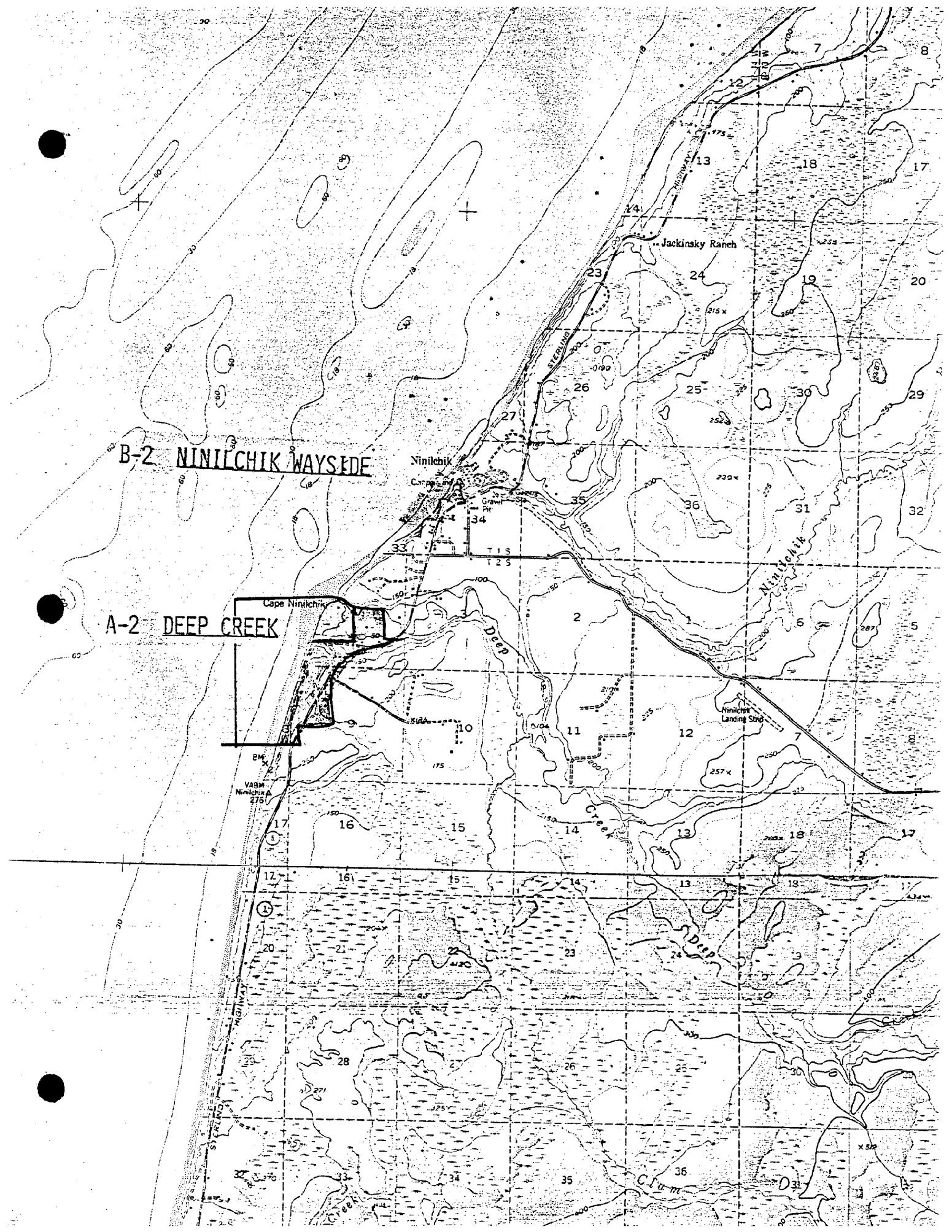
Ninilchik

Cape Ninilchik

Ninilchik

B-2 NINILCHIK WAYSIDE

A-2 DEEP CREEK





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Diamond Gulch

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic, fisheries

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 60°40'N/151°42'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Five miles west of Homer.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia C5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 95 (38)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State (Borough selected)
Oil and Gas resources have been leased in the area
(ADL #65805)

7) Existing Management:

Area is currently undeveloped and is classified for public recreation by the Alaska Division of Lands. Tidelands and offshore waters have been designated as a critical habitat area by the Alaska State legislature. Tidelands have been classified for marine commercial/industrial uses by the Alaska Division of Lands.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Private land adjoins this area. Several residences occur near the area. A minning claim is located nearby.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Dimond Gulch Creek passes through the northern portion of the area. The area is vegetated with spruce/hemlock forests and a willow/alder understory. Topography in the southern portion of the area is irregular with a steep active bluff. The northern portion of the parcel slopes into the Dimond Gulch area. Beaches are comprised of sand/gravel materials. A King/Tanner Crab Sanctuary is located offshore of the area. Razor and hard shell clams are found in the area's intertidal and subtidal zones. Rockfish, flounder and halibut are present in the waters of Cook Inlet. Harbor seals and sea otters are found in nearshore waters. Moose and brown and black bear are occasionally found in the area.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

This area provides an opportunity for a hike-in park area (without vehicles) should it be possible to obtain a trail easement from the Sterling Highway, across private property. Several section line easements could possibly be used for this purpose although they would be less desirable. Camping, hiking, beachcombing, picnicking are all possible recreation uses of this site.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Oil and gas potential for this area has not been determined, although a lease has been let for these resource values. A small portion of the area could be considered suitable for residential uses. Fisheries values of this area's nearshore water are extremely high.

10) Proposed Management:

This area should be acquired by the Alaska Division of Parks for addition to the State Park System as a wayside. Borough management of this area as a park in the future would be desirable.

11) Allowable Uses:

Water-dependent and water-related recreation uses should be considered allowable. Oil and gas resource development could be allowed provided it did not significantly impact the area's recreation and scenic, and fisheries values.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

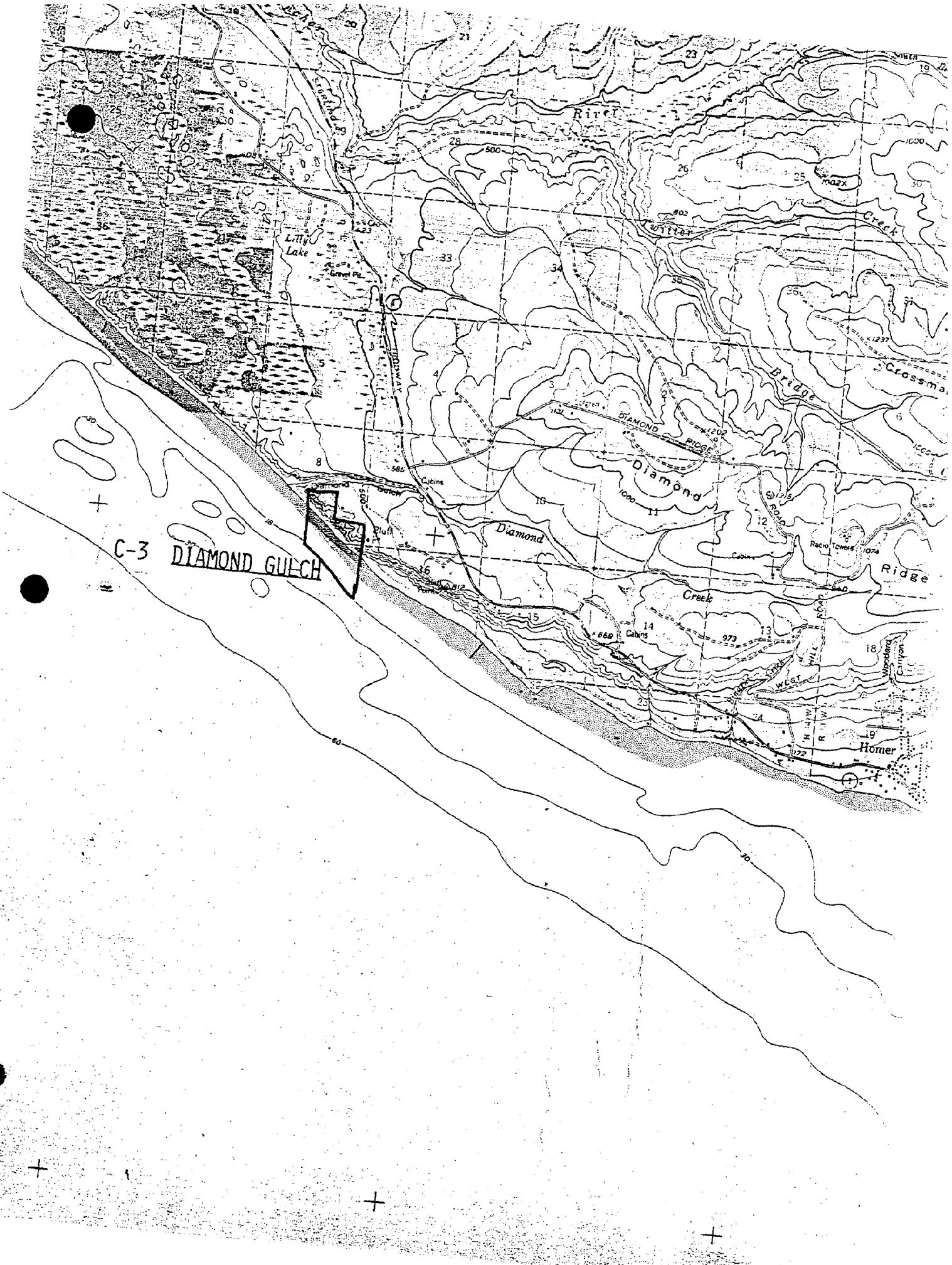
Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Alaska (draft). Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Division of Parks, Anchorage.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks

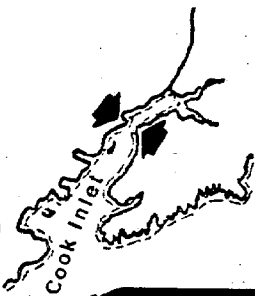
Alan H. Meiners
Michel D. Lee

Al Hensen, resident of Homer and owner-manager of 4 Seasons Sport & Music Shop



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks



1) Name of Area: East and West Forelands

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Scenic
- Associated: Recreation

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: East Foreland: 60°43'N/151°23'W
West Foreland: 60°43'N/151°42'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Thirteen miles north and 23 miles northwest respectively of the City of Kenai
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai C4-5, D5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): East Foreland: approximately 1,560 (625)
West Foreland: approximately 4,120 (1,650)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: East Foreland: federal (U.S. Coastguard), State, Private
West Foreland: State of Alaska

7) Existing Management:

East Forelands area is currently managed as a U.S. Coastguard lighthouse reserve. Lands adjoining the east forelands lighthouse reserve mental health trust lands managed by the State Division of Lands. A majority of the mental health lands have been classified Industrial, presumably for future petroleum related facilities. The west forelands area is State owned and managed by the Division of Lands.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Adjoining lands are managed by the Alaska Division of Lands.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Both areas are comprised of spruce/hemlock forests and muskeg. Several large lakes exist within the east and west foreland areas. The shoreline of the west forelands area is comprised of high rocky bluffs with sand and silt beaches. Both areas are utilized to bird resting areas. Seals concentrate in the near shore waters of the West Forelands. Both black and brown bear, moose, and wolf are found in the West Forelands area. During the summer months, Beluga whales are occasionally observed in the Cook Inlet waters offshore of both areas. A salmon fishery exists offshore of both areas. A major herring fishing area occurs offshore of the east forelands.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

The East Forelands site offers excellent potential for the development of more intensive recreation facilities as the area is accessible via the North Kenai Road. As promitories both areas provide highly visible scenic resources. The West Forelands was identified by the Land Use Planning Commission as possessing particular primitive value. An archaeological site is located in the southern portion of the east forelands site.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

A small portion of the lighthouse reserve located on the East Forelands serves navigation purposes. Some gravel deposits are known to exist in the West Forelands site. Several operating oil and gas fields are located offshore between the east and west forelands. An operating gas field is located onshore to the north of the West Forelands. Neither of the two areas are noted as possessing any significant metallic minerals. A small portion of the area is used by the Kenai Peninsula Borough as a solid waste transfer site. The Borough has also expressed an interest in a portion of the area for a solid waste disposal facility.

10) Proposed Management:

As a federal reserve which may be, in part, surplused by the federal government at some time in the future, the East Forelands may be become available through the federal Legacy of Parks Program for public recreation purposes. Should this occur, the area should either be established as a State recreation area or transferred to the North Kenai recreation service area for operation as a local park area. Concern for preservation of this area as a park has been expressed on the local level. The west foreland area should be managed by the Alaska Division of Lands to maintain its scenic values.

11) Allowable Uses:

For the east forelands allowable uses should be restricted to navigation and public recreation. For the west forelands, uses which do not impair the area's inherent scenic qualities should be allowed. If properly located and operated, a solid waste facility could be allowable.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Selkregg, Lidia (1974). Alaska Regional Profiles: Southcentral Region. Prepared for the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska by the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center. Anchorage, Alaska.

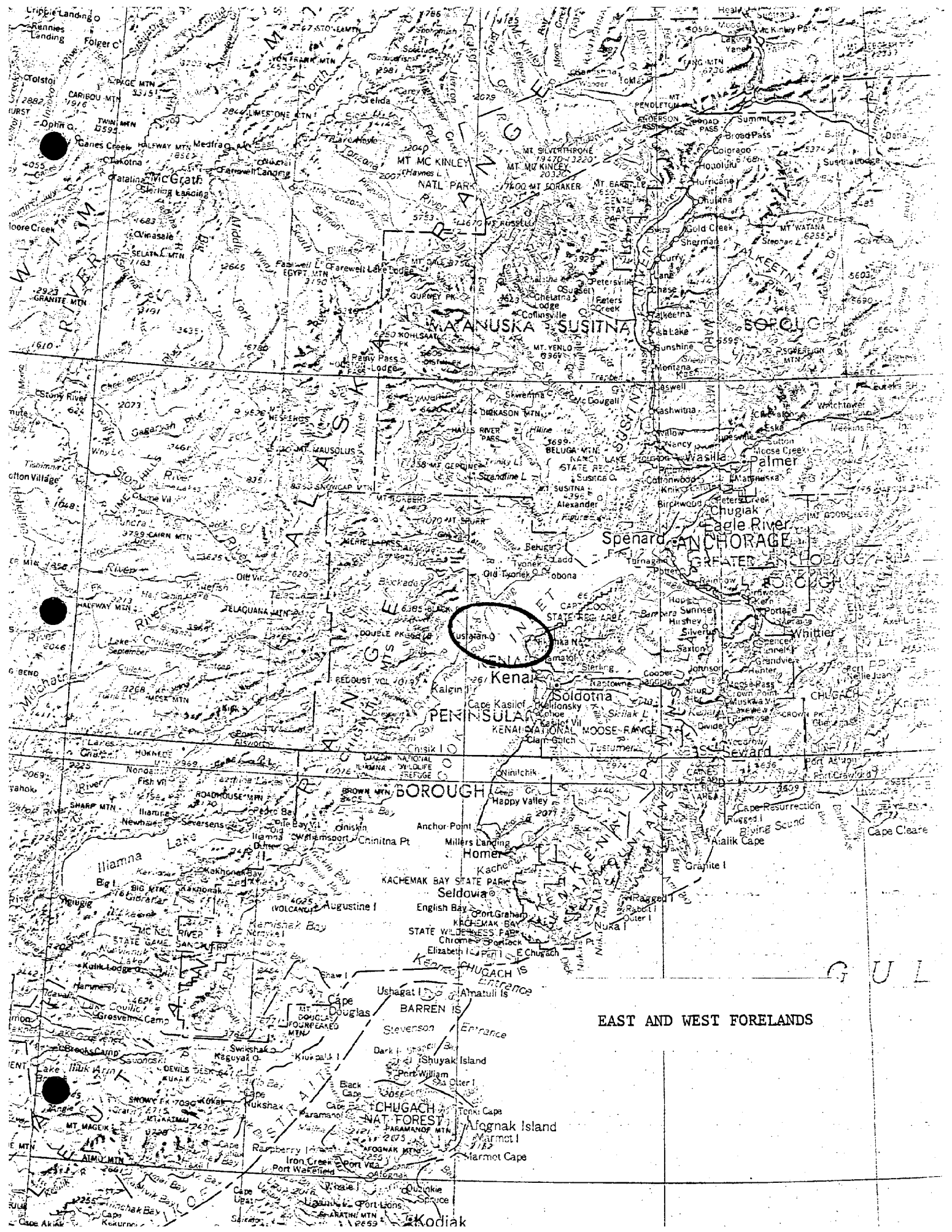
• Knowledgeable Contacts:

North Peninsula Recreation Department

Jay Lucas, Assistant Director

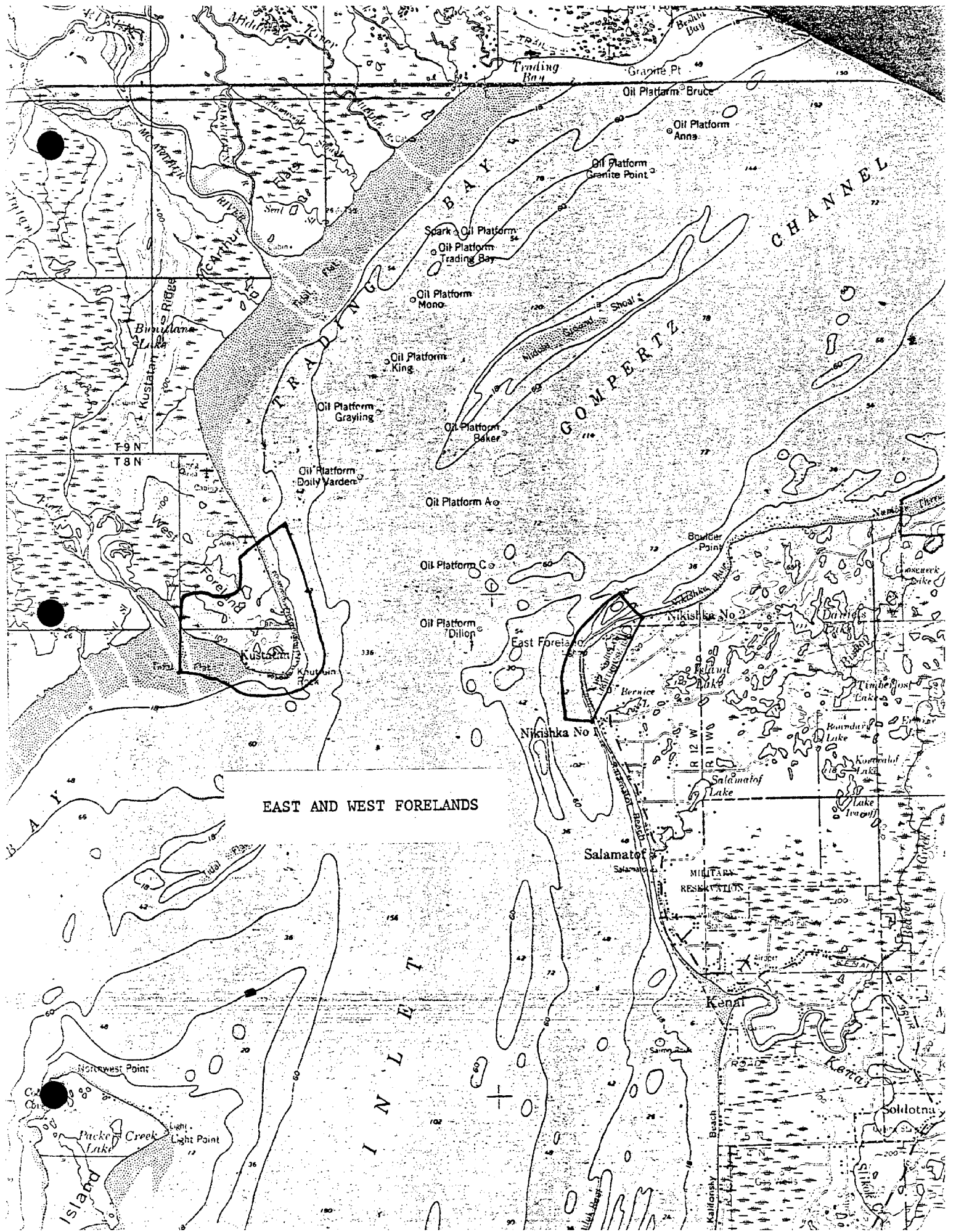
Alaska Division of Parks

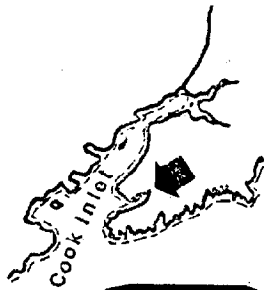
Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen



EAST AND WEST FORELANDS

GULF





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Fox River

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Wildlife, Scenic

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°53'N/151°00'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Twenty-two miles northeast of the City of Homer.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia C3, D2-3

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 147,091 (58,836)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State of Alaska
Private

7) Existing Management:

Portions of this area are managed for grazing under lease by the Alaska Division of Lands. A commercial guide operates out of the Fox River area. Several homesteads exist in the lowland area. Fox River Flats has been identified as a critical habitat area (AS 16.20.230.7) by the Alaska State Legislature. A small portion of the area has been leased for oil and gas resource development.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

A federal power reserve at Bradley Lake exists to the south of the area. The Kenai National Moose Range is located to the north and northeast. State lands adjoin the area to the northwest and along the shoreline of Kachemak Bay to the southwest.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The Fox River drains several glaciers located in the Harding Ice fields to the east. The Fox River area is comprised of a large broad glacial valley with heavily braided streams extending into the head of Kachemak Bay where extensive mud flats are located. Black bear are drawn to the area due to the large runs of salmon. Moose also concentrate in this area. The area serves as a bird wintering and nesting area. Seals concentrate in the waters of Kachemak Bay. The area is vegetated with a variety of riparian plant species and coastal hemlock/spruce forests on the edge of the valley extending into the higher elevations. Sheep Creek drainage is included in this area.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

This area receives significant use by sport fisherman and hunters throughout the summer and fall months. A large portion of the area was considered by the Land Use Planning Commission to possess particular primitive values. The area was likewise identified by the Commission as possessing particular scenic values. The entirety of Kachemak Bay is an important pleasure boating area. From the Fox River area hiking and backpacking into the Kenai Mountains are possible. Horse packing and wildlife viewing are also important activities. A local resident operates a commercial guiding operation in the area.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The area is important for the grazing of livestock. The area also provides highly significant wildlife habitat. The northern portion of the area is contained within the Cook Inlet petroleum province. The southern portion of the area is located within a mineralized belt extending the length of the Kenai Mountains.

10) Proposed Management:

This area should be managed by the Alaska Division of Lands to protect its recreation and scenic qualities. The protection of fish and wildlife habitat values should also be emphasized in this management.

11) Allowable Uses:

Properly regulated grazing could be allowed to continue. Recreation uses should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

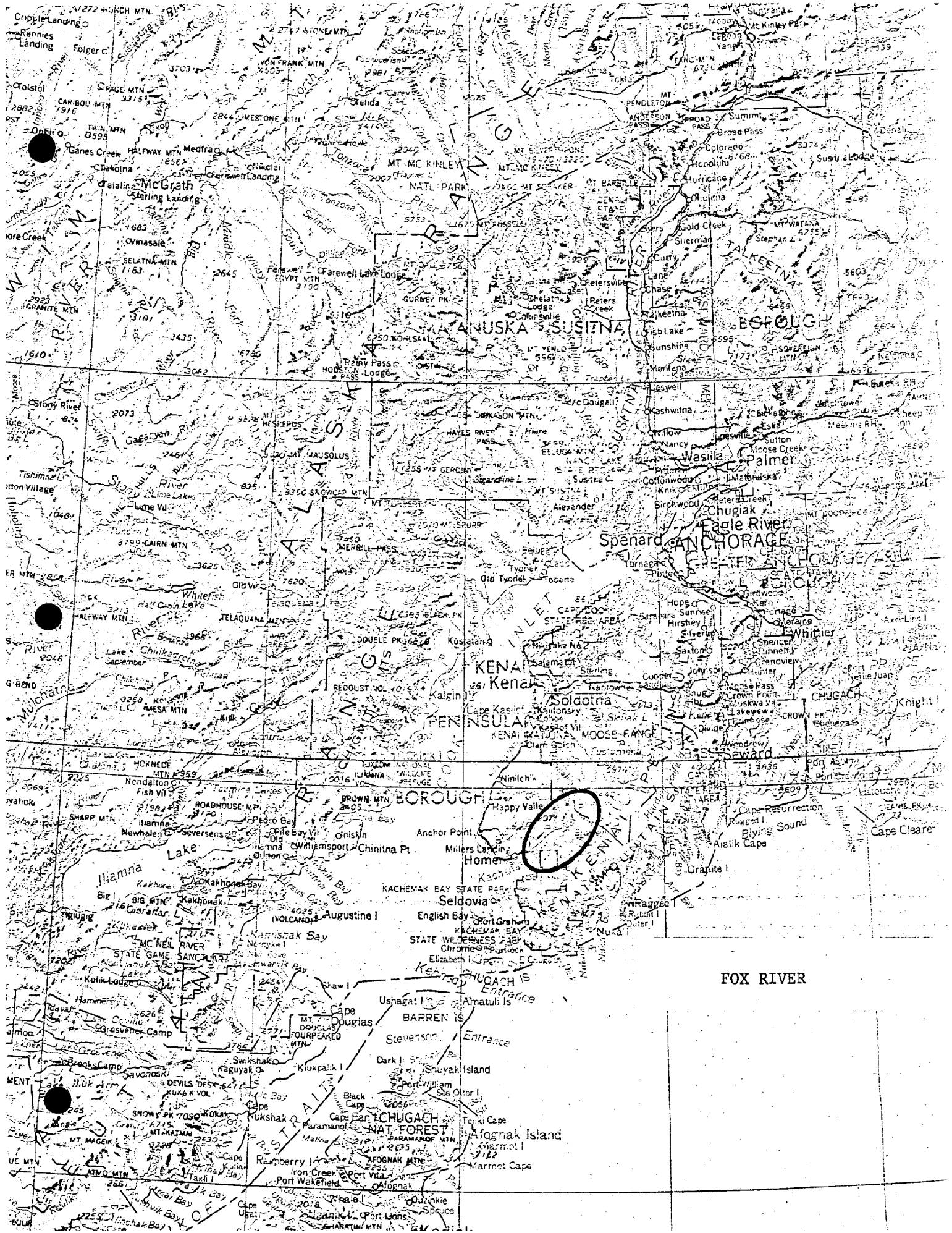
Alaska Department of Fish and Game (1976). Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet - Kodiak Area. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

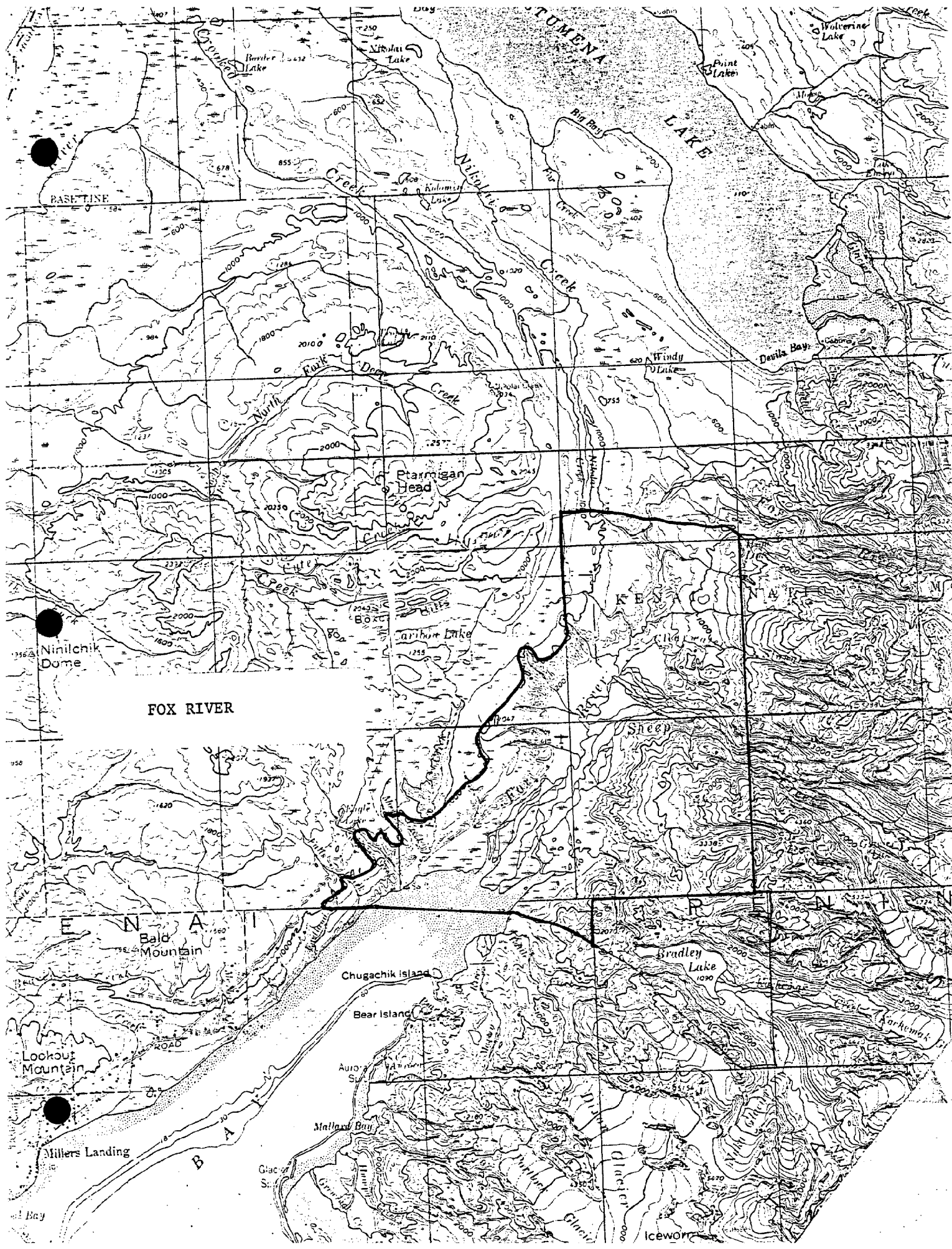
Alaska Division of Parks (Anchorage)

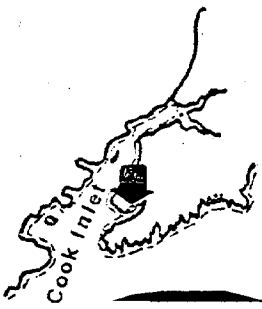
John A. Pierog
Alan H. Meiners

John Brown
Little Prairie Ranch
SRA Box 49B
Homer, AK. 99603



FOX RIVER





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Fritz Creek

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°41'N/151°23'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Three miles east of the City of Homer
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia C4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 220 (88)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State (University, Borough selection)

The northernmost portion of this area has been leased for its oil and gas resources.

