

HAINES STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN



Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry & Fire Protection



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April 2026

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State Land Management: Haines State Forest Resource Management Area

INTRODUCTION

The Haines State Forest Resource Management Area encompasses historical communities of the Tlingit, specifically the Chilkat and Chilkoot people.

The Chilkat and Chilkoot communities were established on these lands before the inclusion of this area within the Territory of the United States, and subsequently the State of Alaska. Historical evidence suggests that this area supported a population of as many as five thousand people during this period.

The government of the State of Alaska adopted a Constitutional mandate to protect the traditional use of public lands in part to recognize and value the subsistence resource use by the Indigenous people across the State of Alaska. The State, with the classification of these lands for public use, provides for sustainable resource use for all Alaskans, including future generations of Alaskans. The direction for the perpetual use of renewable resources on public lands is found in Alaska Statute and Regulations to ensure the Constitutional mandate is maintained. The following State Land Management policy is developed for that purpose, principally.

Chapter 1

ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF THE HAINES STATE FOREST

On July 1, 1982, Alaska took the first step in the development of a system of State-owned lands legislatively dedicated to the multiple use management of forest resources. Alaska Statutes (AS) 41.15.300—41.15.330 established the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area (HSFRMA), the Haines State Forest (Forest) and AS 41.21.610—41.21.630 established the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve (Preserve). These statutes delegate management authority to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) respective of the resources found in the two distinct management areas. DNR assigns management of the Forest to the Division of Forestry & Fire Protection (DFFP) and the management of the Preserve to the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR). This legislation was the result of cooperation among diverse interest groups; local, regional, and national, demonstrating a balanced managing strategy for public land resources in the area.

1 The legislative intent in establishing the Forest states:

2 *"The primary purposes for the establishment of the Haines State Forest Resource*
3 *Management Area are the utilization, perpetuation, conservation, and protection of the*
4 *land and water, including, but not limited to, the use of renewable and nonrenewable*
5 *resources through multiple-use management, and the continuation of other beneficial*
6 *uses, including traditional uses and other recreational activities" (AS 41.15.300).*

7 Creation of the Forest also reflects legislative intent dedicating state land to long-term
8 management by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for the benefit of the public.

9 Map 1-1 depicts the boundary of the Forest, the boundary of the Preserve, and the
10 generalized land status of the planning area.

11 **DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STATE FOREST PLAN AND CHILKAT BALD EAGLE**
12 **PRESERVE PLAN**

13 The legislature intended the Forest to include timber harvest, subsistence, recreation,
14 mining, traditional uses, fish and wildlife habitat conservation, tourism, and other uses.
15 The type, intensity, and location of these uses was, under AS 38.04.005, to be derived
16 from a planning process that would determine a balance of these uses. Most importantly,
17 the Forest was to be managed for 'multiple uses'. Multiple use management could include
18 a mix of those uses identified under AS 41.17.230 and varying levels of use. Renewable
19 resources must be managed according to the sustained yield principles of AS 41.17.

20 The Preserve in contrast has an 'exclusive use' management intent described in statute. Its
21 management focuses on the protection of bald eagles and their associated habitat, as well
22 as the spawning and rearing areas of the anadromous streams that provide food for the
23 bald eagle population. The traditional way of life of the Chilkat Valley communities is
24 recognized as an important value and its continuation is included in the management of
25 the Preserve. The Preserve must also be managed according to AS 41.21.027(g), which
26 provides that commercial activity within the Preserve is prohibited except for guided
27 tours and those activities that secure a non-competitive commercial use permit. The focus
28 of Preserve management, then, is to be one of habitat protection and the maintenance of
29 traditional ways of life rather than multiple use. Uses are therefore more limited in type
30 and often of lesser intensity than those within the Forest.

31 This distinction between multiple use and exclusive use was intended by the Legislature.
32 According to AS 41.21.610(c):

33 *"Accordingly, the establishment of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and the*
34 *Haines State Forest Resource Management Area under AS 41.15.305 is determined to*

1 *represent a proper balance between the preservation of state public domain land and*
2 *water for bald eagle preserve purposes and state public domain land and water more*
3 *appropriate for multiple use."*

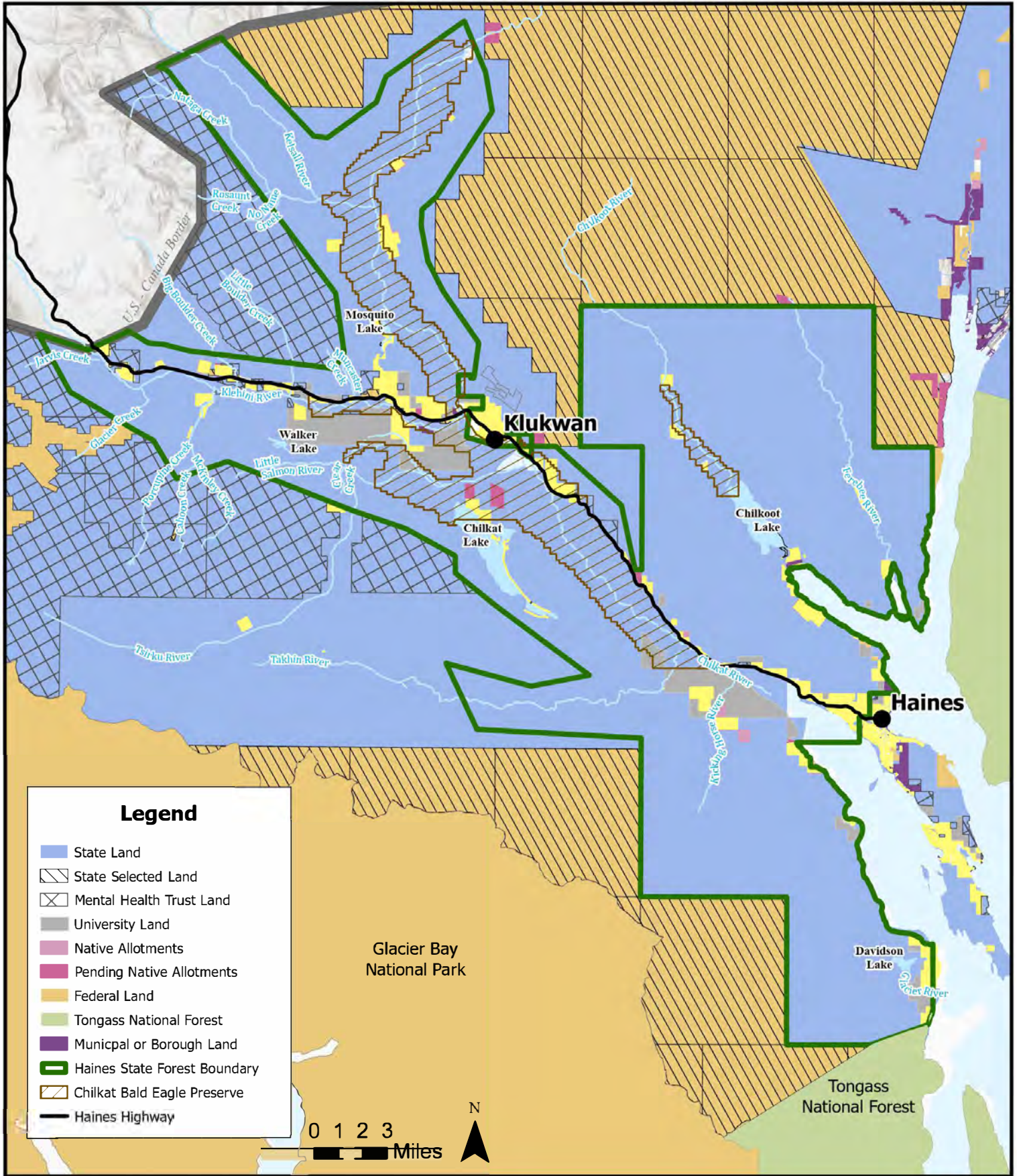
4 **DESCRIPTION AND ORGANIZATION**

5 The Haines State Forest Management Plan (Forest Plan) is for those lands designated by
6 AS 41.15.305 in 1982 as the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. The Forest
7 Plan identifies the resource uses that management of the Haines State Forest (HSF) will
8 specifically consider and the policies that will be followed when those uses occur. Since
9 the Forest Plan is designed to promote multiple resource use, it establishes policy to
10 allow various uses to occur with consideration of the differing resources present. In this
11 way the Forest Plan provides comprehensive management direction for the Forest.

Public Review Draft

Public Review Draft

MAP 1-1 BOUNDARY OF HAINES STATE FOREST & GENERALIZED LAND STATUS



1 This plan is divided into four chapters:

2 *Chapter 1* provides a description of the planning area, the purpose and use of the plan,
3 and the relationship to other plans in the area.

4 *Chapter 2* contains the goals and management guidelines describing how public
5 resources will be managed broadly across the Forest.

6 *Chapter 3* presents the specific management policy for each of the Forest's nine
7 management units. In each management unit there is a statement of management intent, a
8 listing of the guidelines that apply to that unit, and any other management direction that is
9 appropriate to that unit.

10 Each of the nine management areas has been depicted on Unit Plan Maps. These maps
11 identify the boundary of the management unit as well as the internal boundaries of any
12 subunit. Subunits within management units were created to delineate differences in
13 management intent within a unit and communicate the management direction more
14 effectively.

15 *Chapter 4* explains land use designation and land classification, how the plan will be
16 implemented, how the plan can be modified, and provides definitions of terms used
17 throughout the plan.

18 *Appendices* provide detailed information on applicable management agreements, mineral
19 orders, special use designations, and include the administrative decisions for this plan.

20 **PLANNING AREA**

21 The legislature established the HSRMA to provide for the use of State public resources
22 along with the preservation of public resources specific to the Chilkat Valley. The
23 planning area contains approximately 330,000 acres of land and water in which DNR
24 manages the Forest (260,000 acres) for public use of resources and the Preserve (40,900
25 acres) for the preservation of specific wildlife habitat, excluding inholdings (29,100
26 acres) which represent land under other legal ownership. The excluded inholdings are
27 private lands, pending native allotments, land managed by other agencies, land owned by
28 the Haines Borough, and the Haines Highway corridor, AK Route 7. The Forest and the
29 adjoining Preserve contain a wide variety of terrain and habitats. The Forest borders on
30 upper Chilkoot, Lutak, and Chilkat inlets and includes some of the watersheds of several
31 major mainland river systems. These include portions of the Tsirku, Klehini, Kelsall,
32 Takhin, and Kicking Horse Rivers, all of which are major tributaries to the Chilkat River.
33 The Forest also encompasses portions of the Chilkoot and Ferebee Rivers and their
34 watersheds.

1 The Chilkat River Valley is the largest drainage in the planning area. It begins in a region
2 of glaciers and ice fields located on the Alaska-Canada border approximately 38 miles
3 north-northwest of the community of Haines. The Chilkat River is characterized by a
4 broad floodplain composed of deep deposits of sand, silt, and gravel alluvium, primarily
5 of glacial origin. The river is braided with numerous channels, gravel bars, and islands
6 covered with stands of willow and cottonwood containing scattered Sitka Spruce and
7 Western Hemlock trees. The Ferebee River flows southeast from the Ferebee Glacier,
8 twelve miles to Taiyasanka Harbor. The Chilkoot River flows southeast from its glacial
9 source approximately 17 miles before entering Chilkoot Lake. Chilkoot Lake is 3.5 miles
10 long and one mile wide. From Chilkoot Lake the river flows a short distance to Lutak
11 Inlet. The Chilkoot and Ferebee Rivers have no major tributaries.

12 The Chilkat River forms extensive tide flats near its mouth and similarly, tide flats can be
13 found at the mouth of the Chilkoot River at the head of Lutak Inlet in the intertidal zone.

14 The topography of the area is rugged, as part of the Coastal Mountain System. Elevations
15 range from sea level to over 7,000 feet, with many peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet.
16 The mountains influence the Forest climate by trapping moisture contributing to the
17 numerous glaciers and ice fields at higher elevations. Large freshwater tributaries flow
18 into the major rivers creating the ecological conditions supporting the forest resources
19 within the HSFRMA.

20 **RELATIONSHIP OF THIS PLAN TO OTHER DNR PLANS**

21 The Northern Southeast Area Plan (2002) and the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Plan
22 (2002, Preserve Plan) affect and are directly related to the Forest Plan. The integration
23 between the Forest Plan and the Preserve Plan is directed in State Statute and can also be
24 demonstrated by the shared recreational use patterns overlapping the Preserve and Forest.
25 The long stretches of border shared by the Forest and Preserve, the streams that flow
26 from one management area to the other, the migration of fish and wildlife across
27 management boundaries, and the necessary access routes that connect these areas all
28 benefit from coordinated planning.

29 **NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN**

30 The Northern Southeast Area Plan (NSEAP) covers those areas of state-owned and state-
31 selected land outside the Forest and the Preserve. The NSEAP covers large areas
32 generally east, west, and northwest of the HSFRMA. Most of the land adjacent to the
33 Klehini River is state owned, but the remaining alpine upland areas are federally owned.
34 The State of Alaska has selected the remaining portions of federal land in the Haines and

1 Skagway areas, and the process of federal land transfer to the State is ongoing with most
2 of the selected land identified as Tentatively Approved for transfer to the State.

3 The purpose of an area plan is to provide guidance to DNR in decision-making on land
4 and resources. Land use designations indicate general management direction for specific
5 areas, while management intent and guideline statements provide more detail for land and
6 resource management.

7 Within the Haines planning unit of the NSEAP, land classifications were established for
8 all state-owned lands not within the Forest or Preserve, including Federal lands under
9 selection by the State. These lands were designated ‘General Use’ due to the very large
10 size of the units, their relative remoteness and inaccessibility, mountainous terrain, and
11 the absence of clear economic trends. The tidelands and submerged lands adjoining the
12 Forest were also given designations in the NSEAP. A ‘Habitat’ designation was applied to
13 the Lower Chilkat River and to important estuarine areas, and the ‘Recreation–
14 Undeveloped’ designation was applied to areas that contain important recreation and
15 scenic resources. These designations were converted to land classifications in Land
16 Classification Order SE 01-02 contained in the NSEAP. This order, and the
17 accompanying plan maps, should be consulted for specific classifications on general state
18 lands managed under the NSEAP. NSEAP policy applies only to those lands identified
19 under that planning document located outside of the HSRMA. Therefore, NSEAP policy
20 does not apply to the state lands managed by DFFP as the HSF.

21 CHILKAT BALD EAGLE PRESERVE

22 The Preserve Plan provides guidance for management by the DNR DPOR on land within
23 the Preserve. The Preserve occupies a substantial portion of the drainage of the Chilkat
24 River and portions of the Klehini, Tsirku and the Chilkoot Rivers. The “Council
25 Grounds” are within the Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area, AS 16.20.585, and this area
26 is within the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game
27 (ADFG) is responsible for managing the Council Grounds, the main area of bald eagle
28 use and public viewing within the Preserve.

29 The Preserve Plan does not contain land use classifications like the NSEAP or the Forest
30 Plan. Management direction in the Preserve Plan relates to specific management policy
31 provided for the eight major planning units within the Preserve. The management intent
32 in the Preserve Plan is to protect the bald eagle population and anadromous fish streams,
33 while providing for traditional uses and other activities within the Preserve that are
34 consistent with the statutory purposes of the area.

1 **FIVE YEAR SCHEDULE OF TIMBER SALES**

2 The Department of Natural Resources prepares a Five-Year Sale Schedule (Schedule)
3 biennially. The Schedule provides "a timeline that identifies timber sales, their amounts
4 and their locations..." according to (AS 38.05.113(a)). One purpose of the Schedule is to
5 "provide the public and the forest products industry with a basis to comment on future
6 timber sale offerings" for the subsequent five-year period.

7 Draft Schedules are published for public, industry, and agency review prior to adoption.
8 The Schedule complies with statute requirements for the public notice of timber sales
9 while providing the public an opportunity to contribute to the implementation of the
10 Forest Plan. The Schedule is a general public scoping document and is not a DFFP
11 decision document.

12 **RESEARCH – RECREATION, LAND STATUS, HABITAT AND WILDLIFE, AND**
13 **FORESTRY RESOURCES**

14 Since the preparation of the initial Haines State Forest Plan in the mid-1980's, various
15 reports and studies of recreation, land status, habitat, and timber resources have been
16 prepared.

17 **RECREATION**

18 To better gauge recreation uses in the Haines area, the DNR conducted a Community
19 Resident Survey (2001). It identified the principal recreation areas and their uses, areas
20 where commercial recreation was viewed as intrusive to Haines residents, and the
21 perceived severity of that intrusion. The survey covered the northeast part of Southeast
22 Alaska, with Haines and Skagway as subunits. The state also prepared a Commercial
23 Recreation Provider Survey (2001) that gathered information about charter and tour
24 operations, and about lodges that provided commercial recreation services. This survey
25 covered Southeast Alaska, with Haines and Skagway as subunits. It identified the
26 geographic patterns, activities, and intensity of commercial recreation uses, and helped
27 assess the nature of this activity locally. Together, these two studies show where local
28 recreation and commercial recreation overlap in the Haines-Skagway areas. Because of
29 the importance of the Community Resident Survey to the understanding of recreation
30 patterns and the attitude toward commercial recreation expressed in this survey, both the
31 survey questions and survey results are contained in Appendix J. This research was used
32 to create the Special Use Designation (SUD) governing commercial recreation use in the
33 Forest and amend the Forest Plan in 2002.

1 The DFFP continues to review available commercial recreation use collected by DPOR
2 and DMLW to assess impacts on other Forest resources from this use.

3 LAND STATUS

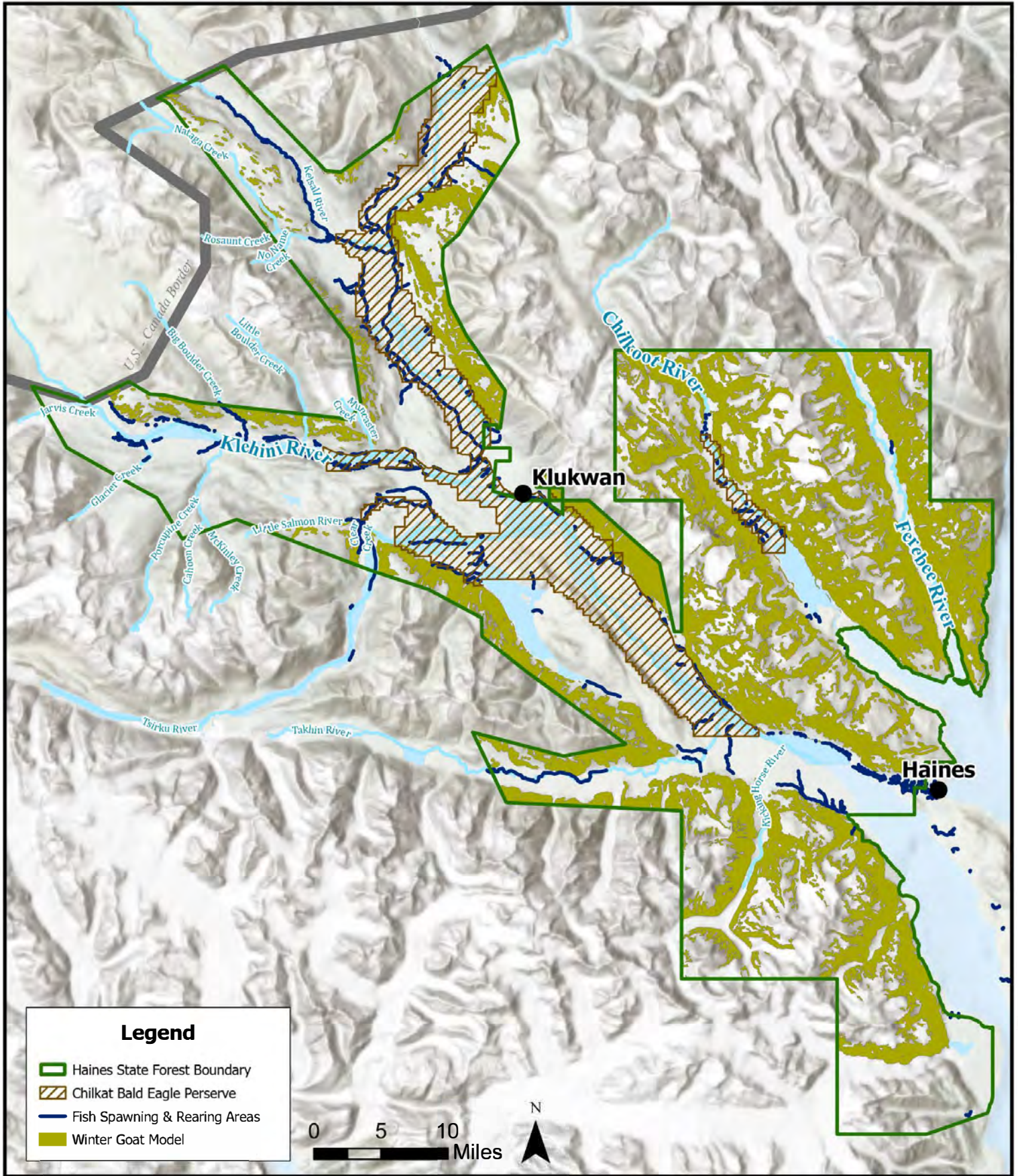
4 The legislation creating the Forest and the Preserve established an external boundary and
5 excluded private land, land managed by the University of Alaska, land selected by the
6 Haines Borough, Mental Health Trust land, AK route 7 highway corridor managed by the
7 Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF), and land affected by
8 Native allotment selection within this boundary, as well as land held by the Federal
9 Government. Some changes in land status normally occur over time across the various
10 ownerships. Disposal of lands by either the University of Alaska or the Mental Health
11 Trust authority transferring title to private ownership, release of federally withheld lands
12 to the State under the historic selection process, and transfer of title to Native Allotees are
13 typical actions during the life of a plan. Updates to the Forest Plan land status maps have
14 been included in this amendment to provide accurate current data over the planning
15 period for this policy document. See Plan Maps for management units (Chapter 3, Map 3-
16 1) and the nine unit maps depicting the subunits, if present, within management units
17 (also in Chapter 3).

18 It is state policy to preclude conveyances of land from Legislatively Designated Areas,
19 which include state forests and parks.

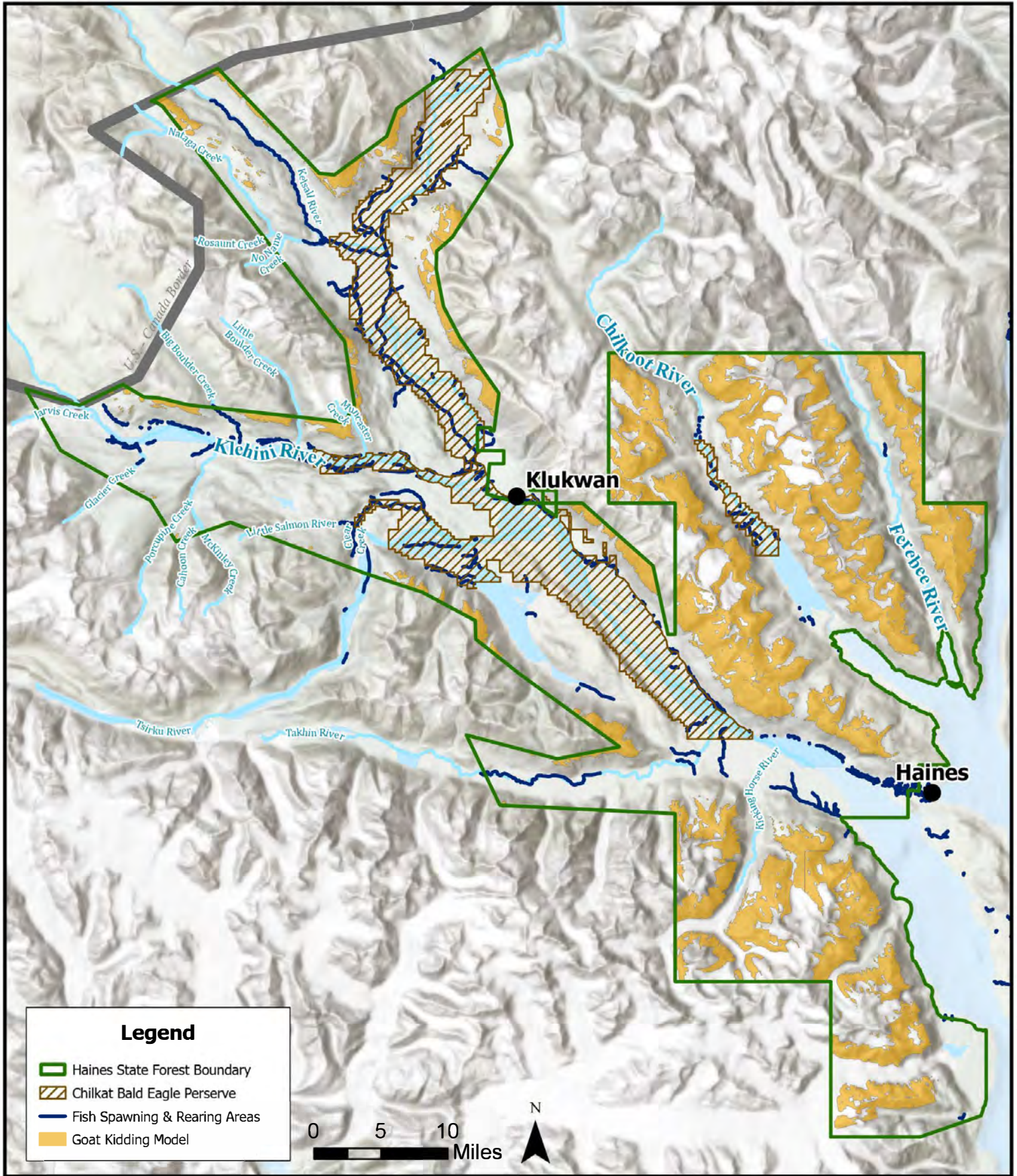
20 HABITAT AND WILDLIFE

21 The initial Forest Plan process included research on locations of important wildlife,
22 fisheries, and habitat. Prior to the 2002 Forest Plan amendment the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
23 Service and the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation prepared information from
24 their studies on trumpeter swans and bald eagles within the Chilkat Valley, respectively.
25 Research included the effects of non-motorized boat operations on bald eagles and
26 population surveys on trumpeter swans. The ADFG updates information on the location
27 of sensitive rearing and spawning areas of anadromous streams annually. This
28 information incorporates the results of fisheries and habitat research conducted over the
29 last 35 years. ADFG also updates information on the distribution of moose populations.
30 Information on winter and summer goat habitat has been provided by ADFG. This
31 information has been presented in maps of sensitive wildlife and fisheries species and
32 habitats. See Plan Maps 1-2(A, B, C).

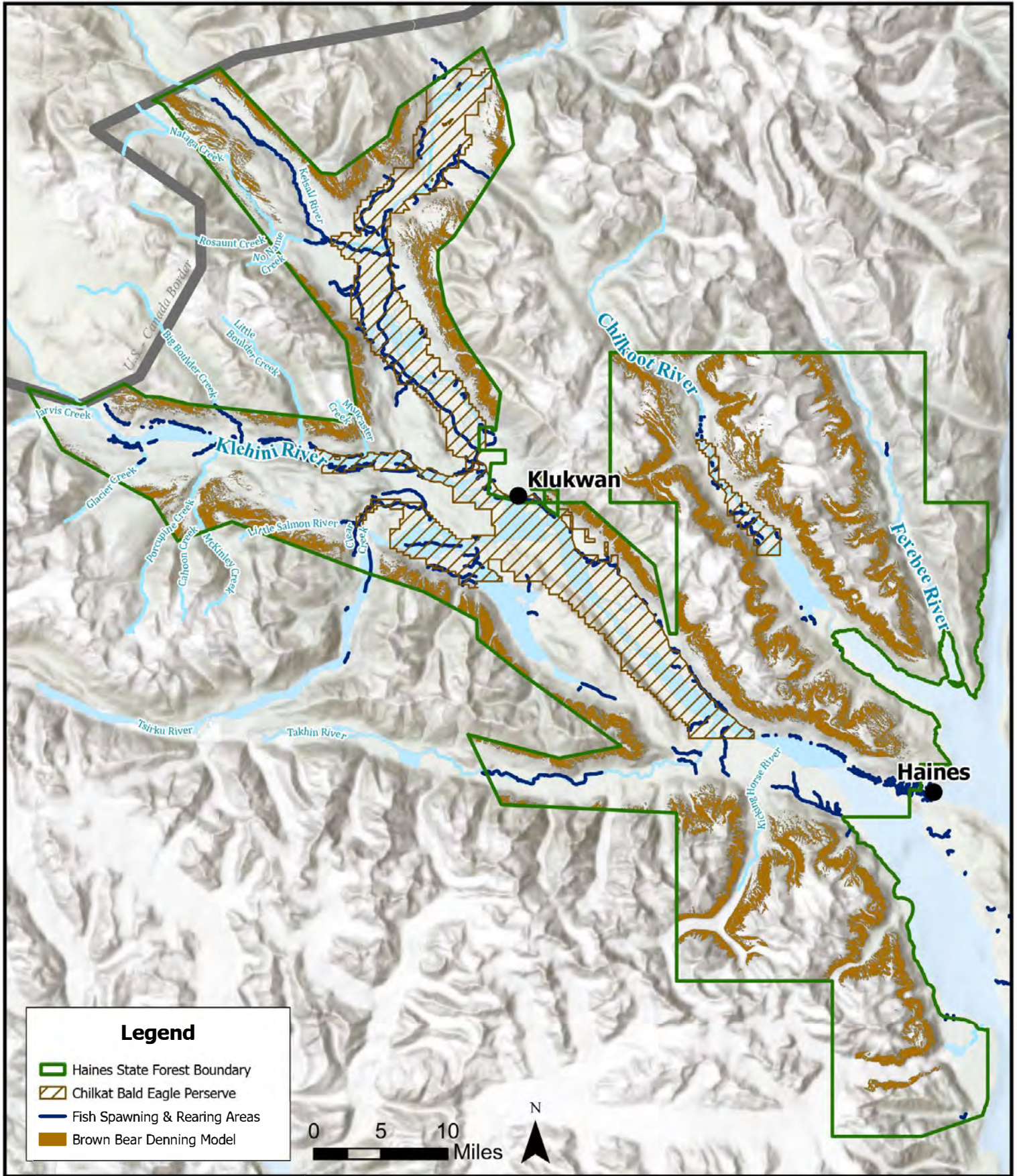
MAP 1-2-A WINTER GOAT HABITAT & ANADROMOUS STREAMS



MAP 1-2-B GOAT KIDDING HABITAT & ANADROMOUS STREAMS



MAP 1-2-C BROWN BEAR DENNING HABITAT & ANADROMOUS STREAMS



1 **FOREST TIMBER MANAGEMENT**

2 Prior to the adoption of the initial Forest Plan in 1986, the DFFP prepared two
3 comprehensive forest inventory projects collecting data on the mature stands of timber
4 found in the Forest. The first inventory was completed collaboratively with the USFS in
5 1965 and the second in 1985 by DFFP. In 2012 the DFFP completed the third
6 comprehensive inventory of the mature forest type within the Forest and began work to
7 analyze forest growth with this data. In 2018 an inventory of the regenerating forest type,
8 a forested area previously harvested and currently composed of immature trees with a
9 minimum volume of growth for measurement, was completed by DFFP with the data
10 contributing to the first growth analysis using regional growth modeling. The results of
11 the growth analysis, the determination of sustained yield in the 2025 Inventory Report,
12 were used in the timber management strategies in this plan (see Chapter 2, Forest
13 Resources). The DFFP, using updated ownership and land status plats, determined the
14 existing forest base managed by DFFP and the timber base acres¹. Mental Health Trust
15 land and University of Alaska grant land, which were included in the timber base acres in
16 the original management plan in 1986, were not included in the identification of the
17 timber base acres or land managed by DFFP in the 2002 amendment and they are
18 excluded in this Forest Plan.

19 **PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

20 The Forest Plan establishes DNR policy for the management of land and resources in the
21 Forest, specifically the land managed by the DFFP within the HSFRMA. All DNR
22 decisions, including timber sales, road building, mineral leasing, land classifications,
23 approval of commercial recreational activities, and other actions on state land shall
24 comply with the provisions of this plan.

25 Chapter 4, Implementation, includes description of implementation techniques that will
26 be used to carry out some of the plan's recommendations. The appendices contain the
27 specific implementation orders and agreements². They also include descriptions of plan
28 amendment procedures and establish agency responsibilities for plan implementation for
29 both the Division of Mining, Land, and Water and the Division of Forestry & Fire
30 Protection.