7) Existing Management:

The area is currently undeveloped and unmanaged.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is currently experimentally with Coho salmon releases in Fritz Creek.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Private lands adjoin this area. Adjoining lands are used for residential and limited agriculture purposes.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

A large portion of this area could be considered wetlands or muskeg. The most northern portion of the area appears to be well drained. The Kachemak Bay shoreline is comprised of a low bluff with an extensive mudflat. Rockfish, halibut and flounder are found offshore of the area. Hardshell clams are found on the area's beaches. Commercial fisheries (salmon, crab, shrimp) occur offshore of the area in Kachemak Bay. Pink salmon are known to spawn in Fritz Creek. Waterfowl and sea birds utilize nearshore waters for overwintering.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

This area offers the potential for the development of a community park area for Homer residents. A section line easement is available to gain access from the east end road to this parcel. As the level of residential development increases on the east end road, open space and recreation areas will be necessary to help retain the rural quality of the Homer area. In addition to retaining a portion of the coastline in public ownership in this area the upland portion of the state could be developed for community recreation needs.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

A small portion of this area could be suitable for residential purposes. Commercial fisheries value of offshore waters is high. Oil and gas resource may be present in a portion of the area.

10) Proposed Management:

This area should be held in trust by the State or Borough for eventual management by the City of Homer as a community park area.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreation uses should be considered allowable. Extractive uses should not be allowable.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

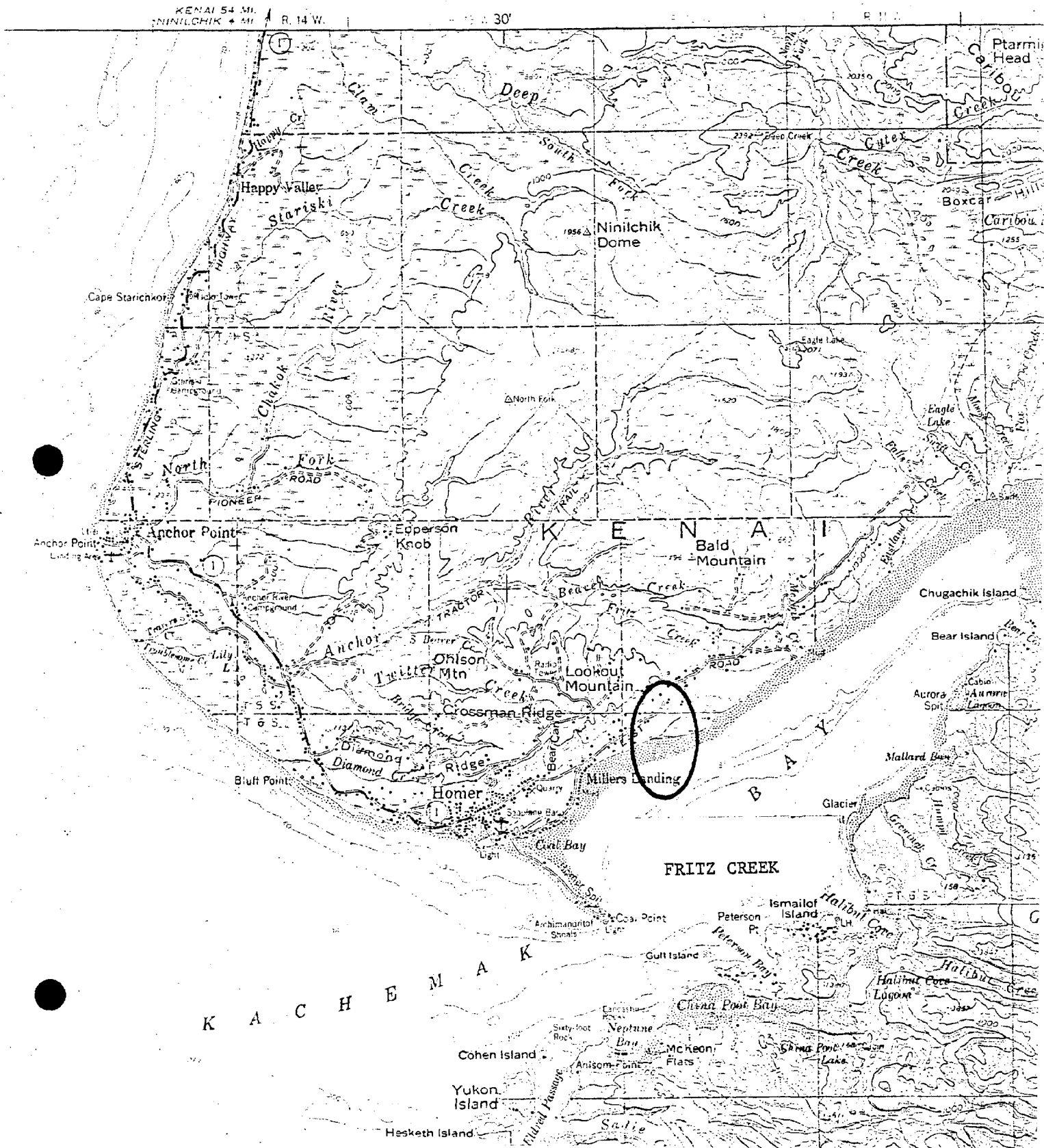
Alaska Division of Parks (Anchorage)

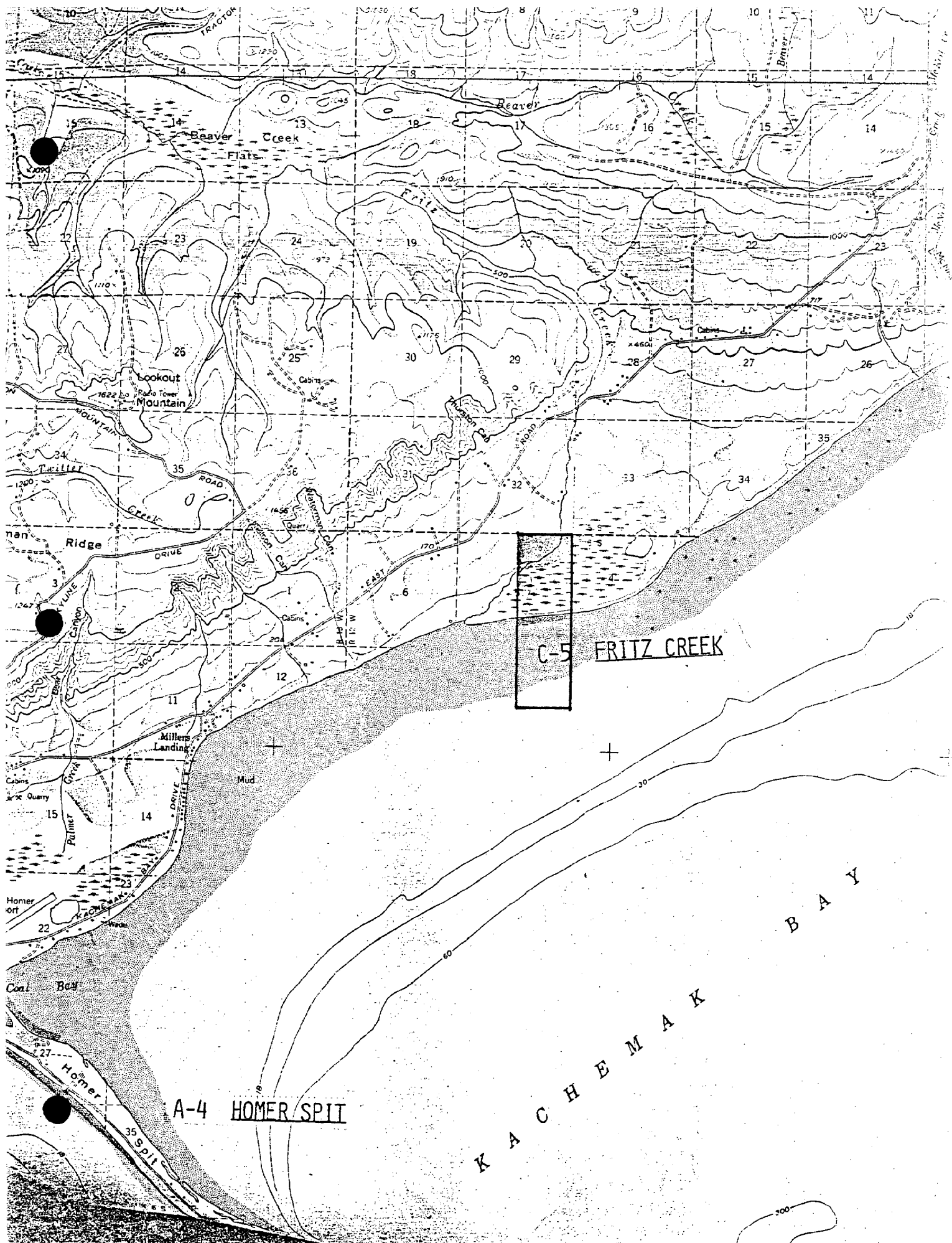
Neil C. Johannsen
Alan H. Meiners
Michel D. Lee (Soldotna)

City of Homer

Larry Farnen, Manager

SELDOVIA





C-5 FRITZ CREEK

A-4 HOMER SPLIT

KACHEMAK BAY

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks



1) Name of Area: Homer Spit

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation, Scenic
- Associated: Wildlife

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°42'N/151°29'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Within Homer City Limits
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia C4-5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares) Approximately 640 (256)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

Private
 City of Homer
 State of Alaska (tidelands: private, city, state)

7) Existing Management:

Spit is presently used for residential, industrial, commercial and recreational purposes. A large public boat harbor is operated by the City of Homer. Canneries, log storage, resorts, restaurants, a market, a commercial campground, and boat repair and supply facilities are some of the many land uses presently occurring on the Spit. The majority of the spit has been zoned industrial.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Lands adjoining the Spit and its base are primarily private with the exception of the Homer airport land administered by the Division of Aviation. The entirety of Kachemak Bay has been designated a critical habitat area by the State legislature.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Homer Spit extends into the highly biologically productive Kachemak Bay. The Bay hosts a wide variety of both commercial and non-commercial marine species. Vegetation on the Spit is confined primarily to beach grasses and marine plants. The Spit is thought by some geologists to be formed on top of an old glacial moraine. In the 1964 earthquake the Spit sank approximately 6 feet. Razor and hard shell clams are found on both sides at the base of the Spit. The present Spit is composed of gravel and rock fill adjacent to the roadway, extensive sand along the seaward and Kachemak Bay sides except at Coal Bay, which is comprised of mud flats.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Homer Spit is viewed by many Anchorage-based weekend recreationists as their "destination" during their trips to the Kenai Peninsula. On almost any summer weekend, hundreds of recreationists flock to Homer Spit to camp on the beach, stay in a recreational vehicle, fish at the tip of the Spit, dig clams, stroll the beaches, dine in the local restaurants, take a charter trip on Kachemak Bay, ride a State ferry to Seldovia, or enjoy a weekend in their private boat. The Spit commands an outstanding view of the Kachmak Bay, the Aleutian Range, Mount St. Augustine and the picturesque town of Homer, and Kachemak Bay State Park. The Spit is believed to be one of the largest natural sand spits in North America.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Homer Spit is critically important for a wide variety of land uses. Its most important uses in the future will in all probability center around both water and land-based recreation, commercial fishing, and offshore oil and gas support facilities.

10) Proposed Management:

Homer Spit should be carefully planned and managed to retain recreation as one of its most important land uses. Zoning action by the Kenai Peninsula Borough, land acquisition, facility development and city policies regarding the leasing of city lands will all play an important role in the public recreational use of the Spit. Public use of the city dock for crabbing/fishing should be strongly considered although it was closed to such use several years ago. Through the construction of public walkways, in areas which will not hamper docking and freight handling activities, recreation may be a compatible use of this dock. Time zoning of dock use is also a possible means of making the facility available for recreation use. A portion of the Spit should be reserved for a ranger/interpretive facility and shuttle bus staging area (which would transport recreationists from an upland parking area).

11) Allowable Uses:

Most of the uses which presently occur on the Spit can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other land use needs.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

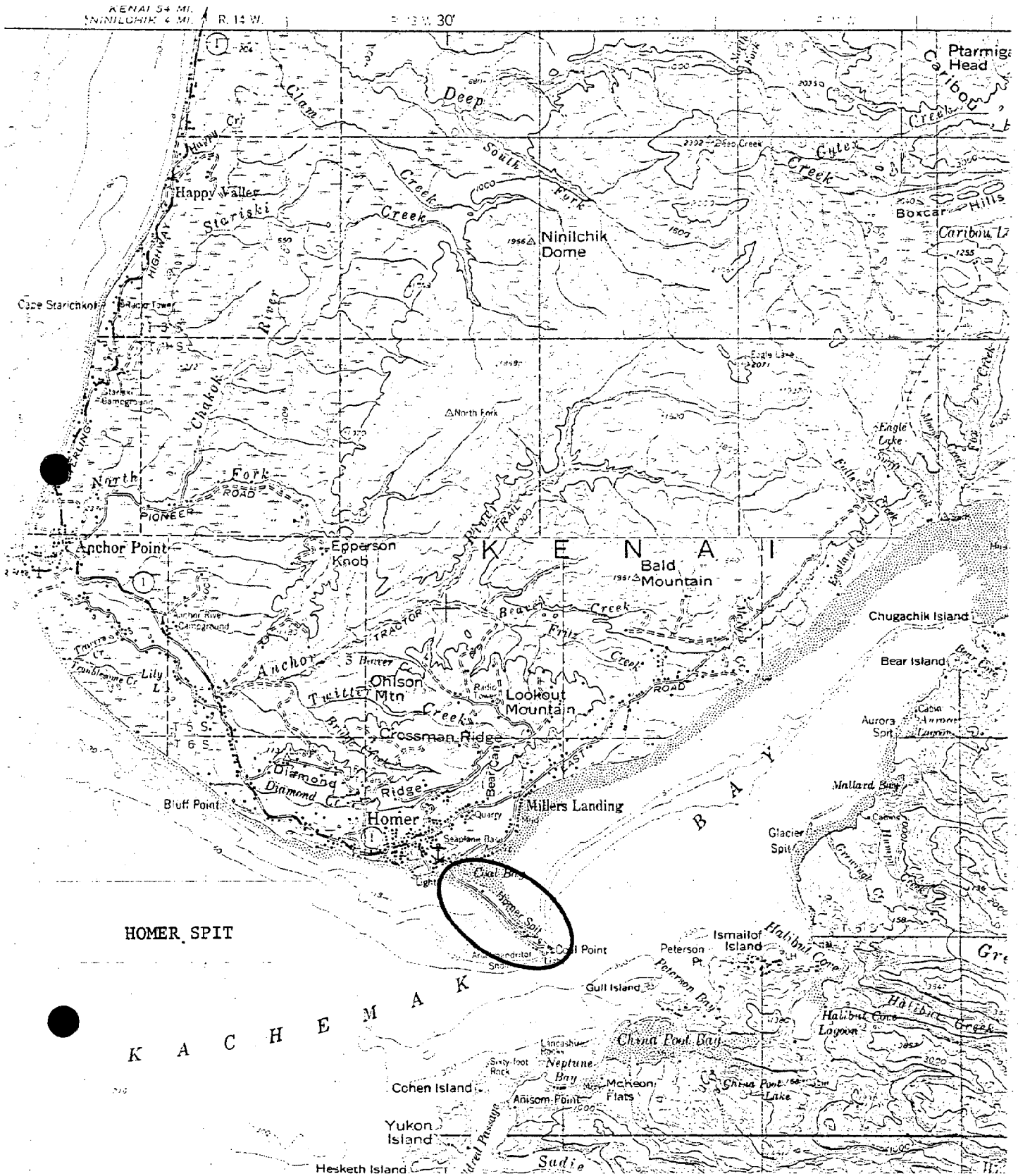
Urwin, Scheben & Korynta (1975). Homer Spit Land Use Study. Prepared for City of Homer. Anchorage, Alaska

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Larry Farnen, Manager, City of Homer
John Yerkes, Assistant Harbormaster, City of Homer
Alaska Division of Parks

Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee

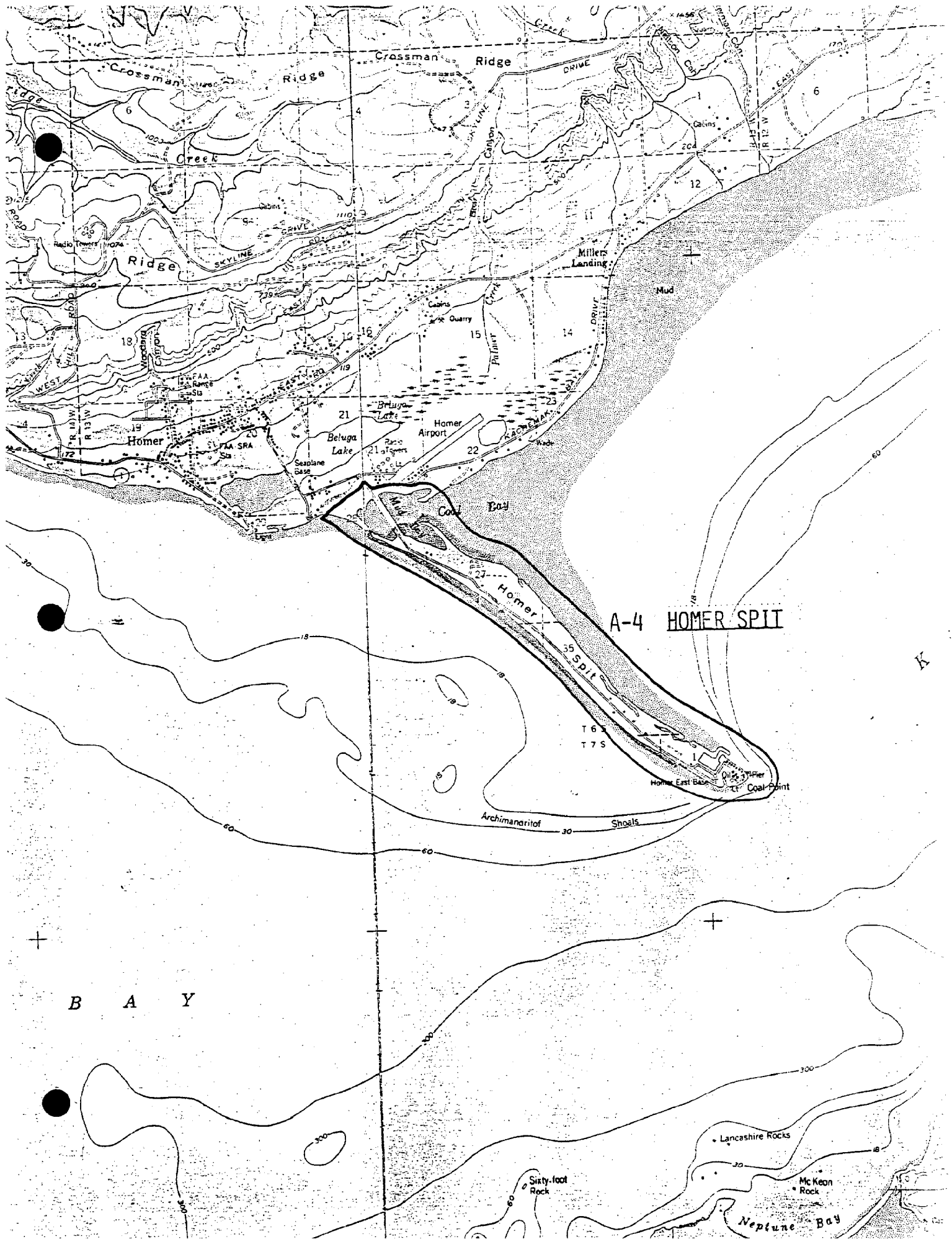
SELDOVIA

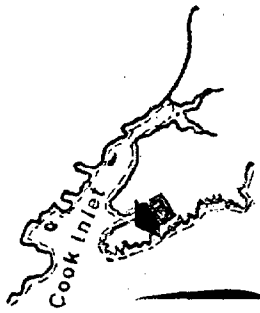


HOMER SPIT

K A C H E M A K

K E N A I





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Kachemak Bay State Park

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Scenic
- Associated: Recreation, Biologic, Heritage,

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral, Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 151°15'W, 59°30'N
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Six miles south of Homer
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia B4, C3-4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 119,970 (47,988)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State

7) Existing Management:

The area is managed as a State Park in the Alaska State Park System.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

State

ANCSA selections by Seldovia Native Corporation in Northwest section of Park.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Marine waters of the park have been designated as a critical habitat area. The park is located on Kachemak Bay near the southern tip of the Kenai Peninsula near the mouth of Cook Inlet. Rugged mountains, some over 4,700 feet in height, U-shaped glacier carved valleys, glaciers, fiords, and lakes are the dominant land forms found within the park. Along the coastline, vegetation consists of isolated stands of Sitka spruce, graduating into higher zones of alder and stunted Sitka spruce. Above 2,500 feet are found primarily lichens, mosses, and other mat-like plant species. These shorelines are by fiords, sandspits, mud and sand bays, gravel and sand beaches, and several off-shore islands. Numerous species of wildlife are found in the park including Dall sheep, mountain goat, brown and black bear, small fur bearers, and eagles.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Although accessible by boat or plane only, the park provides outstanding opportunities for crabbing, clamming, beachcombing, shrimping, fishing, hiking, camping, observing wildlife, and hunting. The area is highly scenic in addition to its primitive or wilderness-like values. Recreational facility development plans for the park include several area landings (which would transport people to the Homer Spit), foot trails to inland lakes, and natural beaches, and the development of small campgrounds near beach areas. The area contains a number of significant archaeological sites.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Some commercial timber exists in the park. The park exists in a mineralized belt which extends the length of the Kenai Peninsula. Some mining claim activity has occurred south of Halibut Cove. Kachemak Bay has been designated a critical habitat area due to its high biological productivity.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed as a unit of the State Park System. Protection of the area's scenic and natural values should be of utmost importance in the future management of this area. Recreational uses and developments which are compatible with park and marine habitat values should be encouraged. The Aurora Lagoon Bear Cove area should be fully evaluated for an addition to the park. Every effort should be made to exchange Seldovia Native Inc. lands within the park for other State owned lands.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreational activities compatible with park values should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

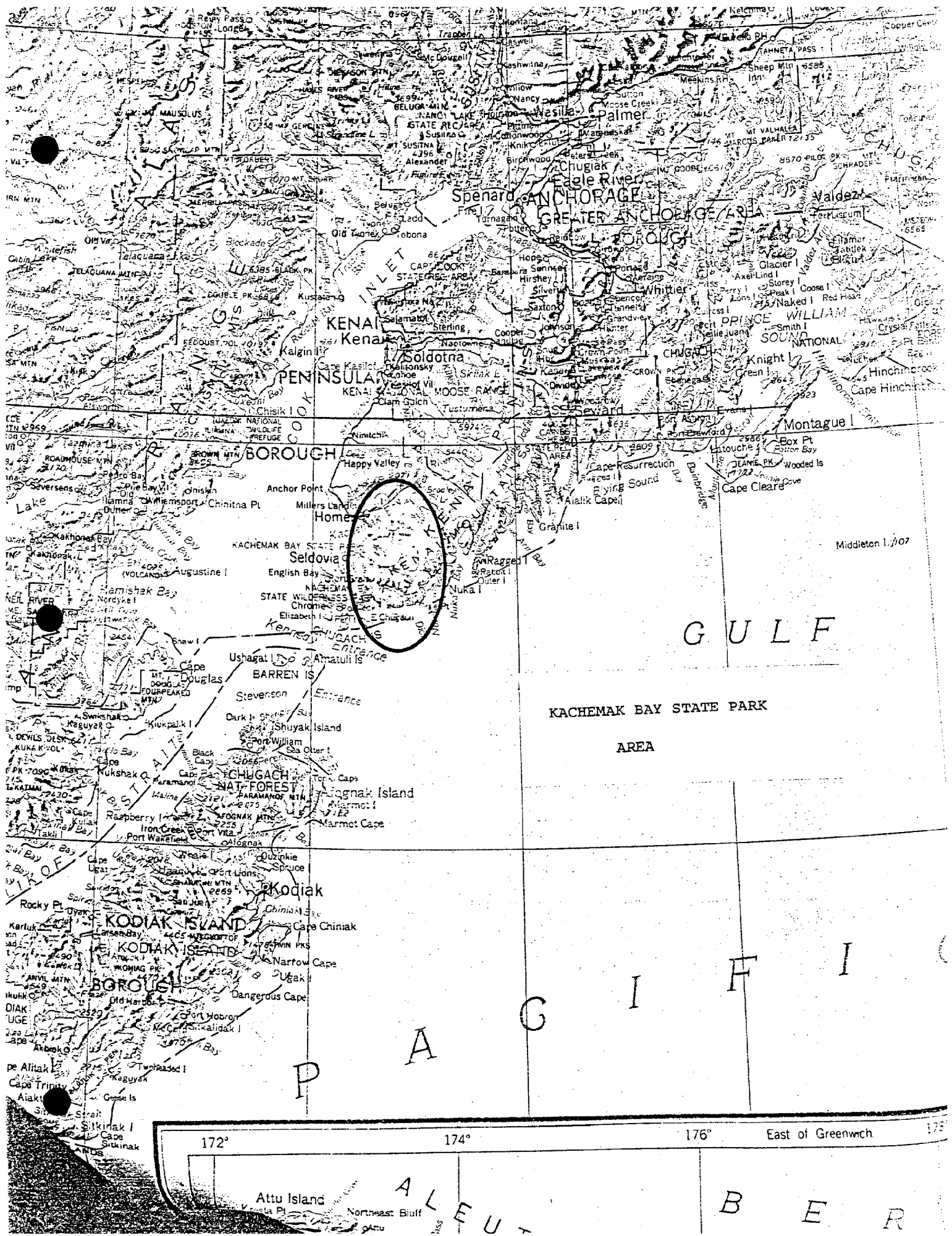
• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (no date) "Kachemak Bay State Park Master Plan". Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Neil C. Johannsen, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage

Alan H. Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage



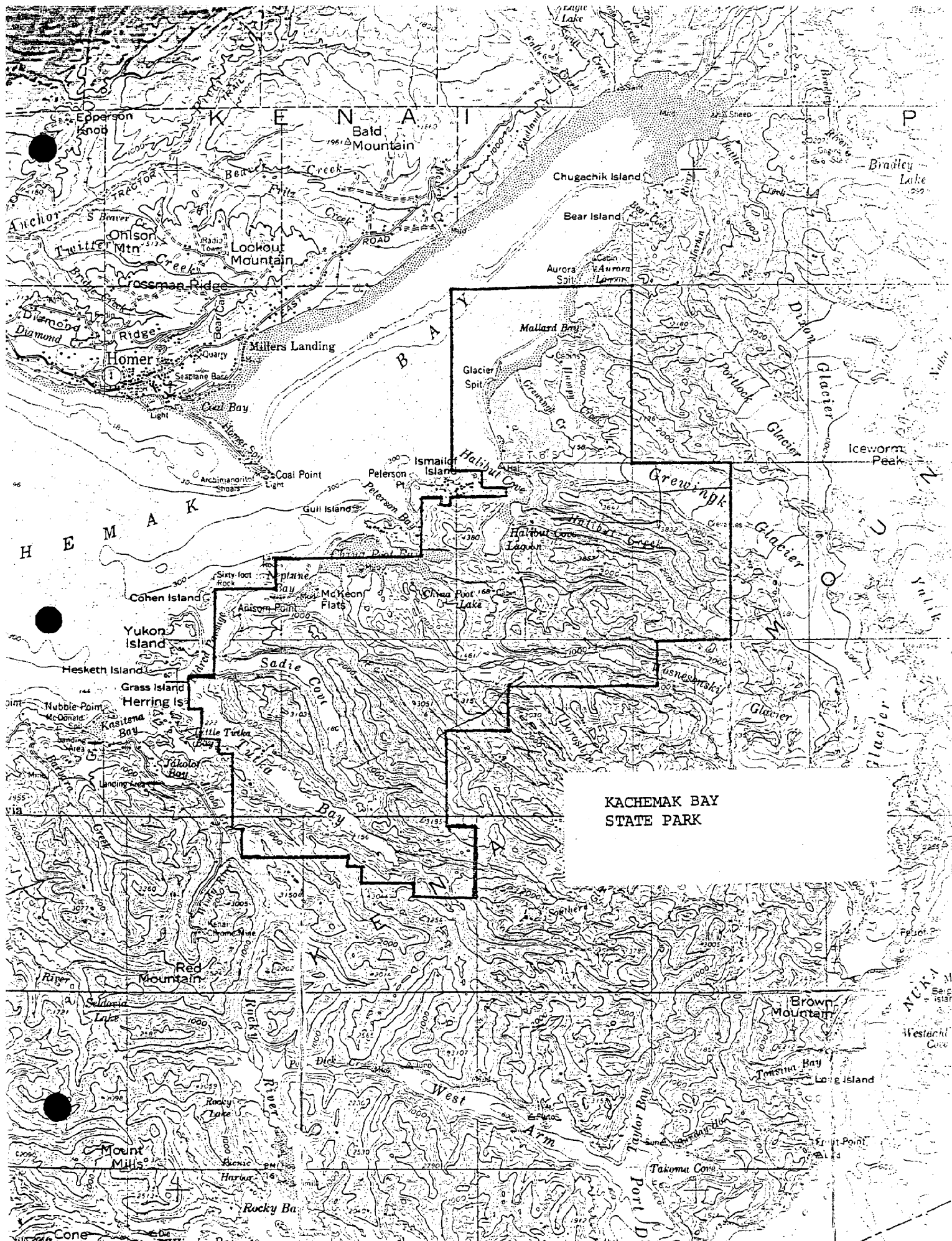
G U L F

KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK
AREA

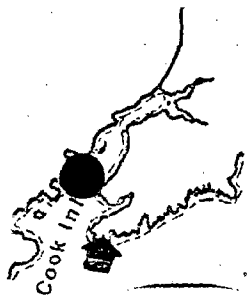
P A C I F I C

172° 174° 176° East of Greenwich 178°

Attu Island
A L E U T I C I S L A N D S
Northeast Bluff



**KACHEMAK BAY
STATE PARK**



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Wilderness
- Associated: Scenic, Recreation

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral, Gulf of Alaska
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°15'N, 151°15'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Twenty miles southeast of Seldovia. Twelve miles southeast of Homer (Spit).
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia A3-4, B3-5, C4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 208,320 (83,328)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State

Selections have been made under ANCSA by several local Native Corporations

7) Existing Management:

The area is managed as a Wilderness Park unit of the Alaska State Park System.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

State

Federal (BLM)

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park extends from the southern border of Kachemak Bay State Park to the outer Kenai coastline including Port Dick, Gore Point, and Tonsina Bay. The northern portion of the park is comprised of rugged, glaciated alpine areas. The southern portion is a wave beaten rocky fiorded coastline. Coastal marine life includes concentrations of seals, sea lions, and bird rookeries.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Access to this park is generally restricted to water and air access. Planes can land on several lakes in the area and protected bays along the coast. Due to the remoteness of this area, it has remained in a wilderness condition.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Small amounts of commercial grade timber occur along the salt water coastline. The northwestern half of the park lies within a mineralized zone extending the length of the Kenai Peninsula. Some mining and prospecting activity has occurred at the head of the west arm of Port Dick.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed as a wilderness park in the Alaska State Park System. The Chugach Islands and/or Nuka Island should be evaluated for additions to the Park.