¹ The “timber base acres” represent the Forest area containing commercial timber for harvest. See Chapter 2 “Forest Timber Resources” for detailed description of these acres.

² See appendices for the following: Land Classification Order, Leasehold Location Order, Mineral Closing Order and Administrative Decision, Management Agreement, and Special Use Designations.

1 **MODIFICATION OF THE PLAN**

2 The land use designations, the policies, and the management guidelines of this plan may
3 be changed if conditions warrant. The plan can be updated to address changes in State
4 statute affecting the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area and DNR
5 management direction of Forest resources. State agencies assigned a collaborative role in
6 managing the important resources of the Forest with DFFP, (ADFG, DMLW, and DPOR),
7 as well as the public, may propose changes to DFFP initiating the Forest Plan review
8 process and possible amendment. Forest Plan amendment can address new information
9 and changing conditions regarding State resource management strategy. The Division of
10 Forestry & Fire Protection conducts regular reviews of the Forest Plan during the process
11 of executing projects, creating decision documents, and each time the Five-Year Sale
12 Schedule of Timber Sales is produced. These Forest Plan reviews include other agencies
13 and the public. Modification of the plan or exceptions to its provisions and minor
14 modifications may be proposed through the process outlined in Chapter 4 of this plan.

15 **PREVIOUS FOREST PLANS AND CHANGES IN THIS AMENDMENT**

16 **BACKGROUND**

17 The original Forest Plan was adopted in 1986 following public and agency discussion and
18 compromise decisions. The resulting planning document determined the management
19 method for the State public resources of the Forest distributing primary resource use
20 distinctly across the planning area by unit and subunit. The Forest Plan was
21 fundamentally based on previous area management plans created for State land and
22 resource management in the upper Lynn Canal; however, the initial Forest Plan
23 development and framing was directed by the legislation creating the Forest and the
24 Preserve specifically.

25 In 2002 the Forest Plan was amended to include commercial recreation management
26 policy in the Forest, which had been absent from the original planning document. The
27 creation of a “Special Use Designation” was required and can be found in Appendix E.
28 Other changes present in the 2002 Forest Plan amendment included the adoption of a
29 “Non-motorized Use” area in the Forest, the update of land status data within the
30 HSFRMA, and the removal of University Land Grant and Mental Health Trust Authority
31 lands from acreage available for timber harvest managed by DFFP. The removal of those
32 acres affected the availability of commercial timber volume, and the annual allowable
33 timber harvest (or AAC) in the Forest was updated in the 2002 amendment. In the
34 absence of additional inventory data in 2002, the sustained yield timber harvest
35 calculations were again based on the volume estimates used in the previous Forest Plan.

1 CHANGES IN THIS AMENDMENT

2 This Forest Plan amendment addresses the inclusion of commercial forest resources
3 across the Forest in the timber harvest program, aligning resource use in the forest with
4 the establishing statute language. In 2023 the State legislature established a carbon offset
5 program authorizing DNR to conduct carbon offset projects on State Lands, including
6 State Forests, AS 38.95.400-499. This Forest Plan includes policy language providing for
7 carbon offset projects in the Forest.

8 Administrative changes to the document for clarity, consistency, and technical accuracy,
9 including the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) determination, have been included in this
10 amendment. The changes in this amendment are summarized:

- 11 1. Chapter 2 contains the policy language applying the adoption of the Carbon
12 Offset Regulations to the management of the Haines State Forest.
- 13 2. The commercial timber available for harvest has been identified in all land
14 designations in the Forest. Previously, the Forest Plan limited resource use by land
15 use designation of a unit or subunit. This Forest Plan provides for multiple
16 resource uses across all units in the Forest. See Chapter 2 for general goals and
17 guidelines and Chapter 3 for specific unit policy by designation.
- 18 3. Removal of the unauthorized and unregulated Special Use Designation 106939
19 “Commercial Helicopter Operations”. This SUD was included in the previous
20 Forest Plan prior to completing the authorization process. The final decision made
21 by the administration to withhold authorization for the SUD followed the plan
22 adopted by the Commissioner at that time. A special note to inform users of this
23 fact was then amended to the adopted plan, however the appendices and specific
24 references to the SUD remained in and throughout the policy document. This
25 administrative action provides clarity on DFFP management authority under
26 Statute and prevents misinterpretation of that authority by other agencies,
27 governments, and the public.
- 28 4. The annual allowable timber harvest volume, also referred to as the AAC, has
29 been updated based on the sustained yield determination in the 2025 inventory
30 report. Inventory work planned in the 2002 Forest Plan has been completed and
31 the data collected was applied to the current calculation of tree growth in the
32 Forest. The application of a regional forest growth simulation model has increased
33 the accuracy of the estimate for the sustained yield of timber in the Forest and is
34 discussed in Chapter 2, Forest Timber Resources section.

- 1 **5.** The Five-Year Forest Management Schedule has been amended to the Five-Year
2 Schedule of Timber Sales. This change provides consistency with statutory
3 requirements to produce the schedule, similarly across all state forests.

- 4 **6.** Inclusion of policy language addressing the public process for recreation
5 development in the Forest can be found in Chapter 2, Recreation section.

- 6 **7.** Inclusion of language specifying the policy for tree removal limitations during
7 public trail construction under the “Generally Allowed Uses” without a permit is
8 found in Chapter 2, Recreation section, subsection Trails.

- 9 **8.** Material Sales are allowed in Subunit 7a.

- 10 **9.** Herbicides may be used in limited applications to address the spread of invasive
11 species, Chapter 2 Forest Protection.

- 12 **10.** Management Subunit 3d is renamed. Previously identified as “Klehini River”, it is
13 now identified as “Klehini River Flood Plain”.

- 14 **11.** Management Subunit 4b is renamed. Previously identified as “North Takhin”, it is
15 now identified as “Chilkat Ridge”.

- 16 **12.** Management Subunit 4d is renamed. Previously identified as “Chilkat Lake
17 Recreation”, it is now identified as “Chilkat Lake Cove”.

- 18 **13.** Two appendices were added to this plan: a bibliography and a record of the maps
19 that were published in the 2002 version of the HSRMA management plan.

1 **Chapter 2**

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Chapter 2

FOREST-WIDE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains forest-wide land management policies for each resource or land use category: fish and wildlife, forest resources, forest protection, recreation, subsurface resources and materials, water and riparian systems, and transportation.

The policies in this chapter consist of goals, and management guidelines, which combine the general conditions the plan intends to achieve (goals) and more specific directives that can be applied on the ground by land managers as development occurs (guidelines). Management intent statements contribute to these general forest-wide goals and guidelines in Chapter 3, providing policy language for specific geographic delineation in the Forest. In the absence of specific guidelines for a resource use found in Chapter 3 for a unit or subunit, the goals and guidelines from this chapter will apply.

Goal: A general statement of management policy, usually not quantifiable nor having a specified date of completion. Goals identify desired long-range conditions.

Management Guidelines: Standards or procedures framing the policy for the issuance of permits, leases, or other authorizations for the use of state land or resources. Guidelines range in their level of specificity, providing detailed management direction, general guidance, or the identification of factors that need to be considered in decision making.

Management Intent Statements: Statements defining DNR's near and long-term objectives and the approach for achievement. These statements have a specific geographic scope pertaining to specific management units and subunits and are included in Chapter 3.

Note: The policies that follow only pertain to state land managed by DNR designated as the Haines State Forest. They do not apply to private lands, Native allotments, land managed by the University of Alaska or the Mental Health Trust Authority, or the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve managed by DPOR, all of which are found within the boundaries of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area.

1 **MANAGEMENT POLICIES**

2 **FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT**

3 ***Goals***

4 The Forest contains habitats for fish and wildlife species that support the economy and
5 subsistence lifestyle of the local communities and contribute to the important sustainable
6 use goals of the State for these resources. The ADFG manages fish and wildlife in the
7 Forest and the DFFP contributes to the State management of these resources in this
8 policy. The DFFP management of the Forest provides a balanced approach to resource
9 use and fish and wildlife habitat protection with the following goals:

- 10 1. Maintain and enhance the fish and wildlife habitat resources that support
11 commercial, recreational, and subsistence activities in the Forest.
- 12 2. Maintain or improve the level of water quality through land management, stream
13 bank management, and silvicultural practices.
- 14 3. Maintain and enhance the existing diversity of fish and wildlife habitat through
15 coordinated interagency management, habitat enhancement and/or site
16 rehabilitation projects.

17 ***Management Guidelines***

18 **1. Mitigation**

19 All Forest resource use activities should be conducted with planning and implementation
20 to avoid or minimize adverse effects on fish and wildlife populations or their habitats.

21 Mitigation should include the following:

- 22 A. Avoid the loss of natural fish and wildlife habitat during resource development
23 activities.
- 24 B. Where habitat loss cannot be avoided, reduce loss and the need for habitat
25 restoration or maintenance efforts. Procedures for this can include the following:
- 26 • Include fish and wildlife habitat and use considerations in the early phases of
27 project planning and design to minimize or eliminate the spatial and temporal
28 extent of impacts.

- Provide information on best management practices to local, state, and federal resource and development agencies as well as to private individuals.

C. When loss of existing habitat during resource planning is identified, consider compensation with restoration or enhancement of similar habitats in areas of the Forest where those benefits can be realized.

2. Permits, Leases, and Plans of Operations for Non-Water Dependent Facilities

Commercial and industrial facilities, transportation facilities, and pipelines will, where feasible, require setbacks between these facilities and adjacent water bodies to maintain stream bank access and protect adjacent fish habitat, public water supplies, and public recreation. The width of this setback may vary depending upon the type and size of the non-water dependent facilities. The setback width shall be adequate to maintain access and protect adjacent waters from degradation meeting the water quality standards established by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). Adjacent to designated anadromous fish spawning habitat, the setback will, to the extent feasible, not be less than 100 feet landward of ordinary high water.

Where it is not feasible to maintain a setback adjacent to fish habitat, public water supplies, or recreational waters, other measures will be implemented to meet the intent of this guideline.

This guideline will be implemented in conjunction with the special management zone guideline in the Forest Timber Resources section of this chapter.

3. Structures and Activities in Fish Habitat

An Alaska Statute Title 16 Fish Habitat Permit, issued by ADFG, is required prior to any in-water work in anadromous fish streams, and for water intakes, dams, culverts, stream diversions, or other potential impediments to fish passage within resident fish habitat.

4. Water Intake Structures

When issuing water appropriations in fish habitat, DNR will, to the extent feasible and prudent, require that practical water intake structures be installed that do not entrain or impinge upon fish.

Water intake structures will be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to minimize entrapment, entrainment, or injury to the species of fish found in the water. The structures supporting intakes should be designed to prevent fish from being led into the intake.

Other effective techniques may also be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. Screen size, water velocity, and intake design will be determined in consultation with ADFG and will be approved in a Fish Habitat Permit.

1 **5. Alteration of the Hydrologic System**

2 To the extent feasible, channelization, diversion, or damming that will alter natural
3 hydrological conditions and have a significant adverse impact on important riverine
4 habitat will be avoided.

5 **6. Operation of Heavy Equipment in Saturated Soils in or adjacent to Identified
6 Riparian Areas**

7 Permits issued for activities that require the use of heavy equipment will require that
8 damage to identified riparian wetland vegetation be avoided. Whenever feasible, access
9 in or across these areas should be limited to frozen ground conditions in winter. DNR will
10 consult with other agencies prior to issuing such permits.

11 **7. Land Designated Wildlife Habitat**

12 Land designated as Wildlife Habitat will be managed primarily for the protection of fish
13 and wildlife habitat resources present. Other compatible resource uses and appropriate
14 management strategies may be identified for each management unit and/or subunit and
15 are described in Chapter 3.

16 **8. Impacts on Subsistence**

17 Potential impacts to subsistence activities will be considered in management decisions
18 and through consultation with ADFG similarly to other sustainable resources found in the
19 Forest.

20 **9. Intertidal Areas**

21 Important intertidal habitats, including estuaries, tide flats, and other land in the intertidal
22 zone will be managed to prevent adverse impacts when developing resource use
23 activities. Unavoidable impacts for approved development will minimize long-term
24 detrimental effects to habitat through collaborative planning with ADFG.

25 **10. Sedimentation**

26 Activities that could generate sedimentation exceeding state water quality standards will
27 be managed to ensure compliance with those standards.

28 **11. Other Guidelines Affecting Fish and Game**

29 Several other guidelines in this chapter may affect fish and wildlife. For details, see the
30 following sections of this chapter:

- 31 • Forest Timber Resources
- 32 • Forest Protection

- 1 • Recreation
- 2 • Subsurface Resources and Materials
- 3 • Transportation
- 4 • Water and Riparian Areas

5 ***Resource Allocation Summary***

6 The Southeast Alaska fishery contributes significantly to the subsistence, recreational,
7 tourism, and commercial fishing industries of the region. The commercial fishery
8 contributes millions of dollars to the local economy, the region, and the State. The harvest
9 of fish resources is also an essential part of the subsistence lifestyle of the area, mainly
10 for salmon. The salmon that spawn in the Chilkat River and Chilkoot River drainages
11 support the eagle populations in the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve.

12 Because of the importance of the fishery, this Forest Plan has adopted management
13 guidelines to support continued viability of the fishery. Forest plan policy is
14 supplemented by the requirements of the Forest Resources and Practices Act and
15 Regulations (AS 41.17).

16 Agency expertise and research provided by ADFG on anadromous fish habitat and
17 wildlife habitat in the Forest has contributed to the management policy developed in the
18 Forest Plan. ADFG provides valuable fish and wildlife habitat information and
19 management support to DFFP to meet the State’s sustainability and habitat protection
20 goals across the Forest.

21 Wildlife habitats in the Forest support species as small as the red back vole to those as
22 large as moose. The most important wildlife species to the local economy and personal
23 use are moose, mountain goat, brown and to lesser extent black bear, fur bearers, and
24 eagles. These species are important for wildlife viewing, sport hunting, subsistence,
25 recreation, and trapping. Beaver activity in the Forest has increased since statehood.
26 Further studies may be required to determine the appropriate management techniques to
27 minimize conflicts with human activities in the Forest. Since 1980, studies on moose,
28 mountain goats, and eagles have been conducted within the HSFRMA. These studies
29 were used in developing the Forest Plan.

1 FOREST TIMBER RESOURCES

2 **Goals**

3 The State of Alaska's forest management goal is to provide timber resources for a viable
4 industry balanced with other forest resource uses, maintaining resources for future
5 generations as established in the Alaska Constitution. Generally, the State will offer
6 timber for sale to support wood product industry development with the resources found in
7 the forest and will provide opportunities for the development of carbon offset projects.
8 The specific goals for the Haines State Forest include:

- 9 1. Provide local jobs and jobs in other communities in the region and the state.
- 10 2. Contribute to the stabilization and diversity of the local economy within the
11 HSRMA and other communities in the region and the state.
- 12 3. Provide revenue to the State of Alaska through the sale of renewable public resources.
- 13 4. Provide a sustained yield of forest products for local, state, national, international
14 markets, and personal use.
- 15 A. Offer sales of commercial timber to support local and regional industry growth
16 and help establish value-added timber processing operations.
- 17 B. Provide opportunities for carbon offset projects in the Forest.
- 18 C. Offer cottonwood timber sales for interested purchasers. The 2018 second growth
19 inventory project included cottonwood regeneration and considers this species as
20 a component of the commercial Forest.
- 21 D. Offer personal use houselog and sawlog sales to local residents on a request basis.
22 The timber sold in personal use sales and the products created from the timber
23 must be used for non-commercial purposes. Harvest of personal use timber must
24 follow all provisions of this Forest Plan for timber harvesting.
- 25 E. Offer commercial firewood sales, generally western hemlock, on a request basis.
26 In addition, other forest products such as poles, posts and Christmas trees can be
27 made available on a request basis.
- 28 F. Continue to make up to ten cords per year per person of dead or downed timber
29 available, generally at no charge, for personal use.

- 1 5. Enhance the productivity of land to produce forest products through the planned
2 harvest of mature and regenerating stands, regeneration of harvest sites, intermediate
3 thinning, pruning, and conversion of non-forested "brush" areas using appropriate
4 methods.

5 ***Carbon Management Leasing and Offset Programs***

6 Senate Bill 48, signed into law in May of 2023, created provisions for carbon
7 management leasing and offset programs. AS 38.05.081 authorized the DNR to lease land
8 for carbon management purposes, and AS 38.95.400 established a carbon offset program
9 for state land including the sale of carbon credits. The HSRMA is statutorily authorized
10 under AS 41.15.300(c) and 41.15.315(d) to allow its use for a carbon offset projects. Any
11 carbon management offset program must be developed in accordance with the process
12 established by applicable statutes and regulations. Carbon offset projects are required by
13 AS 41.15.315(e) to be consistent with the applicable management plan, and the
14 management plan must identify the land appropriate for the carbon offset project. AS
15 41.15.315(e) also authorizes DNR to amend a management plan to allow for a carbon
16 offset project. All land use designations in the HSRMA are identified as available for
17 carbon offset projects.

18
19 ***Sustained Yield: Forest Land Use Designations, Forest Inventory, and***
20 ***Annual Allowable Harvest (AAC)***

21 The State Constitution and Alaska Statutes require the management of renewable
22 resources on a sustained yield basis. The Forest will be managed to ensure the perpetual
23 supply of renewable timber resources. In this plan, all land use designations will provide
24 timber resource use including carbon offset projects. The management intent language for
25 each unit and subunit will identify how the Forest is available for timber harvest. The
26 sustained yield of timber resources for the Forest shall be based on the acreages
27 containing commercial timber identified within these designations. Forest Plan primary
28 land designations have remained consistent since the adoption of the original HSFMP in
29 1986 and will be unchanged in this Forest Plan.

30 In the original Forest Plan, General State Lands within the HSRMA were included in
31 the commercial timber base acres contributing to the determination of annual harvest
32 levels; specifically, Mental Health Trust lands and University of Alaska grant lands.³ In
33 2002, the amendment of the Forest Plan excluded these lands from the timber base

³ The “timber base acres” are equivalent to the acres of timber available for harvest according to Forest Plan policy.

1 acreage reflecting the change in management authority of those lands. University of
2 Alaska and Mental Health Trust lands within the HSRMA are managed under the
3 direction of those agency administrations and no longer generally managed by the DNR.

4 The DFFP and the federal government collaborated on the first Forest inventory project
5 to establish baseline mature stand condition and existing timber volume per acre in 1965.
6 Standard forest tree measurement methods were used based on fixed short log lengths,
7 and a conservative volume available for annual harvest was calculated for the Forest.
8 Prior to the adoption of the Forest Plan in 1986, a second Forest inventory project was
9 completed to provide a contemporary estimate of mature stand condition and existing
10 volume using the same tree measurement method as the initial inventory. The Forest
11 volume results of the second inventory project, which reasonably reproduced the 1965
12 results, were published in 1995 and used in the calculation of the Annual Allowable
13 Harvest volume in the 2002 Forest Plan amendment.

14 In 2012 DFFP completed a third inventory of mature timber stands by remeasuring the
15 same trees sampled in 1965 and 1985 beginning the process to develop a Forest growth
16 model. Current forest tree measurement standards were used producing a timber volume
17 based on the variable log length method. The results of the third inventory of mature
18 timber in the Forest yielded an increase in volume per acre due to the variable log length
19 tree measurement method. In 2018 DFFP completed a comprehensive inventory of
20 regenerating stands across the Forest with the results contributing to the first Forest
21 sustained yield determination based on actual tree growth calculations. The results of the
22 Forest growth data analysis from the 2012 and 2018 inventory projects were reported in
23 2020 and then updated in 2023 using revised regional forest growth model equations.
24 Further updates to the report were completed leading to the adoption of the results by
25 DFFP in 2025.

26 The sustained harvest of timber resources from the Forest is determined using three
27 components of measurement: acres, volume, and age (growth/year). The timber base
28 acres represent the commercial forest area in the Forest Plan. The timber volume per acre
29 is the measured volume from the timber base acres. The Forest stand age is the tree
30 growth cycle demonstrating a sustained timber yield over time as required in the Forest
31 Plan. Therefore, the timber base (the available commercial forest acres), the timber
32 volume per acre, and the Forest age calculate the periodic sustained yield timber harvest
33 from the Forest referred to as the Annual Allowable Cut (or AAC). The commercial
34 timber base area in the Forest is 74,360 acres identified in the 2025 Inventory Report with

1 a net volume per acre of 24,583 board feet in a 120-year Forest growth cycle (rotation
2 age).⁴

3 The DFFP applies reasonable limitations to the determination of the annual sustained
4 harvest in policy resulting in a conservative calculation of harvest volume for long term
5 responsible planning purposes. The Annual Allowable Harvest is calculated using the
6 area control method. A three percent acreage reduction for regulated fisheries and wildlife
7 habitat maintenance across the Forest is applied to the total available acres for
8 commercial timber management.

9 The additional 3% reduction in acres of commercial timber base for the protection of
10 habitat yields a sustained annual allowable harvest of 14.77 million board feet of timber
11 in 601 acres or 147.7 million board feet of timber from not more than 6010 acres over a
12 ten-year period.⁵ The amount of timber harvested annually will vary and may be more or
13 less than the annual allowable harvest figure for the Forest. However, at no time shall the
14 acreage harvested on a decadal basis exceed the allowable harvest for that period.

15 ***Management Guidelines***

16 All activities related to timber harvest must comply with the State of Alaska Forest
17 Resources and Practices Act and Regulations. These documents contain, in part,
18 requirements and/or guidelines concerning the following:

- 19 • Road Construction and Maintenance
- 20 • Harvesting
- 21 • Cleanup and Stabilization
- 22 • Aesthetics
- 23 • Log Transfer and Storage Facilities
- 24 • Reforestation
- 25 • Insect and Disease Prevention and Control
- 26 • Carbon Offset Projects
- 27 • Forest Fire Protection

28 **1. Stand Management**

29 Based on the production capabilities of the land, DNR will assure a non-declining
30 sustained yield of a variety of wood products by managing forest stand age classes in the
31 commercial timber base acres of the Forest using the mean annual cumulative growth of
32 the timber (rotation age). The determination of the stand rotation age is based on the
33 results adopted in the current Haines Inventory Report (2025). Methods to achieve

⁴ A “board foot” is a unit of measure for tree volume calculations.

⁵ See the “Resource Allocation” sub-section below for further explanation of the sustainable harvest determination for the Forest Plan

1 sustained yield of Forest timber resources will consider carbon sequestration projects and
2 ecological conservation efforts contributing to the calculation of the available timber base
3 acres for management. The annual allowable harvest of commercial timber may be
4 adjusted based on the results of future forest inventory assessments. The determination
5 of the annual allowable harvest with adoption of a revised harvest level is independent
6 from this planning document.

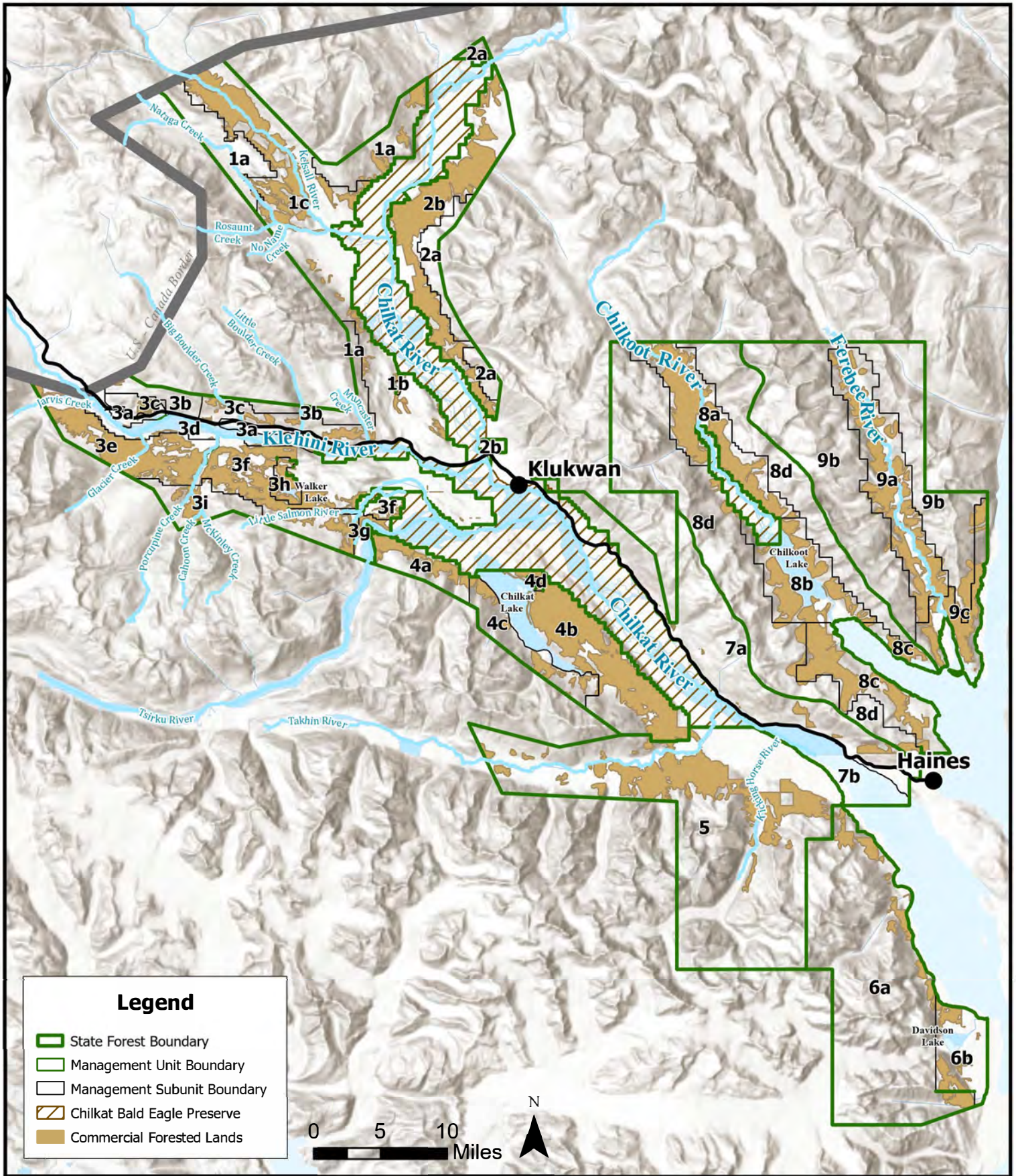
7 Timber harvest “salvage” may occur in the Forest under circumstances listed in the
8 guidelines found in the section (Salvage of Damaged Trees) and 11 AAC 71.010.

9 **2. Regenerating Stand Treatments**

10 Silviculture treatments such as pre-commercial thinning, commercial thinning, pruning,
11 and controlled burning, or other appropriate treatments, may be applied to regenerating
12 stands meeting forest health management goals to address timber stand wood quality,
13 overall health, individual tree growth, and revenue to the State. Where feasible, the site
14 productivity of poorly stocked timber stands will be managed through rehabilitation and
15 stand improvement activities such as scarification and seedling establishment.

16

MAP 2-1 Commercial Timber Management



Public Review Draft

3. Harvesting

Timber harvest is primarily allowed in lands designated as Forest and Resource Management. Other land use designations allow for timber harvest as a secondary use. See Chapter 3 for specific unit descriptions and resource use guidelines.

Harvest methods may be chosen to meet harvesters' capabilities, specific current site conditions, intended site conditions, or other resource considerations for diverse management of forest stands. Harvest methods will be managed as follows:

- A. Even-aged Harvest (Clearcuts) - Individual harvest units may be smaller than but will not exceed 160 acres without agency review and approval of the Commissioner. Items considered when reaching a decision will be topography, proximity to other natural or artificial open areas, visual effects, effects on fish and wildlife habitats, regulation requirements, transportation and harvest system function, and relative total costs of preparation, logging, and administration.
- B. Selective Harvest (Partial Cutting) - Harvesting in these methods may be used across the Forest with applications defined in a particular timber sale Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP).
- C. Salvage of Damaged Trees - Trees damaged by wind, insects, disease, or other natural event may be harvested in all land use designations unless the management statements specifically prohibit salvage harvest. Salvage harvest may be accomplished using an even-age method to address the cause of the impacts effectively. The size of the harvest unit may exceed 160 acres with agency approval since the area that is affected will define the area of harvest treatment. Alternative harvest methods may also be applied to salvage projects if appropriate to address Forest protection. Consideration of the primary unit/subunit(s) designation in the design of the harvest activity should be demonstrated in the FLUP for the project.
- D. Utilization of Merchantable Timber - Generally, utilization standards to be employed on the Forest are as follows:
 - (1) Any live or dead tree is merchantable which is 12.0 inches in diameter outside bark at breast height and in the judgment of the State contains at least one merchantable piece.
 - (2) Merchantable piece is defined as any portion of the harvested tree which is at least 12 feet long, at least 6 inches in diameter inside the bark at the small end and has a net scale of at least 33 1/3 percent of its gross scale.

1 (3) In addition, any portion of a merchantable utility log which is at least 12
2 feet long, at least 6 inches in diameter inside the bark at the small end,
3 which will produce not less than 50 percent of the gross volume in firm
4 usable (sound) chips. An example: a log 18 inches in diameter at the small
5 end with only a 3-inch rind of solid wood on the outside will meet the 50
6 percent sound requirement under contract.

7 E. Logging Methods. Two systems for timber harvest are available to industry
8 professionals, aerial and ground. Aerial systems include cable platform and
9 aircraft technologies, and ground systems are either track or rubber tire
10 equipment.

11 Aerial harvest systems are preferable on slopes steeper than 35 percent to
12 minimize soil impacts. These systems reduce the construction of roads necessary
13 to access timber and can also be used where wet ground or soil compaction limits
14 the use of ground-based systems.

15 Ground skidding systems will generally be restricted to slopes of 35 percent or
16 less. Where wet ground or soil compaction are operating concerns, ground
17 systems can be used during periods of dry or frozen ground conditions.

18 Whether aerial or ground systems will be used for operations in the Forest will
19 be decided on a case-by-case basis consistent with the provisions of this plan and
20 the Forest Resources and Practices Act and Regulations.

21 Due to the type of equipment currently used by local operators in the Forest,
22 timber harvesting under the Small Negotiated Sale program will be designed to
23 accommodate ground skidding systems. As areas with terrain suitable for ground
24 skidding become less available, harvest areas necessitating the use of
25 inexpensive cable yarding systems (aerial platforms), such as a jammer or A-
26 frame, may be incorporated into the program.

27 F. Special Management Zone (SMZ) Anadromous Fish Streams and Lakes. A 300-
28 foot-wide SMZ, as measured from the ordinary high-water mark, is established on
29 each side of all catalogued anadromous streams, AS 41.17.118. A 500-foot-wide
30 SMZ is established in the Forest around lakes containing anadromous fish in
31 addition to the requirements in Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA).
32 Beaver ponds are not considered “lakes” but are to be considered “streams” in the
33 application of designating a SMZ, if they contain anadromous fish populations.
34 Site specific circumstances may contribute to the establishment of a SMZ wider
35 than designated due to steepness of slope or presence of saturated soils in the
36 riparian zone, for example. The management objective for SMZs is to maintain or

1 enhance anadromous fish habitat. Only activities that are or can be compatible
2 with this objective through mitigation measures will be allowed in these zones.
3 DNR will consult with ADFG before and throughout project planning to
4 determine the appropriateness of a project, buffers and their widths, and the
5 design and maintenance of projects that meet the objectives of the management
6 zone.

7 G. Sequence of Entry. The decision on which areas of the forest to enter for
8 commercial harvest will be guided by several considerations including but not
9 limited to accessibility, cost, markets, quality of timber, and environmental
10 impacts.

11 Generally, the existing commercial timber base acres will be managed through a
12 series of entries that are dispersed over a 120-year period. Advantages of multiple
13 entries include limited disturbance to soils, maintenance of diverse ages of stands
14 that provide edge effect, migration corridors, shelter for wildlife, and
15 infrastructure maintenance over the growth cycle. Smaller units under a system of
16 multiple entries also increase the probability of adequate natural restocking of the
17 harvest site.

18 H. Personal Use Timber. The harvesting of timber for personal use is allowed in all
19 units of the Forest unless the management language for a particular subunit
20 prohibits personal use timber harvest. The amount of personal use timber
21 harvested shall not exceed 2,500 lineal feet or 10,000 board feet per household
22 per year, with a maximum of two sales per household. Consideration of the
23 primary subunit designation in the design of this harvest activity must be
24 prioritized.