11) Allowable Uses:

Only those land uses and activities such as low intensity recreation which are compatible with protection of the area's wilderness qualities should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

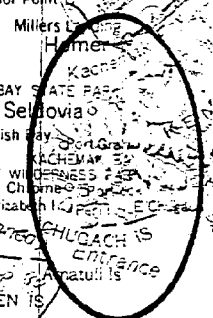
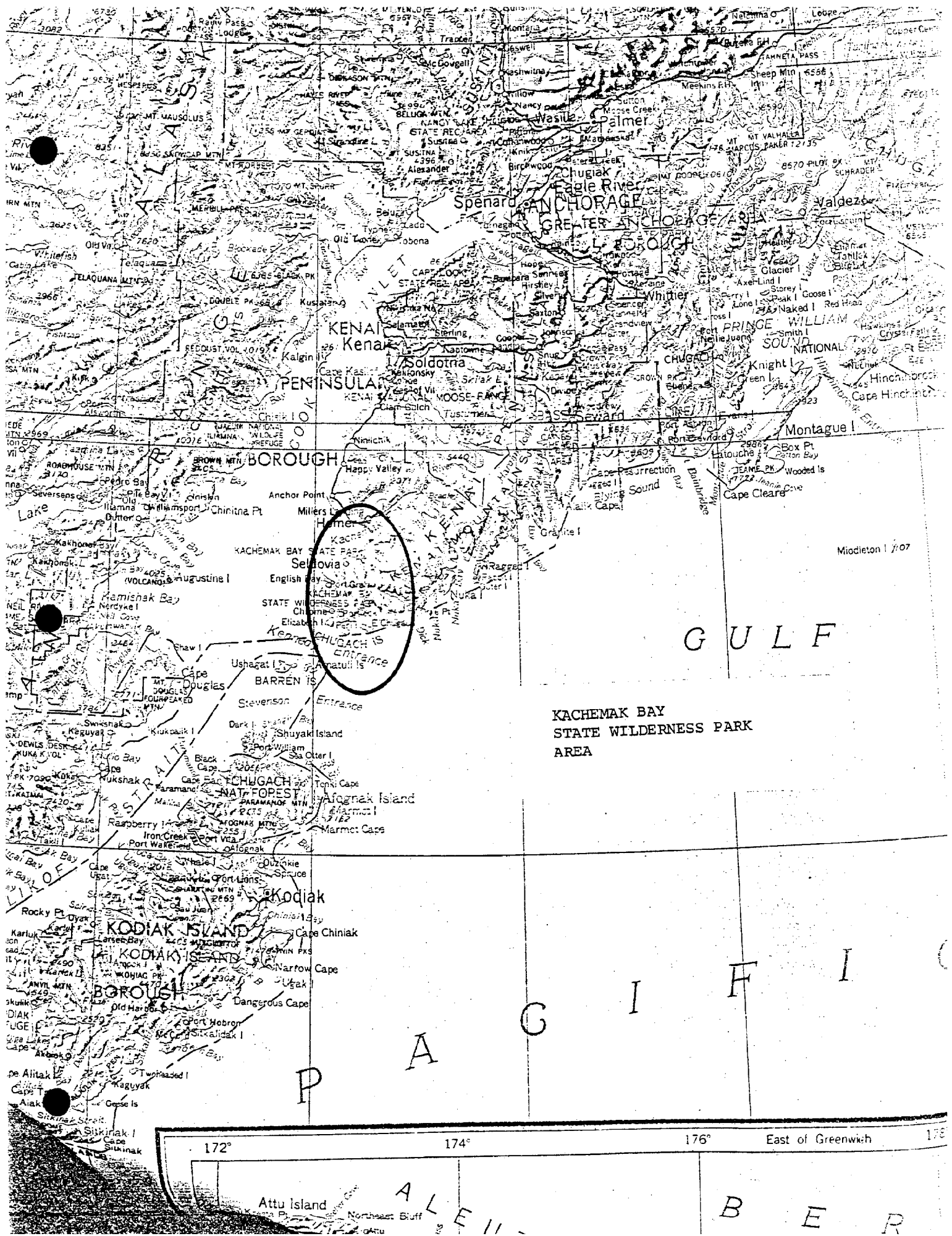
• Literature:

Unavailable

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Neil C. Johannsen, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage

Michel Lee, Alaska Division of Parks, Soldotna



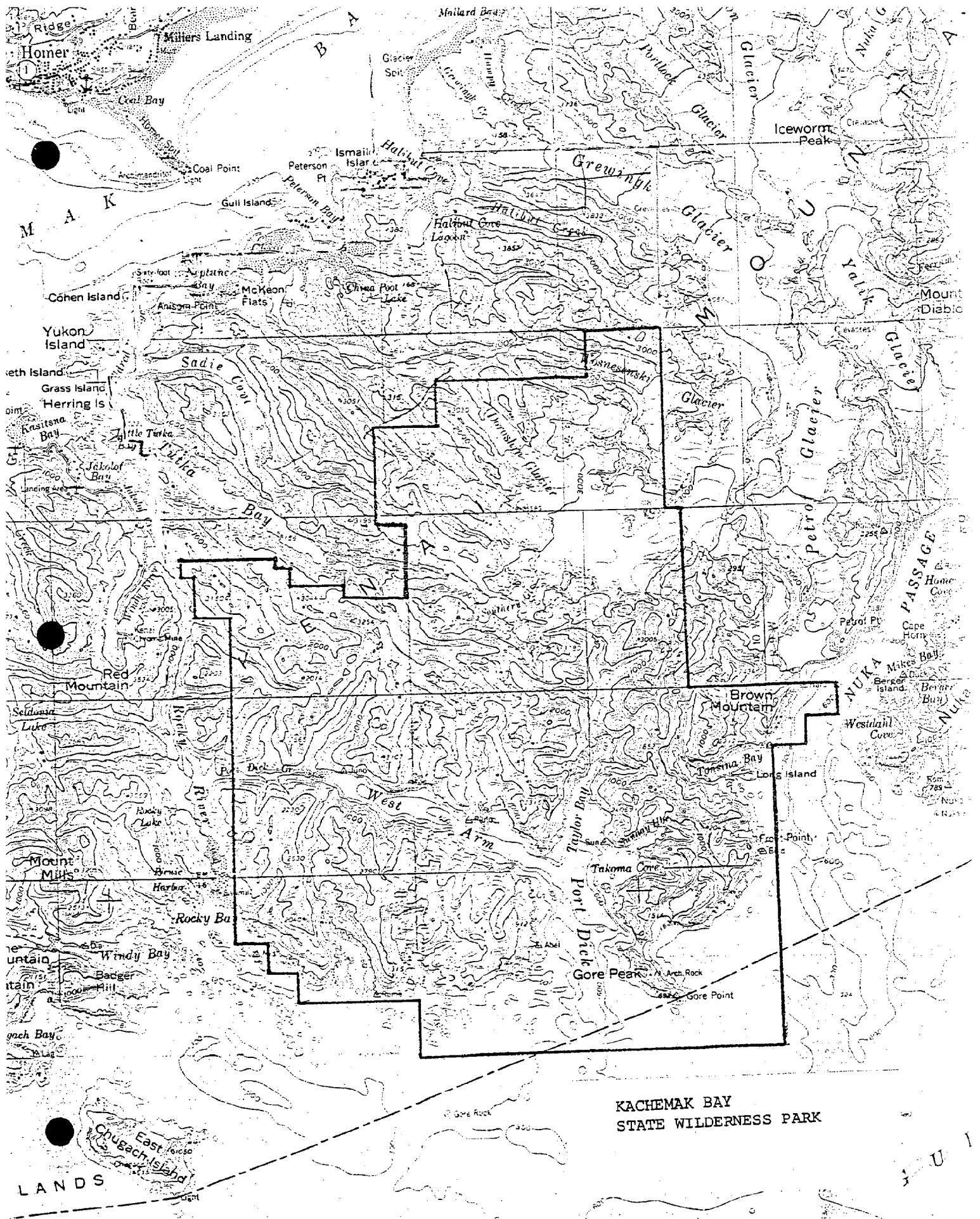
KACHEMAK BAY
STATE WILDERNESS PARK
AREA

G U L F

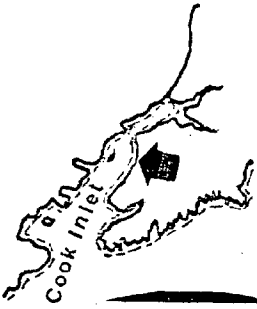
P A C I F I C

172° 174° 176° 178° East of Greenwich

Attu Island
Northeast Bluff
ALEUTIAN BERR



KACHEMAK BAY
STATE WILDERNESS PARK



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Kalifonsky Beach

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: Approximately 60°30'N/151°15'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Three miles south of the City of Kenai.

Eight miles west of Soldotna.

- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai B4, C4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares):

Site #1:	Site #2:	Site #3:
31 (12.4)	240 (96)	1,050 (420)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State of Alaska (Borough selected)
Borough (patented)

7) Existing Management:

Site #1 is accessible via the road off of Kalifonsky Loop Road to the cannery on the Kenai River. A portion of this site has been cleared (presumably for use as a construction and storage site). Sites #2 and #3 as well as #1 are unused with no known plans for their future use. Kalifonsky Loop Road and a gas pipeline transect sites #2 and #3. Oil and gas leases cover a portion of the area.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Both private, state and borough owned lands adjoin these areas. Future use of this area will presumably be residential.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Kalifonsky Beach is a large sand beach with a low bluff. Site #1 contains a large salt-affected backshore area comprised of salt tolerant plant species. Uplands are vegetated with spruce/hemlock forests interspersed with muskeg. Portions of the upland area provide migratory waterfowl habitats. Moose are occasionally found in the area. Portions of the upland area are used for bird wintering and nesting areas.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Kalifonsky Beach provides a unique potential for public beach access and upland support facilities for the residents of Kenai-Soldotna and recreationists visiting the area. Salmon fishing in the nearby Kenai River is good. Sites #2 and #3 provide sufficient upland area for the provision of adequately spaced camping opportunities and other recreation facilities not possible in some of the more heavily used park areas to the south. As much of the Kalifonski Loop area will eventually be developed for residential use, the open space value of these sites will increase. Several archaeological sites occur along this section of coastline. Views of the Aleutian Range and Cook Inlet are excellent.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Oil and gas resources are believed to be significant in this area. The area is generally suited for residential use.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should be acquired by either the Kenai Peninsula Borough or State Division of Parks and managed for public recreation. Site #1 should be managed solely for day use/beach access. Sites #2 and #3 should be managed for overnight camping as well as day use activities.

11) Allowable Uses:

Water related and water dependent recreation uses should be considered allowable. Oil and gas resource development undertaken in a manner compatible with recreation and scenic values should be considered allowable.

12) Information Sources

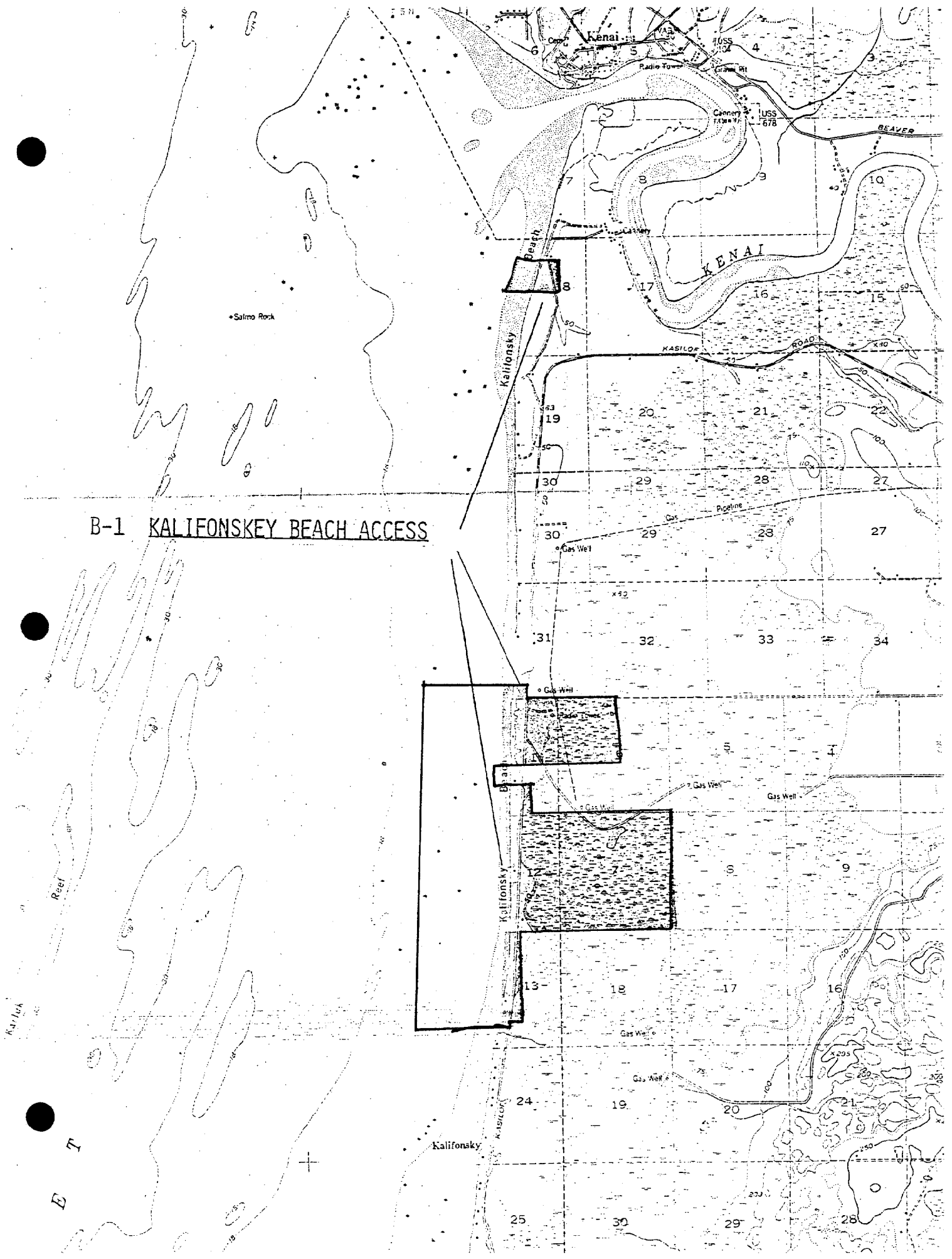
• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Prepared for Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks

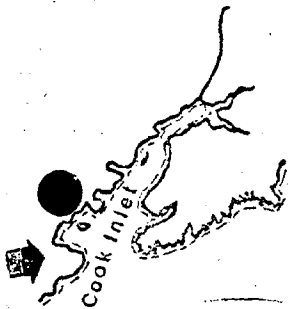
Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee



B-1 KALIFONSKY BEACH ACCESS

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

AN AREA OF EXISTING NATIONAL INTEREST



1) Name of Area: Katmai National Monument and Proposed Additions

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Scenic, Wilderness
- Associated: Recreation, Wildlife, Heritage

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Kodiak-Shelikof and Southwest/Bristol Bay
- Latitude/Longitude: 58°15'N, 155°00'W.
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Ten miles east of King Salmon or 290

miles southwest of Anchorage

- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak C5-C6, D4-D6; Iliamna A1-A8; Dillingham A1-2; Karluk C4-6, D4-6; Katmai; Naknek A1-3, B1-3, C1-3, D1-3;; Ugashik C1, D1,

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): Existing Monument is 2,792,137 acres. Proposed additions by source: Morton-1.8 million; Andrus-1.1 million; Udall-2.6 million; Lupc-1.1 million (plus .88 million into Alaska National Lands) Stevens-.4 million (plus 1.59 million into Federal Cooperative Lands).

5) Seaward Distance for Protection:

Five miles (recommended by Alaska Planning Group, USDI)

6) Existing Ownership:

Present area-Federal

Proposed addition--Federal

Native selections pursuant to ANCSA

State selections

Private (160 acres in private mining claims)

7) Existing Management:

The monument is presently classified and managed as a Natural Area unit of the National Park System.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Federal D-1 (BLM), State patented and selected, Native selected.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Located on the Alaska Peninsula, the monument encompasses an area which was devastated in 1912 by the eruption of Mt. Katmai and Novarupta Volcano. This event resulted in an ash fall which ranged in depth from 300 feet near the mountain to 6 to 12 inches on Kodiak Island. Portions of the two physiographic provinces: the Aleutian Range and the Nushagak-Bristol Bay Lowlands are included in the area. The Shelkof Strait seacoast is rugged with many bays with both narrow and wide beaches. Steep cliffs occur in many areas. Elevations in the area range from sea level to 7,000 feet and glaciers are found on the higher peaks. Naknek Lake and several other large lakes exist in the northwest portion of the area. Vegetation can be broadly grouped into tundra and boreal forests. The diversity of habitats present supports six species of marine mammals, 29 species of land mammals, and 137 species of birds.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Visitation to the monument in 1973 was 8,389 persons. Packaged tourists account for a large portion of the annual visitation. The entire area has been identified for its wilderness and scenic values by the Land Use Planning Commission. Sport fishing, hiking, and observing wildlife are popular activities in the area. Numerous bays along the eastern coastline offer boating opportunities. A majority of the area is in a wilderness condition.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The possibility of locating commercial deposits of minerals does exist but no significant mining activity has occurred in the area to date. The area is located within the Alaska Peninsula Petroleum province. While oil seeps have been found, it is thought that commercial deposits occur at depths which would prove uneconomical to drill. The U.S. Geologic Survey has identified an area of geothermal development potential in the vicinity of Mt. Katmai. Some range and agricultural land potential has been identified in the Bristol Bay portions of the proposed addition. The Naknek Lake system annually provides approximately 1/3 of the Bristol Bay Sockeye salmon escapement.

10) Proposed Management:

All D-2 proposals to date have proposed elevation of the area's status to that of a National Park. While Morton, Andrus, and Udall have proposed additions ranging from 1.1 to 2.6 million acres, LUPC has proposed a 1.1 million acre expansion plus an area of .88 million acres north of Becharof Lake being managed as Alaska National Lands by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Stevens has proposed a .4 million acre addition to the area and a 1.59 million acre classification of lands to cooperative management under National Park Service management.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreation and scientific research which does not conflict with park values should be allowed. Under Federal Cooperative Land (Stevens) or Alaska National Land (LUPC) Status certain resource development activities would be allowed.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

USDI, Alaska Planning Group (1974) Proposed Katmai National Park, Alaska. FEIS.

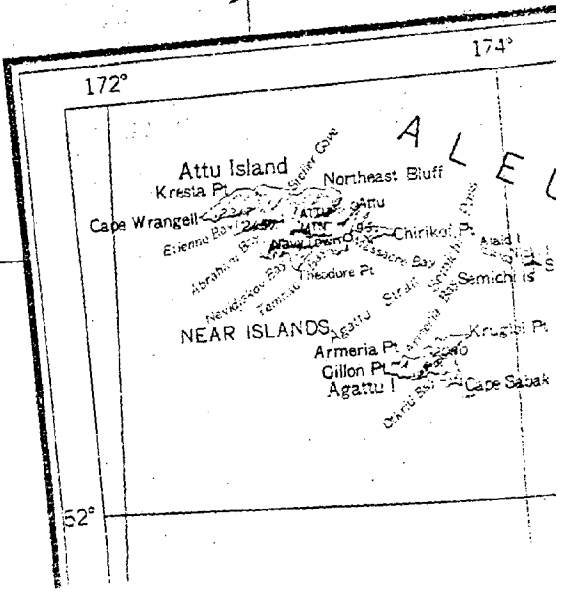
Johnson, Susan () Exploring Katmai National Monument. Alaska Travel Publications. Anchorage, Alaska.

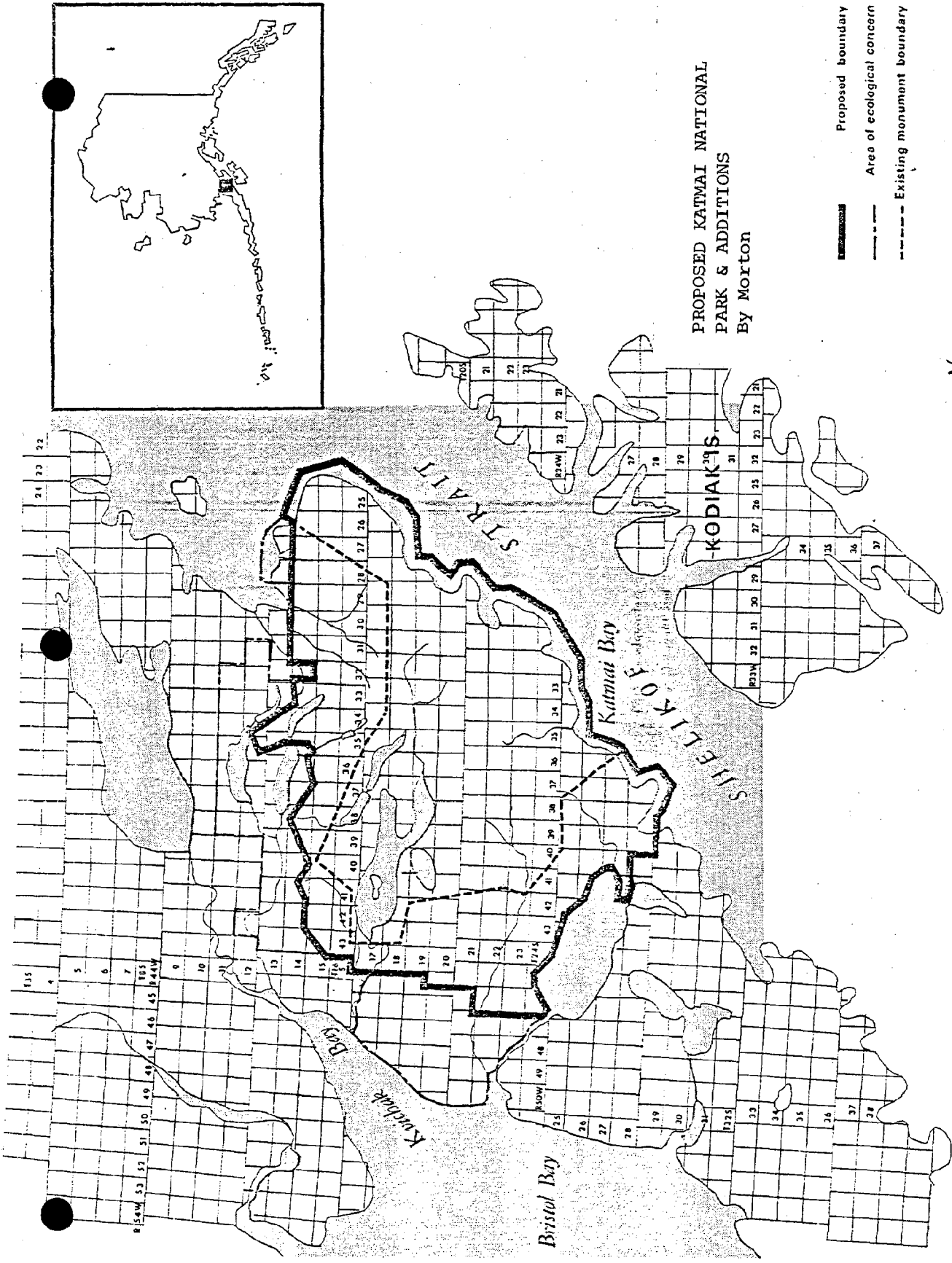
Joint Federal/State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska (1977). The D2 Book: Lands of National Interest in Alaska. LUPC, Anchorage.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:




Gill Blin, Superintendent, Katmai National Monument, National Park Service, King Salmon

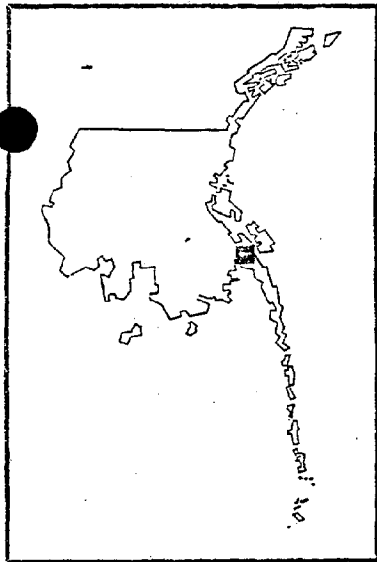
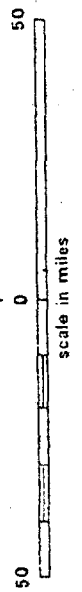
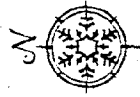
Wil Troyer/Jim Larson, State Office, National Park Service, Anchorage.

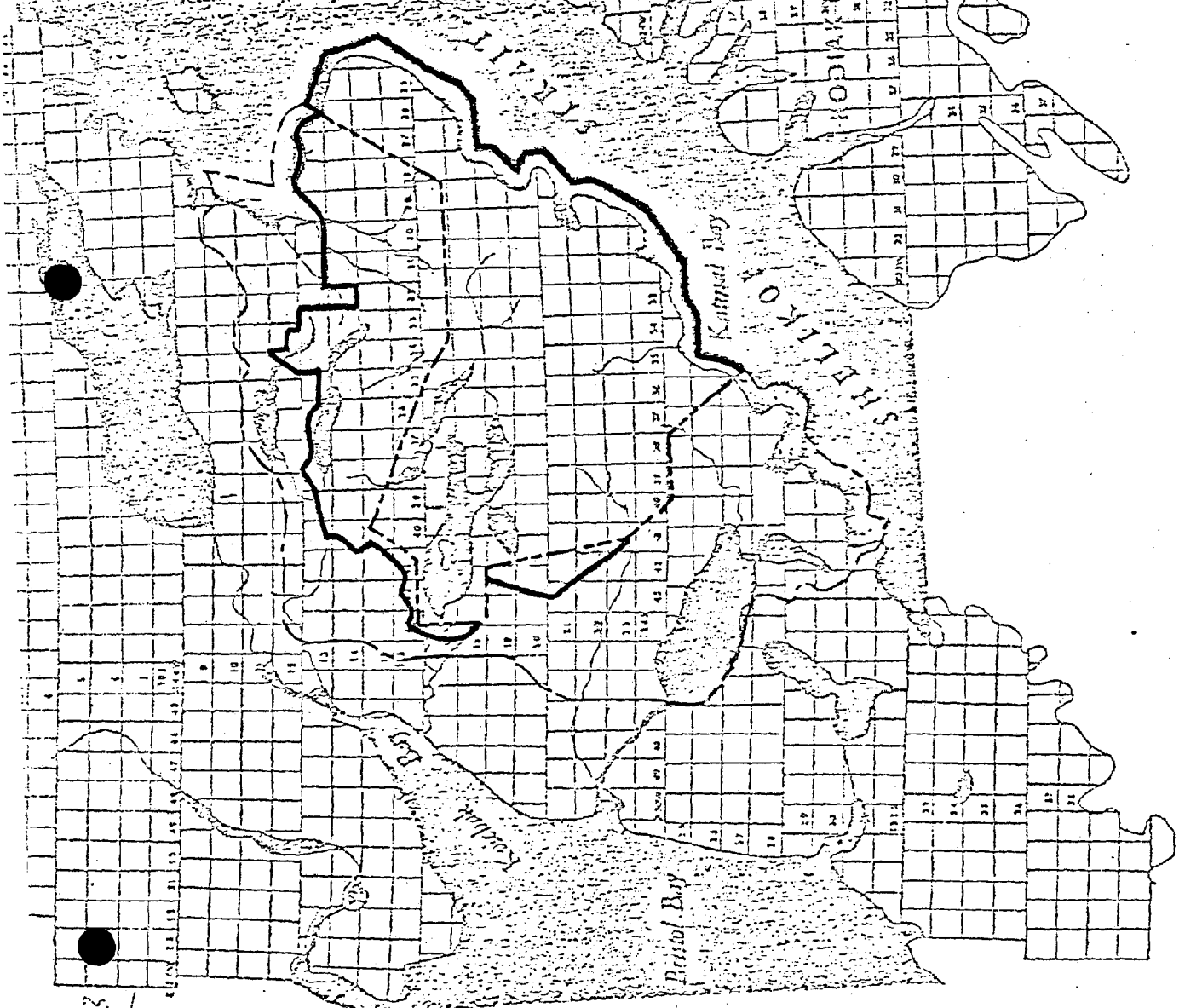
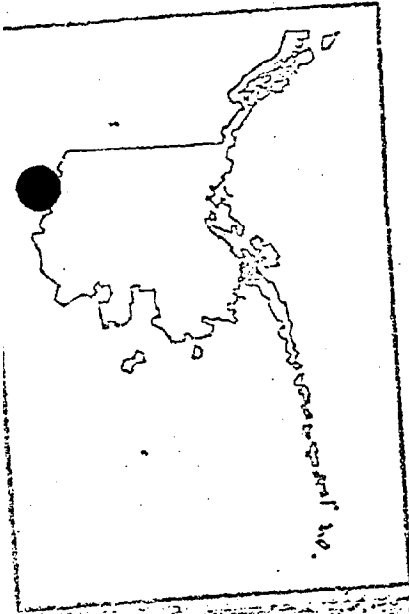




PROPOSED KATMAI NATIONAL
PARK & ADDITIONS
By Morton

-  Proposed boundary
-  Area of ecological concern
-  Existing monument boundary





PROPOSED KATMAI NATIONAL PARK
By Andrus

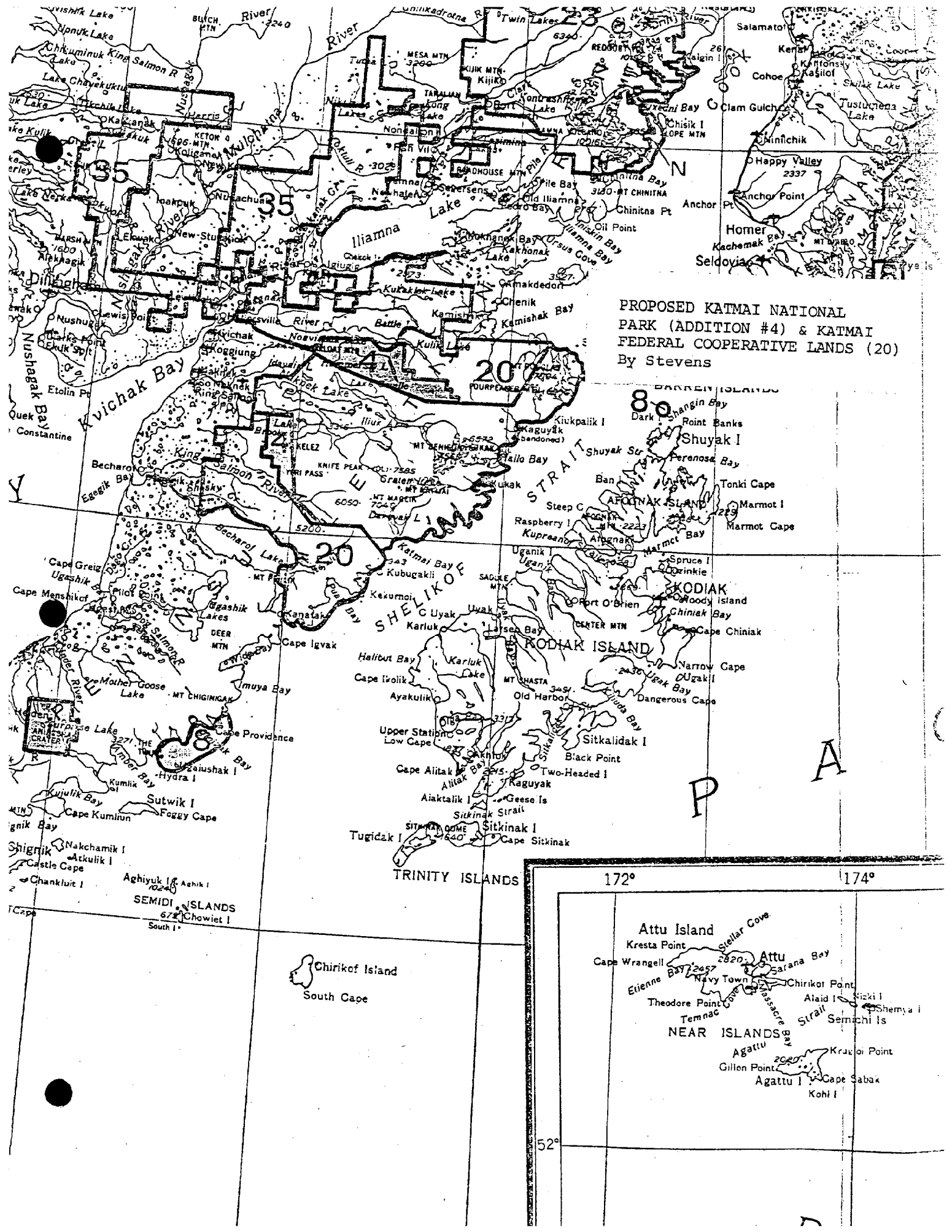
— National Park
- - - Area of Environmental Concern
— Existing monument boundary



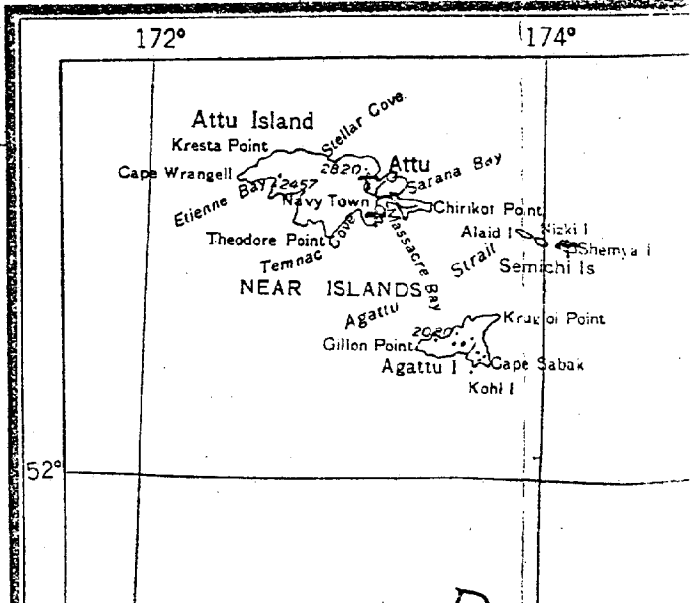
0 50
Scale in miles

KATMAI
NATIONAL PARK

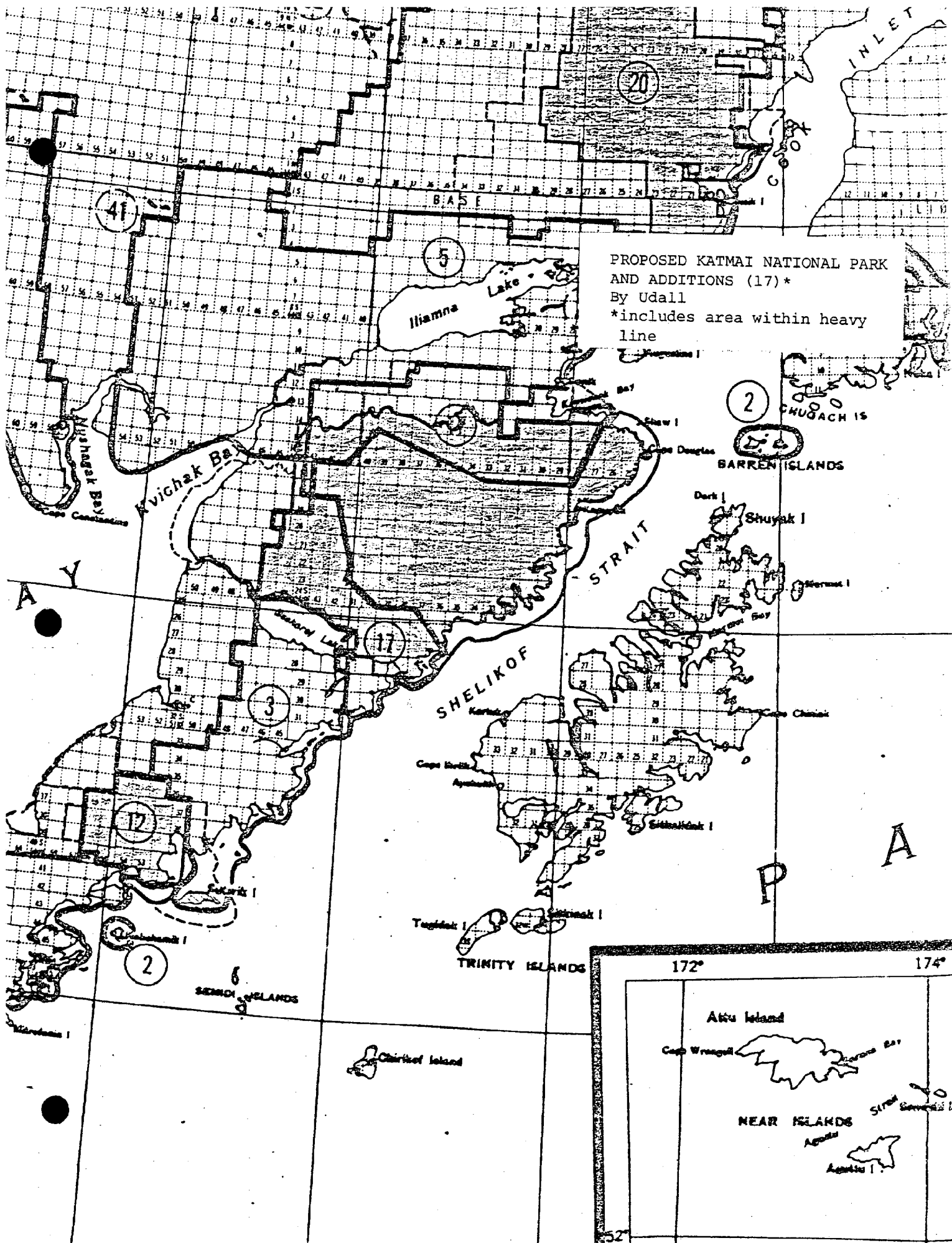
14-1-43



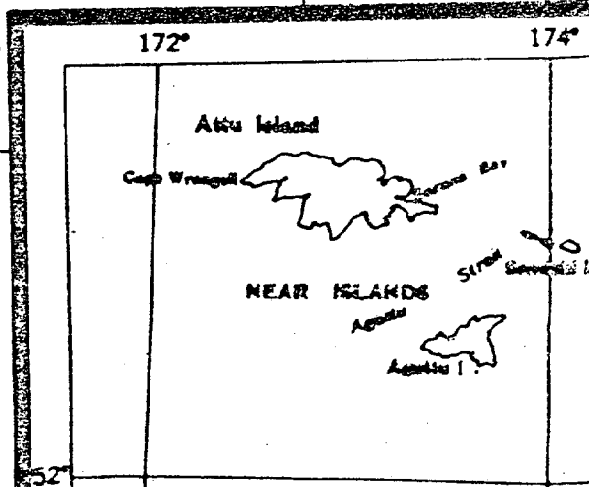
PROPOSED KATMAI NATIONAL PARK (ADDITION #4) & KATMAI FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS (20)
By Stevens

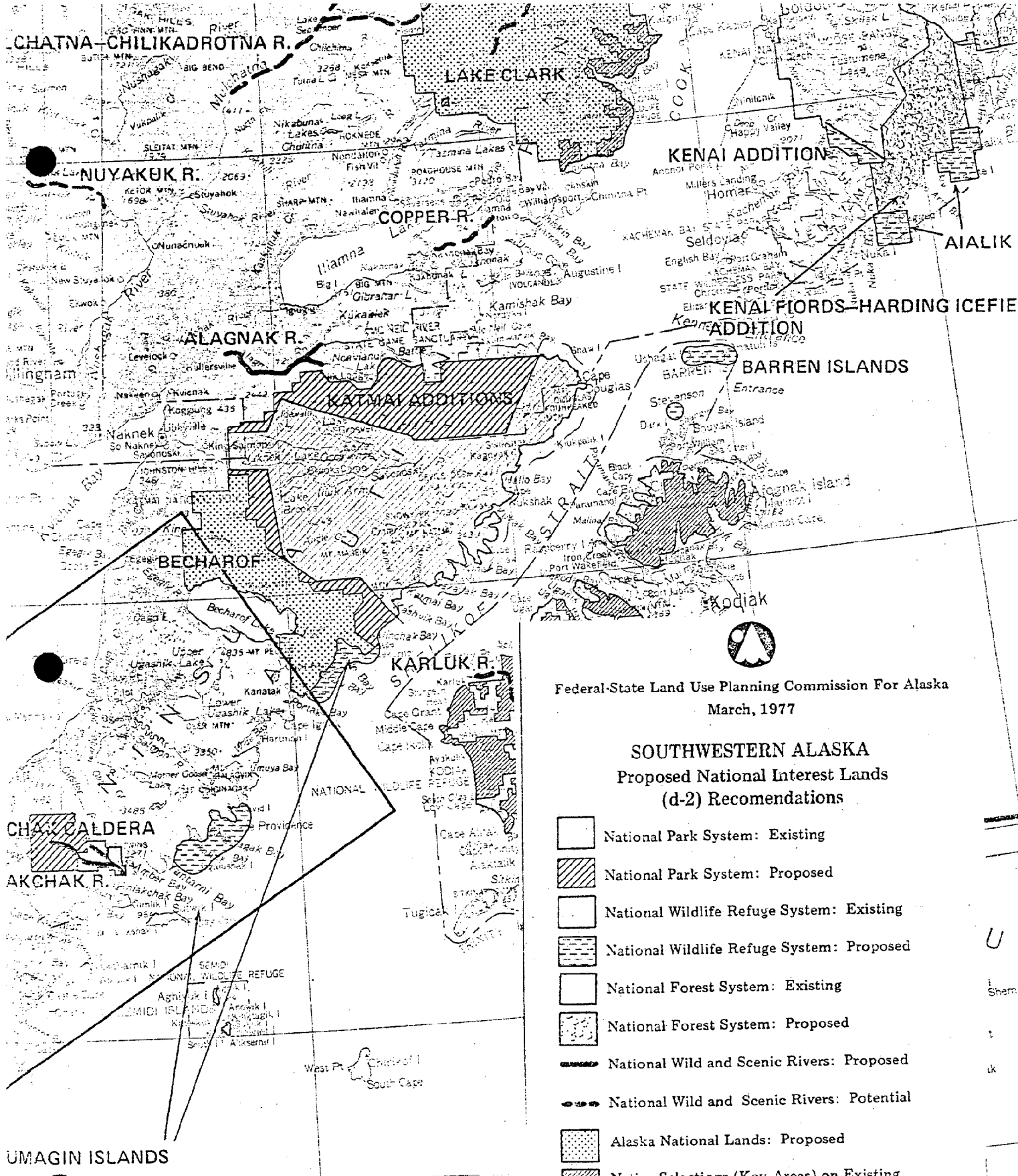


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PROPOSED KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND ADDITIONS (17)*
 By Udall
 *includes area within heavy line

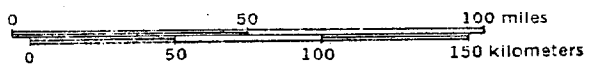




Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission For Alaska
 March, 1977

SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA
Proposed National Interest Lands
(d-2) Recommendations

-  National Park System: Existing
-  National Park System: Proposed
-  National Wildlife Refuge System: Existing
-  National Wildlife Refuge System: Proposed
-  National Forest System: Existing
-  National Forest System: Proposed
-  National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Proposed
-  National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Potential
-  Alaska National Lands: Proposed
-  Native Selections (Key Areas) on Existing and Proposed Reserves
-  Remaining Federal, State, and Private Lands



KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

UMAGIN ISLANDS

CHAMBERLAIN CALDERA

AKCHAK R.

SEMPER PARVA WILDLIFE REFUGE

SEMICHI ISLANDS

BECHAROF

KARLUK R.

ALAGNAK R.

COPPER R.

KENAI ADDITION

AIALIK

KENAI FIORDS-HARDING ICEFIE
 ADDITION

BARREN ISLANDS

Kodiak

CHATNA-CHILIKADROTKA R.

LAKE CLARK

NUYAKUK R.

UMAGIN ISLANDS



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

AN AREA OF POTENTIAL NATIONAL INTEREST

- 1) Name of Area: Lake Clark Proposed National Park

- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Scenic, Recreation
 - Associated: Wildlife

- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet and Southwest/Kuskokwim Bay
 - Latitude/Longitude: 60°30'N, 153°00'W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Area is 75 miles west of Anchorage or 40 miles west of Kenai.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Dillingham D1-3, Iliamna D1-2, D5, Kenai A7-8, B7-8, C7-8, D7-8, Lake Clark (all), Lime Hill, A1-7, B1-5, C1-5, D3-5, Seldovia D8, Taylor Mountains A1-3, B1-3, C1-2, Tyonek A6-8, B7-8, C7-8.

- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): Morton 2.6 million, Andrus 2.4 million (with .71 million acre National Preserve), Stevens 3.49 million (as federal cooperative lands), Udall 7.5 million, Lupc 3.5 million (as Alaska National Land).

- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Five miles (recommended by National Park Service)

- 6) Existing Ownership:
 - Federal
 - State
 - Regional deficiency withdrawals pursuant to ANCSA
 - Native selections pursuant to ANCSA
 - Native Allotments (private)
- 7) Existing Management:
 - area presently managed by the Bureau of Land Management

- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - State
 - Private

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The Lake Clark area is characterized by extremely rugged and scenic mountains, small mountain lakes along the western flank of the range, two 10,000 foot volcanos (Redoubt and Iliamna) and many free-flowing rivers (both clear and glacial). Wildlife of the area includes moose, caribou, dall sheep, brown and black bear, wolves, and wolverines. Marine mammals include beluga whales, and harbor seals along the Cook Inlet Coast line of the proposed park area. Numerous small fur bearers and species of birds are also present. The majority of the Cook Inlet coastline in the proposed area is typified by broad mudflats with a few rocky and sandy sections of shoreline. Sport fish found in the area include grayling, Arctic char, Dolly Varden, pike, lake trout, and rainbow (USDI 1975).

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

The value of this area's natural recreation and scenic resources is greatly enhanced by its close proximity to the large population center of Anchorage. The diversity of land forms, vegetation and wildlife offer a variety of recreational opportunities. These opportunities include river float trips, clamming, beach hiking, small boating, hunting and fishing, upland hiking, climbing and camping. Sport fishing is excellent and fishermen are attracted to the area from all over the world (USDI 1973). Recreationists from Anchorage frequently fly across Cook Inlet to recreate and dig razor clams. It is anticipated that this section of the Cook Inlet coastline, and elsewhere along the west Cook Inlet coastline, will receive increasing recreational use via small plane. Both Merrill and Lake Clark passes, which are commonly used by aviators flying in an east/west direction offer spectacular scenery.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

A small amount of placer gold has been recovered from Portage Creek within the proposed park area. Potential for uranium exists along the Cook Inlet coastline (LUPC, 1977). Several areas of both geothermal and hydroelectric potential also exist. Some timber harvesting potential also exists along the Cook Inlet shoreline. A portion of the Cook Inlet petroleum sub-province is located within the proposed park. However, petroleum resources are not felt to occur in commercial quantities.

10) Proposed Management:

Morton, Udall and Andrus have all proposed a National Park status for areas of varying size. The Land Use Planning Commission and Steven's proposal would place the area in a "fifth-system" to allow for the development of certain natural resources while managing the area primarily for its recreational value. All five principal D-2 proposals recommend National Park Service management of the area as either a National Park or as a unit of a "fifth System". State-owned tidelands and submerged lands located off-shore of the proposal should be classified by the State for public recreation or cooperatively managed with the National Park Service.

11) Allowable Uses:

Should the area receive National Park status, recreation and scientific research activities which do not impair park values would be considered allowable uses. Under a "fifth system management" certain natural resource development and activities would be permitted under close regulation.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

USDI, Alaska Planning Group (1973) Proposed Lake Clark National Park. FEIS.

Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska (1977) The D-2 Book: Lands of National Interest in Alaska. LUPC. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska



LAKE CLARK AREA

GREATER ANCHORAGE AREA

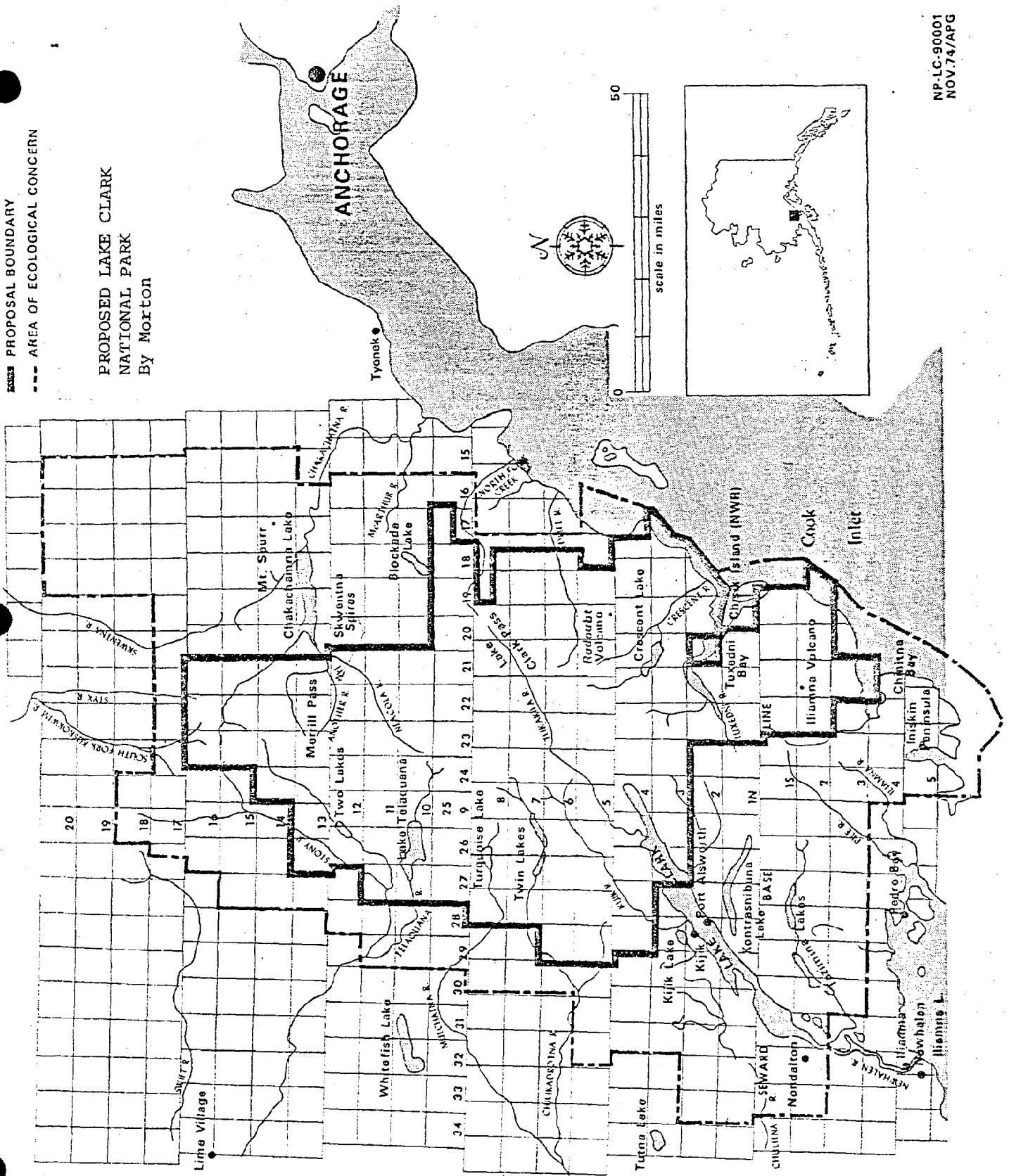
KENAI PENINSULA

GULF




KODIAK ISLAND

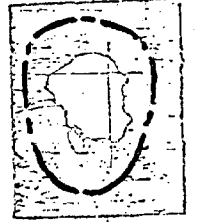
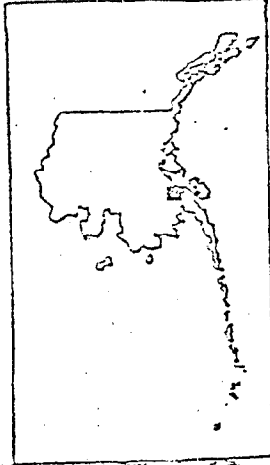
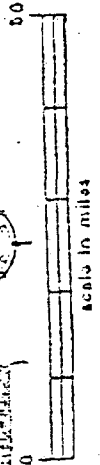
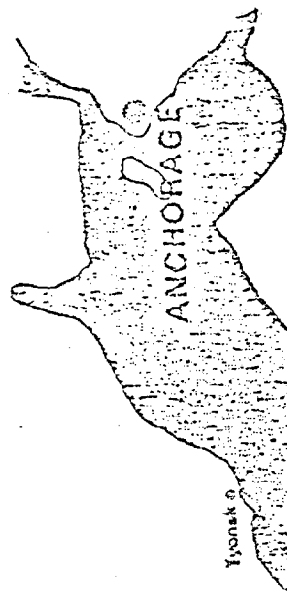
- - - - - PROPOSAL BOUNDARY
 - - - - - AREA OF ECOLOGICAL CONCERN

PROPOSED LAKE CLARK
 NATIONAL PARK
 By Morton

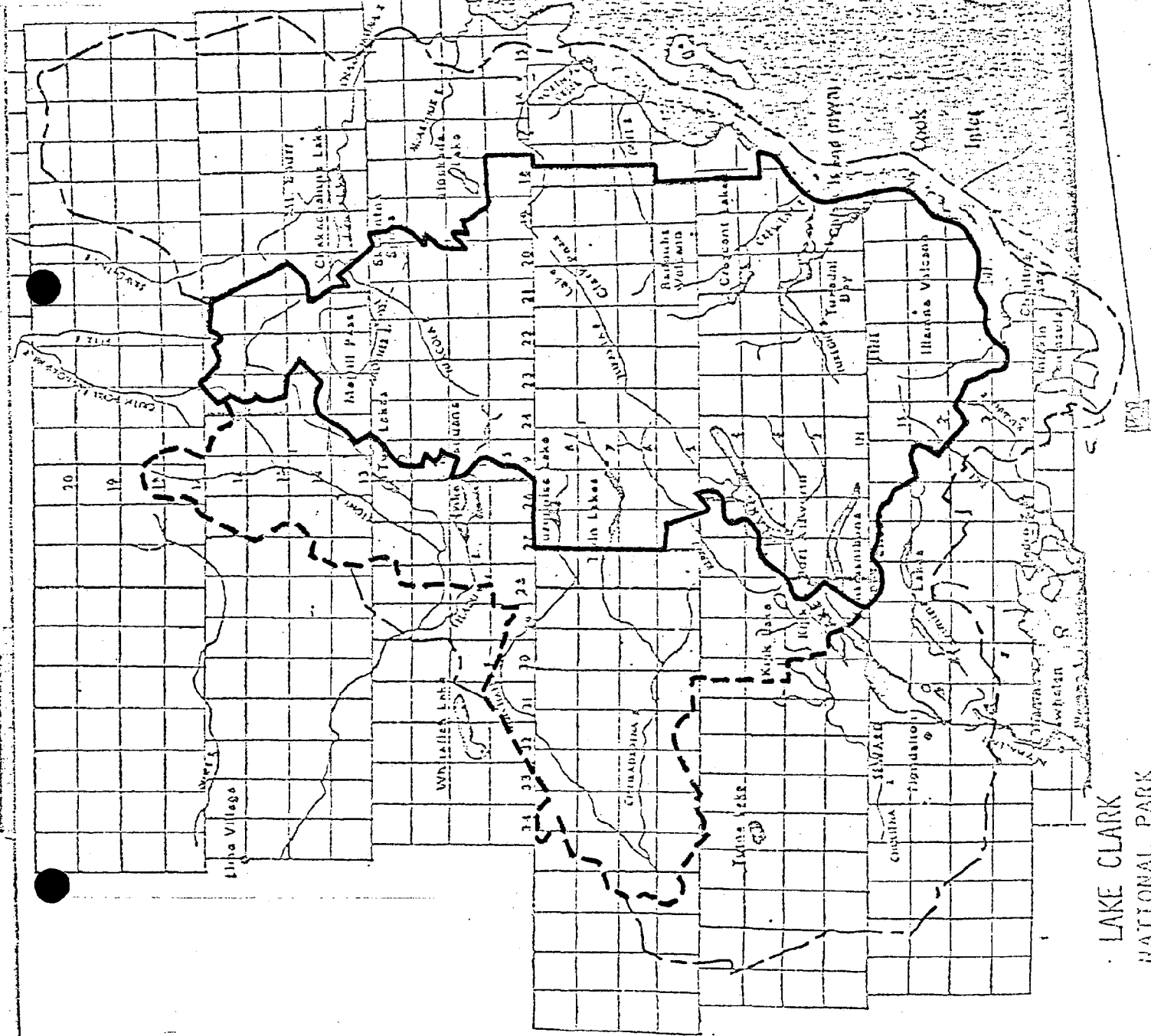


PROPOSED LAKE CLARK
 NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE
 BY Andrus

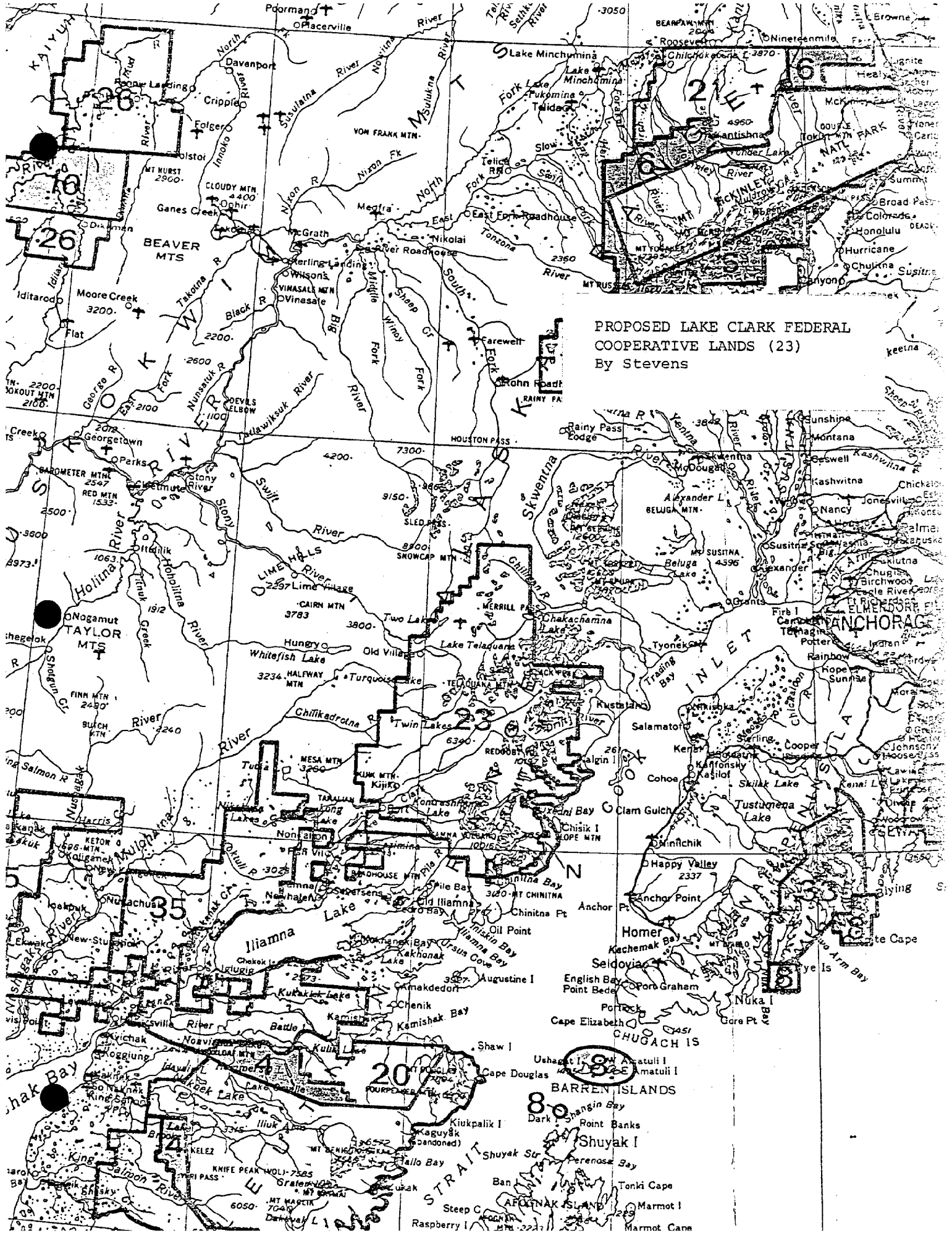
-  National Park
-  National Preserve
-  Area of Environmental Concern