25 I. Best Interest Findings (BIF) and Forest Land Use Plans (FLUP). Although the
26 Forest Plan establishes the area of the Forest designated for timber harvest and
27 carbon projects, it does not establish specific timber harvest or carbon project
28 decisions. Timber management decisions require a Best Interest Finding and the
29 sale of timber also requires a Forest Land Use Plan specific to the project pursuant
30 to AS 38.05.112 for all sales greater than 10 acres.⁶ The BIFs and FLUPs are
31 issued by the DNR to determine whether a proposed timber resource project is in
32 the best interest of the state.⁷

⁶ Under the designation of Resource Management, timber harvest may only occur if designated in the subunit intent and guidelines (see specific subunit, Chapter 3).

⁷ All timber resource sales, including carbon sales, must be in the best interest of the state.

1 When a written Best Interest Finding is required under AS 38.05.035, it may be
2 included as part of the FLUP for a timber sale, or it may be a separate decision
3 document making the determination prior to the preparation of a FLUP.
4 Negotiated timber sales of less than 10 acres in size or less than 500 MBF do not
5 require a Best Interest Finding but may require a FLUP if they are greater than 10
6 acres in size. In either case, FLUPs must adhere to the Forest Plan's goals and
7 guidelines identified in Chapter 2 as well as the management statements for a unit
8 or subunit found in Chapter 3.

9 **4. Harvest Site Management**

10 A. Where slash disposal is determined to be necessary either for stand improvement
11 or wildfire prevention, broadcast or pile burning, mechanical means, YUM
12 yarding, or a combination of these methods will be used. Typical mechanical
13 methods of slash disposal will be either crushing or piling. Steepness of terrain
14 and the potential of soil compaction are the two main limiting environmental
15 factors when considering mechanical means. A burn plan for either broadcast or
16 pile burning will be developed by the Forester in charge and approved by the
17 Regional Forester and Regional Fire Management Officer.

18 B. Treatment of brush competition may be conducted by means of prescribed
19 burning, mechanical or hand scarification, or a combination of both to support
20 tree growth in these areas.

21 **5. Reforestation**

22 Areas with an even-age harvest method applied in the Forest will be designed to allow
23 seeds from adjoining stands to restock the harvest area. Harvest design methods will
24 consider topography, initial stand stocking and composition, and unit shape and/or size to
25 accomplish adequate seeding results. The seed source, with these design considerations,
26 will promote the natural seeding of the area.

27 If natural regeneration is not adequate within five years of harvest, manual reforestation
28 will be done. Generally, plantings of suitable seedlings from appropriate seed source
29 zones within the Forest or Region will be the method used.

30 **6. Carbon Offset Projects**

31 Carbon management projects will be made available throughout the Forest. Generally, the
32 value of a project will be determined based on the average annual growth of the forest
33 and the gross volume per acre with specific market parameters that may apply.

7. Other Guidelines Affecting Forest Resources

Several other guidelines in this chapter may affect forest resources. For details of those guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

- Wildlife and Habitat
- Forest Protection
- Recreation
- Subsurface Resources and Materials
- Transportation
- Water and Riparian Areas

Resource Allocation Summary

The DFFP manages nearly 260,000 acres under DNR statutory authority within the HSRMA. Approximately 29 percent of predominantly hemlock-spruce timber stands comprise the commercial forest component in the management area. The remainder of the Forest is either river bottom or above timberline consisting of tundra, rock outcrops, snow and ice, gravel bars, or brush and non-commercial forest, with cottonwood typically along the rivers.

To develop the Forest Timber Resources portion of the Forest Plan, forest lands were analyzed and segregated into three broad management categories: commercial forest lands, non-commercial forest lands, and commercial forest lands primarily designated for other uses allowing for timber harvest as a secondary use. An illustration of the distribution of forest land is displayed in Table 2-1. The table shows the commercial and non-commercial forest lands distributed through each land designation by management unit.

The fundamental principles contained in the policies of this chapter can be summarized to represent DFFP's general strategy for managing the commercial timber base of the Forest. These points are:

- Even-age harvest units may not exceed 160 acres without commissioner and/or agency approval.
- To calculate the sustained yield timber harvest from the Forest, the forest growth cycle (rotation age) will be 120 years.
- The commercial timber base acres of the Forest will be harvested through multiple entries over a 120-year period. The decision of when to enter an area and how much to harvest will be based on markets, accessibility, and environmental

1 impacts among other factors. These decisions will be developed from the
2 proposed harvests listed in the Five-Year Sale Schedule.

- 3 • Carbon projects will be allowed throughout the Forest.

4 **1. Commercial Forest**

5 There are 74,360 acres of predominantly Western Hemlock-Sitka Spruce commercial
6 forest stands that are available for harvest in the Forest. These acres are the commercial
7 timber base acres that will be included in the timber volume annual allowable harvest
8 (AAC) calculations in the Forest Plan. More than 80 percent of the commercial timber
9 base acres in the Forest are site "100" or better, meaning an acre can produce trees at least
10 100 feet tall in 100 years.

11 Currently a majority of the timber base acres contain mature timber averaging 200 years
12 in age (2012 Inv.). During the last 65 years, nearly 11,000 acres were harvested, most of
13 those acres from 1965 to 1975. In the previous planning period, based on the allowable
14 harvest volume for that plan, less than 1/3 of the annual allowable harvest of commercial
15 timber was cut and is contributing to future diverse regenerating timber stands. More than
16 85 percent of the existing commercial timber base in the Forest contains trees of saw
17 timber size, ranging in diameter at breast height from 11 inches to 45 inches. The net
18 volume per acre of mature commercial forest is 30mbf/ac (2012 Inv.). The volume sold
19 annually since 1962 is illustrated by Figure 2-1.

20 On a 120-year cycle, 74,360 acres of Forest commercial timber base will be managed
21 with an Annual Allowable Harvest of 14.77 million board feet (MMBF) of timber. Under
22 this management plan regenerating young trees can contribute to the sustained timber
23 base at a rate of 601 acres a year if harvested. Net sawmill volumes at rotation age are
24 expected to range from 13,762 board feet per acre to 37,616 board feet, with trees varying
25 in diameter at breast height from 12 to 32 inches and in total height from 74 to 115 feet.
26 The 2025 inventory report states the basal area per acre, a standard measurement of forest
27 volume, is 187 square feet with an estimated average gross volume of timber on an acre
28 of 27,446 board feet. The inventory report also calculates an annual growth increment of
29 214 net board feet per acre during the 120-year rotation period providing 15.9 million
30 board feet of growth in the Forest yearly. Timber products can include saw logs, house
31 logs, poles, piling, pulpwood, chips, and including timber resource use as carbon credits.

32 **2. Carbon Offsets**

33 Carbon Credits are calculated from the measurement of carbon dioxide contained by a
34 forested acre where one metric ton of carbon dioxide is equal to one carbon credit. The
35 carbon present on an acre of forest is composed of the stored carbon at the time of
36 measurement and the ability of the trees to store additional carbon annually. The basal

1 area per acre represents the stored carbon and the annual growth increment presents the
2 potential for additional carbon storage on a yearly basis in the Forest.

3 Proposed Carbon Offset projects will require forest measurement and analysis for the
4 accurate determination of carbon/acre and carbon credits available in an acre of Forest.
5 The DNR Office of Project Management and Permitting (OPMP) will lead the carbon
6 program in the Forest with support from DFFP to ensure HSF management goals are
7 achieved.

8

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Table 2-1: Forested Acres by Land Designation in Haines State Forest

MANAGEMENT UNIT	COMMERCIAL FOREST					NON-COMMERCIAL FOREST				
	Forest Lands	Public Recreation Lands	Resource Management Lands	Wildlife Habitat Lands	Total	Forest Lands	Public Recreation Lands	Resource Management Lands	Wildlife Habitat Lands	Total
1	12,879	27	853	0	13,760	300	0	595	0	895
2	6,467	0	99	0	6,566	1,145	0	404	0	1,549
3	11,751	662	691	966	14,070	967	0	387	28	1,383
4	8,212	1,132	0	0	9,344	954	1	0	0	954
5	0	0	0	7,547	7,547	0	0	0	925	925
6	0	3,119	0	0	3,119	0	115	0	0	115
7	0	0	556	0	556	0	0	2,958	0	2,958
8	0	2,668	4,392	4,959	12,019	0	394	1,392	459	2,245
9	4,629	0	2,749	0	7,379	787	0	1,238	0	2,025
TOTAL	43,938	7,608	9,340	13,472	74,360	4,153	510	6,974	1,412	13,049

1 **3. Non-Commercial Forest**

2 There are 13,049 acres of Forest which are considered non-commercial. This area
3 contains forest vegetation, shrubs, brush, and non-merchantable trees either
4 predominantly or in combination. This forest component contributes to the natural
5 diversity of the Forest.

6 **4. Cottonwood**

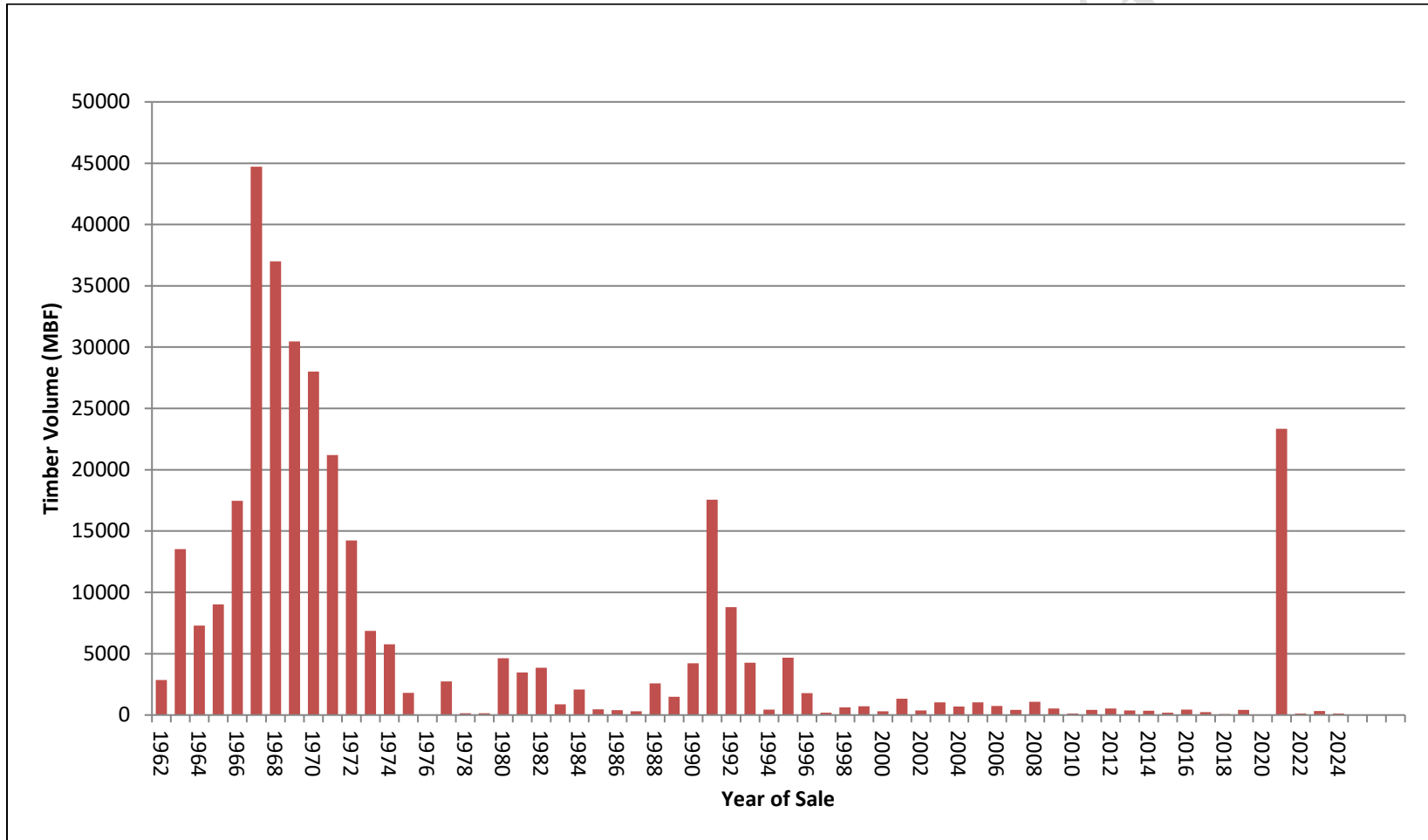
7 Cottonwood was not included in the previous Forest Plan volume calculations. The 2018
8 second growth inventory data collection included cottonwood as a component of forest
9 growth and with these sample results the species can be included in the sustained yield of
10 forest resources.

11 **5. Non-Forested Land**

12 There are approximately 172,000 acres of non-forested land in the HSFRMA. These
13 lands range from stream bottoms to mountaintops and encompass a variety of habitats
14 from riparian areas to alpine and ice fields. Management of these lands is described in the
15 Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, Subsurface Resources and Materials, and other appropriate
16 sections of the Forest Plan in this Chapter.

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Figure 2-1: Timber Sold within the Haines State Forest 1962 - 2024



FOREST PROTECTION

Goal

Protect forest resources from wildfire, insects, disease, and other destructive agents. The Division of Forestry & Fire Protection will provide for the protection of human life and property from wildfire within the Forest. Wildland Fire protection will be managed under an interagency management agreement with the USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, initially implemented in 2017, which is the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan. The suppression duties will be performed by the federal agency offices based in Juneau and across the Tongass. Cooperation and support from DOF in a successful wildfire suppression program will include coordination of wildfire suppression tactics, provision of suppression supplies and equipment, and follow the agreement for wildland fire suppression. The Division of Forestry & Fire Protection and USDA Forest Service will review and may modify the suppression agreement annually to improve wildland fire suppression actions in the Forest.

Management Guidelines

The Forest Resources and Practices Act provides guidance for the protection policy in the Forest. The Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan provides additional policy direction for managing suppression actions in the Forest. These documents contain requirements and/or guidelines concerning the following:

- Insect and Disease Control
- Burn Permits
- Emergency Closure
- Equipment for Operations

1. Forest Health Management

Forest health issues can include any insect, disease, or competing vegetation that is detrimental to the productivity of the forest.

- A. Methods. The primary approach to pest control in the Forest will be prevention assisted by suppression. Prevention will consist of stand manipulation (i.e. pre-commercial thinning, pruning, windthrow salvage, etc.) to maximize natural mortality of insect pests and decrease the likelihood of disease or competing vegetation spread, thereby minimizing the need for suppression. However, other direct management measures may be required in areas where failure to mitigate impacts could result in loss of resource values.

1 B. Insecticides.

2 i. Pesticides. Herbicides will not be used as a means of eliminating
3 competing vegetation in the Forest, however consideration of
4 herbicide use to prevent spread of invasive species along forest
5 roads will be allowed. Approval of the use of herbicides along the
6 Forest road system will be made in consultation with ADFG and
7 DEC, with concurrence of the proposed application before use.

8 Other pesticides such as insecticides or fungicides may not be used
9 in the Forest.⁸ Exceptions are allowed only if recommended,
10 supported by other agencies with the expertise and authority to
11 approve treatments, and if benefits to forest health and/or the
12 public can be realized.

13 Any pesticides approved for application in the Forest must be
14 applied in accordance with all labeling and applicable regulations.

15 C. Monitoring. An annual detection survey will be conducted by DFFP in
16 cooperation with the USFS to determine current insect and disease activity in the
17 Forest and throughout the region.

18 D. Insect Outbreaks. In the 1980's and 90's, Sitka Spruce trees in the Chilkat Valley
19 were impacted by a spruce beetle (*Dendroctonus rufipennis*) outbreak. This
20 outbreak affected approximately 40,000 acres with stand impacts have ranging
21 from 100 percent mortality to only 20 percent loss of the mature spruce
22 component normally present in Forest stands. Spruce beetle is common in
23 Alaska's forest environments and at endemic levels provide background level
24 mortality of stressed or damaged trees. Outbreaks of this insect, though, can result
25 in dramatic impacts to the Sitka Spruce across the Forest. Similarly, outbreaks of
26 defoliating insects such as the western blackheaded budworm can affect the
27 productivity of the hemlocks and occasionally spruce, they defoliate. DFFP, in
28 cooperation with the USFS, monitors these and other insect populations to help
29 detect outbreaks and address and evaluate forest conditions before, during, and
30 after the outbreak. Many forest insect populations in Alaska experience periodic
31 or cyclical outbreak levels with varying durations and impacts across the
32 landscape over time.

⁸ The use of semiochemicals (insect- or tree-generated scents used in attracting or repelling insects) in monitoring or investigating forest insect populations, is allowed within this provision.

1 E. Cooperative Research. The DFFP will work with other agencies and landowners
2 to assess forest resource impacts and develop improved control techniques for
3 insects, diseases, and competing vegetation. This collaborative effort may include
4 development of studies, identification of areas impacted, collection of data, and
5 providing support for other agencies leading research projects in the Forest.

6 **2. Fire Management**

7 A. Forest Fire Protection. DFFP will prioritize the suppression of wildland fires that
8 threaten human life and physical developments consistent with the physical and
9 economic capabilities of the State of Alaska and its cooperating Federal agencies.

10 B. Prescribed Burning. DFFP will use prescribed fire as a management tool and
11 apply it in a manner consistent with existing policy and procedures to achieve
12 resource management objectives.

13 C. Fire Prevention. DFFP will provide leadership support of prevention activities
14 throughout the forest as needed and in cooperation with Federal agencies assigned
15 suppression duties.

16 **3. Other Guidelines for Forest Protection**

17 Several guidelines in this chapter may affect forest protection. For details of those
18 guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

- 19 • Fish and Wildlife
- 20 • Forest timber Resources
- 21 • Transportation
- 22

1 RECREATION

2 The Haines State Forest will be managed for multiple uses, consistent with the purpose of
3 the establishment of the Forest (AS 41.15.300). The statute recognizes the importance of
4 the "continuation of other beneficial uses including traditional uses and other recreational
5 activities". The Forest will be managed to allow the public to pursue "generally allowed"
6 recreational activities (11 AAC 96), except in those instances where a Special Use
7 Designation affects portions of the Forest. In these instances, the number of allowed uses
8 may be reduced, and specific restrictions placed on their operation. Additionally,
9 activities that may be permitted as a "generally allowed" use by the public may be
10 restricted as a daily use only for commercial users and registration of the use with
11 associated fees may apply (11 AAC 96.018(a)). Commercial users must apply for these
12 uses with DMLW. Recreation activities permitted within the HSFRMA through
13 cooperation with DMLW must be approved by DFFP prior to issuance of a decision to
14 permit the activity.

15 **Goals**

- 16 1. Encourage the development of recreational uses consistent with the management
17 intent and guidelines for the unit and the general policy described in this section.
- 18 2. Provide for dispersed recreation activities which are consistent with generally allowed
19 uses broadly across the Forest.
- 20 3. Public recreation development activities shall be primarily located in the areas of the
21 Forest designated *Public Recreation*, PR.
- 22 4. To the extent feasible, complement or protect recreational values when conducting
23 timber harvest, fire control activities, related road and trail development, mining,
24 habitat improvement, and other development activities.
- 25 5. Contribute to the local economy providing tourism and commercial recreation
26 opportunities in the Forest.
- 27 6. Support a wide range of recreational uses of the Forest through collaboration with
28 other agencies and the public and develop projects that consider multiple resource use
29 throughout the Forest.
- 30 7. When planning development of the Forest for recreation purposes, minimize impacts
31 to protect natural features, fish and wildlife, and scenic views and viewsheds.

- 1 8. Allow commercial development of recreational facilities and services through leases
2 or other authorizations where management policy supports recreational development
3 in the Forest.

4 ***Management Guidelines***

5 **1. Public Access**

6 Access to the Forest shall be provided to the public but may be limited or curtailed at
7 certain times to protect public safety, allow special uses, and prevent harm to the
8 environment. Examples of conditions that may require limiting public access are fire
9 management, timber harvest operations, and high soil moisture content when traffic may
10 cause extensive damage to roads and trails. Statutes address restrictions to easement and
11 right-of-way use (AS 38.04.058) and restrictions of traditional means of access
12 (AS 38.04.200) and must be considered when contemplating access use restrictions.

13 **2. Trails**

14 The need for trail maintenance or upgrades and/or the development of new trail routes
15 will be evaluated based on input from DPOR, local governments, or other public
16 organizations. These groups, or an individual, may bring proposals directly to DFFP HSF
17 managers to initiate public planning that may support project development. The DFFP is
18 represented on the CBEP advisory council to provide for collaborative management of
19 State resources within the Forest and the Preserve.

20 A forest access road may be converted to a trail after its use as a road has terminated. The
21 nature of the road may require that it be first “put-to-bed” or decommissioned as a
22 maintained Forest road. Thus, the new "trail" may have water bars, removed culverts,
23 grass seeding, or other measures to prevent erosion which other trails may not have.
24 These "trails" can be reverted to the original intended use as required by DFFP. Roads,
25 put-to-bed as such, will be converted to trails only after consideration in applicable Forest
26 Land Use Plans.

27 The public may construct trails on the Forest under AAC 11 96.020 “Generally Allowed
28 Uses” without a permit requirement from DNR if meeting the stipulations described
29 under this section. In the Forest, no cutting of trees larger than 5 inches in diameter
30 measured 4 feet above the ground surface can be done without the approval of the DFFP
31 when constructing a trail as a generally allowed use under AAC 11 96.020. Use
32 restrictions may apply to commercial recreation users under “generally allowed uses” as
33 stated in 11 AAC 96.018(a) and mentioned previously in this section. Commercial users
34 must apply for these uses with DMLW.

1 **3. Management of Lands Designated Public Recreation**

2 Land designated *Public Recreation* (PR) in the Forest Plan is designated as such for the
3 primary purpose of public non-commercial use. Other resource use is allowed as
4 described in each PR unit. See the intent and guidelines for specific PR units and subunits
5 in Chapter 3. The following guidelines apply across the Forest.

- 6 A. Forest designated as PR will be primarily managed for the purposes of
7 maintaining and enhancing the use of these areas for public recreational uses.⁹
8 Most PR lands will allow for a wide variety of public recreational uses (both non-
9 motorized and motorized), though not all recreational uses may be appropriate in
10 some units. In these instances, the management intent and management guidelines
11 for the unit or subunit found in Chapter 3 specify the uses allowed or not allowed
12 under those conditions. Private, commercial, or not-for-profit operations may be
13 allowed in the Forest, but all such uses must be compatible with the management
14 intent and management guidelines of specific units and their subunits if
15 authorized under the permitting requirements described in this section.
- 16 B. Areas designated as PR will be open to timber harvest for personal and
17 commercial use unless specifically restricted in the unit policy found in Chapter 3.
- 18 C. Mining activities may only occur under leasehold location requirements unless a
19 Mineral Closing Order affects the area, which prohibits mining. See management
20 guidelines for Subsurface Resources and Materials.
- 21 D. Construction of roads for access to privately-owned land, state land, federal land,
22 municipal land, or valid mining claims, is allowed to assure reasonable, timely,
23 and economically feasible access.
- 24 E. Other uses will be allowed following the unit's specific management intent
25 statements, management guidelines, and the special use designations included in
26 the appendices; and, if commercial recreation use is compatible with the
27 procedures and standards of 'Private Recreation Facilities and Uses' in this
28 chapter.
- 29 F. The DFFP shall coordinate with DPOR in the management of recreational
30 activities in areas where the Preserve adjoins the Forest. DFFP will also

⁹ Recreation activities may also occur in other land use designations. See the listing of allowed recreational uses identified in the use tables for management subunits included in Chapter 3. These use tables occur at the end of the section that describes a management unit. Generally, dispersed recreation is allowed throughout the State Forest. More specific requirements apply to private recreation facilities or uses. See subsequent sections on the permitting of private recreation uses and the distribution of recreational activities throughout the Forest.

1 coordinate with the DMLW where general state land adjoins the Forest, or where
2 there is another need to coordinate state recreational management.

3 **4. Historical and Archaeological Sites**

4 Prior to approval of projects on State land that may affect sites of historical or
5 archaeological significance, the State Office of History and Archeology (SHPO) will
6 evaluate the potential impact to the sites. Upon discovery of historic or archaeological
7 resources, all work in the vicinity of the discovery site shall cease, pending field
8 investigation by the SHPO (AS 41.35.070).

9 **5. Public Use Cabins and Trails**

10 Public use cabins and trails may be established in the Forest. Public use cabins and trails
11 may be constructed where other resource development is planned and in conjunction with
12 the development needs of those projects. Generally, location of cabins and trails will
13 occur in the units and/or subunits designated *Public Recreation* and the remainder of the
14 Forest is broadly designated for dispersed recreation activities. Recreation development
15 activities requiring permitting through the DMLW will be reviewed by DFFP, DPOR, and
16 ADFG for consistency with designated authority, policy, and goals for compatible
17 management of the resources within the HSFRMA. The coordinated agency review
18 process may provide the public opportunity to contribute to development decisions
19 through surveys, meetings, or other appropriate methods. Public use cabins will be sited
20 to avoid conflicts with other resource uses in the Forest.

21 **6. Private Recreation Facilities and Uses**

22 Private facilities or uses for private profit making, or private not-for-profit recreation
23 operations which may serve the public, including facilities and uses associated with
24 tourism, may be authorized if the following conditions are met:

- 25 • Significant public access or recreational opportunities will not be lost or blocked
26 by the facility or operation, or reasonable alternative access to areas that
27 otherwise would be blocked can be provided.
- 28 • The amount of use generated by the activity or facility shall be consistent with the
29 primary land use designation, management intent and guideline statements, and
30 applicable Special Use Designations for the unit.
- 31 • The proposed use or facility shall not create adverse impacts to sensitive fish and
32 wildlife populations, fish and wildlife habitat, water quality and quantity,
33 wetlands or sensitive riparian areas, or those resources identified as important for
34 protection in the management statements in the subunit, or management measures

1 shall be provided/imposed to ensure resource sustainability and any such impacts
2 are precluded or mitigated.

- 3 • The facility or use shall be located, designed, and operated to preclude or
4 minimize conflicts with personal recreational, subsistence, and traditional uses.
- 5 • The permitting process for the construction of recreation facilities shall begin with
6 the DFFP FLUP process for the requested project. The following project
7 development process will apply:

- 8 ○ A recreation development project proposal submitted to DFFP will allow
9 for the development of a FLUP for the activity in the Forest. The proposal
10 will include details of the development and activity proposed for
11 recreation use as required to complete a FLUP. The development of the
12 FLUP for the project will be a collaborative effort between the DFFP and
13 the proposal individual or entity.
- 14 ○ DFFP will prepare and process the FLUP decision for the project proposal
15 similarly to other FLUPs developed for proposed projects in the Forest,
16 including agency and public review prior to adoption. The DFFP approval
17 decision for this development project FLUP can be made by the HSF Area
18 Manager.
- 19 ○ Subsequent to the DFFP FLUP decision, the applicant may pursue the
20 required land use authorization with DNR, DMLW to receive final
21 approval for project development in the Forest.

22 DNR may issue either a permit or a lease for activities and facilities consistent with these
23 conditions. DNR will determine the duration of this authorization. The Director of the
24 DMLW may impose fees appropriate for the type and intensity of use authorized. The
25 DMLW is responsible for administering permits or leases or other authorizations on
26 behalf of the DOF under a Cooperative Management Agreement (See appendix I) and
27 may impose those conditions of approval necessary to assure adherence to the standards
28 defined above and to ensure that the overall best interest of the state is met.¹⁰

29 Applications judged inconsistent with these standards shall either be denied, or
30 stipulations shall be imposed to the final permit or lease that will reasonably assure
31 adherence to these standards.

¹⁰ Examples of the types of management techniques that might be applied are limitations on the areas of use, hours of operation, and days of use as well as stipulations to mitigate the impacts that might be caused by commercial recreation uses, which include siting, operating, and development stipulations.

7. Distribution of Recreation

The intensity of recreational use for certain types of commercial operations, motorized and non-motorized, is controlled in a few subunits. This occurs within subunits 6a (West Chilkat Inlet), 5 (Takhin/Kicking Horse), 7a (Haines Highway), 8b (Chilkoot Lake), 8c (Lutak Inlet), and 8d (Chilkoot Alpine). The remaining areas of the Forest are open to both commercial and personal use, and both motorized and non-motorized uses. Refer to each unit and/or subunit in Chapter 3 for a description of the management policy for that area of the Forest.

Because the pattern of recreational activities is likely to change somewhat over time, the DFFP will periodically re-evaluate recreational activities within the Forest during in the course of project work development and in consultation with DPOR and DMLW.

Recreation activities involving private operations and high intensity levels, often associated with the use of facilities, are to be concentrated within certain areas of the Forest.¹¹ These areas are identified in the management intent language of specific subunits: occurring within subunit 6b (Davidson Lake and Glacier) and 8b (Chilkoot Lake). Other than these areas, high intensity recreation activities may be permitted if consistent with the management language within a particular unit and/or subunit, and if the permitting requirements pertinent to private uses are met (See the Private Recreation Facilities and Uses section, previous.). Private commercial operations will not be authorized in areas where public recreation facilities are provided (campgrounds, public use cabins, or other developed recreation facilities).

8. Traditional Uses and Modes of Transportation

Traditional means of access as well as access to traditional use areas will be maintained in the Forest. The statute establishing the Forest (AS 41.15.300) includes as a primary purpose the "continuation of other beneficial uses including traditional uses and other recreational activities". The definition of, and protection for, traditional uses is further established in AS 38.04.200. This section of statute, which is applicable to the Forest in addition to general state land, states that DNR may not manage state lands or waters so that a traditional means of access for traditional outdoor activities is to be restricted for the purpose of protecting aesthetic values, except under certain limited conditions.

Traditional means of access means those types of transportation for which a popular pattern of use is developed. Traditional outdoor activities include those types of activities that people use for sport, subsistence, personal enjoyment, or that have been historically conducted as part of an individual, family, or community life pattern. These management restrictions protect personal use, either motorized or non-motorized. They do not extend

¹¹ Private commercial operations with a client load of 40 or more clients per day are considered "high intensity".

1 to commercial uses of any kind. Accordingly, once patterns of 'popular use' have been
2 established within the Forest, DNR cannot prohibit these uses if the use is of a personal
3 (non-commercial) type.

4 **9. Scenic Values**

5 Development activities such as timber harvesting will be sited, designed, and carried out
6 to minimize impacts to scenic values in certain areas of the Forest. The maintenance of
7 scenic values is an important consideration in areas of the Forest that adjoin the Preserve
8 along the Haines Highway or that can be viewed from the highway, the Chilkat River, or
9 Lutak Highway. Specific management guidelines are recommended for such areas in
10 Chapter 3.

11 **10. Private Remote Cabins**

12 Remote cabins or similar types of private residential facilities are prohibited in the Forest.

13 **11. Information and Education**

14 Interpretive signs, trails, and displays are encouraged to provide recreational and
15 educational opportunities along Forest roads and designated recreation facilities.

16 **12. Other Recreation Guidelines**

17 Other guidelines may affect recreation management practices. For details of these
18 guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

- 19 • Fish and Wildlife
- 20 • Forest Timber Resources
- 21 • Transportation
- 22 • Water and Riparian Areas

23 ***Resource Allocation Summary***

24 Much of the recreation activity that occurs in the Forest is based on fish and wildlife
25 resources: hunting, fishing, trapping, subsistence, photography, nature study, and
26 sightseeing. Other activities include skiing, snowmobiling, dog sledding, berry picking,
27 hiking, boating, recreational driving, gold panning, rafting, scenic viewing, bird
28 watching, mountaineering, and camping.

29 Under multiple use management, the entire Forest is open to recreation activity. Access to
30 the recreational resources of the Forest largely relies on the existing forest roads. The
31 DFFP functionally provides new forest road access through the development of timber
32 resources, furthering subsistence and recreational resource access for the public.

1 Recreational development activities managed by the DFFP will be coordinated with
2 ADFG, and DPOR management of the CBEP through agency planning and collaboration.

4 SUBSURFACE RESOURCES & MATERIALS

5 The Haines State Forest will be managed for multiple uses, consistent with the purpose of
6 the establishment of the Forest (AS 41.15.300). The DFFP management authority within
7 the HSRMA does not include subsurface resources outside of timber harvest operations.
8 Coordinated management of these resources and materials is implemented with the
9 DMLW for this use within the Forest. Management policy in the Forest Plan supports the
10 State of Alaska management strategy for public lands and resources defined in regulation.

11 *Goals*

- 12 1. Develop mineral and material resources to contribute to the mineral and material
13 supplies of the community, region, state, and nation.
- 14 2. Contribute to the local, regional, and state economy by developing mineral
15 resources and materials which will provide job opportunities and stimulate
16 industry growth.
- 17 3. Aid in the development of infrastructure where feasible and continue to provide
18 mapping and other resource management technical support to the mining industry.
- 19 4. Contribute to the agency review and analysis of the potential impacts to the
20 environment and affected communities from proposed mineral and material
21 development plans.

22 *Management Guidelines*

23 Mining in the HSRMA is governed by the Alaska Constitution Article VIII § 11
24 (“Mineral Rights”), AS 38.05.185 – 38.05.275, and the mining rights regulations located
25 in 11 AAC 86. Material extraction is governed by material sales statutes AS 38.05.550 –
26 38.05.565 and the material sales regulation located in 11 AAC 71. All activities of this
27 type in the Forest must follow these governing laws and adhere to the results of the
28 permit (or other authorization) review processes. The review process will manage these
29 types of activities and impose stipulations necessary to achieve adherence to these
30 authorities including the management requirements of the Forest Plan.

1 **1. Areas Open to Mineral Entry**

2 All areas designated *Forest* and *Resource Management* are open to mineral entry and, if
3 approved under state mining law, mining operations. All lands open to mineral entry are
4 multiple use areas where mineral development will be accommodated and encouraged.
5 DNR may determine that some traditional forms of access will not be allowed in specific
6 areas to protect public safety or avoid resource damage. Any adverse effects of mining on
7 surface resources or uses will be managed through compliance with state laws and
8 regulations and the goals, management intent, and guidelines of this plan.

9 **2. Areas Closed to Mineral Entry**

10 Areas with developed recreation facilities (campgrounds) or particularly significant for
11 recreational use or management are closed to mineral entry under AS 38.05.185 and to
12 mineral leasing under AS 38.05.205. Mineral Closing Order 771 is included in Appendix
13 C. A total of 110.7 acres of Forest are affected by this order.

14 **3. Areas Open to Leasehold Location**

15 All Forest lands not designated *Forest* or *Resource Management* are open to mining
16 through Leasehold Location under AS 38.05.135. Leasehold Location procedures must be
17 followed in areas designated *Wildlife Habitat* or *Public Recreation*. Requiring that
18 locatable mineral developments occur under a lease is a more flexible management tool
19 than mineral closure. DNR shall consult with ADFG and ADEC on proposed mining
20 operations within the Forest open to leasehold location. Any adverse effects of mining on
21 surface resources or uses will be managed through compliance with state laws and
22 regulations and the goals, guidelines, and management intent of this plan. Mineral
23 Leasehold Location Order 25 is included in Appendix D. A total of 101,339.1 acres are
24 affected.

25 **4. Visual Impacts of Mining**

26 The DMLW, in its review of Plans of Operation for mining operations, shall consider the
27 visual impacts of the development proposed on adjacent Forest land and specifically as
28 may be viewed from the Haines Highway.

29 **5. Consolidation of Mining and Timber Access**

30 Where feasible, consolidate timber and mining access. Consolidation should lower costs
31 to all users and avoid unnecessary impacts to other resources by minimizing road
32 construction and stream crossings.

1 **6. Screening of Mining Operations and Material Extraction Sites**

2 To the extent feasible, mining operations and material extraction sites should be screened
3 from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of significant public
4 Forest use. Sufficient land should be allocated to the mining operation or material
5 extraction site to allow for such screening.

6 **7. Material Extraction Sites (Sales)**

7 Locating material extraction sites in existing upland material sources is preferred. Using
8 materials from wetlands, lakes, and the active or inactive floodplain of rivers should be
9 reviewed by the DFFP with consultation from ADFG, and ADEC where applicable. Sales
10 or permits for gravel extraction will not be permitted in fish spawning beds. The Corps of
11 Engineers may also regulate material extraction from water sources.

12 If the only feasible and prudent source of gravel is an active or inactive floodplain of a
13 river or stream, the guidelines from "Gravel Removal Studies in Arctic and Subarctic
14 Floodplains in Alaska" (USFWS, June 1980) should be used.

15 **8. Other Guidelines that Affect Mining and Materials**

16 Several other guidelines may affect subsurface resource and material management. For
17 details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

- 18 • Forest Resources
- 19 • Forest Protection
- 20 • Transportation
- 21 • Water and Riparian Areas

22 ***Resource Allocation Summary***

23 **1. Minerals**

24 Most land in the Forest is open to mineral entry and location. Areas around Chilkat Lake,
25 Chilkat River, Takhin River, Tsirku River, Herman and Walker Lakes, Mosquito Lake,
26 Kicking Horse River, and a portion of the beach at Taiyasanka Harbor are open to the
27 staking of leasehold locations. Consult 11 AAC 86.300-.321 concerning leasehold
28 locations on state land.

29 Placer Mining presently represents a small industry in the Forest with operations active
30 on Porcupine, McKinley, Nugget, and Little Salmon creeks. Other creeks and placer
31 properties are also being prospected at this time in the Forest.

1 Three different major mineralized belts are recognized in the Haines area that might
2 contain commercial mineral deposits.

3 A. Slate belt containing gold-bearing quartz veins similar to the Juneau gold belt:

4 The Haines area slate belt is credited with supplying the gold placers of the
5 Porcupine, McKinley, Cahoon, Glacier, Christmas, Cottonwood, Nugget,
6 Rosaunt, and Nataga creeks and the Tsirku, Little Salmon, and Kelsall rivers.
7 These slate belts could contain possible commercial lode gold deposits and
8 additional placer gold deposits.

9 B. The ultra basic rocks containing pyroxene, olivine, and plagioclase with magmatic

10 concentrations of magnetite and ilmenite: This belt is exposed on the east side of
11 the Chilkat Valley at Klukwan, at 4 mile on the Haines Highway, and on the
12 Chilkat Peninsula beginning at the Haines graveyard to slightly northwest of Port
13 Chilkoot. This basement belt probably extends at least to Battery Point where
14 there is a known magnetic disturbance.

15 C. Basaltic marine volcanics containing barite, lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, and

16 possibly cobalt and nickel: The mineral deposit is exposed near the Canadian
17 border at the headwaters of the Jarvis and Glacier Creeks. This belt has good
18 commercial potential, though its entire extent is not currently known.

19 Other potential commercial mineral deposits worthy of mention are cement grade
20 limestone deposits exposed at 39-mile Haines Highway and clay deposits that have
21 produced some bricks and pottery in the past.

22 There may be some mineralized skarn (copper, silver) deposits in the Forest area similar
23 to the Maid of Arin mine in Canada near 55-mile old Haines Highway. These deposits
24 would be associated with diorite intrusive into limestones.

25 The Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, in cooperation with the U.S.
26 Bureau of Mines, conducted three investigations and printed the results in 1984 and 1985.
27 The reports or maps include: "Stream Sediment, Float, and Bedrock Sampling in the
28 Porcupine Mining Area, Southeast Alaska" (1984); "Geology and Geochemistry of the
29 Skagway B-2 Quadrangle, Southeastern Alaska" (1984); and "Preliminary Bedrock
30 Geologic Map of the Skagway B-4 Quadrangle, Alaska" (1985). Copies of these reports
31 and maps are available at the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys office in
32 Juneau.

33 **2. Materials**

34 Materials, such as sand and gravel, are an important resource in the development of any
35 community. The Forest area has abundant material resources in major glacial river

1 floodplains which tend to provide an easily developable source of materials. There are
2 also talus slopes, glacial moraines, and beach deposits available as material sources.

3 With the Forests’ area proximal to major glacial rivers, a shortage of material sources is
4 not likely in the foreseeable future.

5 Materials may be extracted from most state land in the Forest consistent with the goals,
6 management intent, and management guidelines of the specific unit and this chapter.
7 Material extraction may be prohibited on lands designated *Public Recreation*.

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1 TRANSPORTATION

2 **Goals**

- 3 1. Manage the Haines Highway corridor in cooperation with DOT&PF for
4 transportation and scenic values. Timber harvest activities will be limited to small
5 commercial and personal use sales adjacent to the corridor (See Chapter 3, Unit
6 3).
- 7 2. Expand the existing Forest road system to provide safe and economical access for
8 timber harvest, as well as mining, public recreation, fire protection, and other
9 resource management activities.
- 10 3. Design, construct, and maintain all roads with consideration for environmental
11 values in the Forest.
- 12 4. Maintain state-owned timber access roads and bridges for public access subject to
13 available funding, safety concerns, and environmental conditions.
- 14 5. Provide collaborative planning and design efforts on access and facility
15 development in the Forest to meet the transportation management goals of the
16 State.

17 **Management Guidelines**

18 **1. Road Construction (DFFP Forest Road Standards)**

19 A. General Conditions

- 20 (1) State inspectors will be present on site during most road construction
21 activities, especially in environmentally sensitive areas.
- 22 (2) Road width: 20 feet, including ditch and 35 feet where designated turnouts are
23 built.
- 24 (3) Surfacing width: 14-16 feet.
- 25 (4) Surfacing: the minimum necessary to allow log trucking without surface
26 deformation.
- 27 (5) Turnouts: intervisible, with a surfaced length of 50 feet at full width.

1 (6) Grade: the maximum favorable grade is 20 percent. The maximum adverse
2 grade is 10 percent unless otherwise designated.

3 (7) Degree of curvature: The ordinary designed minimum horizontal curve radius
4 is set by road use classification: in Region 1, Coastal Alaska, primary roads
5 will be 360 degrees, secondary roads will be 140 degrees, and spur roads will
6 be 50 degrees, and winter roads will be 76 degrees.

7 B. Clearing and Grubbing

8 (1) The clearing boundary limits may be marked with colored ribbon on both
9 sides of the road except where the road passes through harvest units.

10 (2) Snags and trees, leaning heavily over the roadway, that are outside the
11 clearing limits shall be felled. Snags up to a tree length from the running
12 surface will be felled in conjunction with cutting the regular right-of-way.

13 (3) All stumps, any portion of which falls within the cut and/or fill slopes, must
14 be removed.

15 (4) All stumps that extend within three feet of the finished sub-grade or road
16 shoulders must be removed.

17 (5) No debris resulting from the clearing and grubbing operation will be permitted
18 to remain under any portion of the embankment within the cleared right-of-
19 way.

20 (6) Debris from road development will not be piled or pushed against remaining
21 live trees within or outside of a harvest unit.

22 C. Grading

23 (1) The roads shall be constructed according to the state's horizontal and vertical
24 control profiles.

25 (2) All material within the control lines must be removed with excess excavation
26 used to widen the embankments. End-haul may be required.

27 (3) All fills six feet deep and over shall be widened two feet for each six feet of
28 centerline depth to a maximum width of 36 feet. Embankment slopes shall
29 not be steeper than 1-1/4:1 for common and 1:1 for rock. Fills shall be
30 compacted in two-foot layers.

- 1 (4) Cut slopes shall be constructed as designated on slope stakes and reference
2 markers or as design details indicate. Generally, these slopes will be 3/4:1
3 below 70 percent, 1/2:1 above 70 percent, and vertical in rock.

4 **D. Drainage Structures**

- 5 (1) Culverts will be galvanized corrugated metal pipe (not aluminum),
6 minimum 18" diameter or the equivalent in plastic pipe.
- 7 (2) Culverts will be buried at least 20 percent of the diameter or a minimum of
8 12"(inches), whichever is greater, and will project three feet beyond the fill
9 on the inlet and outlet.
- 10 (3) Culverts will be laid at a slope of two to six percent unless specified
11 otherwise. Culverts will be placed at the natural stream gradient on
12 anadromous fish streams. Bottomless crossing structures may be employed
13 on anadromous fish streams where appropriate. All stream crossings that
14 contain fish habitat must be approved and permitted by ADFG.
- 15 (4) All bridges shall meet minimum standards defined in DFFP Forest Road and
16 Bridges Standard Design specifications. All bridges that do not meet
17 minimum load carrying specifications will be repaired, replaced, or posted
18 for reduced load minimums.

19 **E. Location: Access to Mining Claims, Private Property, and Material Sites**

- 20 (1) Roads constructed within the Forest for the purpose of accessing private
21 ownership, mineral claim sites, material lease sites, etc., will be to the
22 location and quality specifications as designated by the DFFP on a case-by-
23 case basis.
- 24 (2) Reasonable, timely and economically feasible access will be cooperatively
25 determined by all parties concerned.
- 26 (3) No land use designation will prohibit construction of roads for these access
27 purposes.

28 **2. Road Design**

- 29 **A.** Roads will be designed to maximize resource access while minimizing adverse
30 environmental impact.
- 31 **B.** Design for roads through critical fisheries and wildlife areas should be done in
32 consultation with the ADFG. These areas may include moose and goat winter

1 concentration areas, eagle nesting trees, bear denning areas, and salmon spawning
2 and rearing habitat.

3 C. Approval of Forest road designs by agencies will be achieved with the decision
4 approval of FLUPs.

5 **3. Road Maintenance**

6 A. Forest resource access roads will be maintained under the following guidelines:

7 (1) Primary haul roads are to be maintained and open for public access. Closure
8 can be considered on a case-by-case basis. This maintenance does not include
9 winter snow removal.

10 (2) Secondary haul roads can be considered for closure on a case-by-case basis.
11 Those not designated to be maintained may be closed according to
12 requirements defined by future use.

13 (3) Spur roads, with very few exceptions, will be closed according to
14 requirements defined by future use.

15 (4) If maintenance funds are not available, roads that may adversely impact
16 anadromous fish habitat may be closed in consultation with ADFG to prevent
17 potential impacts to anadromous fish habitat.

18 B. For purposes herein, properly "closed" may include but is not necessarily limited
19 to removal of bridges or culverts, construction of water bars, and grass seeding
20 where necessary to reduce erosion potential.

21 C. The primary source of maintenance of state-owned timber harvest access roads,
22 including bridge maintenance and replacement, is through timber sale contracts.

23 D. The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities shall conduct periodic
24 inspections on all state-maintained bridges, spans 20 feet or greater.

25 E. Treatment (removal) of encroaching roadside brush may be by hand, or by
26 mechanical means to maintain safety standards for vehicle use.

27 **4. Protection of Cultural Resources**

28 Known historic and archaeological sites should be avoided during construction of
29 transportation facilities unless no other feasible alternative exists. Management of access
30 development will comply with State Historic Preservation Office requirements to
31 preserve these resources.

1 **5. Curtailing Public Access**

2 Access to public lands along the Forest road system may be limited at certain times to
3 protect public safety, to allow special uses, and to prevent harm to the environment.

4 Examples of conditions that may require controlling public access along Forest roads are
5 fire management, lack of maintenance funds, timber harvest operations, other agency
6 required management actions, and high soil moisture content when traffic may cause
7 extensive damage to facilities.

8 **6. Right-of-Way Across Alaska Native Allotments**

9 Right-of-way access across Alaska Native Allotments should be coordinated with the
10 Southeast Agency responsible for overseeing the rights of access on Alaska Native
11 Allotments in the area.

12 **7. Land Use Authorization**

13 The DFFP received Right-of-Way easements for two sections of Forest road crossing
14 University of Alaska Land, one segment on the Little Salmon River Road and the other on
15 the Sunshine Mountain Road. These two short sections of road, not included in the 1985
16 deed dedicating land rights to the University of Alaska for the purpose of resource
17 management, have provided access to HSF resources for some 55 years. The “relocateable
18 easements” assign management rights for the “prism of the road, and all crossing
19 structures therein” to DFFP maintaining historic access for the public across these lands
20 while protecting the rights to the land for the University.

21 The DFFP has received Right-of-Way authorization for four sections of Forest road from
22 private landowners. Two sections of Forest road cross private property above Mosquito
23 Lake. One section of Forest road crosses a native allotment at approximately 5 mile of the
24 Kelsall 100 road where private land ownership is clearly marked along the roadway by the
25 allotee in ownership of the land. The third section of road crosses a patented mining claim
26 in the Porcupine Mining District west of Porcupine Creek.

27 The legal records of public use rights for these access routes can be found on the State of
28 Alaska website, DNR – Recorder’s Office.

29 **8. Other Guidelines Affecting Transportation**

30 Several other guidelines may affect transportation. For details of those guidelines, see the
31 following sections of this chapter:

- 32 • Fish and Wildlife
- 33 • Forest Timber Resources
- 34 • Recreation

- Water Quality, Quantity, and Riparian Areas

WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY, AND RIPARIAN AREAS

Goals

1. Improve, maintain, or cause minimal temporal impact to existing stream and overall hydrological conditions.
2. Ensure surface and groundwater quality and conditions are minimally impacted by Forest Management activities in accordance with the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) standards and regulations.
 - A. Minimize the amount of point and non-point source pollution, including untreated storm water, siltation from road construction and timber harvest activities, and hydrocarbon contamination from fuel storage tanks and Forest roads.
 - B. Manage public use activities to ensure the protection of habitat areas, riparian areas, and wetlands important to habitat or hydrologic function.
3. Preserve and protect riparian areas and vegetation important to the maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat.
4. Limit impacts to riparian areas when constructing forest roads, installing culverts and bridges, or developing recreation facilities through collaboration with ADFG and ADEC.

Management Guidelines

1. Water Quality on Commercial Forest Land

In areas of timber harvest, maintain water quality, drainage patterns, wetlands, and riparian areas by deliberate design and location of roads, location and placement of culverts, and design and layout of harvest areas.

2. Facilities and Riparian Areas

Structures, recreation facilities, and road and bridge projects should be sited, designed, and developed so that impacts to riparian areas essential to habitat functions within the Forest are minimized or, if possible, precluded. Generally, structures and facilities should not be sited within the stream areas defined by ordinary high water.

1 **3. Diversion, Channelization, and Dam Construction**

2 Diversion, channelization, or dams that will alter the natural hydrological conditions and
3 that have a significant adverse impact on important riverine habitat should be avoided.

4 **4. Stream Bank Management**

5 Maintain water quality by protecting the integrity of stream banks when carrying out
6 management responsibilities. Methods may include the maintenance of stream bank
7 vegetation to the maximum extent feasible, installing infrastructure to stabilize stream
8 banks and prevent erosion in affected areas, and provide for the replacement of
9 vegetation impacted by development activities along stream banks.

10 **5. Activities in Special Management Zones**

11 To the extent feasible and prudent, commercial and industry uses, transportation facilities,
12 and pipelines will be located outside a Special Management Zone unless these uses are
13 water dependent.¹² Where this is not feasible, other measures will be implemented to
14 meet the intent of these guidelines. Timber harvest may occur in special management
15 zones with approval from ADFG, and if it is sited and designed to be consistent with the
16 resource goals of this Chapter.

17 **6. Cooperation With Other Landowners**

18 Participate with other landowners in cooperative watershed management programs
19 designed to maintain the water quality of local streams and rivers.

20 **7. Other Guidelines Affecting Water Resources**

21 Several other guidelines may affect hydrological resources. For details see the following
22 sections of this chapter:

- 23 • Forest Timber Resources
 - 24 • Forest Protection
 - 25 • Recreation
 - 26 • Subsurface: Resources and Materials
 - 27 • Transportation
- 28

¹² See Forest Resources, Management Guidelines, Special Management Zones in this Chapter for a description of this guideline.

Chapter 3

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR MANAGEMENT UNITS

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Chapter 3

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR MANAGEMENT UNITS

MANAGEMENT UNITS AND MANAGEMENT DESCRIPTION

This Chapter contains land management policies for the nine management units within the Haines State Forest.

The Forest areas called 'management units' generally correspond to areas that are large, contiguous and often have similar characteristics. They are separated into 'subunits' where appropriate to describe specific management direction for areas differing in character or management intent within a unit. Map 3-1 depicts the nine management units of the Forest Plan and subunits are illustrated on the individual unit-map for each section of the chapter.

There are two components to the land management policies for the Forest: overall management direction or orientation, termed 'management intent', and 'management guidelines' that give more specific direction on certain aspects of management. These specific 'management guidelines' are in addition to the general standards and policies for land management identified in Chapter 2. Chapter 2 guidelines apply to the entire Forest.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In the description that follows it is important to note certain considerations pertinent to public recreation.¹ Public Recreation activities in the Forest can be fundamentally described as either commercial or personal (*non-commercial*). The forms of these categories of recreation can be either dispersed across an area of Forest or focused on a specific location that may be designated for a type of recreational activity. The regulation of commercial recreation activities characterized by levels of intensity in the Forest (*High, Medium, and Low*) is a Forest wide designation adopted in 2002. Generally, personal use recreation activities are allowed throughout the Forest and are typically dispersed in effect. Recreational, either commercial or personal, uses that are

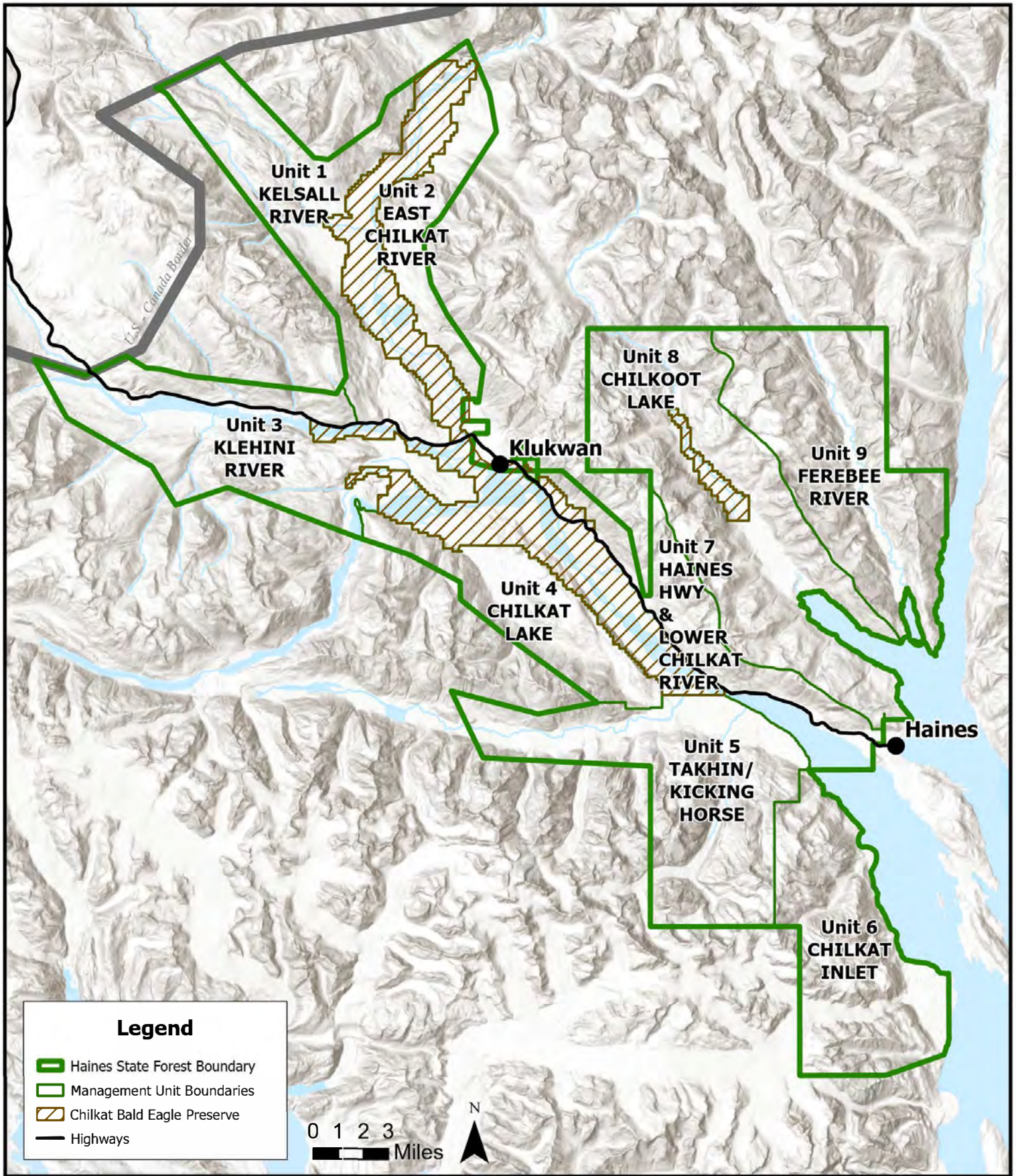
¹ In this context, 'public recreation' is meant to describe the types of recreation that occur on public lands within the Haines State Forest regardless of land designation. It is different from the land use designation of Public Recreation. Public recreation occurs throughout the Forest in areas that may be designated in a variety of ways, including Wildlife Habitat, Forest, or Resource Management. The land use designation of 'Public Recreation' means that the dominant management theme within an area with this designation is the various forms of public recreation.

1 conditionally allowed or are prohibited are identified in the ‘Use Table’ at the end of each
2 unit section.

3 **LAND USE DESIGNATION, MANAGEMENT INTENT, AND AUTHORIZED USES**

4 *Land Use Designations.* A land use designation identifies uses or resources of
5 importance on a specific management unit. Unit designations are recommended based on
6 current and projected future use patterns and on the significant resources identified in a
7 management unit. The DFFP will manage activities in the unit to encourage, develop, or
8 protect the uses or resources for which the unit is designated. Management plan
9 designations are more specific than the land use classifications required under 11 AAC
10 55.040, and these designations are converted to land use classifications, as required by 11
11 AAC 55.020. the DFFP will manage state lands within the HSRMA according to these
12 designations and their equivalent land use classifications. Under AS 35.05.300, all land
13 use designations are intended for multiple use. All plan land use designations may include
14 other uses, if these uses are consistent with the primary use. Inconsistent uses are
15 identified in the management intent language or the use table at the end of each unit
16 section. Appendix F includes the Land Classification Order (SE-24-001) classifying
17 lands within the Forest.

MAP 3-1 MANAGEMENT UNITS



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1 Management Intent and Guidelines. Land use designations are general, and do not
2 provide a complete picture of how the Forest is to be managed. The specific management
3 strategy applied to a Forest area is contained in the Intent and Guidelines language that is
4 provided for each unit. In the absence of management intent and guideline statements for
5 a unit in this chapter the general standards and guidelines found in Chapter 2 apply to any
6 uses or facilities that may be authorized by the DNR. Exceptions to the Intent and
7 Guidelines language found in Chapter 3 exist for specific policy as stated in Chapter 2,
8 such as the Chapter 2 management guideline for salvage timber sales that applies Forest
9 wide. Therefore, this guideline applies in all units of the Forest but may not be specified
10 in each unit in Chapter 3.

11 Use Tables. Each unit contains a listing of allowed uses and activities, termed a 'Use
12 Table'. These tables identify those uses and activities that are allowed or prohibited in a
13 unit or may be conditionally allowed. Conditionally allowed activities are subject to
14 review and must have a permit, lease, or other authorization. The tables also identify
15 other acceptable activities, such as timber sales, mining, or material sales. They identify
16 the primary land use designation and indicate whether certain types of recreational use
17 are affected by a special use designation. The 'Use Tables' are at the end of each unit
18 section.

19 **SPECIAL USE DESIGNATIONS**

20 Special Use Designations establish 'special use areas' which may preclude certain uses
21 that would otherwise be allowed on state land or may establish certain management
22 requirements for certain uses. Two Special Use Designations (SUDs) affect the Haines
23 State Forest. SUD ADL 106858 applies to the entire Forest, is included as Appendix E,
24 and affects commercial recreation operations, particularly those operations providing
25 services to more than 11 clients per day. This SUD identifies allowed, conditionally
26 allowed, and prohibited forms of commercial recreation activity in the subunits of the
27 Forest. Commercial recreation operations are defined in terms of daily client load.²

28 Operations categorized as 'low intensity' and 'medium intensity' in the SUD are allowed
29 throughout the Forest although in a few subunits they may require authorization.
30 Operations categorized 'high intensity' in the SUD must either obtain authorization or are
31 prohibited in those subunits where high intensity commercial recreation operations are
32 considered inappropriate. In the description of the units that follows, management
33 intensity for commercial operations will be identified in management guidelines for a
34 unit. SUD ADL 106929, Appendix B, establishes a non-motorized area at Mt. Ripinski

² Commercial recreation operators with a daily client load of less than 11 are termed 'low intensity'; those with client loads between 11 and 39 are classified 'medium intensity', and those with more than 40 clients are 'high intensity.' Appendix E.

1 north of the townsite of Haines and prohibits the use of personal watercraft for
2 commercial purposes in those parts of Chilkoot Lake and Chilkat Lake within the Forest.
3 The effects of these ‘special use’ designations are identified in the management
4 guidelines for the Forest.

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UNIT 1

KELSALL RIVER

Background

The Kelsall River unit encompasses the portion of the Kelsall River drainage west of the Chilkat River outside of the Preserve. A certified Native allotment is in the unit. This unit also includes the Mosquito Lake area and abuts private, University of Alaska, and Mental Health Trust property south of the lake.

This unit contains approximately 29,759 acres of land and 13,760 acres of commercial timber base. Commercial timber harvest activity has occurred in the unit since the 1960s. The unit contains important recreation values, including a State campground at Mosquito Lake, anadromous fish habitat, and moose, bear, and mountain goat habitat. The area is used for its camping, hunting, and subsistence resources with Forest access provided by the Kelsall 100 Forest road and the Chilkat River. The area has supported commercial tours in both summer and winter using river and Forest road access routes.

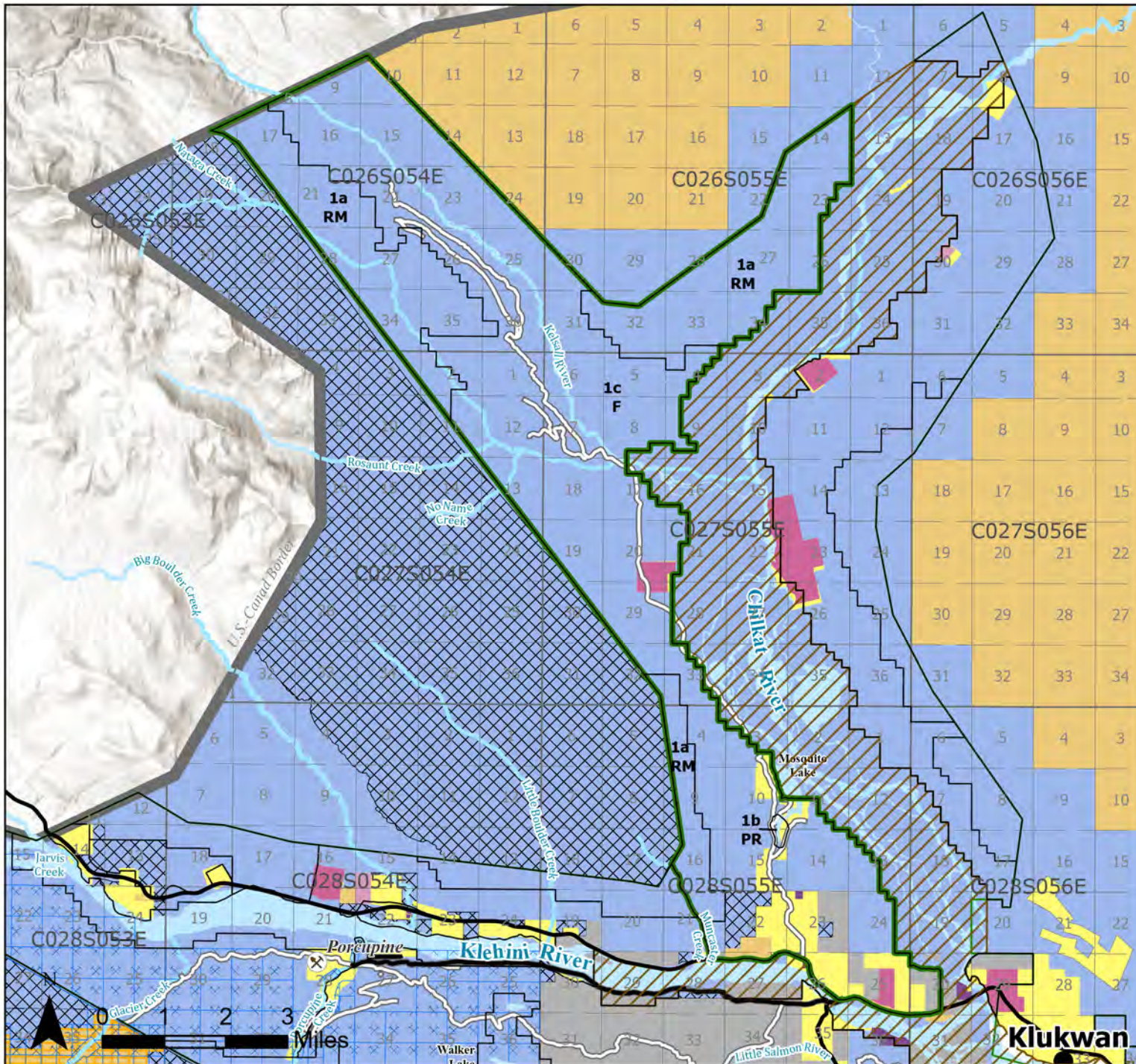
The Kelsall River Unit is divided into three subunits with lands classified as *Resource Management, Forest, and Public Recreation*. Refer to Map 3-2 for boundaries of the unit and its subunits.