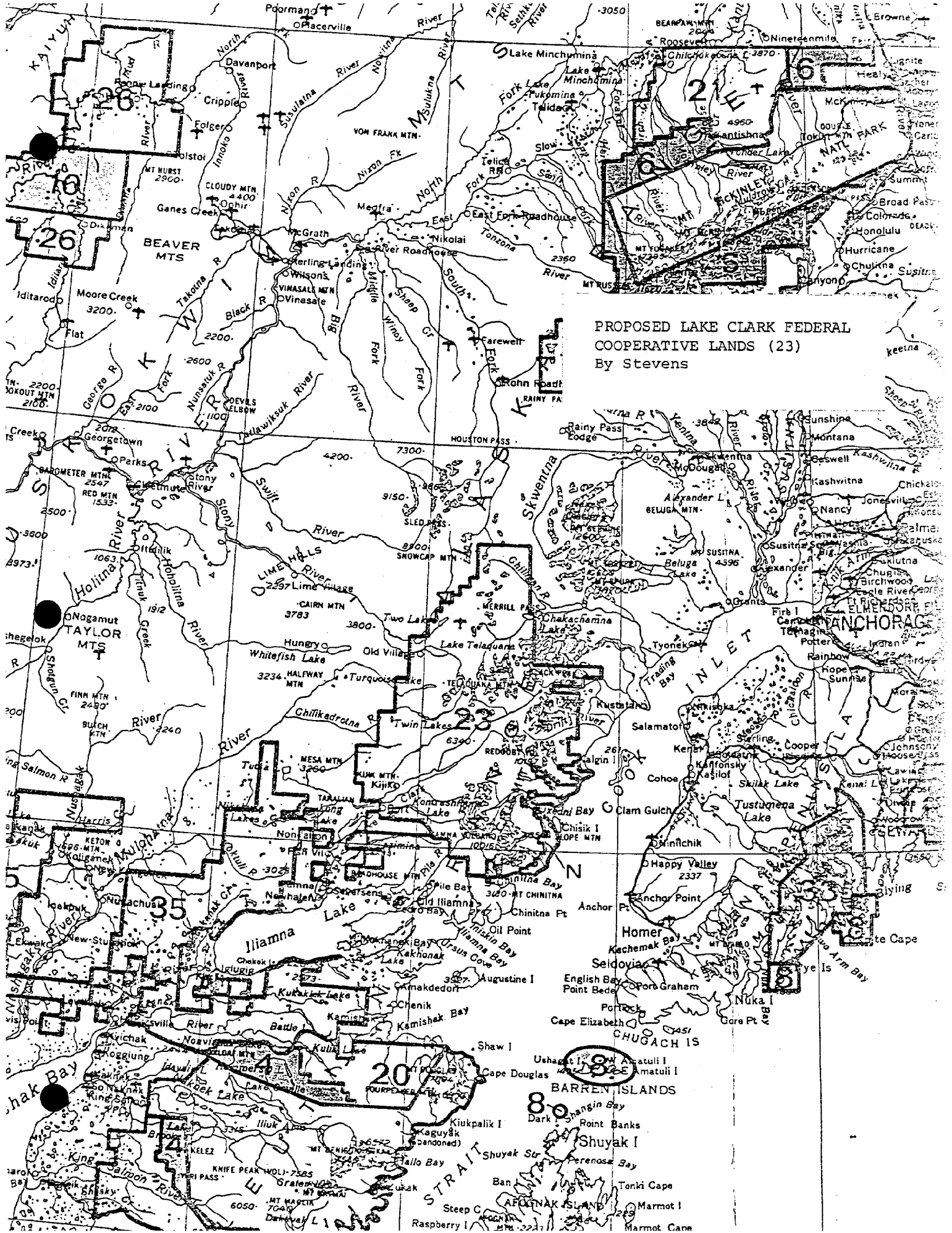
Augustine
 Island

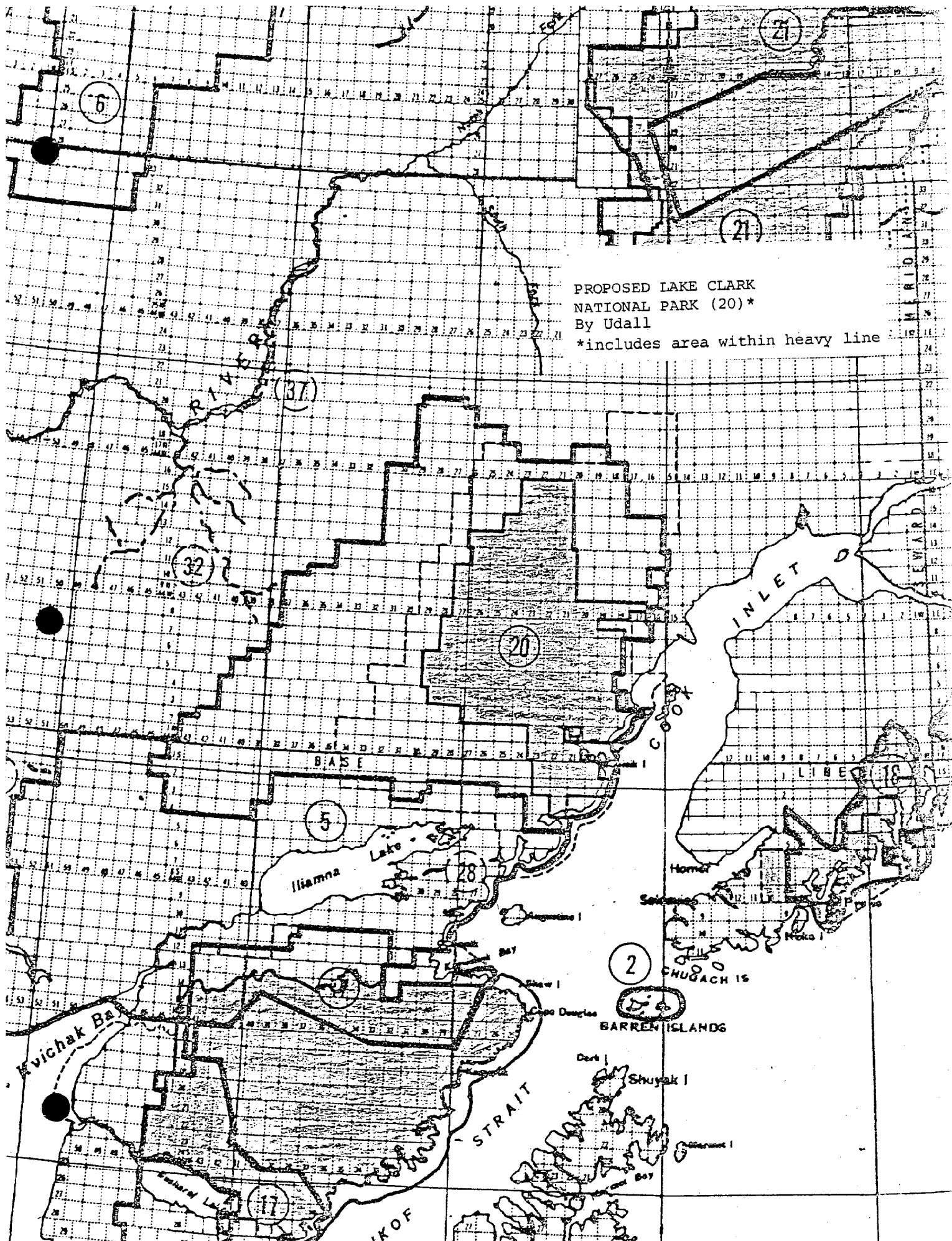


LAKE CLARK
 NATIONAL PARK



PROPOSED LAKE CLARK FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS (23) By Stevens





PROPOSED LAKE CLARK
 NATIONAL PARK (20)*
 By Udall

*includes area within heavy line

MERIDIAN

MERIDIAN

MERIDIAN

MERIDIAN

MERIDIAN

Evichak Ba

Iliamna Lake

INLET

5

20

6

21

21

32

37

28

2

SHUGACH IS

BARREN ISLANDS

17

STRAIT

KOF

Shuyak I

Shuyak I

Home

Selkirk I

Noka I

Shaw I

Cape Douglas

Derk I

Bay

Bay

BASE

LIBERTY IS

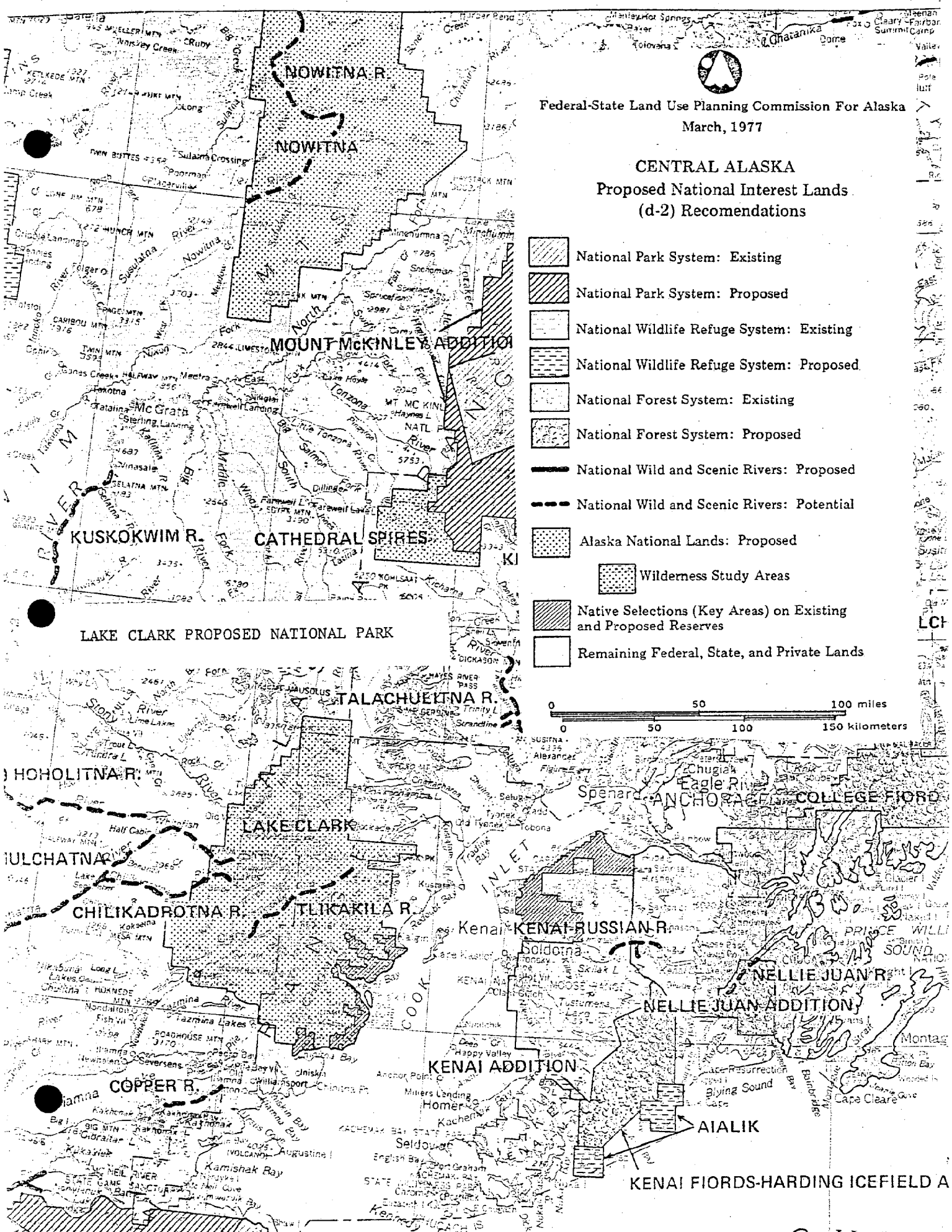
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









MERIDIAN

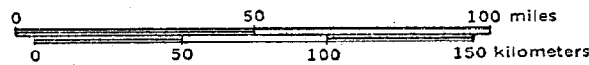
MERIDIAN



Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission For Alaska
March, 1977

CENTRAL ALASKA
Proposed National Interest Lands
(d-2) Recommendations

-  National Park System: Existing
-  National Park System: Proposed
-  National Wildlife Refuge System: Existing
-  National Wildlife Refuge System: Proposed
-  National Forest System: Existing
-  National Forest System: Proposed
-  National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Proposed
-  National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Potential
-  Alaska National Lands: Proposed
-  Wilderness Study Areas
-  Native Selections (Key Areas) on Existing and Proposed Reserves
-  Remaining Federal, State, and Private Lands



LAKE CLARK PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK

KENAI FIORDS-HARDING ICEFIELD A

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks



1) Name of Area: Mouth of Kasilof River

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation, Wildlife
- Associated: Scenic, Heritage

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 60°23'N/151°20'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Fourteen miles south of the City of Kenai.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai B4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1,500 (600)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State (Borough selected, Mental Health, University)
 Private
 Borough approved
 Borough patented

7) Existing Management:

A portion of the area of the north side of the river mouth has been developed by the Division of Waters and Harbors and is managed by the City of Soldotna as a marina with a boat ramp, dock, and upland storage area. Several private residences occur in the vicinity of Cape Kasilof. A non-operating fish cannery exists on the Kasilof River, near Coho. Oil and gas resources have been leased over most of the area. Some shore fishery sites exist within the area.

8) ADJOINING OWNERSHIP/MANAGEMENT

Lands adjoining this area are primarily private. Some of these private lands have been developed for residential purposes while the majority of them are undeveloped. State University lands also adjoin the area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The area contains a large portion of the wetlands found at the mouth of the Kasilof River. Salmon utilize the Kasilof River during their run to Tustumena Lake. Beach grasses and other salt-tolerant plant species are found in the all low lying areas. White sand beaches occur at the river mouth. Razor clams have been found at and to the south of Cape Kasilof. Upland areas are relatively flat and vegetated with a spruce-hemlock forest interspersed with muskeg. Moose and migratory waterfowl are found in the area.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Accessible from both Coho and Kalifonsky Loop Roads, this area offers a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. Current use focuses on boat launching (for trips into Cook Inlet and up and down the Kasilof River between this area and Tustumena Lake), camping, picnicking, and beachcombing. The area is used by waterfowl hunters in the fall. The remains of an old Russian fort as well as several archaeological sites are located in this area, providing the opportunity for a historical interpretation program. This area has ample well-drained upland areas for the development of campgrounds with excellent beach resources for recreation. Scenic qualities in this area are excellent.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

This area provides significant migratory waterfowl habitat. Portions of the area may be suitable for residential/commercial uses. On the north shore of the river mouth, the boat ramp/dock services a commercial fishing fleet. Oil and gas resources may be significant in this area.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should be added to the Alaska State Park System and managed in consultation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Historical interpretation of the Russian Fort Site should be fully explored. Upland campgrounds and beach areas should be appropriately developed for recreational uses.

11) Allowable Uses:

Existing set net sites and the commercial fishing facility if properly managed could be considered allowable uses. Outdoor recreation activities and the maintenance of waterfowl habitat are likewise appropriate uses. Commercial/residential use of this area or extractive resource development should not be considered allowable uses.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks

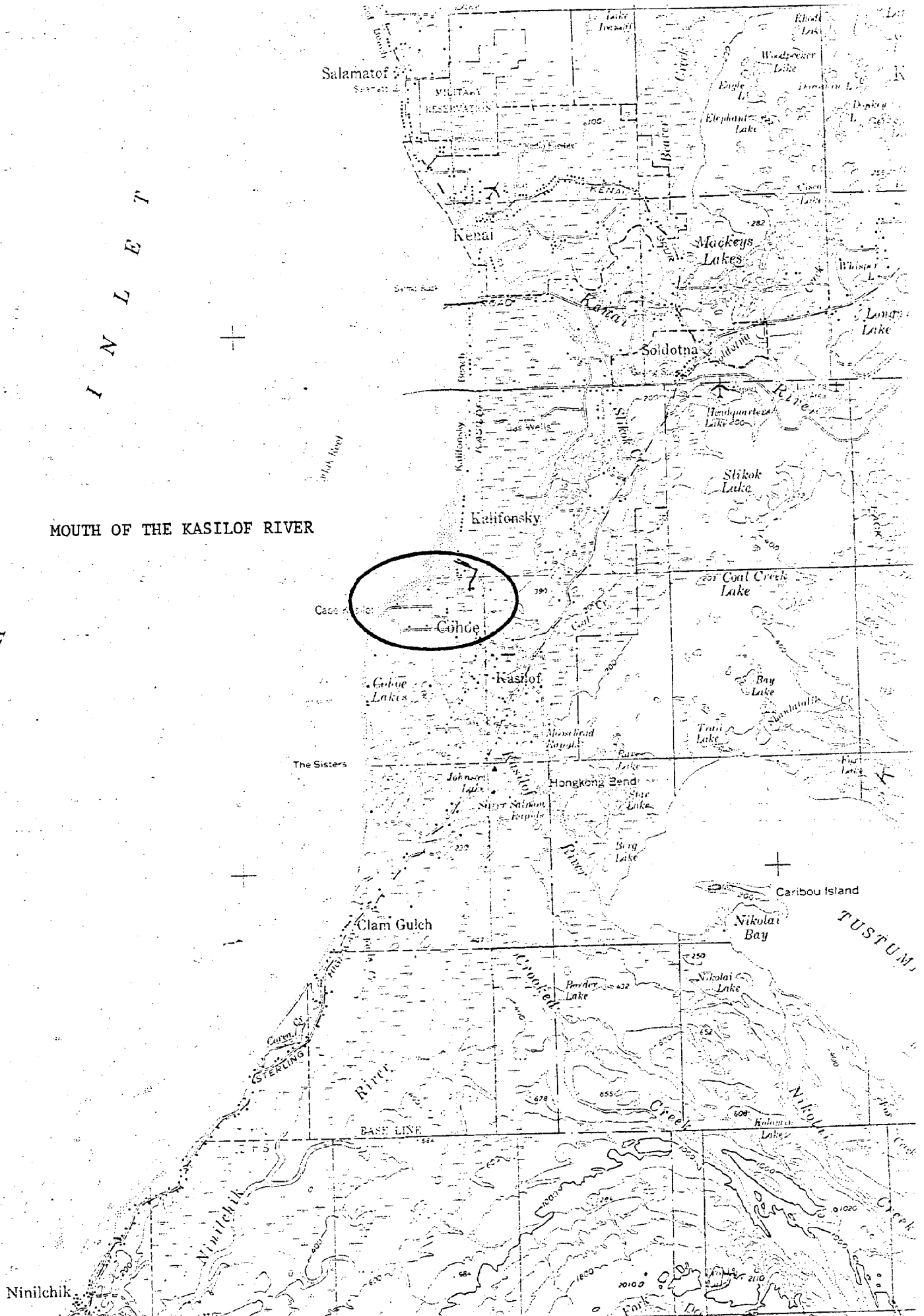
Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee

Alaska Division of Fish and Game - Soldotna

Sid Logan

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MOUTH OF THE KASLOF RIVER

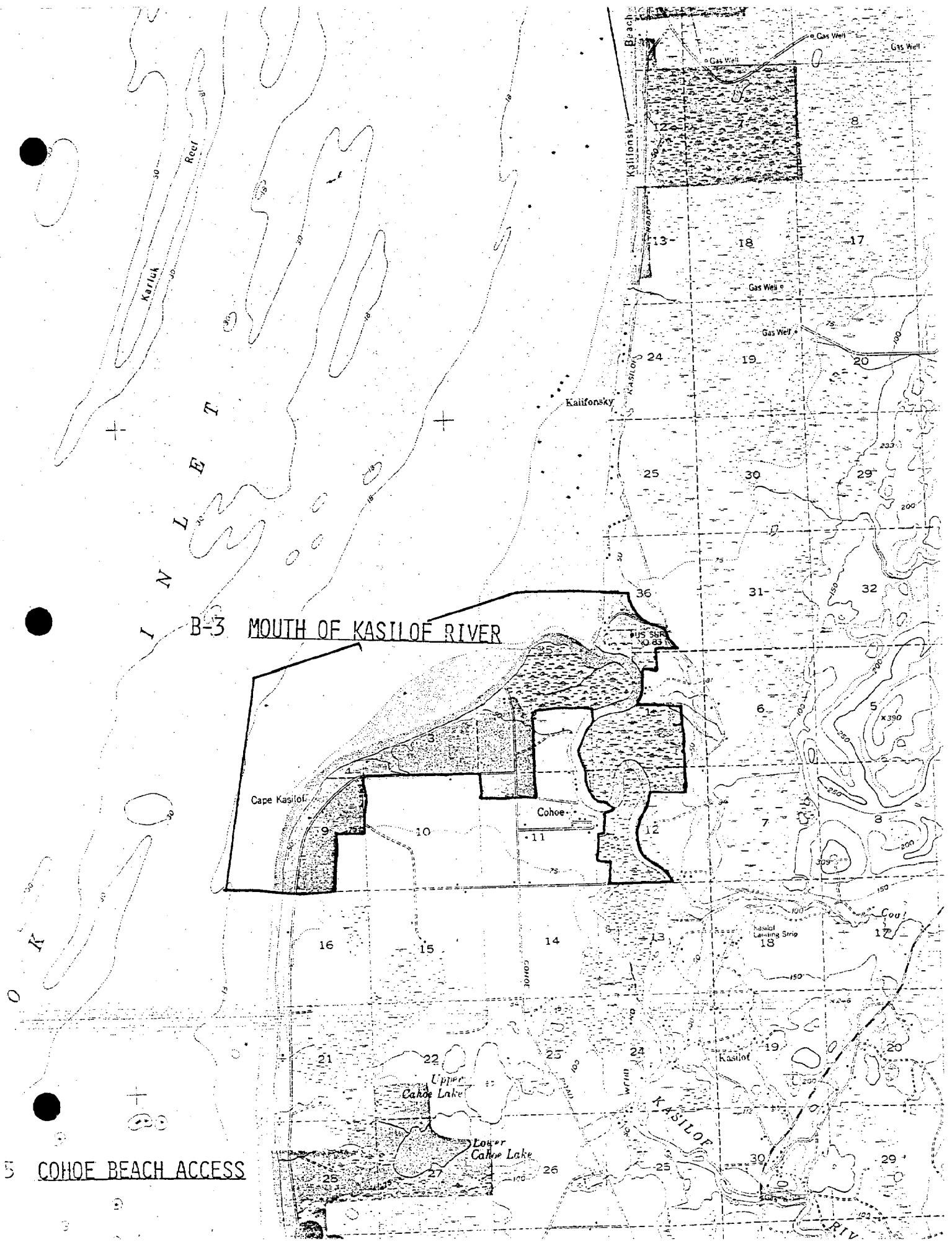


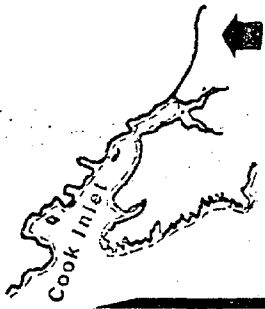
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B-3 MOUTH OF KASLOF RIVER

5 COHOE BEACH ACCESS





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

- 1) Name of Area: Nancy Lake State Recreation Area

- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic

- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
 - Latitude/Longitude: 61°40'N/150°06'W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Five miles south of Willow. 18 miles northwest of Wasilla.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Anchorage C8, Tyonek C1

- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 22,685 (9074)

- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: N/A

- 6) Existing Ownership:
 - State of Alaska
 - Private

- 7) Existing Management:

The area is presently managed as a State Recreation Area of the Alaska State Park System.

- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

The Parks highway adjoins a small portion of the area on its eastern boundary. Private and other State lands adjoin the remaining portions of the area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The area is comprised of numerous lakes in a rolling, birch and spruce forested, terrain. Moose and black bear are common in the area. Numerous Parks are found throughout the area. Moose, wolf, brown and black bear are present. Waterfowl utilize the area intensively during migrations along the Susitna flyway. Sockeye salmon spawn in several streams within the recreation area. Turbot, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden and whitefish occur in the area's lakes.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Nancy Lake Recreation area is intensively used by persons from the Anchorage area, as well as by persons from the Matanuska-Susitna Valley and Interior Alaska. Camping, fishing, canoeing/kayaking, picnicking, hiking are commonly engaged in activities at this area. This area provides the opportunity for the development of a wide variety of recreational activities. Wintertime recreation focuses primarily on cross-country skiing and snowmobiling.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Some oil and gas leases have been let in the area and coal prospecting permits have been applied for. The nature and extent of such resources has not been adequately determined.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed as a State Recreation area. Additional camping, trail and winter use facilities should be considered.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreation uses should be considered allowable. Resource development or extraction activities should be prohibited.

12) Information Sources

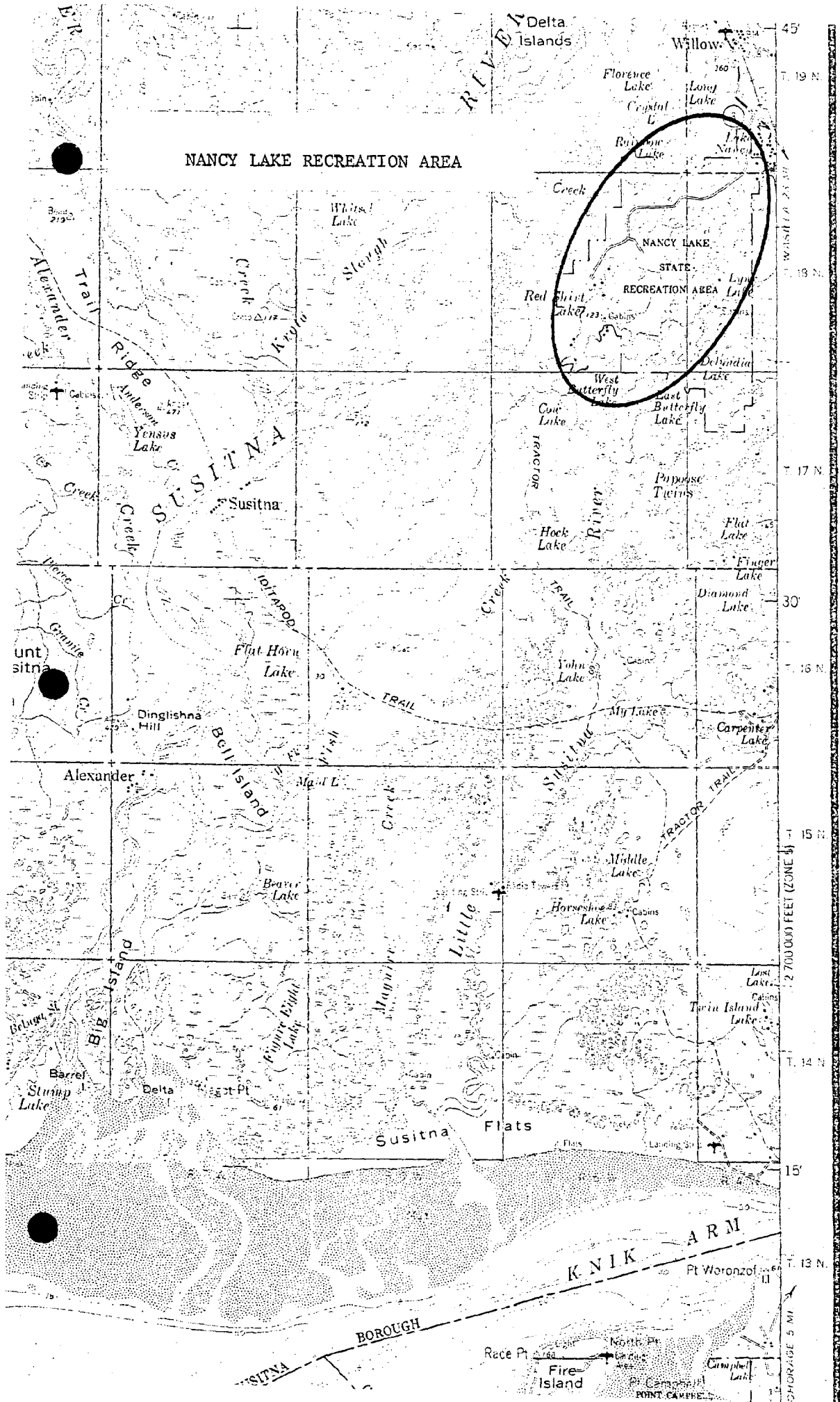
• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1978). Alaska State Park Visitors: Who Are They and Their Views on the Development and Management of the Alaska State Park System.
Anchorage, Alaska

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks

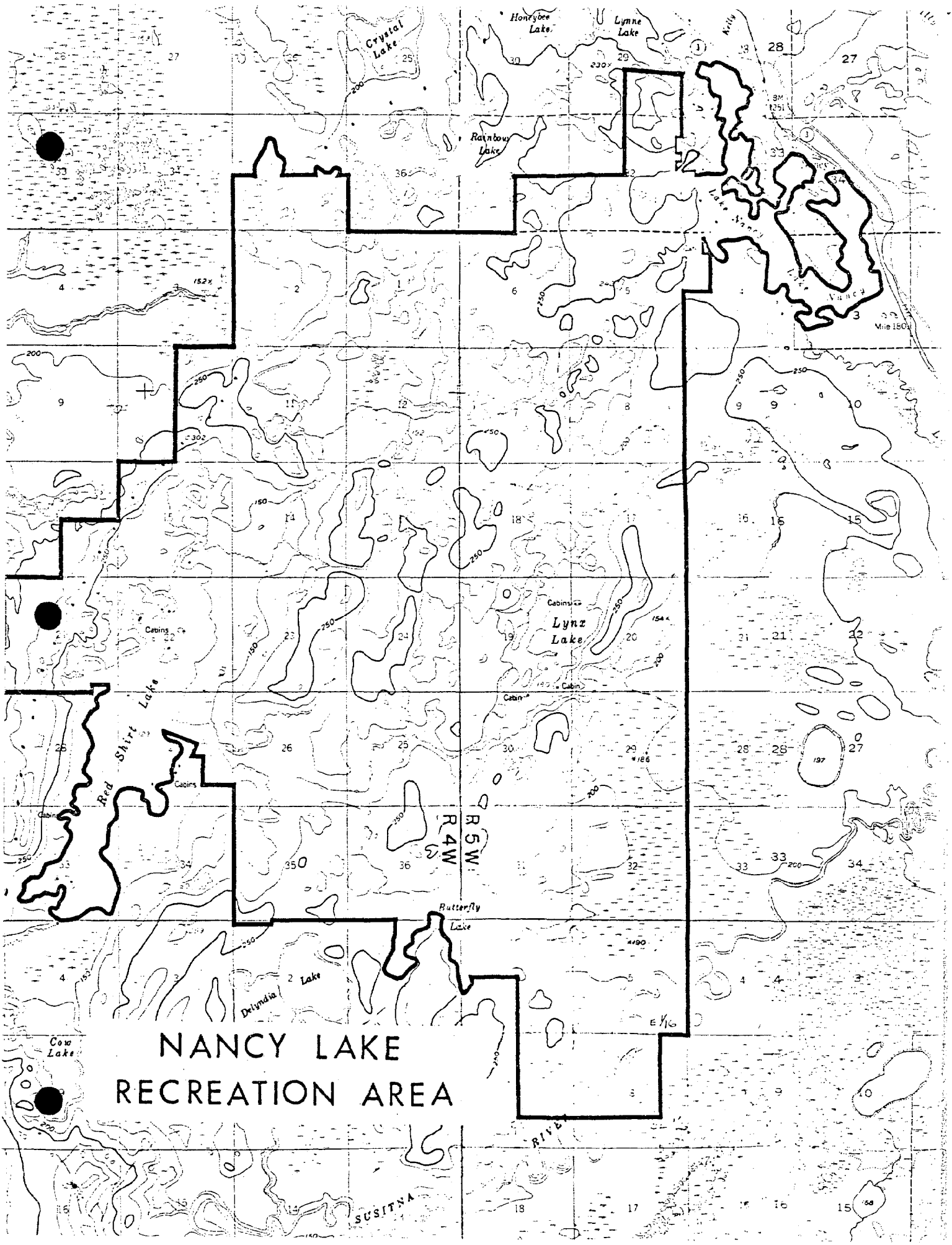
Larry Wilde (Wasilla)
Neil Johannsen (Anchorage)



NANCY LAKE RECREATION AREA

2 700 000 FEET (ZONE 5)

CHORAGE 5 MI



NANCY LAKE
RECREATION AREA

SUSITNA

R4W
R5W

R1V

E 1/2

Cow Lake

Red Shirt Lake

Butterfly Lake

Delynia Lake

Lynz Lake

Rainbow Lake

Lynne Lake

Honeybee Lake

Crystal Lake



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks

- 1) Name of Area: Ninilchik State Wayside and Proposed Additions
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreational
 - Associated: Scenic, Fish and Wildlife
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
 - Latitude/Longitude: 60°02'N/131°33'W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Adjoins community of Ninilchik. 35 miles southwest of Soldotna.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai A5
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares):

Existing:	15 (6)
Proposed:	40 (16)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles
- 6) Existing Ownership:

Existing:	State of Alaska
Proposed Additions:	Borough selected
	Private
	State school land
- 7) Existing Management:

The area is currently managed as a wayside unit of the State Park System. Adjoining land use include residential, school, and commercial fisheries.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

To the north of the wayside lies the old village of Ninilchik (residential, fish cannery, harbor). To the south is the Ninilchik school, post office, and private land. Offshore lands are managed as a Critical Habitat Area. Several oil and gas leases abut the area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The area comprises the southern portion of the Ninilchik River mouth. The relatively wide beach area is separated from the uplands by a vegetation-covered bluff approximately 75 feet in height. Upland vegetation is primarily cottonwoods and various brush species. Beach grasses are found dispersed in beach areas. The remains of a division canal/ old river channel exists at the base of the bluff on the beach. The upland area serves as an important winter range for moose. Harbor seals and whales are found in offshore waters. The area serves as resting and molting habitat for sea birds and waterfowl.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

The existing fifteen unit campground in the upland portion of the wayside receives constant use throughout the summer months. The beach portion of the wayside (and adjoining beach land) consistently is used by 100 to 150 camping parties. Sport salmon fishing in the Ninilchik River is excellent. The scenic qualities of the area are likewise excellent. Nearby, the old Russian village of Ninilchik provides historical interest to the area. Conflicts currently exist between residents of Ninilchik and recreationists concerning trespass, dumping of sewage holding tanks, littering, etc.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The upland area serves as an important winter moose range. The upland area could likewise be considered suitable for residential/commercial land uses. The Ninilchik School is considering using a portion of the beach area (or school property) as an environmental study area for students.

10) Proposed Management:

The existing wayside should be expanded as proposed. Cooperative management between the Alaska Division of Parks and the Department of Transportation and the State Troopers should be undertaken to resolve trespass and other problems. Restricting vehicles from entering the old village of Ninilchik may be one course of action. Improvement projects by the Alaska Division of Parks should be undertaken immediately. The Division of Parks should work with the Ninilchik school staff to determine if a portion of the school's beach area can be leased to the Division of Parks for the development of camping facilities. Unregulated public camping presently occurs in this area.

11) Allowable Uses:

Allowable use should include recreation, historic interpretation, and environmental education.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

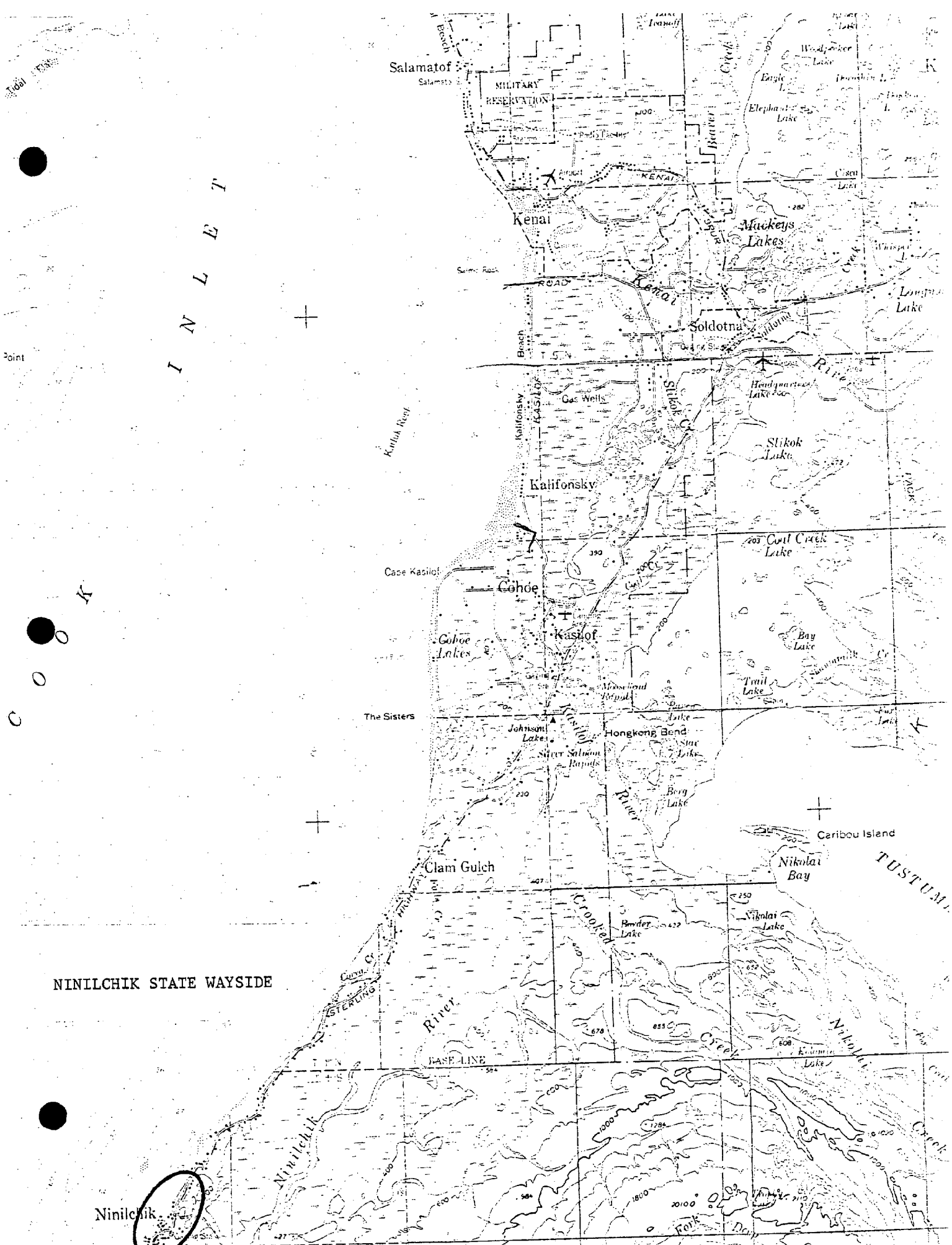
Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks

Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee
Michael Kennedy/William S. Hanable

Frank Tupper (village resident)
Ninilchik, AK 99639

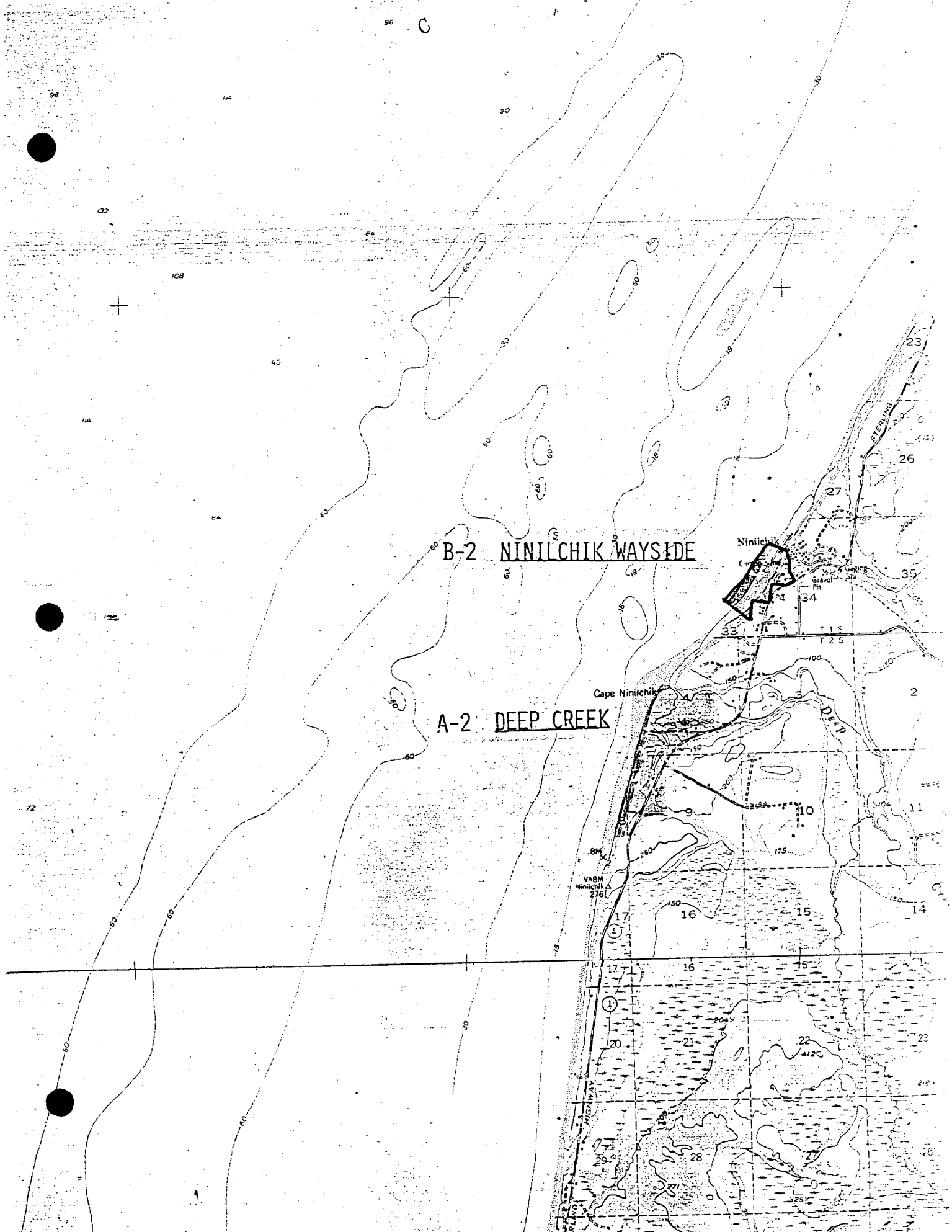


I
N
L
E
T

NINILCHIK STATE WAYSIDE

Ninilchik

TOSTUM



B-2 NINILCHIK WAYSIDE

A-2 DEEP CREEK

Ninilchik

Cape Ninilchik

BM

VABM Ninilchik 276

Gravel Pit

T 1 S

T 2 S

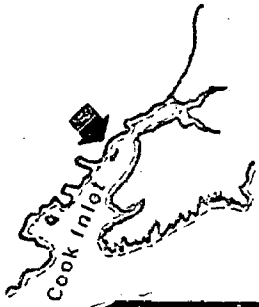
HIGHWAY

STERLING

DEEP

CREEK

412C



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Polly Creek

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation, Wildlife
- Associated: Scenic

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet.
- Latitude/Longitude: 60°17'N/152°30'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Thirty-five miles due west of Clam Gulch.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai D7-B7

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): approximately 400 acres (160)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership:

Federal

This area has been selected by the Cook Inlet Regional Corporation

Private

7) Existing Management:

Fish and wildlife resources are currently managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The upland area is currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Oil and gas leases have been let over most of the area. Several shore fishery sites exist in the area.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Several private homesteads and residences exist nearby. A public-assumed airstrip is located near the beach area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Polly Creek drains the mountain slopes to the southwest of Redoubt volcano. Paralleling the Crescent River drainage Polly Creek enters Cook Inlet south of Redoubt Point. Extensive mud flats occur in this area. Highly productive razor clam beds occur in this area. A halibut fishery area is located offshore and to the south of Polly Creek. King and Coho Salmon spawn in Polly Creek. Moose, wolverine, black and brown bear are found in the area. Waterfowl and sea birds utilize upland areas as well as nearshore waters for feeding and resting.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Polly Creek receives significant use (often up to 100 airplanes parked on the beach area at one time) by clam diggers flying to the area from Anchorage, Kenai, Homer, and other points in eastern Cook Inlet. The area has been included in both the Morton and Andrus D-2 proposals for the Lake Clark area. While the larger Lake Clark area is significant from a national perspective, the Polly Creek area is extremely valuable for Cook Inlet residents.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The area is well suited for private recreation development.

10) Proposed Management:

Should Cook Inlet native selections be held valid and this area not included within Congress' D-2 action on Lake Clark, a public use easement should be reserved prior to interim conveyance. Should this occur, this area should be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for public recreation.

11) Allowable Uses:

Public recreation uses should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

U.S. Department of Interior, Alaska Planning Group (1953). Proposed Lake Clark National Park. Final environmental impact statement.

Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska (1977). The D-2 Book: Lands of National Interest in Alaska. Land Use Planning Commission. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska

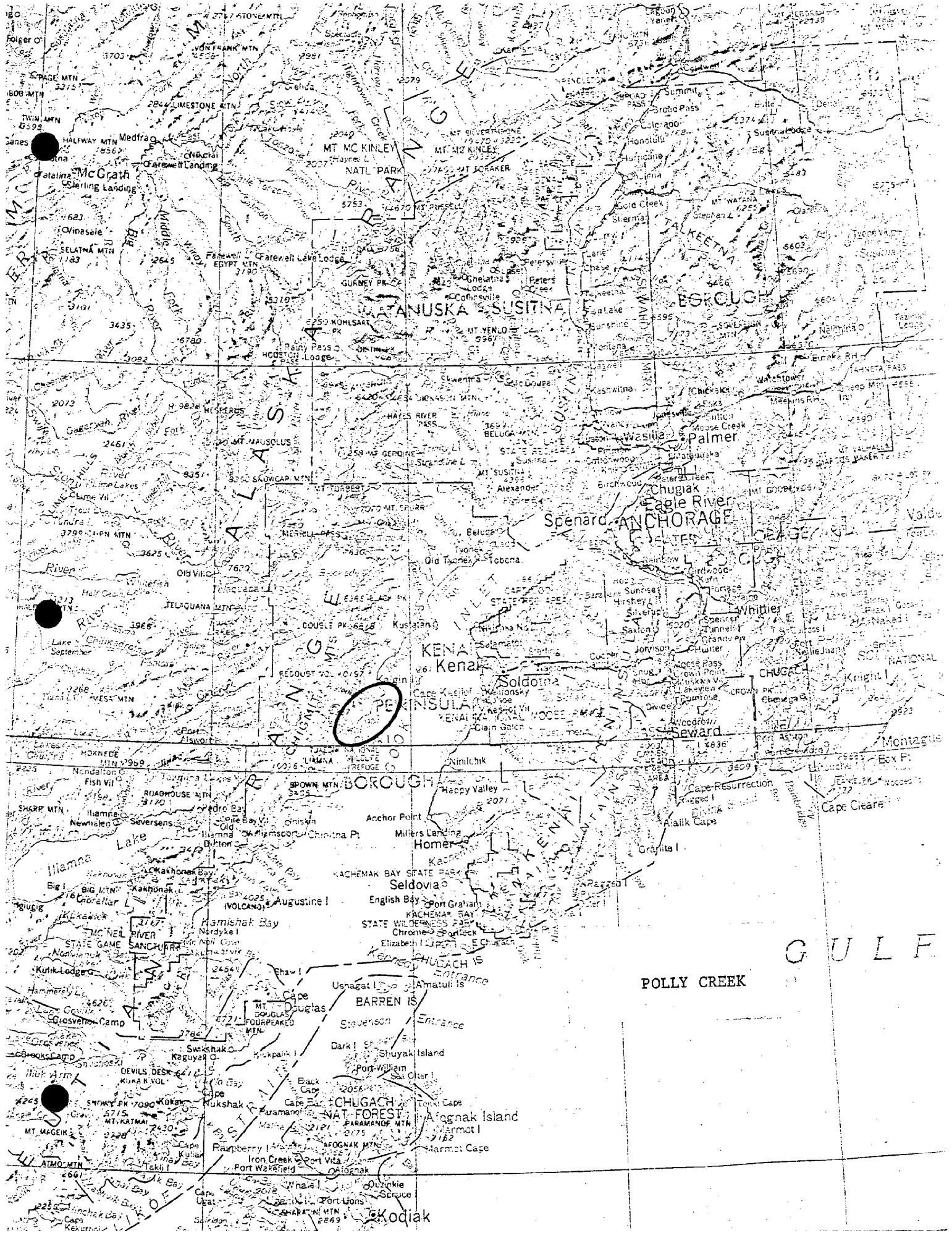
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Sid Logan
Dave Nelson

Alaska Division of Parks

Neil C. Johannsen
Alan H. Meiners

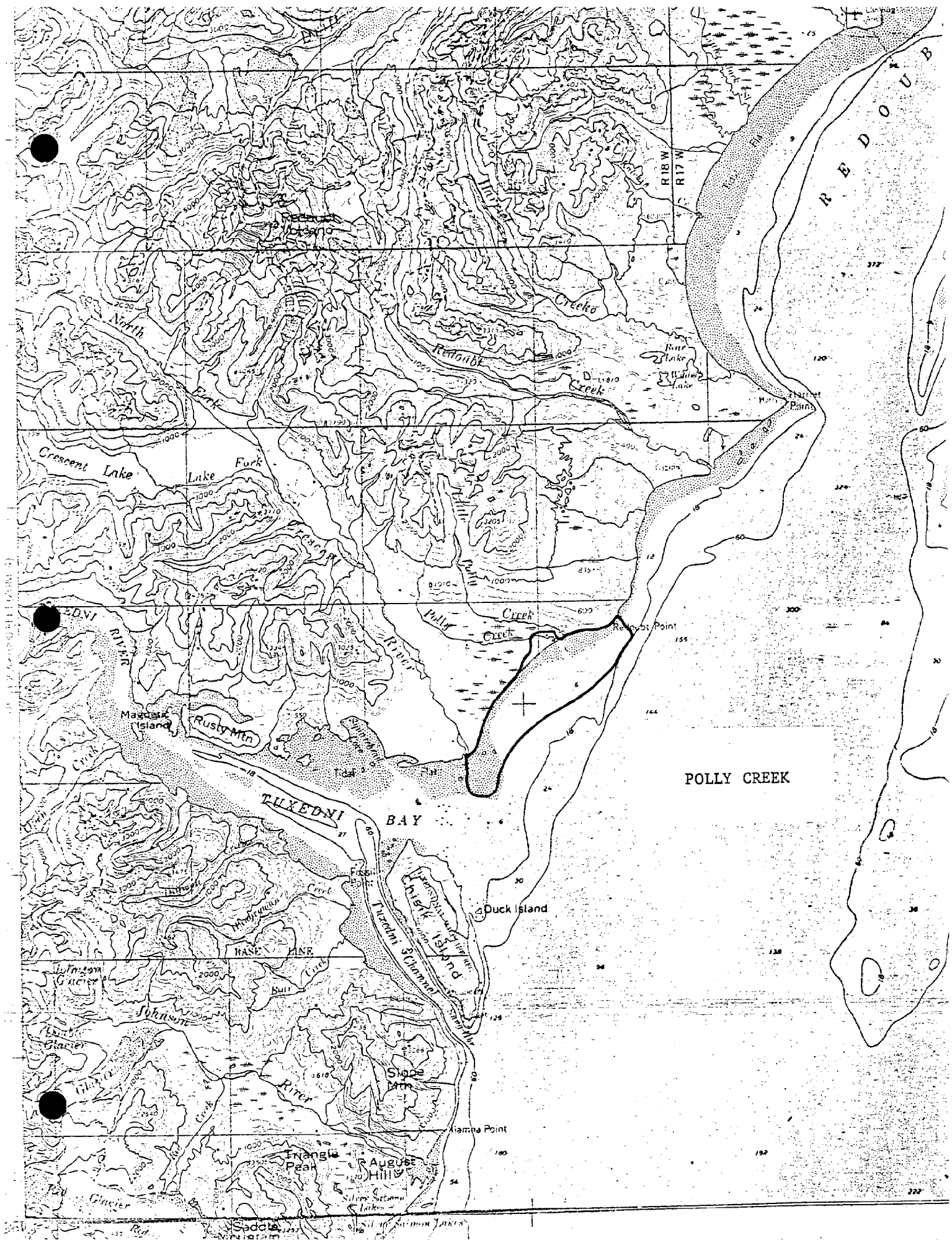


KENAI PENINSULA

POLLY CREEK

GULF

Kodiak



POLLY CREEK

TUXEDNI BAY

REDOUBT RIVER

Masden Island

Rusty Mt.

Duck Island

Johnson Glacier

HASKIN MNR.

Tuxedni Schist

Slope Mt.

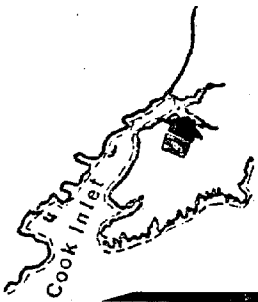
Triangle Peak

August Hill

Johnson Glacier

Saddle

Salmon Lakes



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Potter Point State Game Refuge

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Wildlife
- Associated: Recreation, Scenic

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 61°02'N/149°45'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Located immediately on the eastern edge of Anchorage along the Seward Highway.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360:

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 2,600 (1,040)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State of Alaska
Private land

7) Existing Management:

The area is managed as a State game refuge by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Oil and gas leases exist in the southwest portion of the refuge.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Private lands adjoin the area to the north and west. The Seward Highway and Alaska Railroad right of ways transect the area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

This area was originally a tidal flat of Cook Inlet. However through construction of the fill for the Alaska Railroad and the installation of a tide gate through this fill, the area became a fresh water marsh. A variety of fresh water plant species grow in the marsh with alder, willow and some cottonwood growing in the higher ground areas. The area serves as resting and nesting habitat for a wide variety of waterfowl, shorebirds and passerine species. Waterfowl include swan, snow geese, pintails, mallards, widgeons, teal, redheads, canvas backs, greater scaup, lesser scaup, common golden eye, Barrow's golden eye, rednecked grebe, common loon, and horned grebe. Shorebirds include yellow legs, snipe, semi-palmated plover, American golden plover, northern phalarope, pectoral sandpiper, arctic tern, mew gull, glaucous wing gull, Bonaparts gull, and herring gull. Passerine species include water pipet, raven, magpie, red winged blackbird, rusty blackbird, yellow-rumped warbler, white crowned sparrow, robin, varied thrush, short eared owl, and marsh hawk.

-RECREATION, SCENIC, HERITAGE OR WILDERNESS SIGNIFICANCE:

While being highly significant as waterfowl habitat, the proximity of this area to the Municipality of Anchorage and more directly heavily used public highways make it valuable for persons observing wildlife. Throughout the season, numerous vehicles can be observed pulled off on to the side of the road with their occupants photographing and observing the marsh's bird life. The opportunity in this area for intensive interpretive and public education programs is excellent.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The area is presently in use as a transportation corridor and additional acreage may be needed in the future for expansion of either or both the Seward Highway and Alaska Railroad.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed as a State Game Refuge by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. To enhance the recreationists' activity of bird watching; improve public safety (by controlling the parking of cars on the highway margin); and minimize the amount of human disturbance of wildlife, public use facilities should be constructed. While a certain acreage of wetlands will be lost due to the need for providing public parking, the greater control which may be gained over public use of this area may well offset the habitat lost by filling of the wetlands. Further habitat manipulation (i.e. clearing of marsh vegetation) may serve to recover some of this loss.

11) Allowable Uses:

Transportation corridor use should continue to be allowed, but strongly regulated to protect habitat and recreational values of this area. Recreational activities related to the observation of wildlife should be allowed to the extent they do not jeopardize the well being of the many species utilizing this area. Extractive resource developments should be prohibited.

12) Information Sources

- Literature:

- Knowledgeable Contacts:

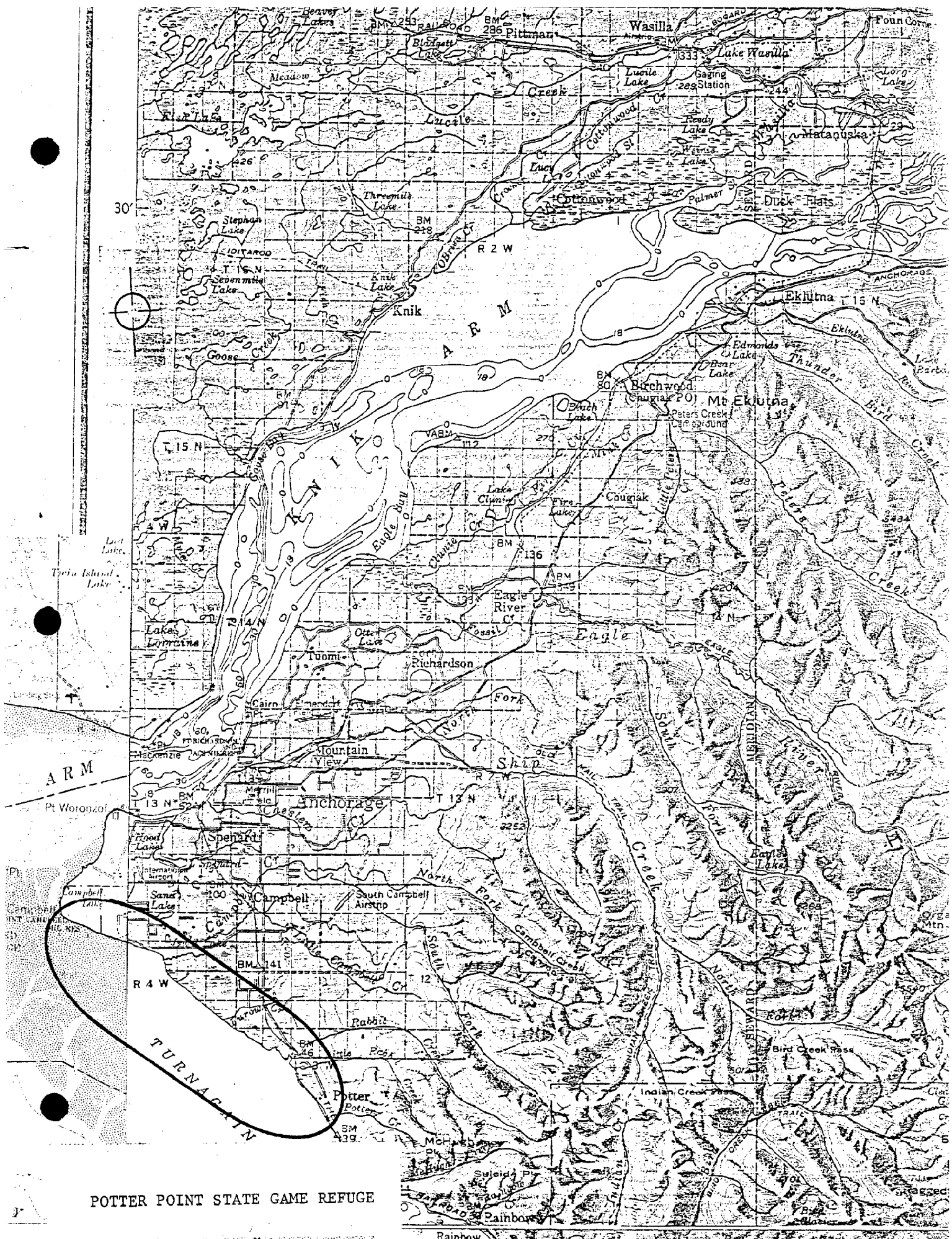
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Nat Johnson

Alaska Division of Parks

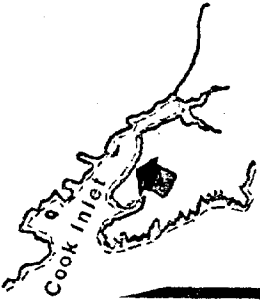
Sanford A. Rabinowitch

Neil C. Johannsen



POTTER POINT STATE GAME REFUGE

Rainbow



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Proposed Falls Creek Beach Access

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 60°10'N/151°30'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Three miles southwest of Clam Gulch. Twenty-nine miles south of the City of Kenai.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kenai A4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 64 (25.6)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

Private
Oil and Gas resources have been leased

7) Existing Management:

A producing gas well and access road exists near the bluff. While the access road is private, recreationists walk to the beach area from the Sterling Highway for clam digging (presumably in trespass). A shore fishery site occurs in the area.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Private lands which will presumably be developed for residential purposes adjoin this area. The Sterling highway adjoins this area. Set net fishery sites are located on beach areas.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Falls Creek is a small fresh water stream which drains the uplands into Cook Inlet. Razor clam beds in the area are highly productive. The upland area is vegetated with spruce-hemlock forests and grasslands and muskeg. Moose are found in the area. Upland topography is gently rolling.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

While public recreation use of this private property is currently limited, this has the potential for providing excellent beach access (through the Falls Creek drainage) and upland support facilities. Clam digging is comparable at this site to the Clam Gulch area which has received in excess of 3,000 clam diggers at one time. If this area was acquired or leased from the private owner, the existing gas well road could be utilized for public access.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Oil and gas resources are currently being produced in this area. The area is suitable for residential development.

10) Proposed Management:

This area should be acquired by the Alaska State Park System or the Kenai Peninsula Borough to be managed for public recreation. Should the present owners agree, a lease for public use of the area could be obtained. Trail access to the beach utilizing the Falls Creek drainage should be constructed. Camping facilities would need to be constructed in the uplands. The gas well site would probably need to be fenced for security purposes.