Subunit 1a (Alpine Areas)

Management Intent

Subunit 1a consists of three separate areas containing high elevation alpine and sub-alpine land in the Kelsall River Unit. This subunit is designated *Resource Management* representing all the resource values in the area, such as minerals, fish and wildlife habitat, timber, recreation, and scenic values equally. There are approximately 853 acres of commercial timber within this subunit. Winter concentrations of mountain goats have been identified in portions of this subunit. The habitat, scenic, and wildlife values within this subunit will be considered in decision documents when planning development activities.

Map 3-2 Management Unit 1 KELSALL RIVER



Land Status

- State Owned Land
- Federal Land Selected
- Private Land
- University Grant Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Native Allotments
- Pending Native Allotments
- Mental Health Trust Land
- State Mining Claim Active
- Active Federal Mining Claims

Boundaries

- Management Subunit Boundary
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Kelsall River Unit
- Haines State Forest Boundary

Infrastructure

- Main Roads
- Forest Roads

Management Units

Subunits Displayed:
1a 1b 1c

Plan Classifications

- F** - Forest
- PR** - Public Recreation
- RM** - Resource Management
- WH** - Wildlife Habitat

Management Guidelines

1. *Timber Harvest*: Commercial timber harvest is allowed.
2. *Mineral development and Material Sales*: Mineral entry and material sales are allowed.
3. *Commercial Recreation*: A Special Use Designation affects this subunit; See Appendix E. Operations with more than 39 clients per day are prohibited and operations greater than 11 clients per day must obtain authorization.
4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses*: Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in Table 3-1

Subunit 1b (Mosquito Lake)

Management Intent

Subunit 1b contains the Mosquito Lake Campground located on the south shore of Mosquito Lake. The campground provides summertime camping, canoeing, and power boating opportunities and a starting point for wintertime cross-country ski and snowmachine trips up the Chilkat River. This subunit is designated *Public Recreation* and will be managed primarily to provide public use recreational values along with other compatible resource use of the subunit. The subunit will also be managed to maintain or enhance fish spawning and rearing habitats.

Management Guidelines

1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales*: Mineral entry is not allowed in the subunit (Mineral Closing Order; Appendix C). Material sales are not allowed.
2. *Timber Harvest*: Commercial timber sales are allowed. Sales in the small timber sale program and personal use sales are allowed. Selective harvest methods must be used, and the extraction may not prohibit the primary resource use goal of the subunit. Harvest activities will comply with fish habitat goals. Harvest activities proposed in this subunit will be presented for discussion at an Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Council meeting prior to contract execution.
3. *Facilities Maintenance*: The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) maintains Mosquito Lake Road providing public access to the Mosquito Lake Campground. The DPOR will maintain the campground facilities for public use and access under a cooperative management agreement with the DFFP.

1 **4. Conditional and Prohibited Uses:** Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
2 Table 3-1.

3 **Subunit 1c (Kelsall River Lowlands)**

4 *Management Intent*

5 Subunit 1c includes the lower Kelsall River drainage found in the Forest. Also included is
6 the land in the vicinity of Mosquito Lake located between the Chilkat River and the
7 private and municipal land along the Haines Highway. The subunit abuts the Preserve on
8 its east boundary.

9 The subunit contains 12,879 acres of commercial forest, is designated Forest, and will be
10 managed for commercial timber harvest. The area near Mosquito Lake will provide
11 resources for the local small negotiated timber sale and personal use programs. The
12 Alaska Department of Fish and Game has created habitat models identifying mountain
13 goat habitat and bear denning habitat potential in the subunit (See Map 1-2-C). Impacts to
14 wildlife habitat will be managed cooperatively with ADFG and presented in harvest
15 designs created during the development of a FLUP in proximity to those areas.

16 The Kelsall River and Nataga Creek contain fish and wildlife habitats geographically
17 central to this subunit. The location of this habitat corridor is primarily adjacent to these
18 hydrological systems within the designated 300' SMZ along anadromous fish streams.
19 Areas of steep banks also exist in stretches along these water bodies and may require a
20 larger protection zone to reduce disturbance and erosion or slide potential.

21 Much of the subunit is accessed by a Forest Road system that runs from the junction with
22 the Mosquito Lake Road north, past Mosquito Lake and along the Chilkat River, then
23 continuing up the west side of the Kelsall River. The existing Forest Road development is
24 nearly fourteen miles. The road system will be extended as part of planned timber harvest
25 operations. This road system will be open to the public furthering forest resource access
26 in the subunit.

27 *Management Guidelines*

- 28 **1. Mineral Development and Material Sales:** Mineral entry and material sales are
29 allowed.
- 30 **2. Timber Harvest:** Commercial timber harvest is allowed.
- 31 **3. Road Maintenance:** Timber sale offerings will be the primary mechanism to
32 provide for most road development and maintenance activities. Essential
33 maintenance will prioritize public safety and use along the Kelsall 100 road and

1 support fire suppression efforts in the subunit in the absence of contracted timber
2 sales.

3 **4. *Nataga Creek and Kelsall River Bridge Repair and Maintenance:*** In conjunction
4 with timber sale contracts, the DFFP will repair or replace the existing bridges at
5 Nataga Creek and the Kelsall River, if upon inspection they do not meet minimum
6 load carrying specifications. Bridges with restricted carrying capacity will be
7 posted and condemned bridges will be closed.

8 **5. *Mitigation of Impacts to Goat Habitat in the Kelsall Valley:*** Proposed timber
9 harvest units will be designed to provide travel corridors and winter food for
10 goats. Methods used to achieve winter mountain goat habitat conservation may
11 include selective harvest near high value use areas and in designated travel
12 corridors. Limiting the size of even-age harvest areas near high value habitat may
13 also meet management goals for protection of high value wildlife habitat. Agency
14 collaboration during harvest project planning with ADFG will direct the
15 development of Forest Land Use Plans which describe the methods for achieving
16 the intended protection of goat habitat during timber harvest design.

17 **6. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:*** Conditionally allowed and prohibited uses are
18 specified in Table 3-1.

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Table 3-1 Use Table: Conditional & Prohibited Uses.^{a,b}

MANAGEMENT USE SUMMARY		UNIT 1: KELSALL RIVER			
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
1a Alpine Areas	Resource management	Personal use Cabins Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	Commercial Recreation Operator (M)	Prohibited	Prohibited
1b Mosquito Lake	Public recreation	Commercial Recreation Operator (M, H) Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (L)		
1c Kelsall River Lowlands	Forest	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H) Personal use Timber Sales		

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD.

UNIT 2

EAST CHILKAT RIVER

Background

The East Chilkat River unit encompasses spruce and hemlock forests on slopes east of the Chilkat River outside the Preserve, from the Haines Highway north within the Forest boundary. This unit contains approximately 13,980 acres of land and 6,566 acres of commercial timber. It also contains mineral resources, recreation, and scenic values. The area supports subsistence harvest of moose, bear, and mountain goat populations. Wildlife models prepared by ADFG identify the presence of important habitat for mountain goats and bears with observational surveys that indicate high value use by the moose population along the river corridor.

The Chilkat River provides the only access to most of this unit. The unit is divided into two subunits classified as *Resource Management* and *Forest*. Refer to Map 3-3 for boundaries of this unit and its subunits.

Subunit 2a (East Chilkat Alpine)

Management Intent

Subunit 2a is geographically separated by the distinct tributary flowing from Goat Hollow drainage into the Chilkat River. Resources in this subunit include a goat winter concentration area, fish and wildlife, subsistence, minerals, and scenic values. This subunit is designated *Resource Management* and contains 99 acres of commercial timber. Consideration of the mountain goat habitat and the scenic resource should be prioritized during management activities.

Management Guidelines

1. *Commercial Recreation*: Commercial recreation operations with more than 39 clients per day are prohibited, and operations greater than 11 clients per day must obtain a permit through the appropriate SOA agency. A Special Use Designation affects this unit; see Appendix E.
2. *Mineral Development and Material Sales*: Mineral entry and material sales are allowed.
3. *Timber Harvest*: Commercial timber harvest is allowed.

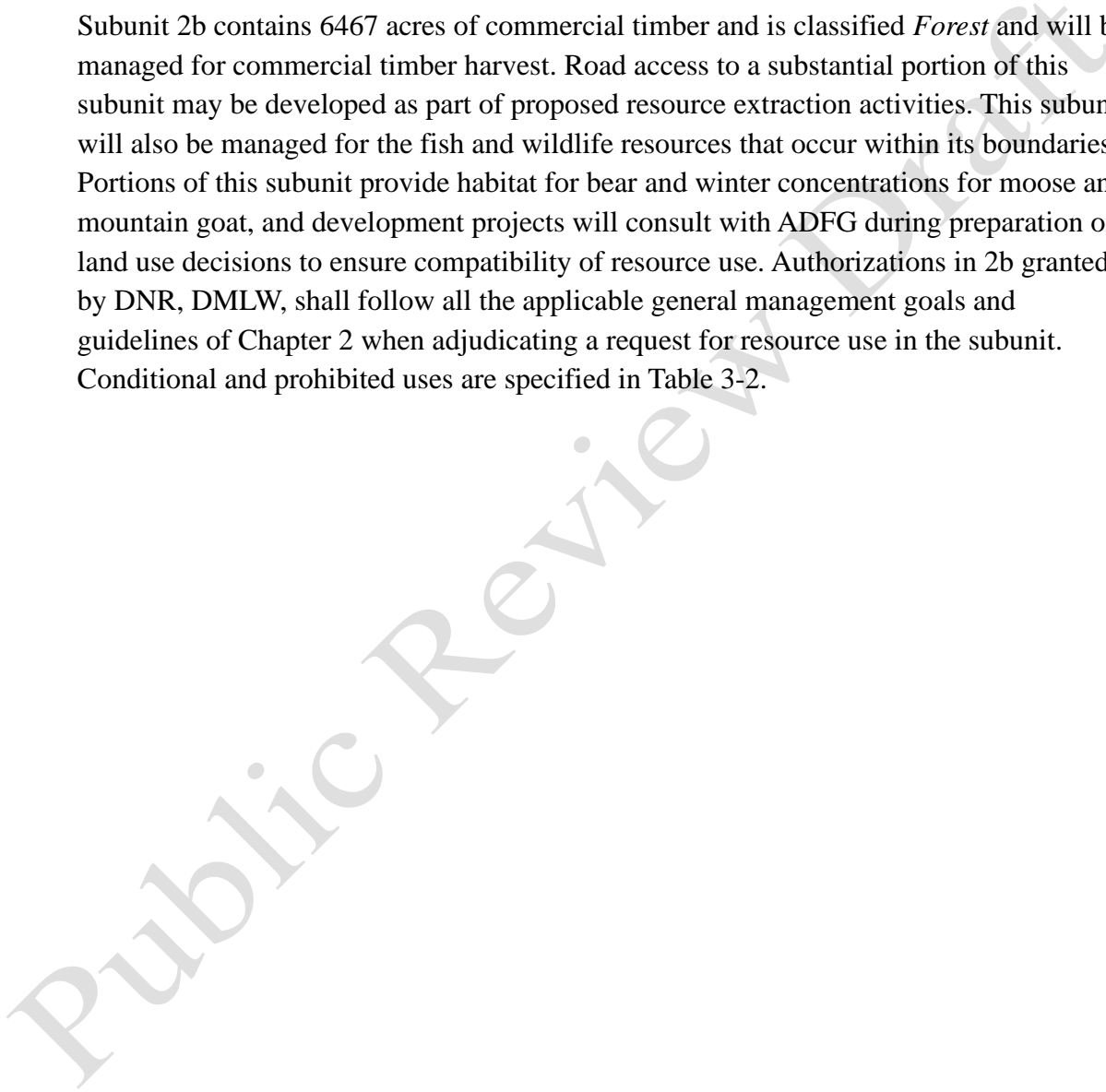
1 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses*: Conditionally allowed and prohibited uses are
2 specified in Table 3-2.

3 **Subunit 2b (East Chilkat)**

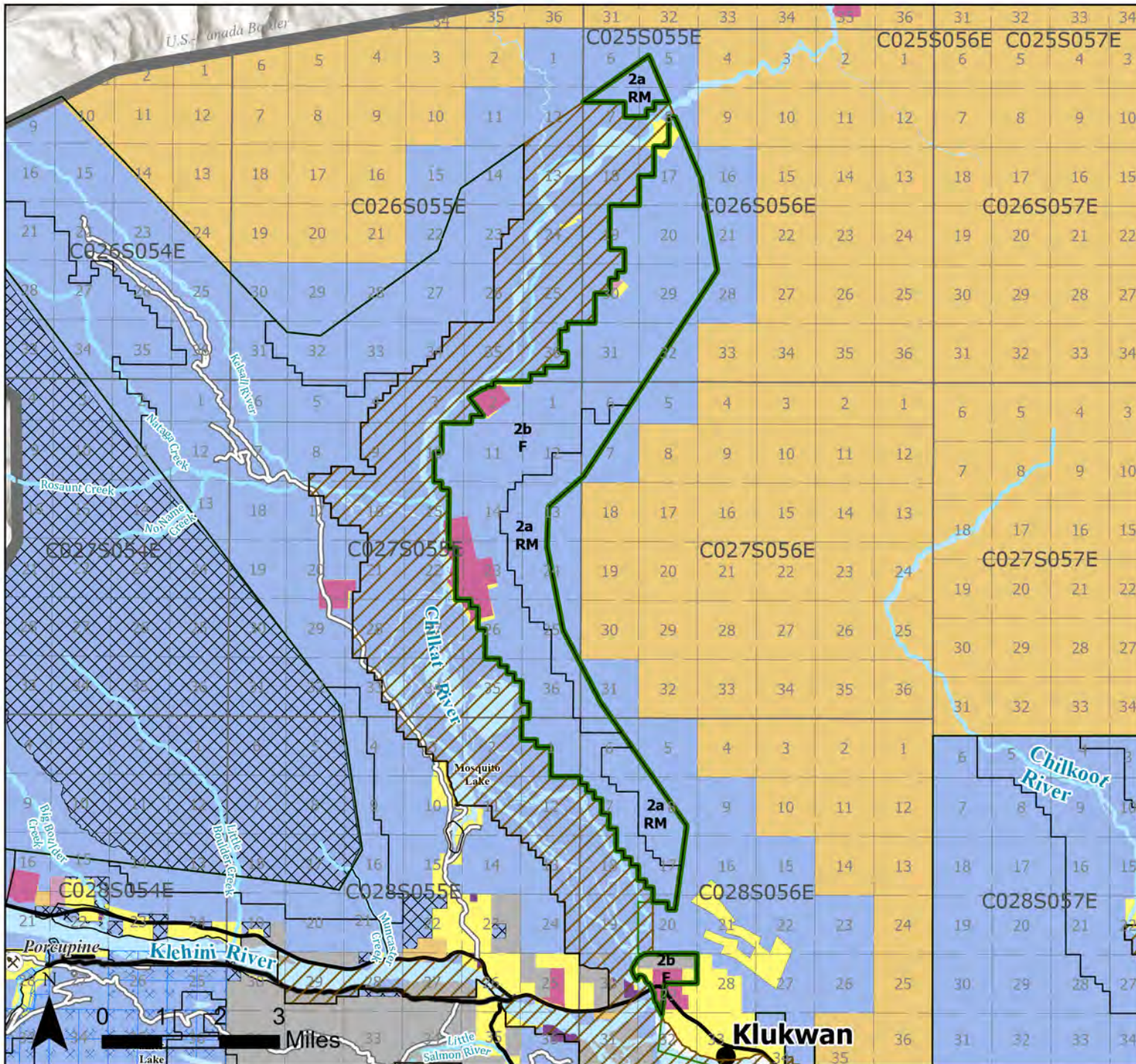
4 *Management Intent*

5 Subunit 2b contains 6467 acres of commercial timber and is classified *Forest* and will be
6 managed for commercial timber harvest. Road access to a substantial portion of this
7 subunit may be developed as part of proposed resource extraction activities. This subunit
8 will also be managed for the fish and wildlife resources that occur within its boundaries.
9 Portions of this subunit provide habitat for bear and winter concentrations for moose and
10 mountain goat, and development projects will consult with ADFG during preparation of
11 land use decisions to ensure compatibility of resource use. Authorizations in 2b granted
12 by DNR, DMLW, shall follow all the applicable general management goals and
13 guidelines of Chapter 2 when adjudicating a request for resource use in the subunit.
14 Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in Table 3-2.

15



Map 3-3 Management Unit 2 EAST CHILKAT RIVER



Land Status

- State Owned Land
- Federal Land Selected
- Private Land
- University Grant Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Native Allotments
- Pending Native Allotments
- Mental Health Trust Land
- State Mining Claim Active

Boundaries

- Management Subunit Boundary
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- East Chilkat Unit
- Haines State Forest Boundary

Infrastructure

- Main Roads
- Forest Roads

Management Units

Subunits Displayed:
2a 2b

Plan Classifications

- F** - Forest
- PR** - Public Recreation
- RM** - Resource Management
- WH** - Wildlife Habitat

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Table 3-2 Use Table: Conditional & Prohibited Uses^{ab}

Management Use Summary		UNIT 2: East Chilkat River			
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
2a East Chilkat Alpine	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	Commercial Recreation Operator (M)		
2b East Chilkat	Forest	Personal use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator		

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified *Wildlife Habitat* and *Public Recreation*, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO.

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD.

1 **UNIT 3**

2 *KLEHINI RIVER*

3 *Background*

4 The Klehini River unit encompasses the Klehini River and Little Salmon River drainages
5 and is defined by the Forest boundary to the north, south and west. The boundary extends
6 eastward to Muncaster Creek, the Preserve, and southeast to the Tsirku River delta. The
7 Haines Highway passes through the Unit on the north side of the Klehini River and is a
8 major influence on management activities adjacent to the transportation corridor.
9 Numerous parcels of private land and Alaska Native allotments are present, mostly along
10 the Haines Highway.

11 This area contains approximately 37,231 acres of Forest of which 14,070 acres are
12 identified as commercial timber. Spawning habitat for salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly
13 Varden char have been identified throughout the river bottom and in some tributaries. The
14 river corridor supports bald eagles throughout the year, and nesting occurs along the river
15 in the forest river-edge SMZ. Recreational and subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping,
16 commercial recreation tours, and personal recreation, along with current and historic
17 mining, and commercial timber harvest operations are some of the important use
18 activities in this area of Forest.

19 The Haines Highway (AK Route 7), the main transportation route to the interior from the
20 Southeast coast of Alaska, lies along the north side of the Klehini River. Gravel extraction
21 has occurred in designated material sites managed by DOT&PF along this corridor.
22 Forest roads provide access to and through Unit 3 south of the Klehini River.

23 The management area also contains the Pleasant Camp Post along the Canadian Border, a
24 police post on Dalton’s Trail at the turn of the 20th century. The federal government
25 purchased the site to preserve the historic log building marking the historic location of the
26 US/Canada border. A portion of this designated public transportation route is located in
27 this unit.

28 Gold was discovered on Porcupine Creek spurring the creation of the Porcupine Mining
29 District in 1898. There have been about 250 lode and placer claims filed in the area over
30 the years since then; about a dozen of these are now patented federal claims. Some
31 historic gold mining has occurred at the eastern end of Walker Lake, but there is no
32 activity at present. Marble deposits are located near Herman Lake. Historic mining
33 activity has occurred on Big Boulder and Little Boulder Creeks; however, there is no
34 current mining activity at those locations.

1 This unit is divided into ten subunits which include the land use designations of *Forest*,
2 *Wildlife Habitat*, *Public Recreation*, and *Resource Management*. Refer to plan Map 3-4
3 for boundaries of this unit and subunits.

4 **Subunit 3a (Haines Highway)**

5 *Management Intent*

6 Subunit 3a consists of the area adjacent to the northwestern boundary of the unit and it
7 encompasses the "transportation corridor" along the Haines Highway (AK route 7) north
8 of the Klehini River. This subunit is designated *Resource Management* because of the
9 diversity of uses and values along the corridor.

10 Known resource values include the following: two anadromous streams, Pleasant Camp
11 and 37 Mile Creeks flow through this subunit. Mineral claims have been located in the
12 subunit, and a cement grade limestone deposit is located near Mile 39 on the Haines
13 Highway. Material sources are found in this subunit along the highway corridor. Portions
14 of this subunit which can be seen from the Haines Highway have identified scenic values.
15 State land adjacent to Pleasant Camp should be managed in a manner compatible with its
16 historic values. The Haines Highway Corridor is to be managed to support the important
17 transportation infrastructure while providing access to other resource values in the
18 subunit adjacent to the highway corridor.

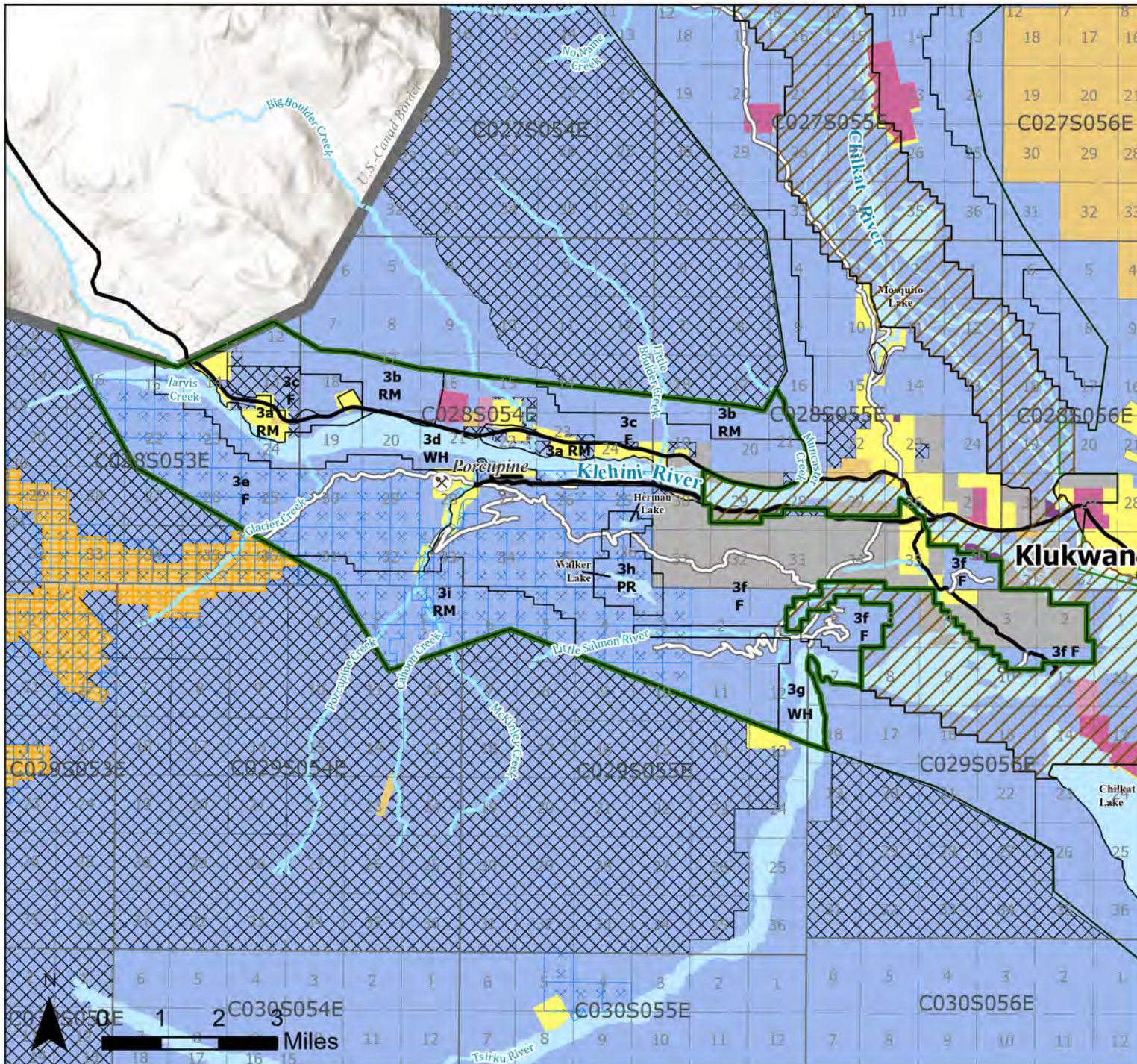
19 *Management Guidelines*

- 20 1. *Mineral development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry and material sales are
21 allowed. These sites should be screened from the Highway as much as possible to
22 lessen visual impacts along the corridor.
- 23 2. *Timber Harvest:* Timber harvest activities will be limited to small commercial
24 sales. Harvest activities adjacent to the highway should be designed in
25 consideration of the scenic value of the highway corridor by incorporating
26 vegetative screens or other appropriate means in the harvest plan.
- 27 3. *Uses Adjacent to the Haines Highway:* Additional transportation uses of this
28 corridor such as pipelines, power lines, widening or improving existing roads, and
29 parallel logging roads are allowed uses. However, their design may require
30 screening to enhance their compatibility with scenic values.
- 31 4. *Future Utilities:* Future pipelines and other utility infrastructure should be located
32 to minimize visual impacts to the corridor when located outside of the highway
33 right-of-way.

- 1 5. *Coordination between DNR & DOT&PF:* The Department of Natural Resources
2 will coordinate with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
3 (DOT&PF) to implement management policies within the right-of-way which is
4 under DOT&PF management authority when planning for Forest activities
5 adjacent to the right-of-way.
- 6 6. *Conditional and Prohibited uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
7 Table 3-3.
- 8

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Map 3-4 Management Unit 3 KLEHINI RIVER



Land Status

- State Owned Land
- Federal Land Selected
- Private Land
- University Grant Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Native Allotments
- Pending Native Allotments
- Mental Health Trust Land
- State Mining Claim Active
- Active Federal Mining Claims

Boundaries

- Management Subunit Boundary
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Klehini River Unit
- Haines State Forest Boundary

Infrastructure

- Main Roads
- Forest Roads

Management Units

Subunits Displayed:
3a 3b 3c 3d 3e 3f 3g 3h 3i

Plan Classifications

- F** - Forest
- PR** - Public Recreation
- RM** - Resource Management
- WH** - Wildlife Habitat

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1 Subunit 3b (Klehini Uplands)

2 *Management Intent*

3 Subunit 3b encompasses land abutting the Forest boundary and Muncaster Creek north of
4 the Haines Highway. The subunit is designated *Resource Management* reflecting the
5 diverse resources present. Portions of this subunit adjoin the Haines Highway Corridor
6 providing limited access. The subunit will be managed to provide access to the resources
7 present.

8 Known resource values include the following: Boulder Creek and Muncaster Creek,
9 anadromous fish streams, flow through this subunit. Mountain goat habitat exists in this
10 subunit. The commercial timber resources in this subunit are important to the small sale
11 timber program for local processors and a personal use firewood source. Portions of this
12 subunit can be seen from the Haines Highway and have scenic values that will be
13 considered when activities are designed and authorized. .

14 *Management Guidelines*

15 The management guidelines of Subunit 3a, 1 through 5, apply to subunit 3b.

16 Subunit 3c (Haines Highway Uplands)

17 *Management Intent*

18 Subunit 3c includes forested lands north of the Haines Highway. The subunit contains
19 approximately 563 acres of commercial timber, is designated *Forest*, and will be
20 managed primarily for local commercial timber harvest in the small sale program.
21 Management of this subunit will consider the maintenance of fish and wildlife resources
22 as well as recreation uses, and the scenic resources associated with the highway corridor.

23 *Management Guidelines*

24 The management guidelines of Subunit 3a, 1 through 5, apply to Subunit 3c.

25 Subunit 3d (Klehini River Flood Plain)

26 *Management Intent*

27 Subunit 3d includes the Klehini River flood plain and some adjacent forested land. The
28 area is designated *Wildlife Habitat*. Other resource uses are allowed in the subunit if the
29 activities can be conducted to protect the habitat values found within this subunit. It is
30 intended that the subunit accommodates a variety of motorized and non-motorized

1 activities. Mineral development within this subunit is managed under a Leasehold
2 Location Order (LLO).

3 *Management Guidelines*

- 4 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sites:* Mineral entry and development will be
5 authorized only under a Leasehold Location Order. See Appendix D. Material
6 sales are allowed.
- 7 2. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed. Harvest designs will
8 provide for habitat protection as the primary resource use in the subunit and even-
9 age (or clear-cut) harvest areas cannot be larger than 20 acres in size. Selective
10 harvest methods shall be the primary timber extraction application proposed in
11 this subunit.
- 12 3. *Scenic resources:* The scenic values of this subunit, as viewed from the Haines
13 Highway, are to be considered in the preparation of Forest Land Use Plans when
14 designing resource extraction activities.
- 15 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
16 Table 3-3.

17 **Subunit 3e (Jarvis/Glacier Creeks)**

18 *Management Intent*

19 Subunit 3e encompasses the Forest west of Porcupine Creek and south of the Klehini
20 River. The subunit, containing approximately 4,400 acres of commercial timber, is
21 designated *Forest*, and will be managed primarily for timber harvest.

22 Mineral and material values include silver, lead, and limestone east of Jarvis Creek, as
23 well as placer gold on Glacier Creek. A barite deposit on federal land is near the
24 headwaters of Glacier Creek. Wildlife habitat, personal and commercial recreation,
25 subsistence, and scenic values are present within this subunit.

26 *Management Guidelines*

- 27 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry and material sales are
28 allowed.
- 29 2. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed.
- 30 3. *Porcupine Road:* The Porcupine Road is a designated public transportation route,
31 and the Haines Borough provides maintenance of the road through a service area

1 agreement. DFFP will manage the Forest land adjacent to the road for timber,
2 mining, subsistence, and recreation uses.

3 4. *Scenic resources*: The scenic values of this subunit, as viewed from the Haines
4 Highway, are to be considered in the preparation of Forest Land Use Plans, and
5 other agency operations plans, when designing and permitting resource extraction
6 activities.

7 5. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses*: Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
8 Table 3-3.

9 Subunit 3f (Lower Klehini)

10 *Management Intent*

11 Subunit 3f includes land between the lower Klehini and Tsirku Rivers. The subunit
12 contains privately owned parcels and parcels managed by the University of Alaska. The
13 subunit adjoins the Preserve in many places.

14 The land within this subunit is designated *Forest* and will be managed primarily for
15 commercial timber harvest. The subunit contains 5,817 acres of commercial timber where
16 some harvest has occurred, and forest regeneration is established. The Little Salmon
17 River Road and the Sunshine Mountain Road provide access to the subunit.

18 Management of the subunit will accommodate public recreation activities including berry
19 picking, cross-country skiing, snow machining, subsistence foraging, and hunting, among
20 other uses. Scenic resources are present in the subunit generally as identified throughout
21 the Forest and will be managed with consideration in the planning process by specific
22 project.

23 *Management Guidelines*

24 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales*: Mineral entry and material sales are
25 allowed.

26 2. *Timber Harvest*: Commercial timber harvest is allowed.

27 3. *Scenic resources*: The scenic values of the subunit will be managed through
28 measures identified in the development process of Forest Land Use Plans.

29 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses*: Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
30 Table 3-3.

1 **Subunit 3g (Tsirku West)**

2 *Management Intent*

3 Subunit 3g encompasses land adjacent to the Little Salmon River and along the western
4 shore of the Tsirku River within the Forest boundary as they flow through this unit. This
5 subunit is designated *Wildlife Habitat* and will be managed primarily for the important
6 fish and wildlife resources found in the riparian areas of the Little Salmon and Tsirku
7 Rivers. This subunit contains an estimated 500 acres of commercial timber, including
8 significant stands of cottonwood, which will be available for timber harvest in a manner
9 consistent with the protection of the primary resources found in the subunit.

10 *Management Guidelines*

- 11 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral development will be
12 authorized under a Leasehold Location Order. See Appendix D. Material sales are
13 allowed in a manner consistent with the protection of the primary resources found
14 in the subunit.
- 15 2. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber sales are allowed. Timber sales must be
16 designed to prioritize the maintenance of the fish and wildlife habitat of the
17 subunit. Selective harvest methods will be the primary timber extraction
18 application proposed in this subunit and even-age harvest areas may not exceed
19 10 acres.
- 20 3. *Riparian Areas:* Proposed resource activities in this subunit require coordination
21 with ADFG to ensure support of the primary resource values present.
- 22 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
23 Table 3-3.

24 **Subunit 3h (Herman and Walker Lakes)**

25 *Management Intent*

26 Subunit 3h encompasses Herman and Walker Lakes, as well as an area around each lake
27 approximately 1000 feet wide. The subunit is designated *Public Recreation* and will be
28 managed primarily for that use. Existing public recreation use includes backcountry
29 fishing, hiking, winter sports, and camping. Subsistence use in the subunit includes
30 hunting, trapping, and berry and mushroom picking. Timber harvest and mineral
31 development are allowed in a manner consistent with the protection of the primary
32 resource use in the subunit. Timber harvest activities can include salvage, personal use
33 and small local negotiated contracts.

1 Comments from the public have identified this subunit as a priority for recreation
2 infrastructure development. The subunit has documented year-round recreation use
3 values. The DNR may develop designs for improved access to the lakes, campsite
4 identification, and possible cabin location benefiting from collaborative planning of
5 timber harvest activities in the subunit. Specifics for recreation facility development
6 associated with timber harvest plans may be presented in FLUP's when planning harvest
7 projects for public review.

8 *Management Guidelines*

- 9 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry and development are
10 subject to a Leasehold Location Order (See Appendix D.) Material Sales are not
11 allowed.
- 12 2. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed. Timber sales must be
13 designed to support the primary use of the subunit. Selective harvest methods will
14 be the timber extraction application proposed in this subunit with even-age
15 harvest areas limited to 5 acres. Exceptions to this guidance apply to salvage and
16 forest protection measures, see Forest Resources, 3. Harvesting, in Chapter 2.
- 17 3. *Public Use Cabins and Trails:* An access trail to the Walker Lake shore and
18 camping site may be constructed in conjunction with timber harvest plans or in
19 cooperative management with public, or other agency, support.
- 20 4. *Fisheries Habitat:* Management of the subunit should include the maintenance or
21 enhancement of fish habitat with support from ADFG.
- 22 5. *Commercial Recreation:* A special use designation (SUD) affects this subunit; see
23 Appendix E. Under the SUD, commercial recreation operators with less than 40
24 clients per day are considered allowed uses, while those exceeding 40 clients per
25 day may be allowed but require permit authorization.
- 26 6. *Scenic Resources:* The scenic values associated with Walker Lake shall be
27 considered in all development activities proposed and protection measures shall
28 be applied to mitigate visual impacts of those activities on the public use of the
29 lake.
- 30 7. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
31 Table 3-3.

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Subunit 3i (Porcupine Creek)

Management Intent

Subunit 3i encompasses the mineralized area of Porcupine and McKinley Creeks south of their confluence to the Forest boundary and is classified *Resource Management*. The subunit will be managed to ensure the opportunity for mineral development. Other known resources include 478 acres of commercial timber, and mountain goat and bear denning habitat conditions are present.

Management Guidelines

1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry and material sales are allowed.
2. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed.
3. *Wildlife Habitat:* Forest Land use Plans should be developed to manage potential impacts upon areas of mountain goat winter concentration when considering resource extraction projects.
4. *Commercial Recreation:* A special use designation affects this unit; see Appendix E. Additional commercial recreation use designations apply to a portion of this unit in proximity to the “Flower Mtn. Trail” as depicted in the NSEAP, ADL 106859.

Conditional and Prohibited Uses: Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in Table 3-3.

1
2

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Table 3-3 Use Table: Conditional & prohibited Uses^{a,b}

Management Use Summary		Unit 3: Klehini River			
		Surface Uses		Minerals	
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
3a Haines Highway	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		
3b Klehini uplands	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		
3c Haines Highway Uplands	Forest	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO.

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD.

Management Use Summary

Unit 3: Klehini River

Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
3d Klehini River Flood Plain	Wildlife Habitat	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	LLO	
3e Jarvis/Glacier Creek	Forest	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		
3f Lower Klehini	Forest	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		
3g Tsirku West	Wildlife Habitat	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	LLO	
3h Herman & Walker lakes	Public Recreation	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	LLO	Prohibited
3i Porcupine Creek	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		

1 **UNIT 4**

2 *CHILKAT LAKE*

3 *Background*

4 The Chilkat Lake unit is located centrally to the Takhin, Tsirku, and Chilkat Rivers. The
5 Preserve adjoins this unit on its northern and eastern boundaries. The unit contains
6 approximately 18,867 acres, with 9,344 acres identified as commercial timber. Chilkat
7 Lake is in the unit with private land holdings along the eastern and southwestern shores.
8 The lake and the western portion of the unit provides important public recreation
9 opportunities, as well as valuable fish and wildlife habitat. Chilkat Lake supports the
10 largest concentration of sockeye salmon in the Chilkat drainage. Coho and pink salmon,
11 cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden char are also present in Chilkat Lake. A federally
12 developed public use cabin was located on the eastern shore of the lake in the past. A
13 public transportation route is located passing through a portion of this unit. Commercial
14 recreation activities occur in the unit and are associated with the use of lake resources and
15 adjacent mountain terrain. The Chilkat Lake Unit has been divided into four subunits,
16 two classified *Forest* and two classified *Public Recreation*. Refer to plan Map 3-5 for
17 boundaries of this unit and its subunits.

18 **Subunit 4a (Devil’s Elbow) & 4b (Chilkat Ridge)**

19 *Management Intent*

20 Subunits 4a and 4b are designated *Forest* and will be managed for commercial timber
21 harvest. There are approximately 1,270 acres and 6,942 acres, respectively, of
22 commercial timber in these two subunits. There are also scenic, recreational, and habitat
23 resources within these subunits. A sockeye salmon spawning stream flows through
24 subunit 4a into Chilkat Lake. Subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and berry and
25 mushroom picking are known uses in these subunits. Management of these resource uses
26 should be addressed in the development of FLUPs for resource extraction activities
27 proposed.

28 Due to the location of the Preserve boundary on the ridge east of Subunit 4b, timber
29 harvest activities will be screened from view from the Haines Highway. However, in
30 those instances where potential harvest units may be visible from the Haines Highway,
31 their design should minimize the visual impacts from the highway between Miles 10 and
32 20, and as viewed from the area of the highway adjacent to the Council Grounds. The
33 scenic resources of this subunit, particularly as viewed from the Haines Highway, will be

1 managed in the preparation of Forest Land Use Plans for resource use activities in the
2 subunit.

3 To develop access to the unit, road location and design of the river crossing should
4 minimize undesired impacts to the hydrology of the Tsirku River (especially its
5 associated downstream fan) and private land in the subunit.

6 As a result of local input during the creation of the HSRMA defining the boundary of
7 the Forest in this area, the legislature excluded lands used by eagles for shelter during bad
8 winter weather from the Forest and included them in the Preserve. Therefore, the effects
9 from timber harvest activities in subunit 4b will be outside of the important sheltering
10 areas identified by the local community. Adjustments to forest road location, the design
11 and layout of harvest areas, and the timing of timber harvest operations can further
12 manage conflicts between these activities and eagle use within the subunit.

13 Specific timber management standards apply to Chilkat Lake. Chilkat Lake, which
14 sustains an anadromous fish population, is subject to the 500' special management zone
15 (SMZ) requirement for timber harvest around anadromous lakes. Timber management
16 activities near private land should be designed to apply harvest methods that improve
17 stand vigor and contribute to the diversity of forest vegetation adjacent to private
18 property lines.

19 *Management Guidelines*

- 20 1. *Tsirku River Crossing:* Access across the Tsirku River will be required to develop
21 the resources in these subunits. The access development will be coordinated with
22 management of the Preserve in consultation with DPOR and ADFG. Coordination
23 with local communities, their governments, and the public will be accomplished
24 by DFFP through review of project decision documents. Crossing designs will
25 address the protection of the hydrology of the area and the downstream salmon
26 spawning habitat identified by ADFG. Crossing structure development should
27 maintain existing use of the “landing” area for access to Chilkat Lake.
- 28 2. *Special Management Zone Adjacent to Chilkat Lake:* A 500' special management
29 zone (SMZ) applies to areas adjacent to the lake; see Chapter 2, Forest Timber
30 Resources (F.), Management Guideline. The primary management objective
31 within this area is to maintain anadromous fish habitat. Only activities that are
32 determined to be compatible with this objective are considered appropriate in the
33 SMZ.
- 34 3. *Timber Harvest:* Timber harvest is allowed in these subunits as the primary use.
35 The DFFP will manage harvest within 100' of private land to diversify forest

1 vegetation and maintain structural components beneficial to the stabilization of
2 soils and hydraulics in those areas. DFFP will manage the potential impacts of
3 roads on adjacent private land through road location and design that provides for
4 the maintenance of forest vegetation such as non-commercial timber and brush
5 species to provide screening within 100’ of private property. Selective harvest
6 methods will be applied in these areas as the primary extraction application for
7 timber resources within 100’ of private property.

8 4. *Scenic Resources:* Timber harvest and management activities should maintain the
9 scenic resources of subunit 4b, as viewed from the Haines Highway. Harvest
10 design and layout should ensure that harvest units are screened from the highway
11 or that unit design and harvest methods are used that minimize the impacts to this
12 viewshed. DFFP will address the scenic resources of this subunit in a Forest Land
13 Use Plan when proposing timber harvest in this subunit.

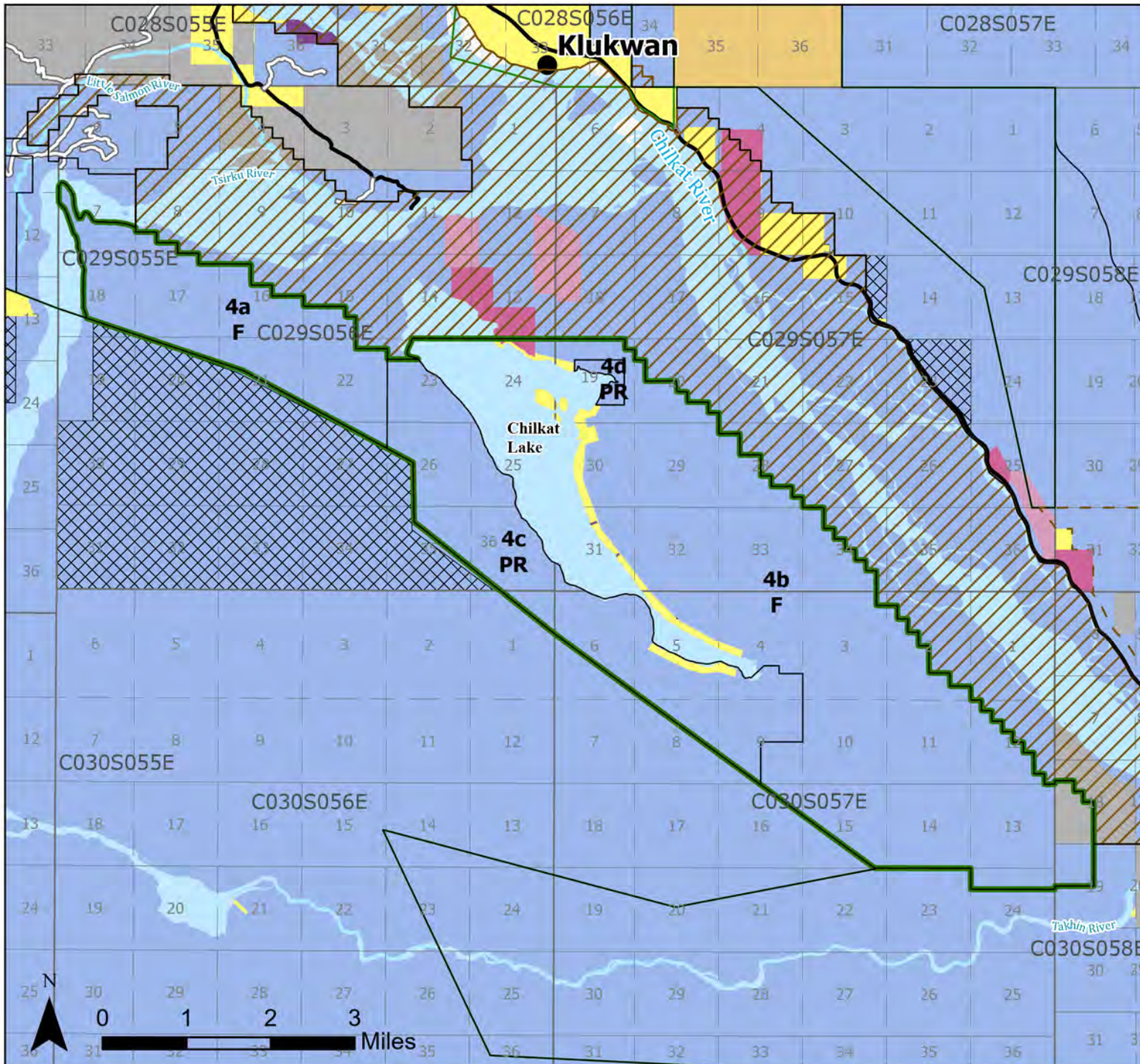
14 5. *Commercial Jet Ski Use:* Commercial jet ski operations are not permitted on
15 Chilkat Lake. See the Special Use Designation included as Appendix E.

16 6. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral development is allowed under
17 a Leasehold Location Order in the subunits. Material sales are allowed in these
18 subunits provided visual impacts of the development can be minimized from
19 viewpoints along the Haines Highway.

20 7. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
21 Table 3-4.

22

Map 3-5 Management Unit 4 CHILKAT LAKE



Land Status

- State Owned Land
- Federal Land Selected
- Private Land
- University Grant Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Native Allotments
- Pending Native Allotments
- Mental Health Trust Land

Boundaries

- Management Subunit Boundary
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Chilkat Lake Unit
- Haines State Forest Boundary
- Mt Ripinski Nonmotorized Area

Infrastructure

- Main Roads
- Forest Roads

Management Units

Subunits Displayed:
4a 4b 4c 4d

Plan Classifications

- F** - Forest
- PR** - Public Recreation
- RM** - Resource Management
- WH** - Wildlife Habitat

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1 Subunit 4c (West Chilkat Lake)

2 *Management Intent*

3 Subunit 4c contains the steep terrain above the west shore of Chilkat Lake within the
4 Forest boundary. The subunit provides scenic and recreational values, subsistence,
5 hunting, and fish and wildlife habitat in and along tributary streams to the lake and along
6 the shore; Chilkat Lake Creek and Clear Rose Creek specifically. The subunit is classified
7 *Public Recreation* and will be managed primarily for the recreational use of the area in
8 balance with the additional resource values of the subunit.

9 *Management Guidelines*

- 10 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sites:* Mineral entry is allowed under
11 Leasehold Location Order. Material sales are not allowed.
- 12 2. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber sales are allowed. Timber sales must be
13 designed to prioritize the maintenance of the scenic resource, public recreation,
14 and fish and wildlife resource use of the subunit. Selective harvest methods will
15 be the primary timber extraction application proposed in this subunit. Harvest
16 areas may not be larger than 10 acres when applying even-age harvest methods.
- 17 3. *Recreation Development:* Recreation facilities must be designed to be compatible
18 with the maintenance of the scenic values of the subunit. Protection of the fish
19 and wildlife habitat along the lake edge anadromous stream channels will be
20 managed in facility design with support from ADFG.
- 21 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
22 Table 3-4.

23 Subunit 4d (Chilkat Lake Cove)

24 *Management Intent*

25 Subunit 4d is located on the east shore of Chilkat Lake and is designated *Public*
26 *Recreation* as a primary use though other compatible resource use is allowed. Chilkat
27 Lake is one of only two large lakes in the Haines area and improved public access to the
28 lake can contribute to increased recreation opportunities on State lands adjacent to the
29 lake.

30 Prior to the designation of this area as Forest in state legislation the federal government
31 constructed a cabin on the shore of the lake in this location. The cabin was not maintained
32 and when the initial Forest Plan designated this area as *PR* it reflected that use, however

1 the facility was in disrepair. During the previous Forest plan amendment, and in
2 subsequent public scoping efforts, the public identified the reconstruction of this facility
3 as a potential recreational development project in the Forest.

4 Timber harvest is an allowable use however it will be limited to small negotiated sales
5 designed to support the primary management goal in the subunit.

6 DFFP will manage the subunit for improved public access and potential cabin facility
7 location through timber harvest planning activities or other collaborative responsible
8 means to increase resource use opportunities for the public in Unit 4 of the Forest.

9 *Management Guidelines*

10 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry and development are
11 allowed under a Leasehold Location Order. Material sales are allowed
12 demonstrating consistency with the primary management goal of the subunit.

13 2. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed. Timber sales must be
14 designed to prioritize the maintenance of the public recreation access and use of
15 the subunit. Selective harvest methods will be the primary timber extraction
16 application proposed in this subunit. Even-age harvest methods may only be
17 utilized in conjunction with recreation development activities or material site
18 location and will be limited to the size of the specific development project.

19 3. *Public Use Cabin:* DFFP should improve access to the subunit and consider the
20 location of a public use cabin in the subunit.

21 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are specified in
22 Table 3-4.

23

Table 3-4 Use Table: Conditional & Prohibited Uses^{a,b}

Management Use Summary			Unit 4: Chilkat Lake		
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
4a Devil's Elbow	Forest	Personal use Cabins	Commercial recreation Operator (H)		
4b North Takhin	Forest	Personal Use Cabins, Commercial Jet Ski Operator	Commercial recreation Operator (H)	LLO Required in areas visible from Haines Highway	
4c West Chilkat Lake	Public recreation	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	LLO	Prohibited
4d Chilkat Lake Cove	Public Recreation	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (M, H)	LLO	

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified *Wildlife Habitat* and *Public Recreation*, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO.

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD.

1 **UNIT 5**

2 *TAKHIN/KICKING HORSE*

3 *Background*

4 This unit varies from the ice fields of Garrison Glacier to spruce-hemlock forested slopes
5 to the cottonwood stands in an area historically referred to as Murphy Flats, along the
6 Chilkat River south of the Kicking Horse drainage. It includes a portion of the Takhin
7 River Valley, the Kicking Horse River Valley, and the forested slopes to the north of the
8 Haska Creek drainage. The unit contains 7547 acres of commercial timber. Abutting the
9 southern boundary of the CBEP on its northern boundary and the Chilkat River along the
10 eastern border, the historic travel corridor through the Chilkat Valley, the unit has
11 provided a diversity of resources to the public. Commercial and non-commercial hunting,
12 trapping, recreation, and subsistence use are common in the area. The hillside south of the
13 Takhin River is visible from the Haines Highway and contains goat habitat and bear
14 denning habitat as modeled by the ADFG. In the Murphy Flats area, the moose winter
15 habitat is particularly significant along with the fish habitat in the area. Native allotments
16 and pending allotment claims exist in this unit primarily on the lower Kicking Horse
17 River area. The University of Alaska is granted management authority on 3465 acres of
18 land within this unit. A public easement for transportation use passes through this unit
19 from Pyramid Harbor north.

20 *Management Intent*

21 This Unit is designated *Wildlife Habitat* to prioritize planning actions for resource use
22 maintaining or enhancing the fish and wildlife resources found in the unit. Recreation use
23 in the Unit should be considered during management decisions. The level of recreational
24 use is intended to be low intensity and dispersed. High intensity commercial recreation
25 activities are prohibited. A special use designation affects this subunit (see Appendix E).

26 Management activities in this unit will support hunting, low intensity commercial
27 recreation, protection of fish and wildlife habitat, and maintenance of scenic values as
28 viewed from the Haines Highway. Timber harvest activities can be considered in the unit
29 with habitat enhancement activities a primary goal of planning efforts when preparing
30 decision documents for proposed projects. The collaboration of project design with other
31 property owners and managers of land within the unit will be a priority when considering
32 development activities.

33 See Table 3-5 for a description of conditional and prohibited uses.

1 *Management Guidelines*

- 2 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sites:* Mineral entry is allowed under a
3 Leasehold Location Order. Material sales are allowed with consideration of the
4 primary resource use in the Unit and protection measures applied to development
5 designs such as limiting the size of material sites and screening from the viewshed
6 of the Haines Highway.
- 7 2. *Commercial Recreation:* A special use designation affects this unit; see Appendix
8 E. Commercial recreation uses involving less than eleven clients per day are
9 allowed, while those with more than eleven clients and less than 40 per day may
10 be allowed but require authorization from DNR. Commercial recreation
11 operations with more than 40 clients per day are not allowed.
- 12 3. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed in this unit. Timber sales
13 must be designed to prioritize the management intent for the subunit. Even-age
14 harvest areas will be 20 acres or less in size. Screening of the even-age harvest
15 units from the viewshed of the Chilkat River will be accomplished through unit
16 design. Selective harvest methods will be the primary mechanism for timber
17 resource removal in this unit.
- 18 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are identified
19 in Table 3-5.

1
2

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Table 3-5 Use table: Conditional & Prohibited Uses^{a,b}

Management Use Summary		Unit 5: Takhin/Kicking Horse			
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
Unit 5 Takhin/Kicking Horse	Wildlife Habitat	Personal Use Cabins, Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	Commercial Recreation Operator (M)	LLO	

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified *Wildlife Habitat* and *Public Recreation*, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD.

1 **UNIT 6**

2 *CHILKAT INLET*

3 *Background*

4 This unit includes the forested slopes from Haska Creek south to the Davidson Glacier
5 area. The area lies west of the Chilkat Inlet across from the townsite of Haines and
6 Chilkat State Park. This unit contains approximately 33,010 acres, of which 3,119 acres
7 are commercial timber with approximately 350 of those acres previously harvested. This
8 unit contains recreational opportunities, fish and wildlife habitat, subsistence, and mineral
9 resources important for public use. Historically, local industries have benefited from the
10 resource use in the area including the fisheries industry, timber industry, transportation
11 industry, and currently the commercial recreation industry.

12 Private property and Alaska Native allotments and claim selections are contained in the
13 unit. A cannery was once in operation in Pyramid Harbor supporting a small community
14 at that location. A public transportation easement begins at Pyramid Harbor running north
15 along the west side of the inlet and river through the unit.

16 The previous amendment of the Forest Plan in 2002 was initiated by DFFP to include
17 commercial recreation management policy that was omitted from the 1986 Forest Plan in
18 part due to the increased commercial recreation activities in this area in the 1990s. High-
19 intensity commercial recreation activities in operation in the area since the adoption of
20 the 2002 Forest Plan have demonstrated no significant impacts to other Forest resources
21 including personal use recreation in the unit.

22 The unit is divided into two subunits reflecting the differing recreation use patterns
23 demonstrated and policy application across the area. Refer to the plan Map 3-7 for the
24 boundaries of the subunits.

25 **Subunit 6a (West Chilkat Inlet)**

26 *Management Intent*

27 This subunit is characterized by mountainous terrain and has scenic values, recreational
28 use, and subsistence hunting and gathering use. It is designated *Public Recreation* and
29 should be managed to provide low intensity dispersed recreation use activities as a
30 primary use. Mineral development and timber harvest are allowed secondary uses and
31 development activities should consider the scenic values in the unit as a priority when
32 designing projects and infrastructure development. Timber harvest plans can be created to
33 promote the primary designation of the subunit considering development that will

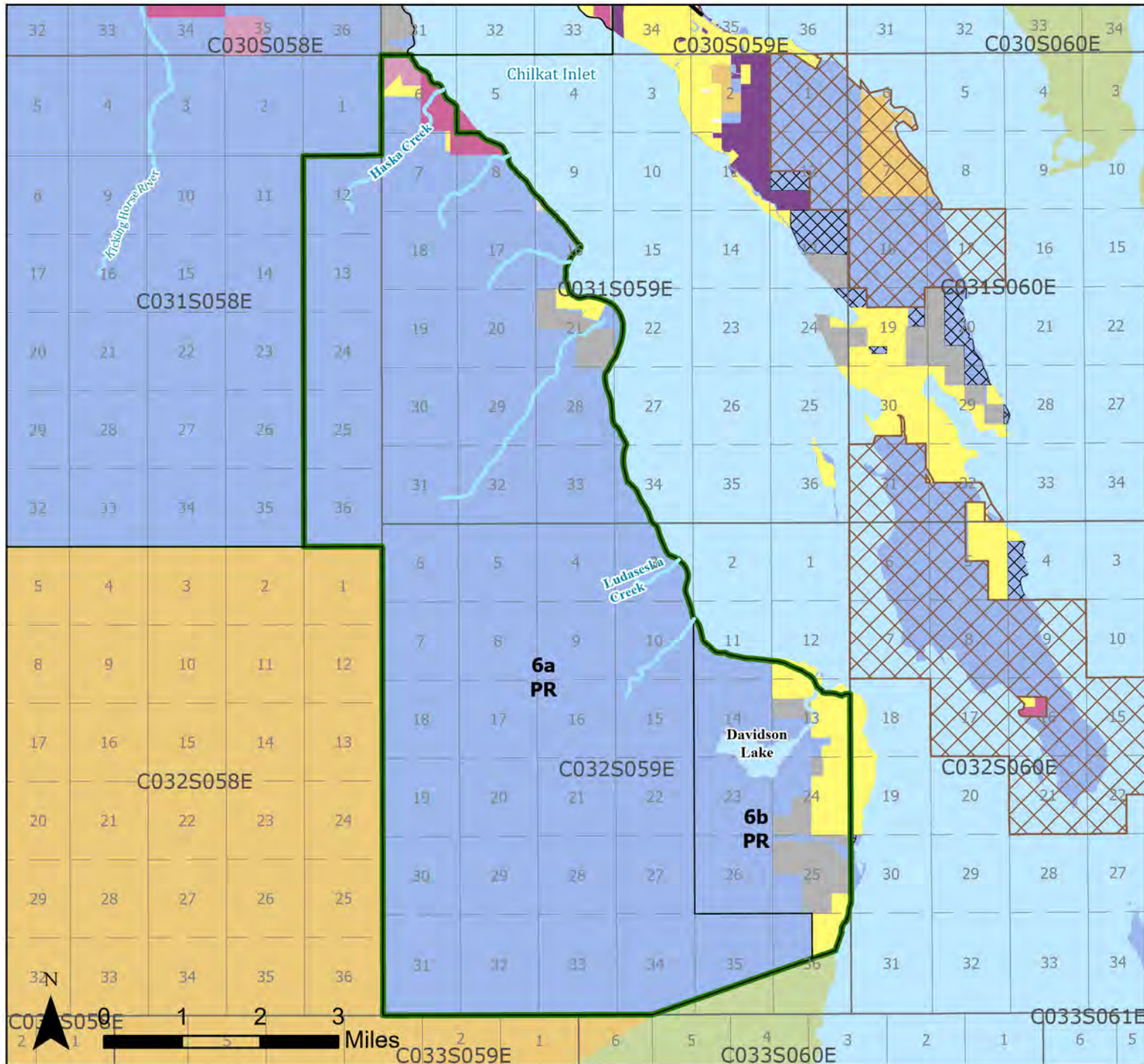
1 improve access in the area and support other public use interests in the subunit. Decision
2 documents prepared for the mineral and timber harvest developments must address the
3 primary designation for the subunit in this manner.

4 *Management Guidelines*

- 5 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry is subject to a Leasehold
6 Location Order. Material sales are allowed; however, development should
7 consider the recreation and scenic values of the subunit in the design of the site.
8 Consideration should include the screening of the extraction site and development
9 activities, possible timing limitations on the development and use of the material
10 site, and protection of the fish and wildlife resources identified as important
11 habitat in the subunit.
- 12 2. *Commercial Recreation:* A special use designation affects this unit; see Appendix
13 E. Low intensity commercial recreation use involving less than 11 clients per day
14 is allowed, while those with more than 11 and less than 40 clients per day require
15 authorization from DNR. Commercial recreation operations with more than 40
16 clients per day are not authorized.
- 17 3. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed in this unit. Timber sales
18 must be designed to prioritize the maintenance of the management intent for the
19 subunit. Even-age harvest areas will be 20 acres or less in size. Screening of the
20 even-age harvest areas from the viewshed of the Chilkat Inlet will be
21 accomplished through harvest design. Selective harvest methods will be the
22 primary mechanism for timber resource removal.
- 23 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are identified
24 in Table 3-5.

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Map 3-7 Management Unit 6 CHILKAT INLET



Land Status

- State Owned Land
- Federal Land Selected
- Tongass National Forest
- Private Land
- University Grant Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Native Allotments
- Pending Native Allotments
- Chilkat State Park
- Mental Health Trust Land

Boundaries

- Management Subunit Boundary
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Chilkat Inlet Unit
- Haines State Forest Boundary

Infrastructure

- Main Roads
- Forest Roads

Management Units

Subunits Displayed:
6a 6b

Plan Classifications

- F** - Forest
- PR** - Public Recreation
- RM** - Resource Management
- WH** - Wildlife Habitat

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Subunit 6b (Davidson Glacier/Lake)

Management Intent

Subunit 6b consists of the surrounding land and water of Davidson Glacier Lake and is primarily classified *Public Recreation*. Other resource use is allowed with restriction to the development to provide for public use of all the important resources present in the subunit. High and Low intensity commercial recreation use is permissible in the subunit. Portions of this subunit have been permitted for intensive commercial recreation activities since the 1990s, focusing on the use of the Lake. Further development of this area for commercial recreation activities is appropriate and should be designed to maintain public recreation access and use of the subunit. Resource extraction of both renewable and nonrenewable resources must be designed with a balanced consideration of resources identified in the subunit.

Management Guidelines

1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry is subject to a Leasehold Location Order. Any mineral development will be developed to prioritize the scenic and public recreation value of Davidson Glacier and Lake. Material Sales are not allowed.
2. *Commercial Recreation:* This subunit is affected by a special use designation; see Appendix E. Commercial recreation operators with less than 11 clients per day are allowed; commercial recreation operations with more than this amount must be authorized by permit. The further development of this subunit for commercial recreation activities is considered appropriate, subject to the requirements of Chapter 2 and the Special Use Designation. Low intensity commercial recreation activities are to be taken into consideration in authorizations issued by DNR to commercial recreation operators with more than 11 clients per day. Such authorizations should not preclude the opportunity for low intensity commercial recreation activities within the subunit.
3. *Recreation Facilities and Trails:* A recreation trail was developed following adoption of the previous amendment of the Forest Plan in 2002. Some use of the trail was documented, but the trail received little use and has been unmaintained. A proposal for the development of a shelter received little or no interest from the public in the DFFP management periodical, Five Year Forest Management Schedule since the adoption of the 2002 Forest Plan. The DFFP should support collaborative efforts to design and develop recreation facilities in the subunit to support its land designation..

- 1 4. *Timber Harvest*: Commercial timber harvest is allowed consistent with the
2 protection of the primary management intent of the subunit. Timber sales must be
3 designed to prioritize the development and maintenance of the public recreation
4 use and important fish and wildlife habitat identified in the subunit. Harvest
5 designs will limit the size of even-age units to 5 acres or less with selective
6 harvest methods the main extraction application to be applied.
- 7 5. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses*: Conditional and prohibited uses are identified
8 in Table 3-6.

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Table 3-6 Use Table: Conditional & Prohibited Uses^{a,b}

Management Use Summary		Unit 6: Chilkat Inlet			
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
6a West Chilkat Inlet	Public Recreation	Personal use Cabins, Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	Commercial Recreation Operator (M)	LLO	
6b Davidson Glacier/Lake	Public Recreation	Personal Use Cabins, Jet Ski Operators (personal & Commercial), Personal Timber Harvest	Commercial Recreation Operator (M, H)	LLO	Prohibited

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified *Wildlife Habitat* and *Public Recreation*, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO.

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD.

UNIT 7

HAINES HIGHWAY AND LOWER CHILKAT

Background

The unit contains the lower reach of the Chilkat River, a strip of land on both sides of the Haines Highway, and the uplands to the east of the highway along the Takshanuk Ridge. Except for parcels of private land along Haines Highway and near the townsite of Haines, most of the land within the unit is in the Forest. It is divided into two subunits, one composed of the outlet of the Chilkat River from approximately Mile 8 on the Haines Highway to north of Pyramid Island in the Chilkat River Inlet, and the other composed of the uplands east of the Haines Highway. This management area adjoins the southern boundary of the Preserve in the Chilkat Valley along the Haines Highway at Mile 8.

Resources include 556 acres of commercial timber, fish and wildlife habitat, minerals, recreation access points to the river along the highway, and scenic resources for the river and highway corridor.

The seven-mile trailhead for the Ripinski Trail system leading to the saddle between Chilly Ridge and peak 3920 is in this unit at the approximate mile marker of the Haines Highway. A portion of the “Non-Motorized” use area encompassing the southernmost portion of the Takshanuk Ridge is in the unit.

Subunit 7a (Haines Highway)

Management Intent

This subunit contains a variety of resources which include scenic values along the Haines Highway, rock and mineral sources, timber, recreation access to the Chilkat River, and access to the trail system to the east along the ridge line. The subunit will be managed for these multiple use characteristics and is designated *Resource Management*.