11) Allowable Uses:

Oil and gas could continue to be produced from this area, providing recreational and scenic values are adequately protected. The area should be managed for water oriented and water dependent recreation uses.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Prepared for Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

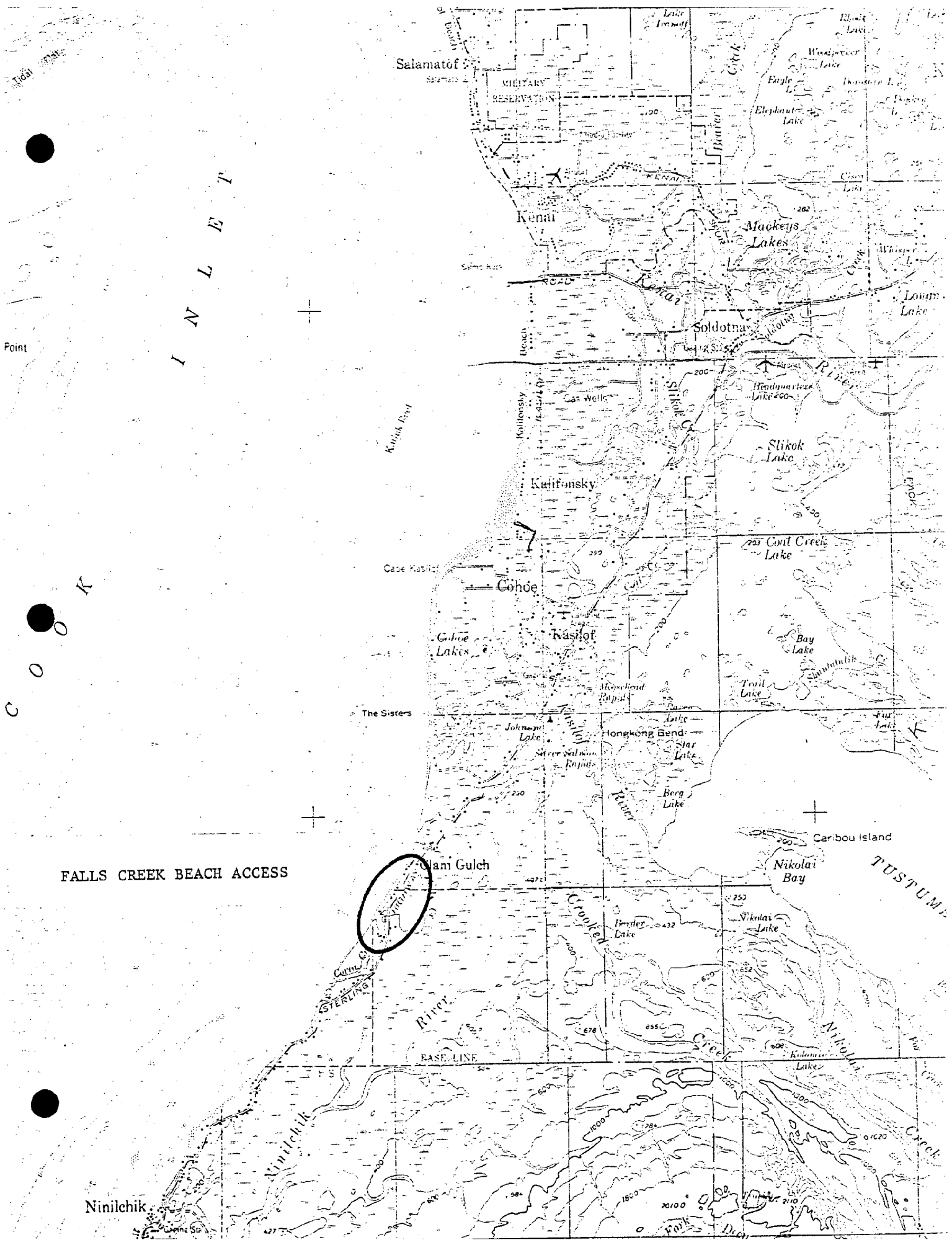
• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks

Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee

Alaska Division of Sport Fish - Soldotna

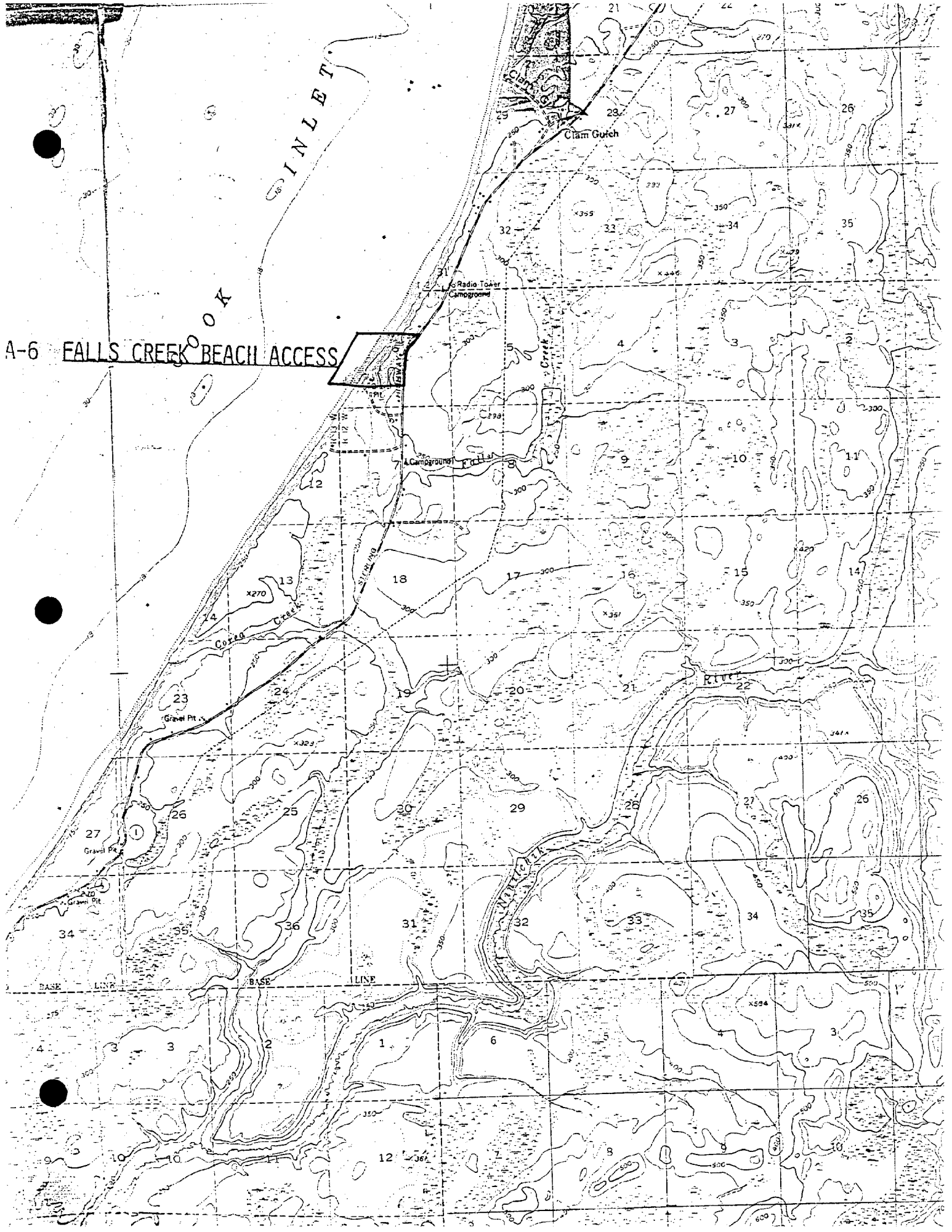
Sid Logan
David Nelson

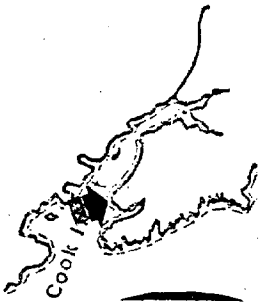


FALLS CREEK BEACH ACCESS

Ninilehik

A-6 FALLS CREEK BEACH ACCESS





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Silver King State Wayside and Proposed Additions

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Wildlife, Scenic

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°46'N/151°49'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Adjoins the community of Anchor Point.
15 miles northwest of Homer.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia D5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): Existing: 174 (69.6)
Proposed: 445 (178)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State of Alaska
U.S. Coastguard (Lighthouse Reserve)
Private (expansion areas)
Texaco Company (oil and gas lease on a portion of area)

7) Existing Management:

Area is presently managed as a wayside unit of the Alaska State Park System. A navigation light is operating on the lighthouse reserve which is under a twenty-five year lease to the Division of Parks. A cluster of private recreation home sites and a residence/bait and tackle shop are located within the wayside. The road through the wayside is on the State Highway system.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Private lands adjoin the wayside. These lands will probably be used for residential and commercial purposes. Oil and gas leases exist offshore of the area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The wayside includes a portion of the Anchor River estuary (remaining portions are privately owned but proposed to be added to the wayside in the future should they become available). Sea otter and harbor seal are found in nearshore waters. The area is used by waterfowl and sea birds for nesting and molting. Moose and black and brown bear are infrequently found in the area. Rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden are found in the Anchor River. King, coho, and pink salmon spawn in the area. A halibut sport fishery exists offshore. A commercial and sport salmon fishery also exists offshore. Large cottonwood trees are found in riverine areas, while spruce and grasses occupy areas of higher ground. Salt-tolerant wetland plant species occur in the delta/estuary. Beach texture is of coarse gravels and sand. Large extensive kelp beds occur offshore. Hard shell and razor clams occur in the area. Halibut and flounder are also found in the area.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

The present wayside has been developed with 40 campsites, additional parking areas and support facilities. While the area is a major destination point for sport anglers, it also provides opportunities for picnicking, camping, beachcombing, photography and observing wildlife. The area is heavily used throughout the summer months with peak use periods corresponding to salmon runs and the king salmon punch card fishery. Outstanding views of Cook Inlet and the Alaska Range to the west can be seen from the wayside.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

A king-tanner crab sanctuary is located just south of the wayside. King/dungeness/tanner crab fishery occurs southwest of the area. A troll and pot shrimp fishery occurs in offshore waters. Oil and gas lease exists within the area boundaries. Federal OCS tracts were leased offshore of Anchor Point in 1977. The wayside could be suitable for an OCS onshore staging facility. It is possible that Texaco Company will exercise their rights on a five-acre tract within the wayside for use in conjunction with offshore oil development. Portions of the wayside could be deemed suitable for residential development. Some road access to private property may need to originate from the state highway through wayside lands.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed as a wayside unit of the State Park System. Additional lands as shown on the attached map should be considered for acquisition in the future by the Alaska Division of Parks. Road right-of-ways to private lands crossing wayside lands should not be granted by the Division of Parks unless absolutely necessary.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreation, research and educational activities should be allowable uses of the area. The existing navigation light should continue to be an allowable use. While Texaco holds a valid oil and gas lease to a portion of the area, reasonable control should be placed on any development in the area to protect recreation, scenic, and wildlife values. Further residential and/or commercial use of the area should be discouraged or if possible disallowed.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula Alaska. Prepared for Alaska Coastal Management Program, by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Parks - Anchorage

Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen

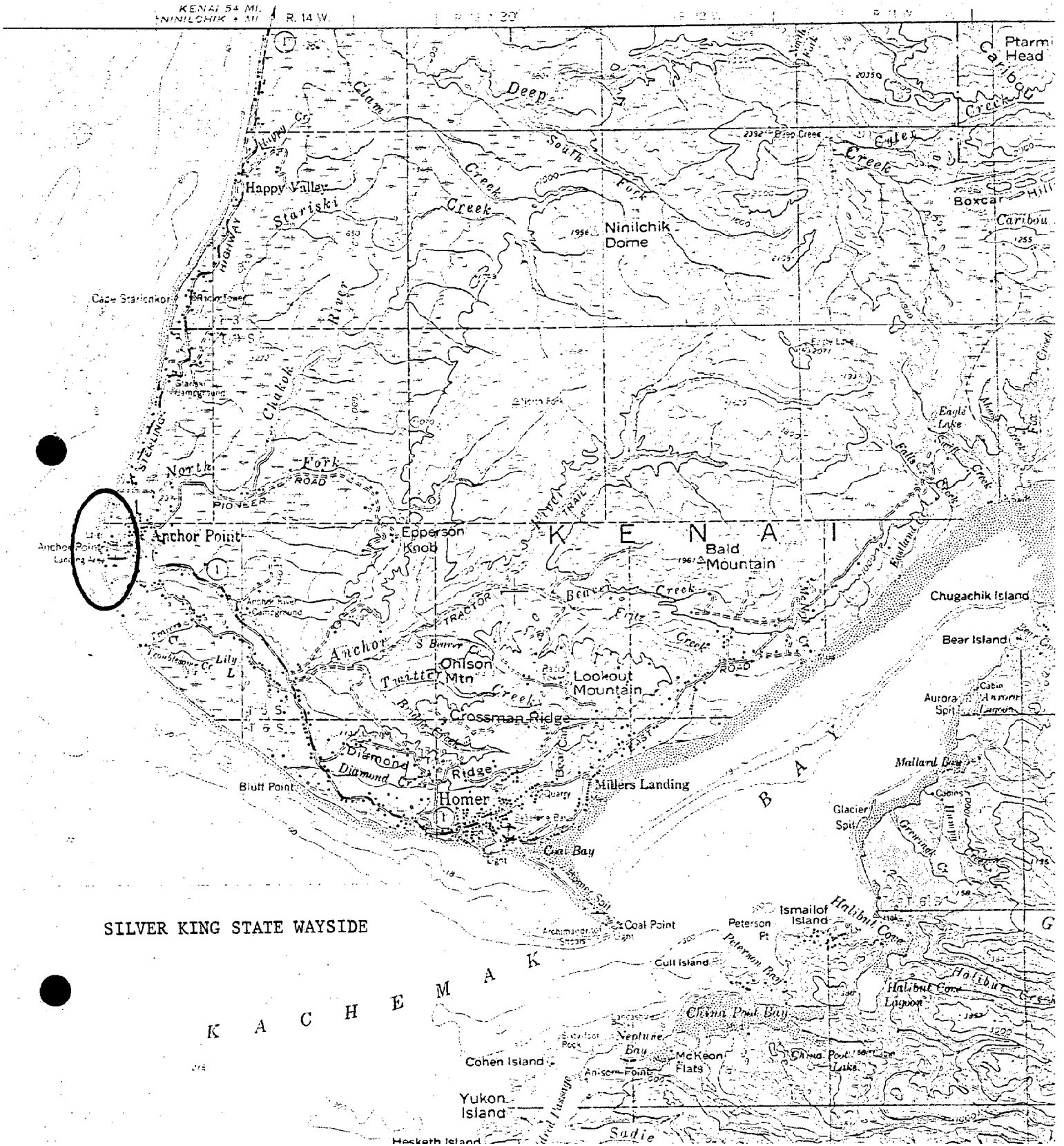
Alaska Division of Parks - Soldotna

Michel Lee

Alask Division of Sport Fish - Soldotna

Sid Logan

SELDOVIA



KENAI 54 MI.
NINILCHIK 4 MI. R. 14 W.

SILVER KING STATE WAYSIDE

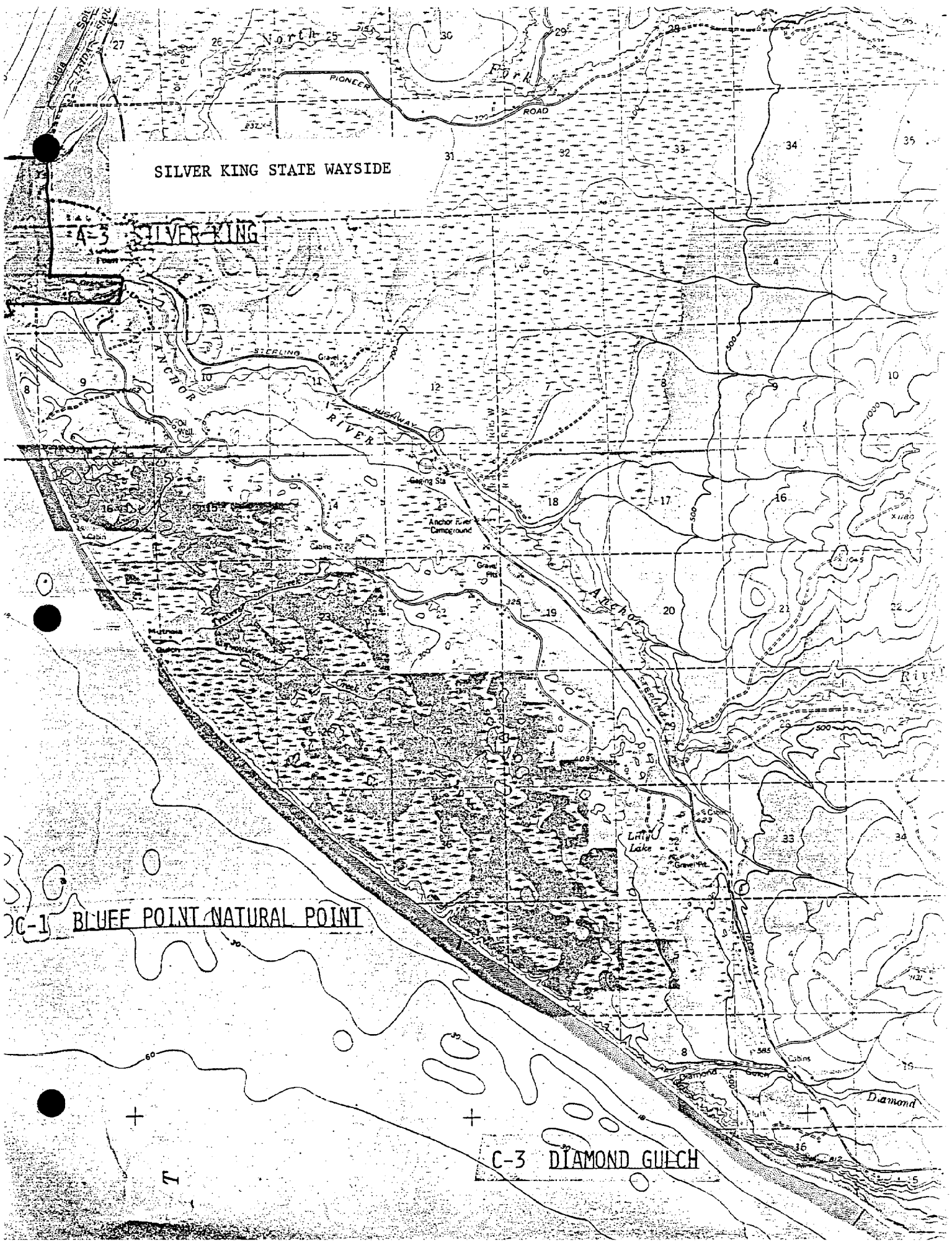
K A C H E M A K

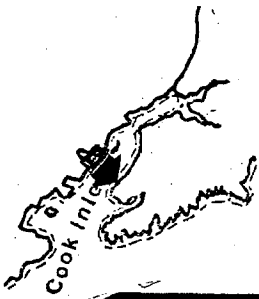
SILVER KING STATE WAYSIDE

A-3 SILVER KING

C-1 BLUE POINT NATURAL POINT

C-3 DIAMOND GULCH





A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Stariski State Wayside

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation, Scenic
- Associated:

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°53'N/151°50'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Three miles north of Anchor Point
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia C5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 30 (12)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

State

Tidal and offshore lands have been leased for oil and gas resource development (ADL #18790).

7) Existing Management:

The area is currently managed as a wayside unit with 12 campsites, water, picnic shelter and trails. No beach access is available. A right of way for the Sterling Highway crosses the area.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

All adjoining lands are privately owned and used for residential purposes.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The site is heavily timbered with a spruce/hemlock forest. Understory vegetation includes willow and alder. The area is generally flat with a steep, vegetated bluff sloping to the Cook Inlet beach. Moose and black and brown bear are infrequently observed in this area. Razor and hardshell clams are found on the area's beaches. Halibut, salmon, herring, and shrimp are found in the area's marine waters.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

This area provides excellent camping opportunities and receives heavy use by persons recreating on the Kenai Peninsula. No known archaeological sites exist here. The view of the Aleutian Range, Cook Inlet, and Mount St. Augustine is excellent from this site. In addition to camping activities the area receives some use by local residents for picnicking.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

Timber found in the area appears to be of commercial value. The area is capable of supporting residential/commercial land uses.

10) Proposed Management:

The area should continue to be managed as a wayside unit of the Alaska State Park System. Should private lands adjoining this area become available for acquisition, they should be added to the wayside.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreation activities should be considered allowable uses. Other uses not compatible with recreation should not be allowed.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

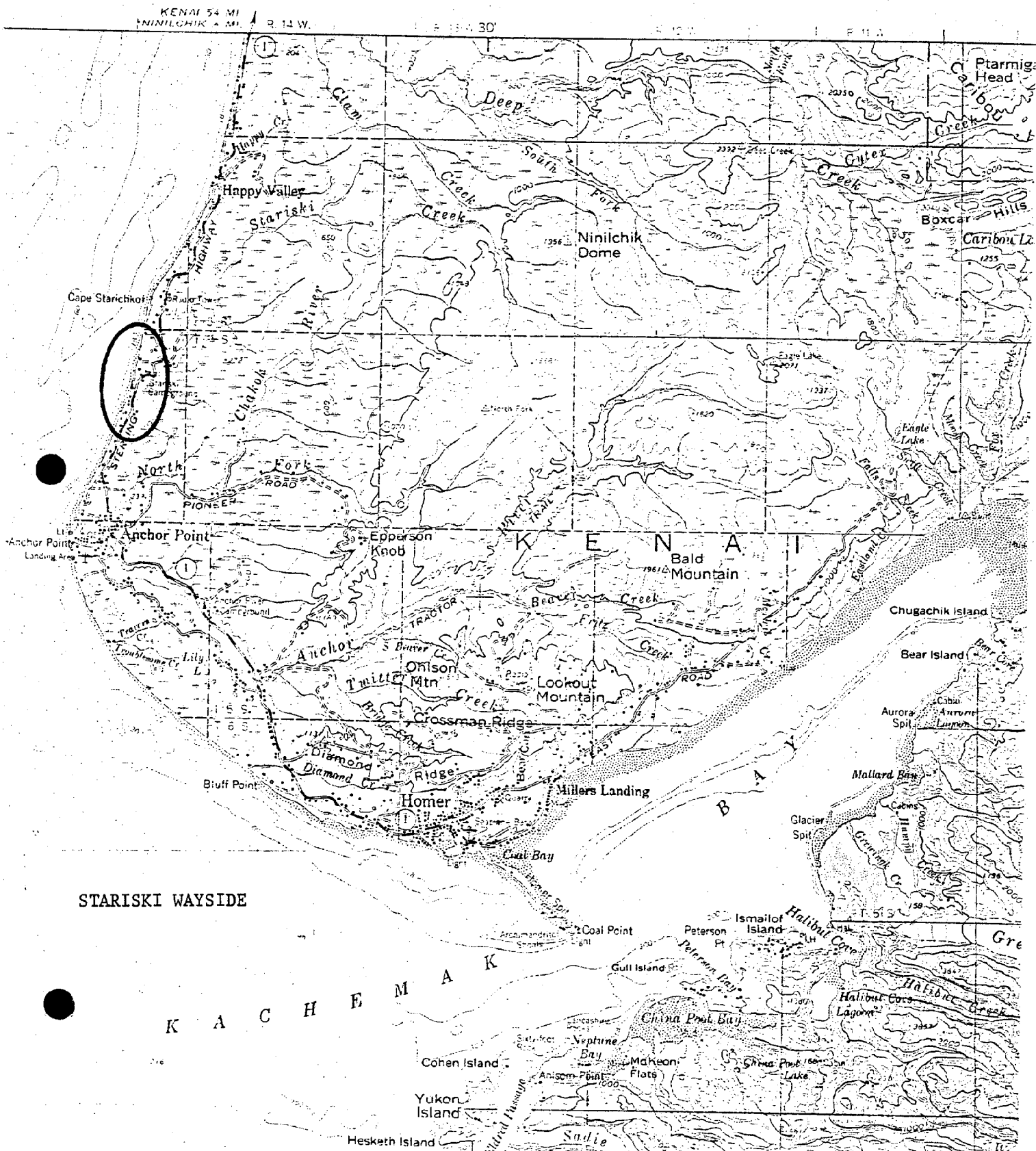
Alaska Division of Parks (Anchorage)

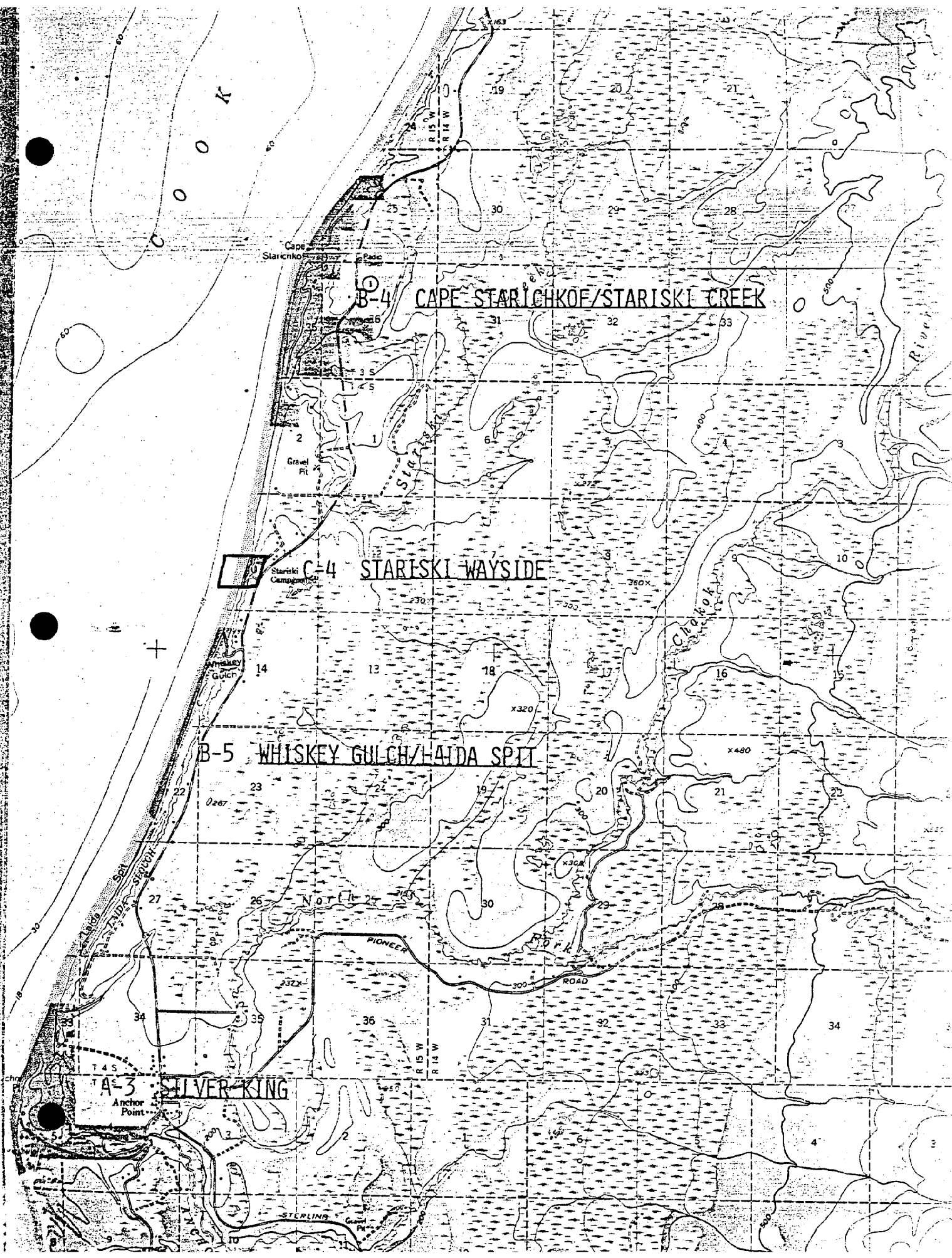
Neil C. Johannsen

Alan H. Meiners

Michel D. Lee (Soldotna)

SELDOVIA



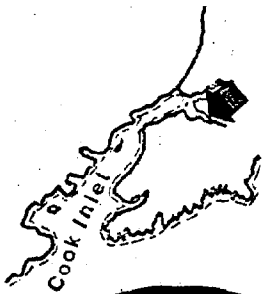


B-4 CAPE STARICHKOF/STARISKI CREEK

C-4 STARISKI WAYSIDE

B-5 WHISKEY GULCH/HADA SPIT

A-3 SILVER KING



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Turnagain Arm

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Scenic
- Associated: Recreation, Heritage, Wildlife

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 61°00'N/149°30'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: 10 miles southeast of Anchorage. Includes the communities of Hope, Sunrise, Girdwood, Bird Creek and Indian.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Anchorage A6-8; Seward D6-8.

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 327,051 (130,820)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: All of Turnagain Arm west of a north-south line from Gull Rock to Potter.

6) Existing Ownership:

Federal (National Forest, BLM)
 State (Chugach State Park, General Selection land)
 Municipal
 Private

7) Existing Management:

The eastern and southern portions of this area are within the Chugach National Forest. Tracts at Portage and Girdwood are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The northwestern portion of the area is within Chugach State Park. Private lands occur at Potter, Rainbow, Indian, Bird Creek, Girdwood, Portage, Sunrise and Hope. A commercial ski area is at Girdwood. Portage Flats are cooperatively managed for migratory waterfowl. Mining claims are found throughout the area.

8) ADJOINING OWNERSHIP/MANAGEMENT

Lands to the north are within Chugach State Park; all other adjoining lands are within the Chugach National Forest which are for the most part managed for recreation and wildlife. Some National Forest multiple use lands occur within the area.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

Turnagain Arm is a broad U-shaped glacier-carved fiord extending off of Cook Inlet. Sediments have been deposited in the arm from local glacial streams and rivers and from tidal current-transported sediments from nearby Knik Arm. The area has a maritime climate. Vegetation is of a transitional composition which includes both the coastal western hemlock-Sitka spruce association and the lowland spruce hardwood association found in areas to the north. Higher elevation areas are comprised of alpine tundra vegetation and barren ground. Harbor seals and Beluga whales occasionally venture into the western portion of the area. Mountain goats; brown and black bear; moose; Dall sheep; pink, chum, choho, sockeye and king salmon are found in the area. However, king salmon are restricted to Bird Creek while Sockeye are only found in the Twenty Mile River and Portage Creek. Dolly Varden, white fish and smelt (hooligan) are also found in the area. A tidal bore occurs in the inlet during large tide ranges.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

Much of scenic and recreation significance of this area is due to the movement of large number of motorists and train passengers along the arm from Anchorage to Portage Flats via the Seward Highway and the Alaska Railroad. At Potter Creek the average daily traffic (ADDT) was 2,955 in 1975. It is predicted by DOT to increase to 16,100 in 1996. Numerous trails and access points into Chugach State Park are found along the highway. Picnicking, dipping for smelt, and salmon fishing occurs along the arm's beaches. A fully developed downhill ski resort operates at Girdwood (a second home and vacation resort village). The U.S. Forest Service and Alaskan Division of Parks operate camping and picnic areas on both sides of the arm. Thousands of persons annually view migrating waterfowl at Potter Marsh and to a lesser extent at Portage Flat. Commercial sight-seeing trips out of Anchorage fly along Turnagain Arm enroute to Prince William Sound.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The northern shoreline of Turnagain Arm serves as an important transportation/utility corridor linking the Kenai Peninsula with Anchorage and the railbelt area. The Seward Highway, Alaska Railroad, the Whittier-Elmendorf fuel pipeline, power transmission lines and microwave relay stations are located within the corridor. Residential and generally tourism/recreation-related development not only occur in the area but can be expected to expand in the future. The Potter Marsh and Portage flats areas provide important migratory waterfowl habitat. The area has an extensive history of mineral development activities. Almost the entire area is considered to be highly mineralized (LUPC, 1974). Commercial stands of timber are found in the area. 10) Proposed Management:

All land use activities which do not negatively impact the visual and recreational quality of the area should be allowed. When developments include activities such as timber clearing, highway excavating, or the placement of structures, mitigating measures as to location, color form and texture should be undertaken. Recreation related developments should also be designed to minimize their visual impact. Sheet metal roofs, billboards or the use of obtrusive colors should be avoided. The area should be cooperatively managed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, State Departments of Fish and Game, Transportation, and Natural Resources.

11) Allowable Uses:

Transportation, and residential and commercial land uses shall be allowed to the extent that they do not significantly impact the scenic and recreation values of Turnagain Arm. Signs (size, color, location, night lighting, etc.) shall be regulated to protect scenic values. Future highway realignment by DOT should evaluate the impact of alignment redesign on visual and recreational resources. Turnouts and vistas should be cooperatively designed with the Division of Parks. The siting, design and color of microwave relay stations should be regulated to protect scenic values.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Selkregg, Lidia (1974). Alaska Regional Profiles: Southcentral Region. Prepared for the State of Alaska by Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, University of Alaska. Anchorage, Alaska.

Alaska Division of Parks (1978). Draft General Development Plan for Chugach State Park. Division of Parks. Anchorage, Alaska. (An Environmental Atlas of

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Sanford Rabinowitch, Park Planner, Division of Parks
Dan Robinson, Chugach District Superintendent, Division of Parks
Doug Fesler, Chief Ranger, Chugach District, Division of Parks
Nat Johnson, Habitat Protection, Alaska Department of Fish & Game (Anchorage)

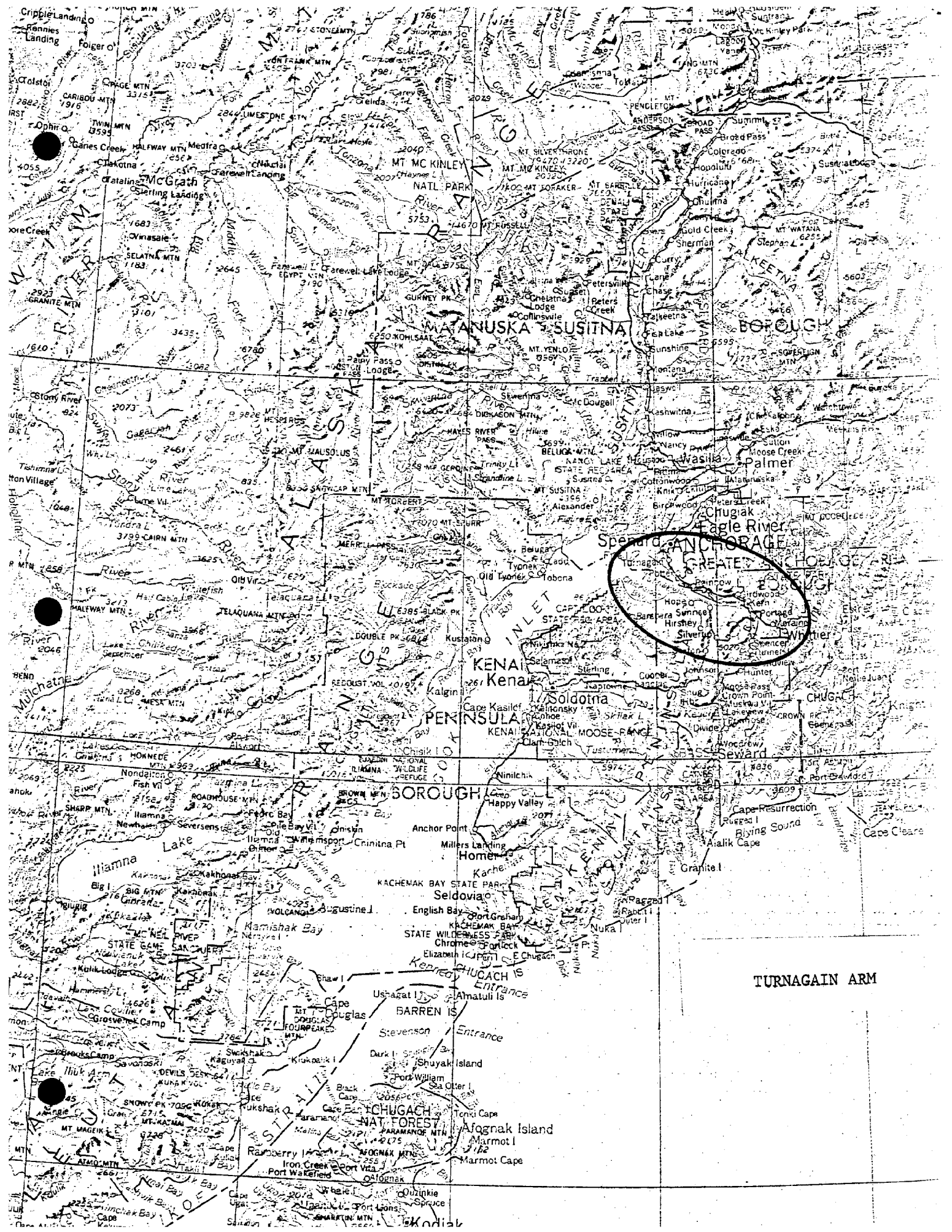
Literature (continued):

Chugach State Park (unpub.) is also available).

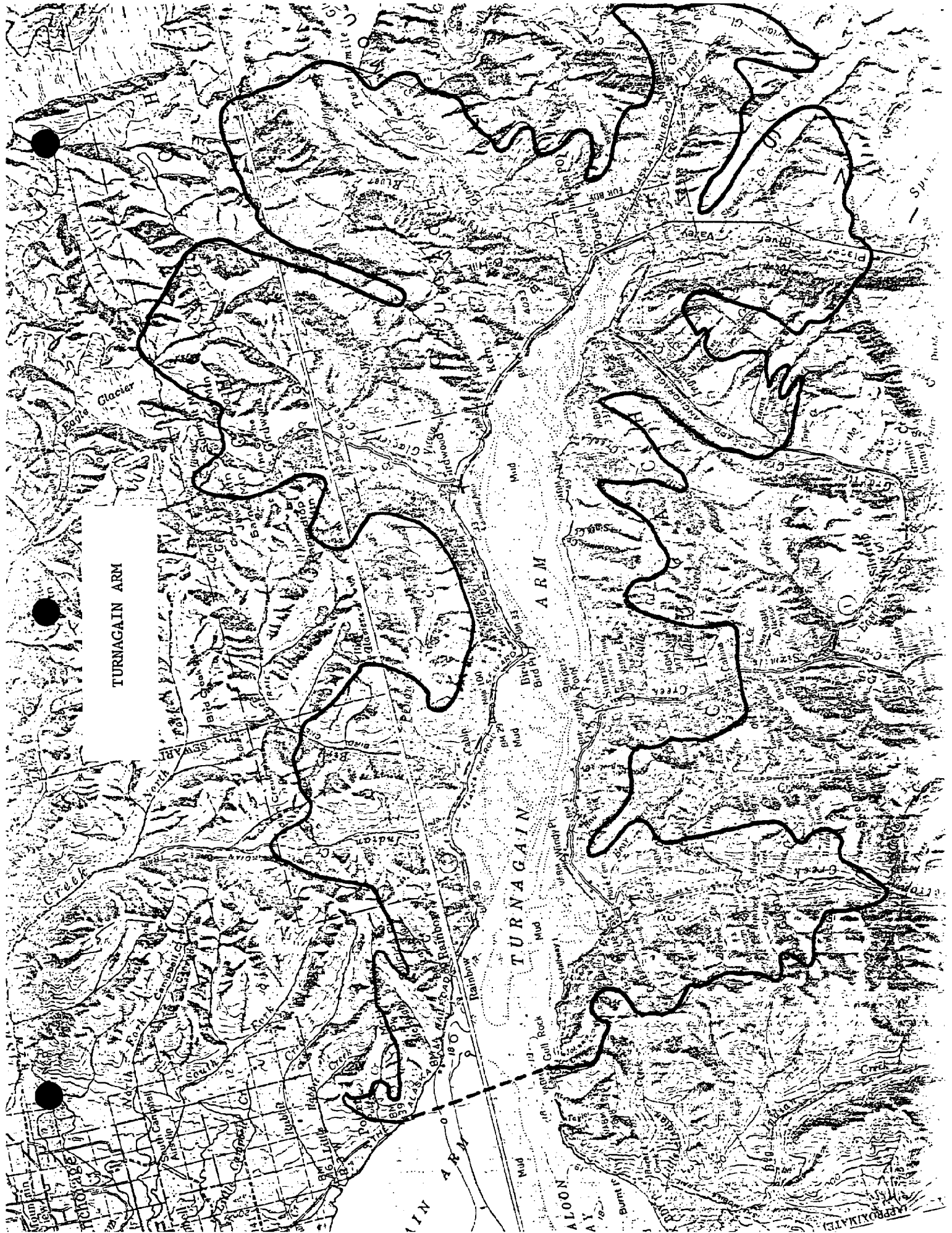
"Portage Flats Cooperative Management Plan" (USFS, DOT, ADF&G, DNR, BLM)

Alaska Department of Transportation (1976). "Final Environmental Assessment: Girdwood to Portage Road Reconstruction". Alaska Project F-031-2(40). Anchorage, Alaska.

Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service (1974). Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Anchorage, Alaska.



TURNAGAIN ARM



TURNAGAIN ARM

TURNAGAIN ARM

TURNAGAIN ARM

ALON

GLACIER

Seward

Rambury

Bird Point

GLACIER

GLACIER

GLACIER

GLACIER

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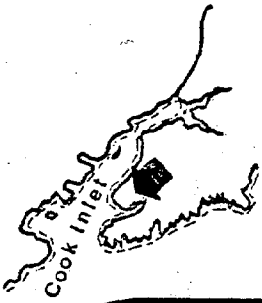
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A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN



Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Upper Anchor River Drainage

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation, watershed
- Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°45'N/151°30'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Eight miles southeast of Anchor Point. Six miles north of Homer.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia C4-5, D4-5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 138,240 (55,296)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: N/A

6) Existing Ownership:

State of Alaska
Private

7) Existing Management:

The area is undeveloped with the exception of several residences and grazing leases. Oil and gas leases cover much of the area. Portions of the area are classified Resource Management by the State.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

The area adjoins other State lands, some private lands and the Kenai National Moose Range on the northeast.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The Anchor River drains the Caribou Hills which are located north of Homer. A belt of spruce/hemlock forests and riparian plant species extend along the river into the grass-covered Caribou Hills. Moose are prevalent throughout the area. Lower portions of the upper drainage serve as waterfowl habitat. Anadromous fish runs, primarily salmon, are heavy in the Anchor River.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

The Anchor River drainage has long been proposed by the Homer Park and Recreation Council for park status. This area is used extensively by primarily local residents for hiking, fishing, driving for pleasure, and hunting. The area is highly scenic and somewhat unique with the rolling grasslands of the Caribou Hills for a backdrop. While it is capable of supporting developed recreation facilities, its primary use should be for dispersed activities. Winter recreation activities focus around snowmobiling, cross country skiing.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The area is viewed by grazing and agricultural interests as extremely valuable for these uses. Efforts to create a park or recreation area in the upper Anchor River drainage have been to date stalled by intense opposition from grazing interests. One of the primary functions a recreation area could serve is for protection of the watershed serving both the Homer and Anchor Point sides of the peninsula. (See Water Supply Potential in the Ohlson Mountain Area, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. 1963.)

10) Proposed Management: General Area: dispersed recreational uses in conjunction with livestock grazing could be accommodated within the recreation area. The open, park-like quality of pasture lands could be considered a scenic asset in areas lacking high environmental sensitivities such as important salmon spawning streams. (Anchor River and Deep Creek) Special Areas: These are areas of high environmental sensitivity which should be restricted from livestock grazing to protect water quality and other unique values. The flood plains and immediate environments along Anchor River, Deep Creek, and Eagle Lake-Swift Creek are areas which should be restricted to prevent impairment of water quality and critical over-wintering habitat for wildlife. Management techniques such as drift fencing, watering troughs, and salt blocks can achieve this goal while still permitting free movement of wildlife within and adjacent to the special areas. Study of cattle movements and site-specific vegetation can result in optimum locations for these facilities.

11) Allowable Uses:

Recreation and grazing with appropriate controls on each should be considered allowable uses. Extensive resource extraction industries should not be permitted in this area.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Miscellaneous correspondence between the Homer Park and Recreation Council and the Alaska Division of Lands. Other correspondence on this subject is located in the Alaska Division of Parks files.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alaska Division of Lands

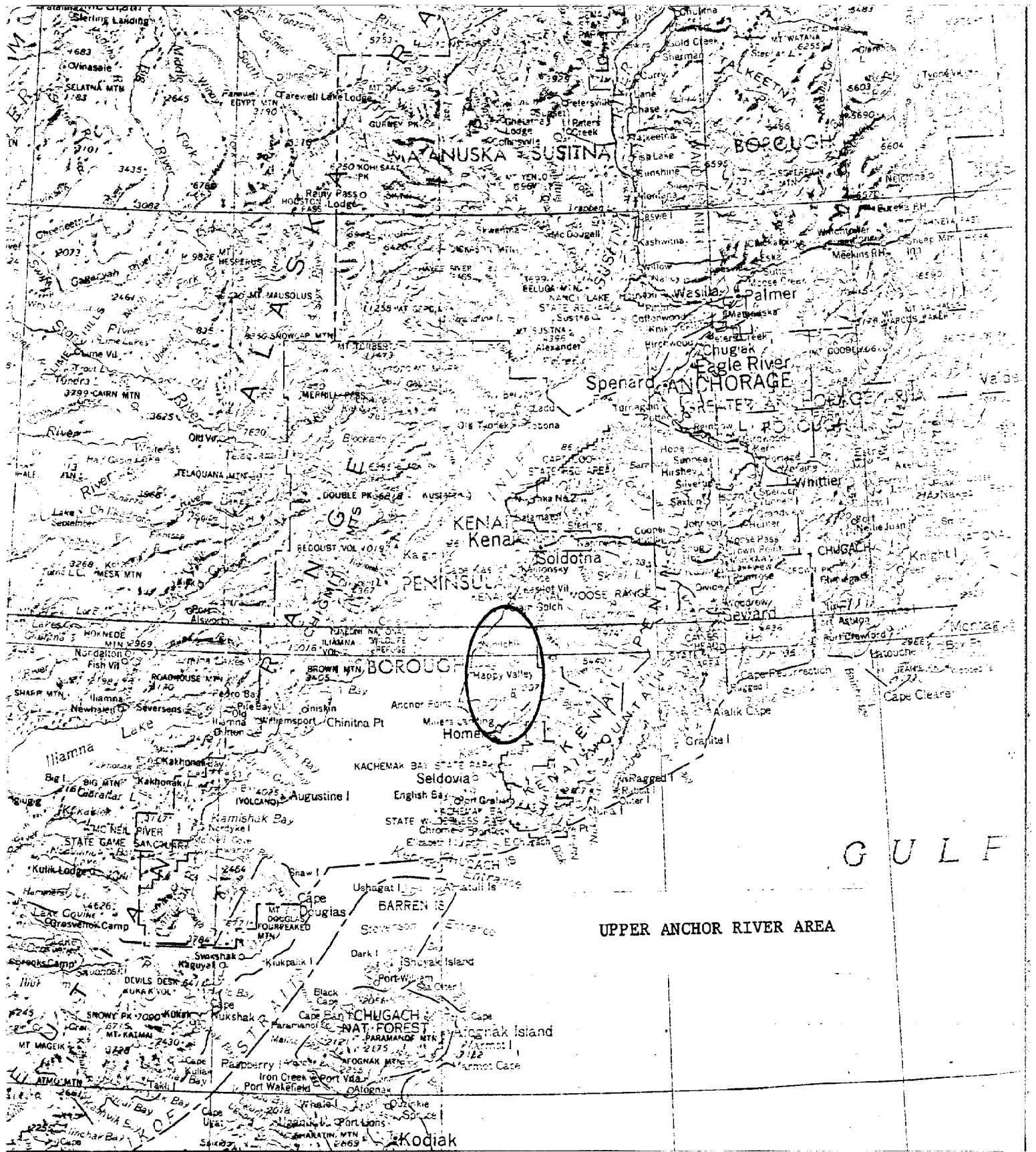
Jack Wiles

Alaska Division of Parks

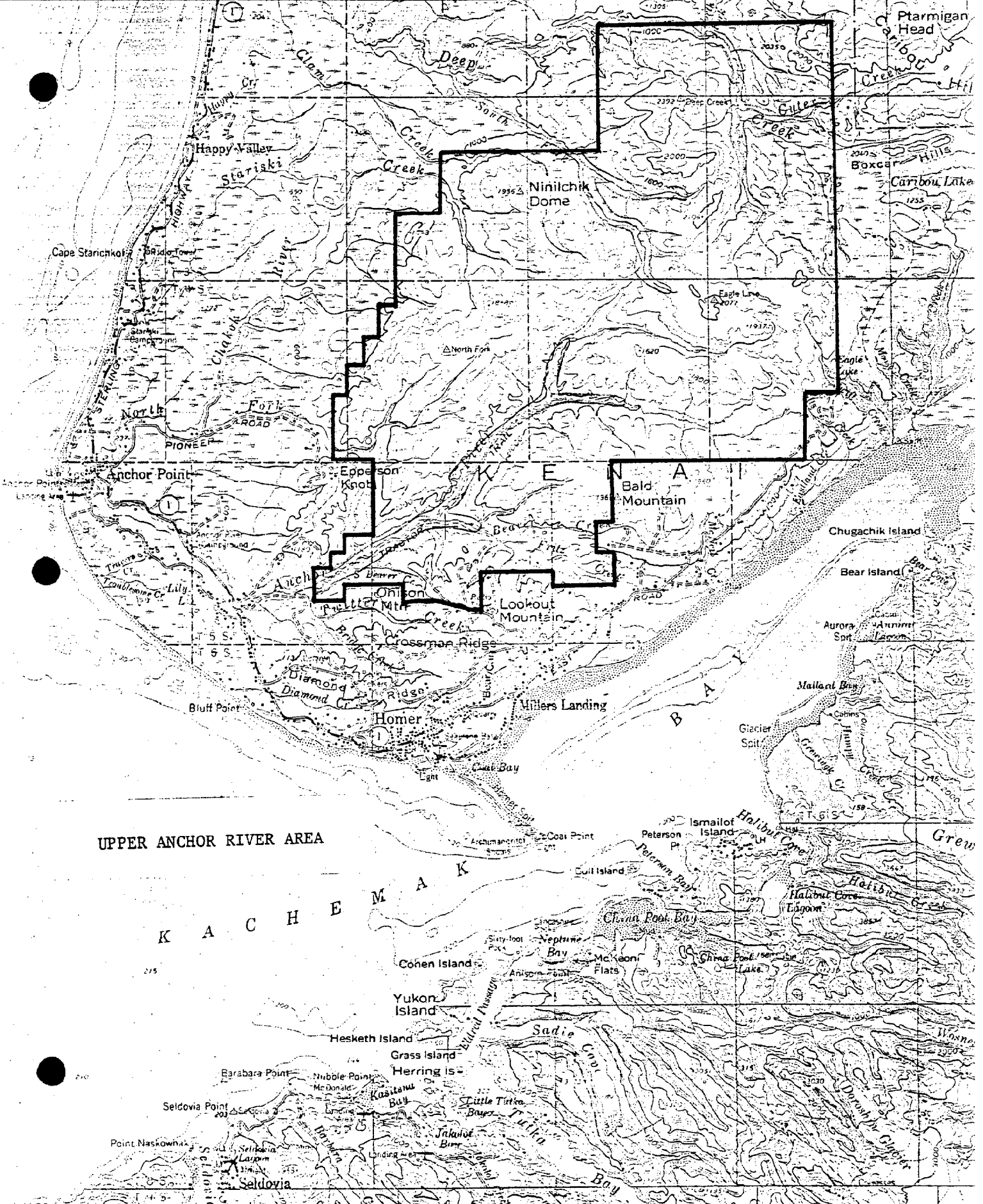
Neil C. Johannsen

Alan H. Meiners

Homer Park and Recreation Council



UPPER ANCHOR RIVER AREA



UPPER ANCHOR RIVER AREA

K A C H E M A K



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Alaska Department of Natural Resources — Division of Parks

1) Name of Area: Whiskey Gulch/Laida Spit

2) Value Classification

- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic

3) Location

- Region/Subregion: Southcentral/Cook Inlet
- Latitude/Longitude: 59°54'N/151°42'W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Two miles north of Anchor Point
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Seldovia D5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 100 (40)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership:

- State (beach area)
- Private (upland area)

7) Existing Management:

Both the upland and beach areas are presently undeveloped. Lands comprising Laida Spit have been classified by the State for grazing. A beach access road (which is not maintained by the Department of Transportation) washed out in the summer of 1976 effectively limiting beach access to four wheel drive vehicles. The area is currently unmanaged, but is used extensively for recreation.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management:

Private and undeveloped lands adjoin this area. Several residences are nearby.

9) Area Description

• Dominant Physical/Biological Features:

The three mile long Laida Spit is the most dominant feature of this area. The Spit (now inactive) has formed a long and wide section of beach, unique to the west Kenai coastline. Bluff heights in this area are in excess of 100 feet. The upland area is vegetated in willow, alder and hemlock/spruce forests and is generally steep. Beach grasses are found along the length of Laida Spit. Laida Spit extends from the Whiskey Gulch area, three miles to the south to Anchor Point. Sport and commercial harvesting of salmon occurs in near-shore waters.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:

The Whiskey Gulch area is heavily used (primarily by local residents) for sport fishing (generally with rubber rafts) and camping and picnicking. The beach in this area is uniquely wide and well suited for camping activities. Located close to the Sterling Highway, this area possesses exceptional recreational potential. Sport fishing in this area is considered excellent. Scenic qualities are good.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:

The upland area is suitable, in part, for residential use. It is unlikely that the Spit could be considered commercial grazing land.

10) Proposed Management:

This area should be added to the Alaska State Park System as a wayside or recreation area. Should the Borough obtain park and recreation powers in the future, this may be one of the areas which should be transferred to the Borough for management. Beach camping could be provided at the site. It is unlikely that rebuilding of the access road is financially feasible or justifiable. Vehicle use on the beach area should be regulated to protect vegetation.

11) Allowable Uses:

Water dependent and water related recreation activities should be considered allowable uses of this area.

12) Information Sources

• Literature:

Alaska Division of Parks (1976). Coastal Recreation Resources: West Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program by Alan H. Meiners. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

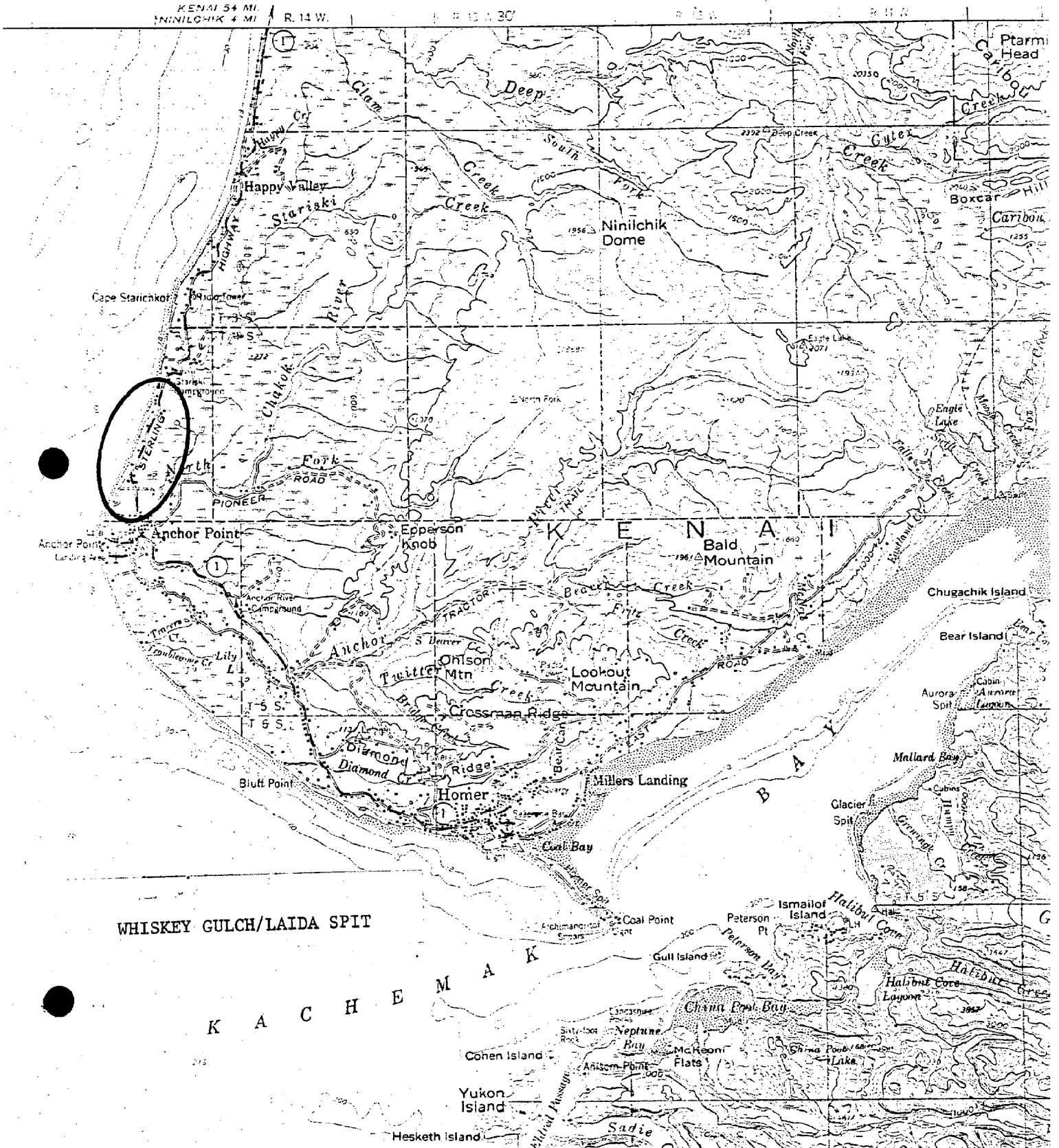
Alaska Division of Parks

Alan H. Meiners
Neil C. Johannsen
Michel D. Lee

Alaska Division of Sport Fish - Soldotna

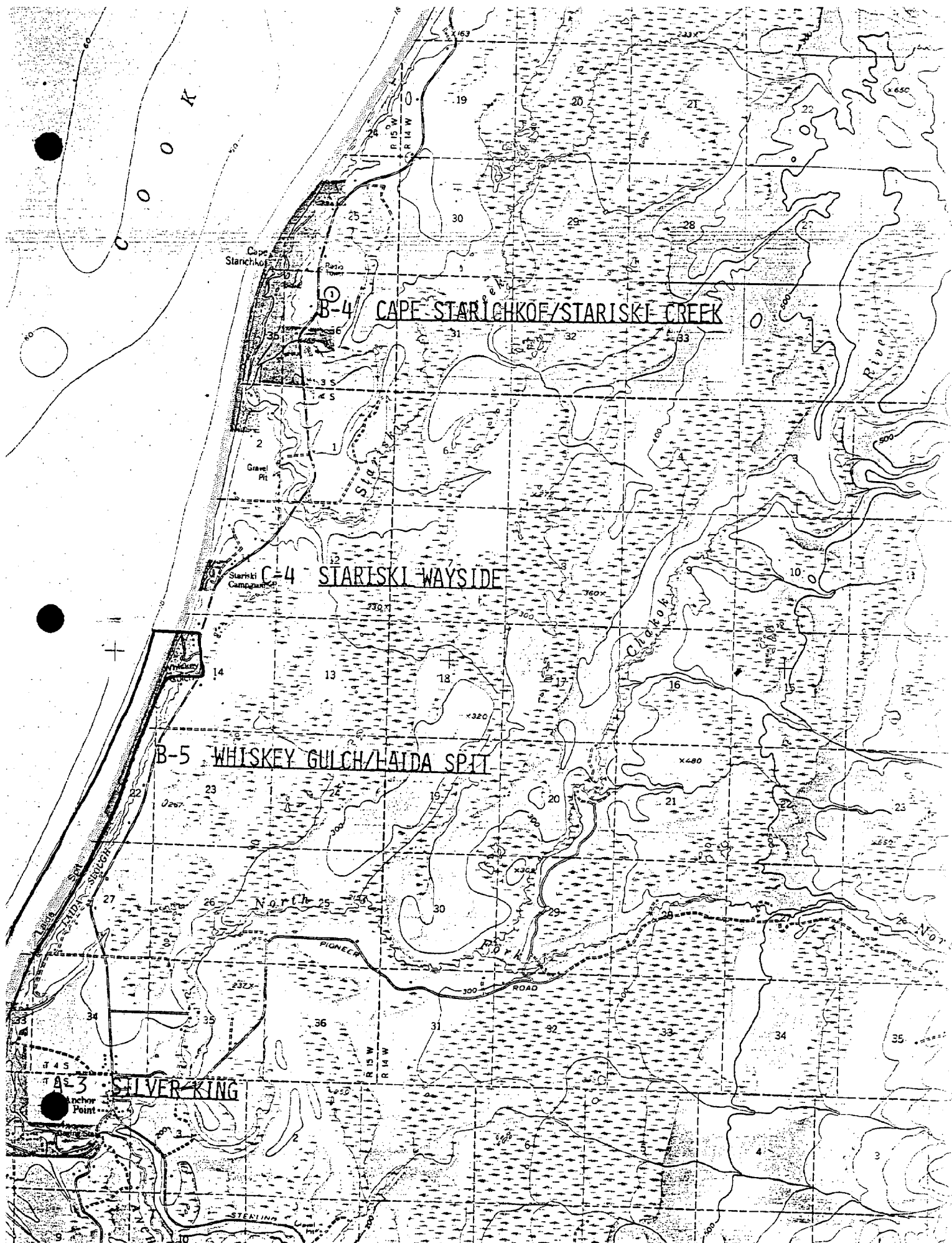
Sid Logan

SELDOVIA



WHISKEY GULCH/LAIDA SPIT

K A C H E M A K



CAPE STARICHKOF/STARISKI CREEK

STARISKI WAYSIDE

WHISKEY GULCH/HAIDA SPIT

SILVER KING

Cape Starichkof

B-4

Gravel Pit

Stariski Camp

Whiskey Gulch

B-5

North

PIGNEER ROAD

ROAD

Anchor Point

SILVER KING

STEERING

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