Management Guidelines

1. *Mount Ripinski Trail System:* The Mt. Ripinski trail system should be maintained as access issues are resolved and funding becomes available.
2. *Scenic Quality of the Highway Corridor:* Development of resources along the Haines Highway will be managed to limit impacts to its scenic qualities. Forest Land Use Plans should provide designs managing for the protection of scenic values of the transportation corridor through screening methods or other appropriate means.

- 1 3. *Access and Utility Development:* The Highway corridor is excluded from the
2 Forest in legislation. The DOT&PF has management authority within the highway
3 right-of-way. It is expected that utilities and improvements to the highway will
4 occur within the designated road right-of-way, however if needed, reasonable
5 access to adjacent Forest lands will be provided with the requirement to maintain
6 the scenic value of the Forest along the route.

- 7 4. *Mineral development and Material Sales:* Material sales are allowed, and mineral
8 development is subject to a Leasehold Location Order (LLO). See Appendix D.
9 Maintaining the scenic view is the primary consideration in any authorization of
10 mineral development under an LLO or material sale.

- 11 5. *Timber Sales:* Timber sales are allowed and will be designed to screen harvest
12 activity from the corridor of the highway to the extent feasible. Selective harvest
13 methods will be the primary timber extraction application and even-age harvest
14 areas must not exceed 10 acres in timber sale design.

- 15 6. *Recreation Use/Development:* Special Use Designation for commercial recreation
16 affects this unit; see Appendix E. The general standards for commercial recreation
17 that apply in this subunit are supplemented by specific requirements for the
18 Ripinski trail corridor. Commercial recreation, managed under the SUD, and
19 personal recreation will be managed to balance the use between the groups by
20 consideration of impacts specific to permitted operations and the general use
21 impacts of other public use. Facility development proposals for private
22 commercial recreation use must follow the guidelines described in Chapter 2 for
23 this use. (see Chapter 2, Recreation Section).

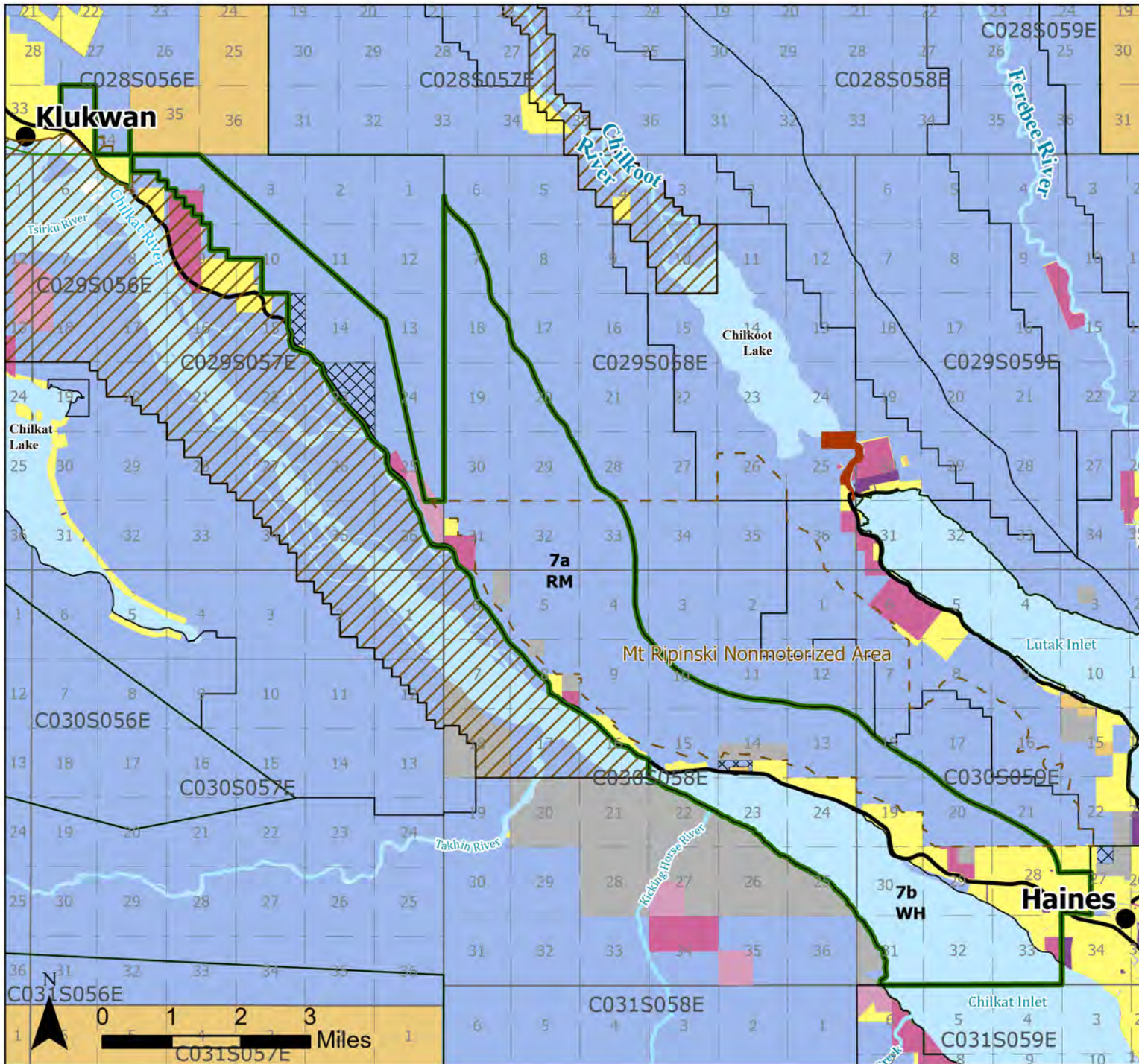
- 24 7. *Mount Ripinski Non-Motorized Area:* Special Use Designation ADL 106929,
25 included as Appendix B, prohibits the use of motorized vehicles in the area of Mt.
26 Ripinski north to Seven Mile Saddle³. The affected area is identified on a map that
27 accompanies the SUD. This non-motorized designation also affects adjacent
28 subunits 8b, 8c, and 8d.
29 Motorized uses that require facilities or access rights-of-way on state land outside
30 of the SUD shall be reviewed by DNR, and any such use or facility that is
31 authorized shall avoid actual or incidental access to the non-motorized area.
32 Location, design, or management requirements shall be used to ensure that such
33 access is precluded.

³ The use of motorized vehicles for the purpose of search and rescue or for establishing communication systems, or approved timber harvest operations is authorized, however.

- 1 8. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses*: Conditional and prohibited uses are identified
2 in Table 3-7.

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Map 3-8 Management Unit 7 HAINES HWY & LOWER CHILKAT RIVER



Land Status

- State Owned Land
- DFFP/DPOR Recreation Area
- Federal Land Selected
- Private Land
- University Grant Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Native Allotments
- Pending Native Allotments
- Mental Health Trust Land

Boundaries

- Management Subunit Boundary
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Haines Highway & LCR Unit
- Haines State Forest Boundary
- Mt Ripinski Nonmotorized Area

Infrastructure

- Main Roads
- Forest Roads

Management Units

Subunits Displayed:
7a 7b

Plan Classifications

- F** - Forest
- PR** - Public Recreation
- RM** - Resource Management
- WH** - Wildlife Habitat

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1 **Subunit 7b (Lower Chilkat River)**

2 *Management Intent*

3 Subunit 7b includes the Chilkat River south of the Preserve to tidewater. The subunit is
4 comprised of the braided lower flood plain of the Chilkat River and contains important
5 fish and wildlife habitat. It is designated *Wildlife Habitat* to support the resources
6 associated with the Chilkat River. The Lower Haines Highway unit of the Preserve
7 borders subunit 7b to the north at approximately Mile 8.

8 *Management Guidelines*

- 9 1. *Multiple Use management within the Lower Chilkat River:* Although the overall
10 management intent is to protect those resources associated with the *Wildlife*
11 *Habitat* designation, management of the Chilkat River in Subunit 7b is subject to
12 the multiple use requirements of the Forest. A variety of uses and intensities are
13 appropriate in Subunit 7b, including the various forms of traditional use and the
14 accommodation of commercial uses.
- 15 2. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral development is subject to a
16 Leasehold Location Order (LLO). See Appendix D. Maintaining the scenic view is
17 the primary consideration in any authorization of mineral development under an
18 LLO. Material sales are not allowed.
- 19 3. *Land Classification Order:* The Land Classification Order (SE-01-02) of the
20 Northern Southeast Area Plan affects this subunit⁴.
- 21 4. This LCO classifies all of the subunit as Wildlife Habitat except for nearshore
22 areas adjoining the urban area of Haines, which are classified Public Recreation
23 and Shoreline Development in the NSEAP. The Haines Borough recommends the
24 Chilkat River Beaches be managed for their public recreation values.

⁴ The LCO for the NSE Area Plan is used in this one instance to classify a portion of the Haines State Forest. The Forest Plan does not use designations, which provide more specificity in management, while the Area Plan does. Designations are necessary to provide appropriate management for shoreline areas developed for residential or other uses, and to reflect the use of the Chilkat River Beaches for public recreation.

Table 3-7 Use Table: Conditional & Prohibited Uses^{ab}

Management Use Summary		Unit 7: Haines Highway & Lower Chilkat River			
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
7a Haines Highway	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins, Motorized uses (Part)	Commercial recreation Operator (H)	LLO	
Mt. Ripinski Trail Corridor		Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	Commercial Recreation Operator (L, M)		
7b Lower Chilkat River	Wildlife Habitat			LLO	Prohibited
Note: The Mt. Ripinski Trail is treated as part of Subunit 7a. The conditional and prohibited uses listed are specific to a corridor of 100' measured 50' from edge of tread					

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified *Wildlife Habitat* and *Public Recreation*, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO.

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD.

UNIT 8

CHILKOOT LAKE

Background

This management area includes state land in the Chilkoot River Valley and on both sides of Lutak Inlet. Unit 8 contains a variety of identified resources and uses including significant fish and wildlife habitat, approximately 12,019 acres of commercial timber, traditional cultural and subsistence uses, historical land selections, recreation uses, and scenic values.

Private property holdings, Native allotments, and University Land Grant parcels are contained in this unit, as well as Haines Borough land. A historic Tlingit village site was located along the outlet of the lake, and the local tribal administration has secured long term use of public lands between the road and the river, a portion of the village site, for cultural and recreational use. The Federal Government owns land within the unit associated with the former Haines - Fairbanks pipeline fuel terminal. This Federal industrial site is no longer in operation, and the cleanup process is ongoing. When the site cleanup is done, these lands will be made available for the transfer of title by the Federal Government.

The Haines terminal dock for the State of Alaska Ferry system is in this unit, as well as industrial sites owned by the Haines Borough (Lutak Dock) including the Lutak boat ramp, and private property containing the former Chilkoot Lumber mill site, and an adjacent material transfer site facility.

Lutak Road runs along the west side of Lutak Inlet providing access to this portion of the unit and Chilkoot Lake. The Chilkoot River Road follows the outlet of the lake to saltwater providing access to the lower river, lake, and state campground facilities from Lutak Highway.

The DPOR manages a campground on land designated for that purpose on the shore of Chilkoot Lake. The recreation designation of the area existed prior to the designation of the HSRMA in legislation. The 80-acre campground area is managed in cooperation between DPOR and the DFFP along with the road and its corridor (see appendix G). The campground and the land adjacent to the Chilkoot River Road receive high-intensity recreational use, especially during the summer and fall months. There is also an unmaintained access route along the west side of the lake which begins on the Lutak Highway near the head of Lutak Inlet. This route extends north across a Native Allotment and the Forest to the head of the lake and the Chilkoot River section of the Preserve. Timber harvest activities on private homestead and Native Allotment parcels above the

1 Lake approximately 50 years ago improved the historic upper Chilkoot River access
2 route, but following those harvest activities this route was not maintained and is currently
3 accessible on foot. This route has a historic public use designation by the Federal
4 Government and there is known recreational use along the route.

5 The ADFG maintains and manages a fish weir as part of a wild salmon stock monitoring
6 and management program along the outflow river of Chilkoot Lake which is accessed by
7 the Chilkoot River Road.

8 Significant commercial recreation activities occur in the unit associated primarily with
9 lake and lower river resources, such as guided fishing, hunting, scenic/wildlife viewing,
10 and boating. Extensive personal recreation activities including hunting, fishing, camping,
11 boating, wildlife viewing, subsistence gathering, and hiking are uses of the area. A
12 portion of Mt. Ripinski Trail passes through the unit along the ridge at the southwestern
13 boundary.

14 The management area is divided into four subunits with lands primarily classified as
15 *Public Recreation, Resource Management, and Wildlife Habitat*. See plan Map 3-9 in this
16 section for boundaries of these subunits.

17 **Subunit 8a (Upper Chilkoot River)**

18 *Management Intent*

19 Subunit 8a includes upper elevation lands surrounding Chilkoot Lake, the Preserve, and
20 the upper Chilkoot River. This area is primarily designated *Wildlife Habitat* with
21 secondary resource uses allowed. Fish and wildlife resources include a migration corridor
22 and spawning ground for sockeye, coho, chum and pink salmon, and Dolly Varden; a
23 bald eagle feeding ground during salmon runs; and moose and bear habitat. Management
24 will also provide for the recreation and scenic values present. Any timber or mineral
25 resource use must consider the wildlife habitat designation primary goal in the subunit.

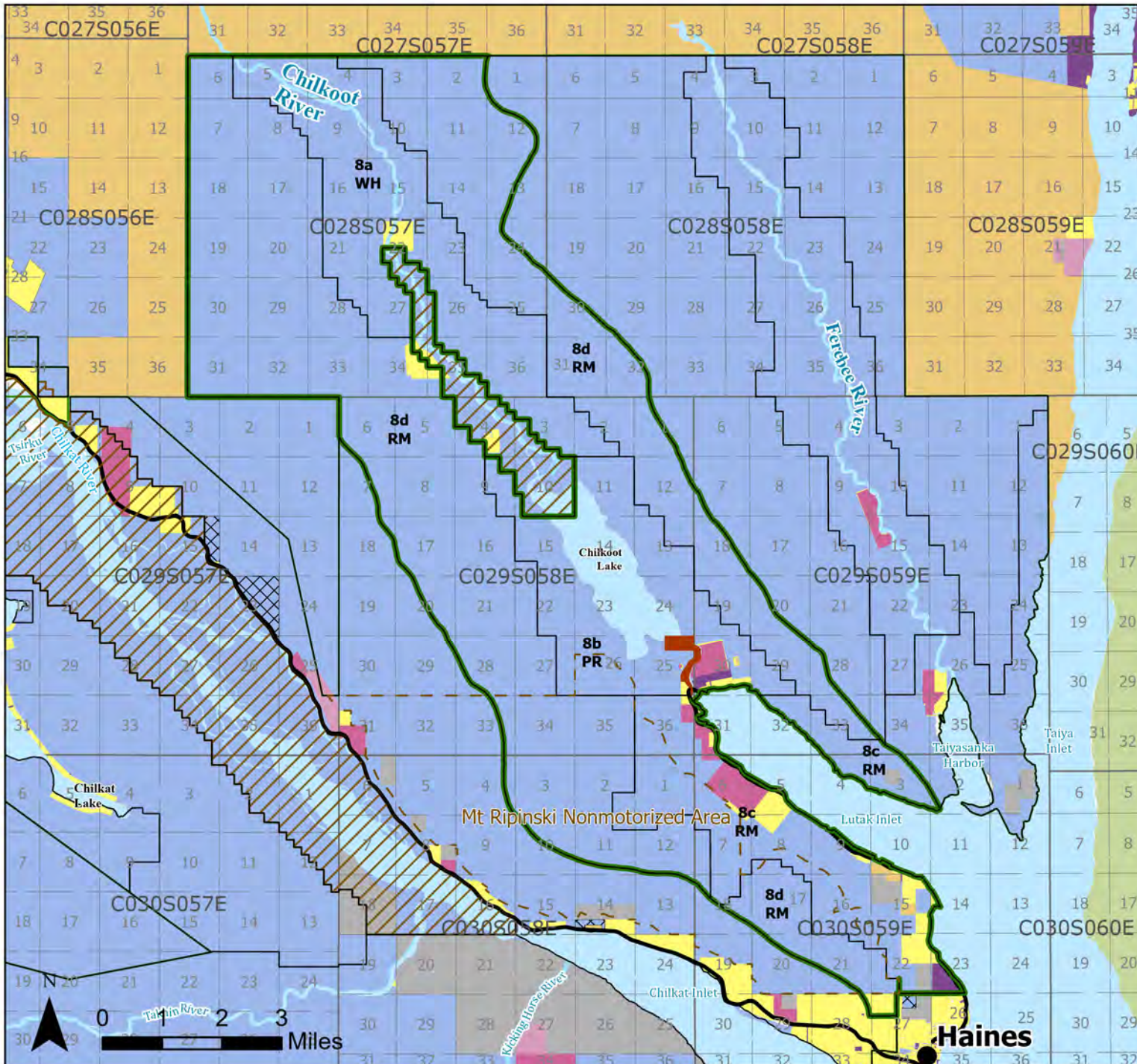
26 *Management Guidelines*

- 27 1. *Timber Harvest*: Commercial timber harvests are allowed. Timber sales must be
28 designed to prioritize the maintenance of the fish and wildlife habitat and public
29 recreation access and use of the subunit. Even-age harvest areas may not exceed
30 20 acres and shall be designed to minimize visual impacts on the scenic resources
31 of the area. Selective harvest methods can be used in proximity to forest road
32 development to mitigate visual impacts of resource use projects. Timber harvest
33 decision documents shall consider the improvement and maintenance of the
34 primary management goal in the subunit when developing extraction projects.

- 1 2. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry is allowed under a
2 Leasehold Location Order. See Appendix D. Material sales are allowed but must
3 prioritize the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and material sites shall be
4 designed to mitigate visual impacts to the road system through location
5 techniques that will provide screening. Application of restrictions on material site
6 development and use timing may be required based on recommendation from
7 ADFG mitigating impacts on fish and wildlife resources.
- 8 3. *Commercial Recreation Use:* Commercial Recreation activities are intended to be
9 primarily those of a low intensity. Operations with more than 11 clients per day
10 must be authorized by permit.
- 11 4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are identified
12 in Table 3-8.

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Map 3-9 Management Unit 8 CHILKOOT LAKE



Land Status

- State Owned Land
- DFFP/DPOR Recreation Area
- Federal Land Selected
- Tongass National Forest
- Private Land
- University Grant Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Native Allotments
- Pending Native Allotments
- Mental Health Trust Land

Boundaries

- Management Subunit Boundary
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Chilkoot Lake Unit
- Haines State Forest Boundary
- Mt Ripinski Nonmotorized Area

Infrastructure

- Main Roads
- Forest Roads

Management Units

Subunits Displayed:
8a 8b 8c 8d

Plan Classifications

- F** - Forest
- PR** - Public Recreation
- RM** - Resource Management
- WH** - Wildlife Habitat

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Subunit 8b (Chilkoot Lake)

Management Intent

Chilkoot Lake is an important Sockeye Salmon habitat resource producing one of the two significant populations of this species in the Forest contributing to a significant commercial and subsistence fishery locally. Fish and wildlife habitat, personal use timber, hunting, fishing, camping and other public recreation are some of the current resource uses in this subunit. The primary designation of this subunit will be *Public Recreation*, though the fish and wildlife resources in the area have historically demonstrated significant value to the public and will continue to be managed with a high priority for protection in balance with other resource use. Timber harvest activities will provide timber and mineral resources as a compatible use with extraction activities developed in support of improved access, habitat management, and recreation use development.

DFFP has developed a management agreement for the lower Chilkoot River Road corridor with DPOR coordinating management authority for recreation activities along that portion of the river. The management agreement includes the campground and lake access area historically designated for public recreation use and a portion of the lower river corridor. The purpose of this management agreement is to provide consistent DNR management within the lower Chilkoot River and road corridor for the recreational resources specific to that area. The cooperative Management Agreement is attached (Appendix G).

The existing Chilkoot Lake road, which runs above the west side of the lake, is identified as a public route by the Federal Government and has historically provided access to upper Chilkoot Valley. Documentation of regular use by the U.S. Army for recreation and training in the first half of the twentieth century exists. The private properties just north of the lake upgraded the trail for access with records of development dating back to the mid 1960's. Timber harvest has occurred on private holdings above the lake, and the road was improved for this purpose after initial access development. Maintenance has not been sustained since harvest activities concluded and the road has been overgrown by forest vegetation and the stream crossing structures have eroded. The route continues to provide some recreational use access to the area which should continue through this Forest Plan. Improvements to the route will occur if resource use activities in the area are developed, or funding for habitat protection or enhancement, and/or for future recreation use development can be applied to improve access conditions.

Management Guidelines

1. *Protection of Lake Salmon Habitat:* Ensure that all activities are compatible with protection or enhancement of salmon spawning and rearing habitat of Chilkoot

1 Lake and Chilkoot River. Particularly sensitive are the sockeye spawning areas on
2 the west side of the Lake near the small tributaries flowing into the lake there and
3 in the shallow water adjacent to these tributaries along the shoreline.

4 Development activities should not occur in the areas of sensitive sockeye
5 spawning habitat situated on the west shore of Chilkoot Lake identified as
6 important fish habitat by ADFG.

7 2. *Road Access:* Access through this subunit to the private in-holdings within and
8 near the Preserve is allowed, but only within the area of the current RS 2477
9 easement.⁵ In the absence of resource development plans that have completed the
10 public and agency decision process successfully, The DOF will provide support to
11 other agencies that may desire improved access along the road for recreation or
12 habitat protection use, and/or the private property owners permitted to develop the
13 route to access their property above the lake. DFFP has no current plan for road
14 improvement along the historic west side route above the lake.

15 3. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed provided the FLUP for the
16 project addresses the priority resource use of *Public Recreation* and protection of
17 the important fish and wildlife habitat in manner that manages impacts to those
18 resources through designs reviewed by ADFG and DPOR. Even-age harvest units
19 may not exceed 20 acres in size and should be designed to provide screening from
20 the viewshed of the Lake. Selective harvest methods along access roads can
21 provide visual mitigation of harvest activities. Timber sales to facilitate
22 improvement of the road right-of-way by interested parties will be allowed.
23 Salvage, and Personal use sales must be designed to prioritize the maintenance of
24 the fish and wildlife habitat and public recreation access and use of the subunit.

25 4. *Chilkoot Lake Campground & River Road Corridor:* Management Agreement
26 ADL 106860, included as Appendix G, delegates management authority for
27 recreation activities and facilities of this specific area of Forest to the DPOR.
28 DPOR and DFFP will coordinate management goals and activities in adjacent
29 areas of the Forest and the specified designated area in ADL 106860 similarly as
30 areas of adjacent lands of the Forest and Preserve throughout the HSRMA.

31 5. *Personal Watercraft:* The use of 'Personal Watercraft' for commercial purposes is
32 prohibited on Chilkoot Lake. See Special Use Designation ADL 106929, included

⁵ Public access may be authorized across federal land, including land conveyed by the federal government to the state, under a federal statute termed 'RS 2477'. The intent of this statute was to provide for continued public access on roads and trails that had experienced historic access use when the land crossed by the road or trail was under federal ownership. These easements, however, are subject to certification by the federal government and lawful access is only authorized when such certifications are approved. This route has not yet received certification as a 'RS 2477 easement'.

1 as Appendix B. This restriction does not apply to personal use of any watercraft
2 on Chilkoot Lake.

3 6. *Material Sales and Mineral Development:* Material sales are allowed in this
4 subunit, however, site development and use restrictions may be applied to protect
5 the primary designation when requested by ADFG or DPOR. Material site design
6 shall address visual impacts to the lake and road system by providing screening or
7 other methods deemed appropriate. Mineral entry and development are closed in
8 the campground and in the area adjacent to the Chilkoot River Road (Mineral
9 Closing Order #771). The remainder of the subunit is subject to a Leasehold
10 Location Order.

11 7. *Commercial Recreation Use:* Commercial recreation operations must obtain
12 required permit(s) based on use level to ensure that the recreation values of
13 Chilkoot Lake are protected. See Appendix E. Specific standards apply to
14 commercial operations using 'Personal Watercraft'; see Special Use Designation
15 ADL 106929, included as Appendix B. Such operations are prohibited on
16 Chilkoot Lake.

17 8. *Mount Ripinski Non-Motorized Area:* Special Use Designation ADL 106929,
18 included as Appendix B, prohibits the use of motorized vehicles in the area of Mt.
19 Ripinski north to Seven Mile Saddle.⁶ A small portion of this subunit is affected
20 by this SUD. This non-motorized designation also affects subunits 7a, 8c, and 8d.
21 Motorized uses that require facilities or access rights-of-way on state land outside
22 of the SUD shall be reviewed by DNR, and any such use or facility that is
23 permitted shall avoid actual or incidental access to the non-motorized area.
24 Location, design, or management requirements shall be used to ensure that such
25 access is precluded.

26 9. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are identified
27 in Table 3-8.

⁶ The use of motorized vehicles for the purpose of search and rescue, for establishing communication systems, or approved timber harvest activities is authorized.

1 **Subunit 8c (Lutak Inlet)**

2 *Management Intent*

3 Subunit 8c includes state lands on both the east and west side of Lutak Inlet, and south to
4 the townsite area of the Haines Borough. This subunit is designated *Resource*
5 *Management* to equally value the resource use potential present in the subunit. Resources
6 in the subunit include fisheries, timber, transportation, scenery, subsistence, mineral, and
7 recreation values. The design of harvest units should be with consideration of their
8 visibility from the Lutak Road Corridor and to manage impacts to subsistence and
9 recreational uses. The land adjacent to Lutak Road will be managed for transportation,
10 industrial, and port site purposes.

11 The land on the east side of Lutak Inlet is to be managed to permit the construction of an
12 access road to private land or other communities, while maintaining scenic values. Timber
13 harvest in this area will primarily provide for access development if required.

14 *Management Guidelines*

- 15 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry and material sales are
16 allowed. Develop these resources with consideration of the visual impacts to the
17 Lutak Road through the retention of forest vegetation as a screen between the
18 road and the extraction development, or other appropriate methods.
- 19 2. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed in this subunit. Harvest
20 areas should be designed and spaced over time to minimize impacts to scenic and
21 recreational values. Even-age harvest methods will not exceed 20 acres in size.
22 Selective harvest methods will be used as the primary harvest method in the
23 subunit. Forest Land Use Plans will consider the visual impact of harvest
24 activities along Lutak Inlet and provide designs to mitigate those potential
25 impacts.
- 26 3. *Eastern Shore of Lutak Inlet:* Previous management documents for the area have
27 identified the potential for the development of access to the east side of Lutak
28 Inlet. The DFFP will support efforts to develop access to the area if identified as a
29 priority for the State. Timber harvest activities on the eastern shore of Lutak Inlet
30 will be focused on a design which is necessary to provide access and facility
31 development as required following guideline 2., above.
- 32 4. *Mt. Ripinski Trail:* Lands along the Ripinski trail system should be managed in a
33 manner that is compatible with recreational trail use. The trail system was
34 surveyed and assessed in 2009 by DFFP. The assessment documented existing
35 conditions, prioritized areas of impacts for improvement, and noted regular

1 maintenance needs. The trail, and a specific adjacent corridor, is subject to the
2 requirements of the Special Use Designation 106858 (See Appendix E).

3 5. *Johnson Creek Drainage and Haines Municipal Water Supply*: The Johnson Creek
4 drainage was at one time used as a water supply for the City of Haines and may be
5 of value to the community for this use in the future. Forest resource activities in
6 the subunit will consider potential use of the drainage as a water source for the
7 Haines Borough.

8 6. *Mount Ripinski Non-Motorized Area*: Special Use Designation ADL 106929,
9 included as Appendix B, prohibits the use of motorized vehicles in the area of Mt.
10 Ripinski north to Seven Mile Saddle.⁷ This non-motorized designation also affects
11 subunits 7a, 8b, and 8d.

12 Motorized uses that require facilities or access rights-of-way on state land outside
13 of the SUD shall be reviewed by DNR, and any such use or facility that is
14 authorized shall avoid actual or incidental access to the non-motorized area by
15 motorized vehicles. Location, design, or management requirements shall be used
16 to ensure that such access is precluded.

17 7. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses*: Conditional and prohibited uses are identified in
18 Table 3-8.

19 **Subunit 8d (Chilkoot Alpine)**

20 *Management Intent*

21 Subunit 8d will be managed for its scenic, recreational, wildlife habitat, subsistence,
22 mineral values, and timber resource under a land use designation of *Resource*
23 *Management* to provide equal value of the resources found in the subunit and the
24 management of their use.

25 *Management Guidelines*

26 If authorizations are granted by the DNR, the goals and guidelines of Chapter 2 apply
27 except for the specific requirements of a special use designation prohibiting motorized
28 uses in certain parts of the subunit.

⁷ The use of motorized vehicles for the purpose of search and rescue, for establishing communication systems, and approved timber harvest activities is authorized.

- 1 1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry and material sales are
2 allowed.
- 3 2. *Mount Ripinski Non-Motorized Area:*⁸ Special Use Designation ADL 106929,
4 included as Appendix B, prohibits the use of motorized vehicles in the area of Mt.
5 Ripinski north to Seven Mile Saddle. This non-motorized designation also affects
6 subunits 7a, 8b, and 8c.
- 7 3. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are identified
8 in Table 3-8.

⁸ The use of motorized vehicles for the purpose of search and rescue, for establishing communication systems, and approved timber harvest activities is authorized.

Table 3-8 Use Table: Conditional & Prohibited Uses^{a,b}

Management Use Summary		Unit 8 Chilkoot Lake			
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
8a Upper Chilkoot River	Wildlife Habitat	Personal use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H, M)	LLO	
8b Chilkoot Lake	Public Recreation/Wildlife Habitat	Personal Use Cabins, Commercial Jet Skis, Motorized Uses (Parts)	Commercial Recreation operator (L, M, H)	LLO	
8c Lutak Inlet	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins, Motorized Uses (Parts)	Commercial recreation Operator (H)		

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified *Wildlife Habitat* and *Public Recreation*, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO.

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD

Management Use Summary

Unit 8 Chilkoot Lake

Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
8d Chilkoot Alpine	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins, Motorized Uses (parts)	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		
Mt. Ripinski Trail		Commercial recreation operator (H), Personal use cabins	Commercial recreation Operator (L, M)		
<p>Note: The Mt. Ripinski trail is treated as part of subunit 8d. The conditional and prohibited uses listed are specific to a corridor of 100' measured 50' from edge of tread.</p>					

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UNIT 9

FEREBEE RIVER

Background

The unit is located northeast of the townsite of Haines across the Lutak Inlet to the west of the Taiya Inlet. The area is composed of state lands, University of Alaska Grant land, and several Native allotments in the Ferebee Valley. A well-protected harbor exists at the mouth of the Ferebee River known as Taiyasanka Harbor. The harbor has been used as a log storage area for the local timber industry. The unit contains 7,329 acres of commercial timber, minerals, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, subsistence, and scenic resources. The Ferebee River is an anadromous fish stream that provides spawning and rearing habitat for coho salmon and Dolly Varden char.

Recreation facility development in the subunit may contribute to increased use of the Forest and should be considered compatible with other resource use development activities if proposed. Commercial recreation activities are allowed in this unit with restrictions on medium and high intensity activities by subunit. (See Appendix E)

The management unit is divided into three subunits with lands classified as *Resource Management* and *Forest*. See plan Map 3-10 for the boundaries of these areas.

Subunit 9a (Ferebee River Valley)

Management Intent

Subunit 9a encompasses land adjacent to the Ferebee River. This land is designated *Forest* and will be primarily managed for the timber resources present. Within the subunit there are a variety of scenic, recreational, subsistence, and wildlife resources, anadromous streams, and some estuarine wetlands. All forms of dispersed recreation use are appropriate, both personal and commercial activities. High intensity commercial recreation activities will require permitting through DMLW.

Management Guidelines

1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Mineral entry and material sales are allowed.
2. *Timber Harvest:* Timber harvest is allowed.
3. *Commercial Recreation:* Recreation activities are intended to be of a dispersed type in this subunit. Commercial medium intensity recreation operations of more

than eleven clients per day must be authorized by permit. High intensity recreation operations are not permitted in this subunit. See the Special Use Designation, Appendix E.

4. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are identified in Table 3-9.

Subunit 9b (Ferebee Alpine)

Management Intent

Subunit 9b is composed primarily of uplands above the Ferebee and Chilkoot Rivers. The subunit contains wildlife habitat (bear, moose, fish, and goats), minerals (iron, garnet, and gold), recreation, subsistence, and scenic resources. The commercial timber in this subunit is available for harvest. The subunit is designated *Resource Management*.

Management Guidelines

1. *Mineral Development and Material Sales.* Mineral entry and material sales are allowed.
2. *Commercial Recreation.* Recreation activities are intended to be of a dispersed type in this subunit. Commercial medium intensity recreation operations of more than eleven clients per day must be authorized by permit. High intensity recreation operations are not permitted in this subunit. See the SUD ADL 106898, Appendix E.
3. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses.* Conditional and prohibited uses are identified in Table 3-9.

Subunit 9c (Taiyasanka Harbor)

Management Intent

Subunit 9c consists of the land surrounding Taiyasanka Harbor. The subunit will be managed for its recreational and scenic resources while providing for the use of the protected harbor. Management will also support upland development, including potential resource extraction, under the designation of *Resource Management*.

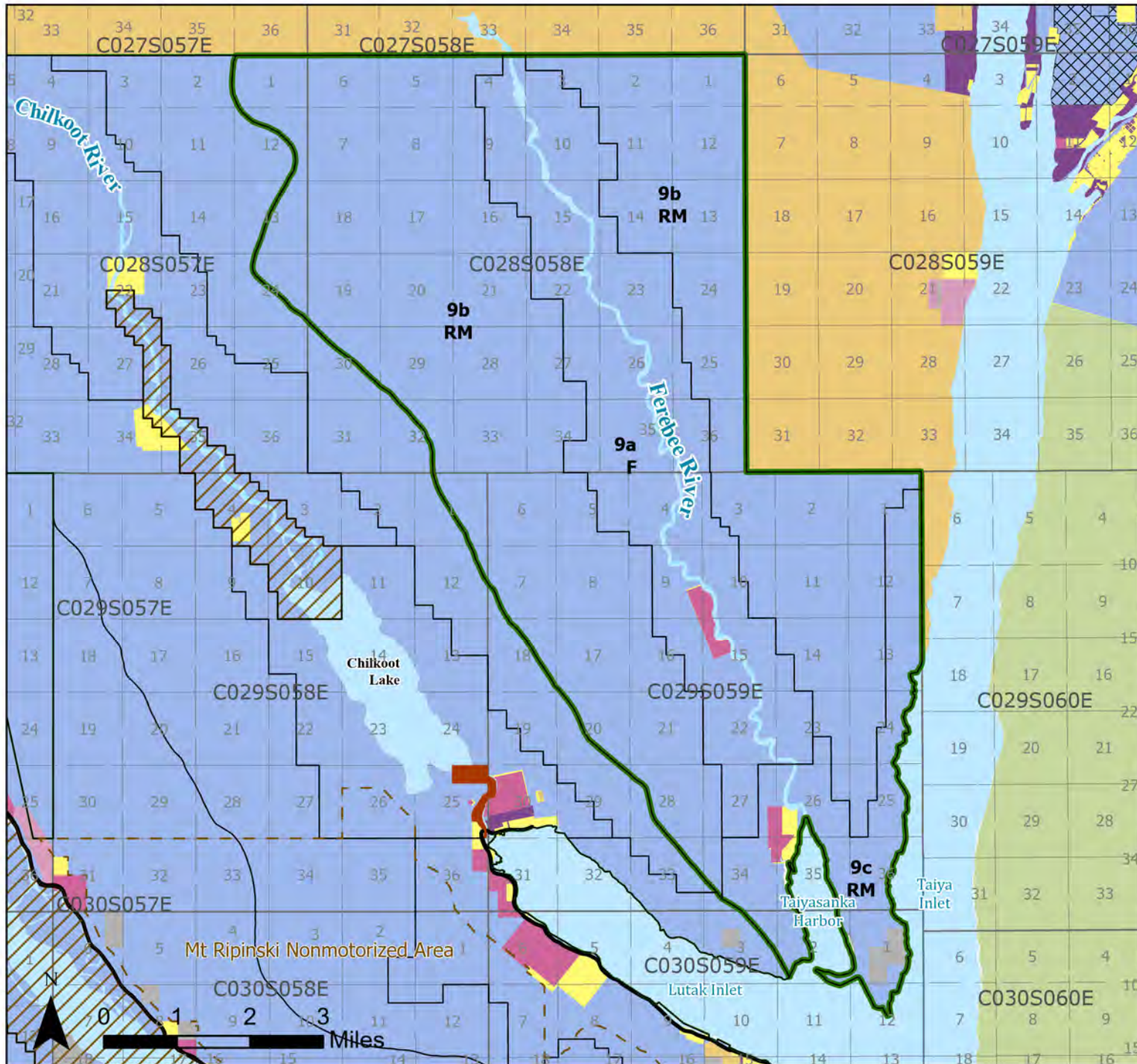
Management Guidelines

1. *Recreation Use:* The land around Taiyasanka Harbor will be managed for the protection of its scenic qualities. The parcel at the south end of the harbor,

specifically the moraine feature that protects the harbor, will support public recreation use and may be considered as a potential location for a public use cabin.

2. *Mineral Development and Material Sales:* Sand and gravel sales will not be allowed on the portion of this subunit identified in guideline 1. above (specifically the moraine feature that protects the harbor at its southern end). Mineral entry and material sales are allowed in the remaining area of the subunit.
3. *Log Storage:* Future use of the harbor for log storage is allowed. Applicable state and federal regulations will be followed when granting permits or leases for such use.
4. *Timber Harvest:* Commercial timber harvest is allowed primarily in the development of a resource transfer facility and roads into subunit 9a (Ferebee River Valley). Timber harvest designs must limit the size of even-age units to 20 acres and primarily prescribe selective harvest methods to address visual impacts of harvest activities on the harbor and the spit of land defining the southern subunit boundary, which is managed for public recreation use. On this spit of land, only selective timber harvest methods may be applied during cabin site location activities.
5. *Conditional and Prohibited Uses:* Conditional and prohibited uses are identified in Table 3-9.

Map 3-10 Management Unit 9 FEREBEE RIVER



Land Status

- State Owned Land
- DFFP/DPOR Recreation Area
- Federal Land Selected
- Tongass National Forest
- Private Land
- University Grant Land
- Municipal or Borough Land
- Native Allotments
- Pending Native Allotments
- Mental Health Trust Land

Boundaries

- Management Subunit Boundary
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Ferabee River Unit
- Haines State Forest Boundary
- Mt Ripinski Nonmotorized Area

Infrastructure

- Main Roads
- Forest Roads

Management Units

Subunits Displayed:
9a 9b 9c

Plan Classifications

- F** - Forest
- PR** - Public Recreation
- RM** - Resource Management
- WH** - Wildlife Habitat

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Table 3-9 Use Table: Conditional & Prohibited Uses ^{a, b}

Management Use Summary		Unit 9: Ferebee River			
Management Subunit	Land Use Designation	Surface Uses		Minerals	
		Prohibited Uses	Conditional uses	Locatable Minerals	Sand and Gravel
9a Ferebee River valley	Forest	Personal Use Cabins	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		
9b Ferebee Alpine	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins, Commercial Recreation Operator (H)	Commercial Recreation Operator (M)		
9c Taiyasanka	Resource Management	Personal Use Cabins, Commercial Timber Harvest (partial area, see management guidelines)	Commercial Recreation Operator (H)		Prohibited (partial area, see management guidelines)

^a Uses that are not specifically prohibited or conditionally allowed are permitted, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of a subunit. Most activities that occur on the surface or waters of the Forest are allowed under the DNR list of Generally Allowed Uses. Special notes: 1) Forestry – personal and salvage timber harvest are allowed in all subunits except subunits 1b and the state campground area of subunit 8b. 2) Minerals (Leasable) – Leasable Minerals are subject to standard permitting requirements under AS 38.05.135-181 and are considered to be allowed in each subunit except for those classified *Wildlife Habitat* and *Public Recreation*, where development must follow the Leasehold Location Order (LLO). Mineral entry and development (Locatable Minerals) follow standard permitting requirements in all subunits that are not affected by an LLO.

^b See Special Use Designation (Appendix E) for specific requirements affecting commercial recreation uses. This table employs the definitions used in the SUD

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Chapter 4

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

State Land Classification 1

Relationship of Land Use Designations in this Plan to State Land Classifications 1

Table 4-1. Acreage Associated with Land Designations2

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Land Classification Order 2

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Mineral Entry and Leasehold Location orders..... 3

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Chapter 4

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter summarizes the actions necessary to implement the policies of this plan not otherwise covered or explained in detail in Chapters 2 and 3. These actions include land classification, mineral closing and leasehold location orders, special use designations, management agreements, operating plans, cooperative agreements, agency involvement and coordination, agency responsibilities for plan implementation, research and studies, and procedures for plan amendment.

STATE LAND CLASSIFICATION

To implement this plan, including the sale of timber resources within the Forest, state lands must be classified consistently with the management intent and land use designations described in Chapter 3. Land classification designates state owned lands according to the apparent best use determined through the research, public input, and local expertise compiled throughout the planning process. A classification identifies the primary use determined for a unit of land but all classifications are intended for multiple use, consistent with [AS 38.04.910](#). An assignment of one classification does not preclude other uses within that unit unless expressly stated in the management guidelines in or the conditional and prohibited uses identified in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of this plan. In the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area each management unit is assigned a single, principal designation.

The land classifications identified in this plan include Forest Land, Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land, and Resource Management Land. These classifications are associated with definitions assigned through Alaska Regulation (11 AAC 55). See Appendix H for the definitions associated with the land classifications within the Forest. The lands and resources within the Forest will be managed according to these definitions and with the unit-specific management information provided in Chapter 3 of this plan.

RELATIONSHIP OF LAND USE DESIGNATIONS IN THIS PLAN TO STATE LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

While land classification is required for the disposal of resources on state land (timber sales), the classification itself does not provide land management directives. Management directives are identified in the management plan through the land use designations and management intent statements assigned to each unit in Chapter 3. When the forest management plan is adopted, it is accompanied by a Land Classification Order (LCO). The LCO codifies the recommended land use designations in this plan as the assigned

land classification required by 11 AAC 55, AS 38.04, and AS 38.05. Table 4-1 identifies the acreage associated with each designation recommended in this plan.

Table 4-1. Acreage Associated with Land Designations

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
F	Forestry	80,780
Rm	Resource Management	103,320
Pr	Public Recreation – Public Use Site	44,579
Ha	Habitat	57,552

Conversion of land use designations in this plan into state land classifications is indicated in table 4-2. These are intended to identify the allowable uses of a state upland area, consistent with the definitions described previously and with the management intent stated in Chapter 3.

Table 4-2. Conversion of Land Use Designations to Land Classifications

Symbol	Designation	Classification
F	Forestry	Forest Land
Rm	Resource Management	Resource Management Land
Pr	Public Recreation – Public Use Site	Public Recreation Land
Ha	Habitat	Wildlife Habitat Land

LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER

State land is classified under the authority of AS 38.04.005, AS 38.05.300, and 11 AAC 55.010 -.280 according to the management intent described in this management plan. Classifications are important for determining whether certain forms of activity can occur under portions of statute and they provide a general indication of how state land should be managed.

The land classifications for the Haines State Forest are established in Land Classification Order SE-24-001 (See Appendix F). These classifications supersede and replace all previous land classifications created by the 2002 revision of the Haines State Forest Management Plan and/or the Haines-Skagway Land Use Plan that previously affected the Forest. It does not replace or supersede Special Use Designations predating the approval of this revision. Land classifications for each subunit are shown on Map 3-2 through 3-10.

The potential for the reclassification of state land in the future is authorized under 11 AAC 20 55.240. This action will require the revision of LCO SE-24-001 and may require revision of this management plan. An amendment to the plan is required under 11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(B) if the proposed authorization would modify the basic management intent for one or more subunits or if the authorization would conflict with the plan’s allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines.

Table 4-3. Acreages Associated with Land Classifications

Classification	Acreage
Forest Land	80,780
Resource Management Land	103,320
Public Recreation Land	44,579
Wildlife Habitat Land	57,552

MINERAL ENTRY AND LEASEHOLD LOCATION ORDERS

The Forest area not covered by a Mineral Closing Order (see next section) is open to mineral exploration and development except areas where, because of the presence of resources requiring provisional measures to assure their sustainability, mining shall follow Leasehold Location requirements.

Areas classified *Wildlife Habitat* or *Public Recreation* are closed to mineral entry under standard mining statutes but are open to mineral development under the requirements of the Leasehold Location Order.

Mineral Closing Order

Mineral Closing Order 771 closes to mineral entry all locatable mineral operations in specific recreation areas, including campgrounds and areas along Chilkoot River Road. The closure affects 110.6 acres. See Appendix C.

Leasehold Location Order

A leasehold location order is used to authorize mineral entry and subsequent development in areas where a higher level of review is required of a proposed mineral development. This review generally includes the presence of sensitive historic, cultural, habitat, wildlife, hydrologic, or recreation features or activities in an area that is likely to have mineral development at some time. Mineral Leasehold Location Order 25, included as Appendix D, affects those subunits classified *Public Recreation* or *Wildlife Habitat*.

1 Approximately 101,340 acres are affected by this Order. Mineral development can be
2 authorized under the Leasehold Location Order but must also be consistent with the
3 management guidelines in each unit. Stipulations may be imposed on proposed mineral
4 developments that protect resources or activities identified in the unit guidelines.

5 **SPECIAL USE DESIGNATIONS**

6 Special Use Designations (SUD) establish specific requirements for uses of state lands
7 that would otherwise be permitted under 11 AAC 96.20. Those uses of state land that
8 require and do not require a permit or other form of authorization are specified in 11 AAC
9 96. It also provides, under 11 AAC 96.014, that DNR may, through the use of a Special
10 Use Designation, establish special permit requirements and requirements for receipt of
11 authorization. Special Use Designations are confined to specific geographic areas and
12 specify conditions or standards that must be satisfied by the affected use(s). Uses not
13 typically requiring a permit are identified in 11 AAC 96.020. Two SUDs were created in
14 the 2002 revision of the HSRMA management plan, ADL 106858 and ADL 106929.
15 The decision documents describing the scope and effects of these SUDs are included as
16 appendices in this plan. SUDs are static documents. Once signed, the parameters of an
17 SUD are promulgated in Alaska Administrative Code (regulation). Generally, changes to
18 an SUD require replacement of the decision document and proposing changes to the
19 promulgating regulations, entailing a cycle of public process separate from management
20 plan amendment.

21 Due to this static nature, SUDs sometimes contain references that appear inconsistent
22 with other sources. For the purposes of implementation, ADNR considers an SUD to be
23 correct and effective, even as sections of Alaska Statute, Administrative Code, or other
24 documents may be edited over time. The SUD documents included in the HSRMA
25 management plan refer to 11 AAC 96.010 as the authorizing regulation. Since 2002, the
26 AAC section describing and authorizing Special Use Lands has been relocated to
27 11 AAC 96.014.

28 Note: A small portion of subunit 3i is affected by ADL 106859, an SUD created in the
29 2002 amendment of the Northern Southeast Area Plan. See NSEAP appendix D for more
30 information.

31 *Special Use Designation ADL 106858*

32 Included as Appendix E, this SUD affects certain types of commercial recreation
33 activities and recreational facility types. Uses affected by this Special Use Designation
34 must, to receive authorization, meet the specific conditions of the SUD and the general
35 standards for permitting such uses under 'Recreation' in Chapter 2. The uses that are
36 affected by the SUD are described more fully in the unit descriptions of Chapter 3.

1 This SUD is intended to implement the management intent and management guidelines
2 of specific units, and DNR authorizations are to be consistent with these management
3 intent statements and guidelines. Information gathered through the annual submittal of
4 'summary of operation reports' by commercial recreation operators is to be periodically
5 reviewed to ensure that DNR authorizations are consistent with these statements and
6 guidelines. The authorizations or the SUD can be revised if the management intent for
7 recreational activities in the units is not being met. The SUD must also be reviewed at the
8 end of each five-year use period. The purpose of this review is to determine whether the
9 SUD has been effective in meeting the management intent and guidelines for specific
10 subunits or if changes in the authorizations granted by DNR or to the SUD itself are
11 necessary to bring commercial recreation activities into compliance with the Forest Plan.

12 This SUD works in combination with a similar Special Use Designation used in the
13 Northern Southeast Area Plan. The designation in the Area Plan affects general state land
14 outside the Forest.

15 *Special Use Designation ADL 106929*

16 Included as Appendix B, this SUD establishes a non-motorized area in the Mt. Ripinski
17 area near the townsite of Haines. The affected area is identified on the map accompanying
18 the Special Use Designation. In addition, the SUD prohibits the use of commercial
19 'Personal Watercraft' on those portions of Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes within the Forest.

20 **MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT**

21 Appendix G contains a management agreement between the Division of Mining, Land,
22 and Water (DMLW), Division of Forestry & Fire Protection (DFFP), and Division of
23 Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR). The agreement affects the state land containing
24 the campground at the southern end of Chilkoot Lake, the navigable waters of Chilkoot
25 River between the lake outlet and Lutak Inlet (including certain tidelands), and a 200'
26 buffer along the west side of Chilkoot River Road right-of-way. The purpose of the
27 Management Agreement is to permit the DPOR to manage recreational activity within the
28 area designated and to establish DPOR's enforcement authority to impose criminal
29 sanctions, if necessary.

30 **FIVE-YEAR TIMBER SALE SCHEDULE**

31 The periodical, Five-Year Sale Schedule (Schedule), presents the proposed harvest
32 activities over a five-year period. The Schedule will meet the statutory requirement for
33 public review of the "Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales" under AS 38.05.113.

1 The DFFP shall coordinate development of the Schedule(s) with other divisions and
2 departments of the State contributing to resource management decisions in the HSRMA.
3 The Schedule will be updated biennially.

4 **COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT**

5 DFFP and DMLW have operated under a cooperative management agreement for land
6 management activities as well as the administration of material sites and sales, mining
7 permits, and leasehold location orders (See Appendix I.). Most activities involving land
8 management are authorized under 11 AAC 96.020 and therefore do not require permitting
9 by DMLW. The exceptions are leasehold location orders, mining plans of operations,
10 material site designation and sales such as gravel, as well as recreational uses, facilities,
11 or operations that are affected by Special Use Designations in the Forest Plan. In the
12 issuance of permits or other authorizations covered under this Agreement, the DMLW
13 will use the Forest Plan as the basis for its decision-making. Authorities identified in the
14 Forest Plan, under AS 41.300-315 or other applicable state statute or regulation may be
15 used by DMLW to implement the management policy of the Forest Plan or fulfill the
16 responsibilities of the Cooperative Agreement.

17 **RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

18 The responsibilities for implementation of the Forest Plan rest with two Department of
19 Natural Resources divisions: DFFP and the DMLW. DFFP is generally responsible for
20 the overall management of the Haines State Forest and, specifically, for the management
21 of its forest resources. That management includes the administration of timber sales and
22 enforcement of the Forest Practices Act and related Regulations. DMLW is responsible
23 for the management of those resources that are not directly related to the management of
24 the timber resources. These responsibilities include management of land, water, mining,
25 and recreation activities within the Forest. These responsibilities are defined in a
26 Cooperative Agreement between the two divisions (See Appendix I). Under this
27 Agreement, DMLW must consult with the DFFP about decisions it intends to make and
28 must receive DFFP concurrence with those decisions authorizing land use within the
29 HSRMA. Specific divisional responsibilities for different resources are identified below.

30 *University of Alaska and Mental Health Trust Authority*

31 DFFP shall provide services requested by the University of Alaska or the Mental Health
32 Trust Authority for the administration of University or Mental Health Trust lands that
33 adjoin or are within the HSRMA. Other than those DFFP services requested and
34 reimbursed by the University or Mental Health Trust, each entity shall have sole
35 responsibility for the management of land under their authority.

1 *Recreational Facility Development Management*

2 The Forest Plan recommends the construction of roads and in certain subunits recreation
3 facilities. DFFP will take the lead in the development of these projects and will set
4 funding priorities. DFFP will coordinate these projects with DPOR, to ensure the
5 coordinated development of recreation projects on state land adjacent to and within the
6 Forest and Preserve. DFFP and DPOR may create a management agreement to assist
7 DPOR in the construction or maintenance of those recreation facilities situated in the
8 Forest.

9 *Road Construction and Maintenance*

10 Under AS 41.15.315[c], DNR controls access within the Forest, except that the
11 Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) is responsible for the
12 repair and maintenance of public roads and highways. The Haines Highway and its legal
13 Right-of-Way (corridor) is excluded from the Forest and is managed by DOT&PF. DFFP
14 is responsible for maintaining or closing all primary haul roads, secondary haul roads,
15 and spur roads constructed for timber sale operations if appropriate. DNR will review all
16 DOT&PF plans for road reconstruction or realignment adjoining the Forest to ensure
17 consistency with the Forest Plan and contribute mitigation measures to address conflicts if
18 identified.

19 *Gravel and Material Sources, Mining*

20 DFFP shall be responsible for the management of gravel or material pits created as part of
21 timber harvest operations. DMLW shall be responsible for material sales and subsequent
22 field inspections in all other instances.¹

23 DMLW shall administer all placer mining and mine permits, upland mining leases, and
24 leasehold location orders. DMLW is also responsible for all reclamation reviews required
25 under AAC 11.097.0200. Mineral exploration or development activities require a plan of
26 operations, not a land use permit. DMLW shall coordinate with DFFP in the permitting of
27 mines including plan of operations for exploration, upland mining leases, and mine and
28 material extraction and reclamation plans in the Forest.

29 *Recreational Operations*

30 DMLW will authorize recreational activities, and specifically those identified in the
31 Special Use Designations. When issuing permits or other authorizations, DMLW shall use

¹ Under AS 27.19, pits are required to be reclaimed if they are greater than 5 acres in size or produce 50,000 cubic yards of material per year. Pits not meeting these criteria do not require reclamation. Most pits in the Forest area are less than 5 acres in size.

1 the Forest Plan as the basis for its decision-making. In addition, DMLW must obtain
2 DFFP concurrence for recommended actions. DMLW may use authorities identified in
3 the Forest Plan and AS 41.300-315, or other applicable state statute or regulation to fulfill
4 the responsibilities of the Cooperative Agreement or to implement the requirements of the
5 Forest Plan.

6 *Water Resources*

7 DMLW is responsible for issuing water rights permits and any other authorizations
8 involving the use of state water within the Forest. DMLW shall coordinate with DFFP in
9 the permitting of water rights during the agency review period prior to issuing decisions.

10 *General Land Management*

11 The Cooperative Agreement assigns the responsibility for general land management, not
12 including the management of forest resources, to DMLW. This responsibility covers all
13 other aspects of land management not specifically identified previously. For permits or
14 other authorizations covered under this Agreement, DMLW shall use the Forest Plan as
15 the basis for decision-making. Authorities identified in the Forest Plan, under AS 41.300-
16 .315, or other applicable state statutes or regulations may be used to fulfill the
17 responsibilities of the Cooperative Agreement.

18 “Generally Allowed Uses” on state land authorized under AAC 11.96 do not require
19 permits. Examples of Generally Allowed Uses include hunting, fishing, hiking, and
20 grazing. Uses that require a permit are indicated in 11 AAC 96.010. Uses requiring
21 permits include mining operations affected by a Leasehold Location Order, the allocation
22 of water resources, and gravel and other types of material extraction. Additionally,
23 activities that may be permitted as a “generally allowed” use by the public may be
24 required as a daily use only for commercial users and registration of the use with
25 associated fees may apply (11 AAC 96.018(a)). Commercial users must apply for these
26 uses with DMLW.

27 **FUTURE RESEARCH**

28 DFFP studies related to forest management may include the following:

- 29
- 30 • Monitor change, evaluate current conditions, and contribute to periodic growth
and health analysis of the Forest.
 - 31 • Regeneration surveys.
 - 32 • Stand stocking surveys to evaluate the quantity and quality of regeneration.

- 1 • Second growth evaluation studies to analyze silvicultural benefits, forest health
2 benefits, and forest management economics.
- 3 • Forest growth and site productivity evaluation.
- 4 • Brush competition surveys and studies.
- 5 • Site preparation studies to evaluate the effects and benefits of various forest
6 treatments.
- 7 • Collaborative studies with other state and federal agencies on forest health, insect
8 and disease, assisted migration of tree species, invasive plant species and
9 treatments, and other ecological studies to improve forest management
10 application.
- 11 • Evaluation of management applications of a computerized database for forest
12 modeling.

13 *Fish and Wildlife Research*

14 The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has completed research projects on mountain
15 goats and their habitat, fish species habitat and extents, moose populations and their
16 habitat, brown bears and their habitat, and is continuing to collect information on
17 important fish and game present in the HSFRMA and their habitats. The DFFP cooperates
18 and if possible, collaborates with ADFG in support of research efforts on these resources
19 in the Forest. Some projects may include:

- 20 • Monitoring the effects of logging methods on wildlife populations.
- 21 • Applying management strategies for second growth stands that would increase
22 their value to wildlife for forage and shelter.
- 23 • Monitoring the effects of human resource use of the Forest on wildlife resources.
- 24 • Assessing the value of applying prescribed fire as a possible habitat enhancement
25 technique.

26 **PLAN MODIFICATION AND PROCEDURES FOR APPEAL**

27 *Agencies' Involvement in Plan Modification*

28 DNR will amend and modify the Forest Plan in collaboration with state agencies, which
29 are; the Department of Natural Resource's DPOR, DMLW, and DFFP, and the Habitat

1 and Restoration Division of the ADFG. DNR may request the participation of other State
2 and Federal agencies, as well as local Governments, to contribute to plan amendment or
3 modification.

4 *Procedures for Plan Modification or Amendment*

5 The land use designations, policies, and management guidelines of this plan may be
6 changed if conditions warrant. The procedures for area plan changes, specified in 11
7 AAC 55.030, have been adapted to and are to be applied to the amendment or
8 modification process for the Forest Plan. There are three types of changes that may be
9 made to the Forest Plan: Amendment, Special Exception, and Minor Change.

10 Amendment. An Amendment permanently changes the Forest Plan by adding to or
11 modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's units or subunits or
12 by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines.

13 Special Exception. A Special Exception does not permanently change the provisions of
14 the Forest Plan and cannot be used as a basis for modifications to its management intent,
15 policies, or guidelines. Instead, it is intended to allow a one-time, limited-purpose
16 variance of the plan's provisions, without changing the plan's general management or
17 guidelines. A special exception might be made if complying with the plan would be
18 excessively burdensome or impractical or if compliance would be inequitable to a third
19 party, and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be achieved despite the exception.

20 Minor Change. A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under
21 AS 38.04.065. A 'minor change' is a change that does not modify or add to the plan's
22 basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its
23 implementation, or make technical corrections.

24 *Requests for Plan Modification or Amendment and Appeal Procedures*

25 Amendments and Special Exceptions. Requests for amendments or special exceptions
26 are to be submitted to the State Foresters' Office of DFFP. The DNR Commissioner must
27 approve amendments. The Coastal Regional Manager can approve special exceptions
28 with a written finding. The finding identifies the extenuating circumstances that require a
29 special exception, describes the course of action to be followed, and explains the basis for
30 the determination so the intent of the Forest Plan remains unaffected. Decisions of the
31 Coastal Regional Manager involving special exceptions may be appealed to the DNR
32 Commissioner.

33 Minor Changes. Requests for minor changes are submitted to the Area Office of DFFP.

Appendices

Appendix A – Glossary

Appendix B – Special Land Use Designation 106929 – Non-Motorized Area

Haines State Forest Mt. Ripinski Non-Motorized map

Appendix C – Mineral Closing Order No. 771

Appendix D – Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 25

Appendix E – Special Land Use Designation 106858 – Commercial Recreation Activities

Appendix F – Land Classification Order No. SE-24-001

Appendix G – Management Agreement between DNR Divisions

Chilkoot River Road Map

Appendix H – Land Classifications

Appendix I – Cooperative Agreement Between DNR Divisions

Appendix J – Results of Community Recreation Survey

Appendix K – HSRMA maps from 2002 Management Plan

Appendix L - Bibliography

Appendix A

GLOSSARY

AAC: Alaska Administrative Code

Adverse grade: The uphill gradient in the direction of travel of a loaded log truck.

Allowed Use: A land use or activity involving the use of state lands or waters that is allowed to occur. These uses are typically identified in the management intent statements or management guidelines of the state forest plan.

Allowable cut: The quantity of wood that can be sold and subsequently harvested from a given land area on a sustained yield basis.

Area control: A method of controlling the amount of timber to be harvested, annually or periodically, on the basis of stocked area.

Area plan: Prepared by the Department of Natural Resources, area plans allocate resources and identify allowed and prohibited uses on state lands including uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

Anadromous Fish Streams: The portion of a freshwater body or estuarine area that has been determined by the Department of Fish and Game to contain or exhibit evidence of anadromous fish, in which event the anadromous portion of the stream or waterway extends up to the first point of physical blockage.

AS: Alaska Statutes

Breast height: A standard height from ground level, generally 4.5 feet, for recording diameter, circumference (girth), or basal area of a tree. The measurement is usually taken on the uphill side of the tree.

Broadcast burning: The management technique of burning slash or other vegetation within fire lines, for the purpose of enhancement of regeneration, fire hazard reduction, or habitat improvement.

Bucking: Cutting a fallen tree into logs.

Buffer: An area of land between two activities or resources used to reduce the effect of one activity upon the other.

- 1 Cable logging: Pulling (or yarding) logs from the forest area to a roadside or designated
2 landing area using an overhead system of winch-driven cables to which logs are attached
3 with chokers, a method of an aerial platform.
- 4 Classification: Land classification identifies the purposes for which state land will be
5 managed. All classification categories are for multiple use, although a particular use may
6 be considered primary. Land may be given a total of three classifications in combination.
- 7 Clearcutting: A harvest method which removes all of the trees in an area producing a
8 single regenerating age class of forest, synonymously referred to as “even-age”
9 harvesting method. It is used principally in even-aged stands and is considered essential
10 to the reforestation of species that are not shade tolerant, such as Sitka spruce.
- 11 Closed to mineral entry: Areas where staking mineral claims is prohibited to protect
12 other resource uses in the area. Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan
13 adoption are not affected by mineral closures.
- 14 Commercial forest land: Forest land which is (a) producing or capable of producing
15 usable crops of industrial wood (will net a minimum of 8,000 board feet per acre,
16 International 1/4-inch rule), (b) economically accessible now or in the foreseeable future,
17 and (c) considered available for timber harvest by the Haines State Forest Management
18 Plan.
- 19 Commissioner: The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
- 20 Conditional Use: A land use or activity involving the use of state lands or waters that may
21 be allowed to occur subject to certain standards and the applicable permitting standards
22 of Chapter 2. These uses are typically identified in the management intent statements or
23 management guidelines of the Forest Plan.
- 24 Conventional logging system: Includes ground skidding, as well as cable and helicopter
25 systems currently utilized in the timber industry.
- 26 Department: Department of Natural Resources
- 27 Designated use: See 'primary use'.
- 28 Easement: An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific
29 limited use.
- 30 Favorable grade: The downhill gradient in the direction of travel of a loaded log truck.
- 31 Felling: The process of cutting down trees.

1 Feasible: The term "feasible" is taken from the forest practices regulations and means
2 "Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of
3 time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors." 11
4 AAC 95.900(29).

5 Feasible and Prudent: The phrase "will, to the extent feasible and prudent," is taken from
6 the Standards of Alaska Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.010-.900) and is used
7 when the resource manager or permitting agency's decision must be consistent with
8 sound engineering practice and not cause environmental, social, or economic problems
9 that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline which
10 is modified by the term "feasible and prudent". 6 AAC 80.900(20).

11 Fish and wildlife: Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates and amphibians, in any stage
12 of their life cycle, and all species of birds and mammals, including feral domestic
13 animals, found in, or that may be introduced in, Alaska except domestic birds and
14 mammals. NOTE: The term "area(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife"
15 refers to both harvest and habitat area. The term "value(s)" in association with the term
16 "fish and wildlife" refers to the relative importance of a harvest area or habitat and its
17 vulnerability to development impacts.

18 Forest (classified lands): A land use classification that applies to lands that are or have
19 been forested and are suited for forest management activities because of their physical,
20 climatic, and vegetative conditions. See 11 AAC 55.070.

21 Forestland: Land stocked or having been stocked with forest trees of any size and not
22 currently developed for non-forest use, regardless of whether presently available or
23 accessible for commercial purposes. (AS 41.17.950(5)). (For the purposes of determining
24 the annual allowable cut and operability, "forest land" does not include land primarily
25 stocked with cottonwood.)

26 Forest Land Use Plan: A DNR decision document containing the components of a
27 proposed timber sale. The document will address resources and their management in
28 detail associated with the execution of the harvest activity proposed in an area of the
29 Forest.

30 Forestry (in reference to): On uplands, any activity or structure for the harvest or
31 management of timber resources. On tidelands, any activity or structure for timber
32 harvest or for the transfer of logs from uplands to tidelands, including but not limited to
33 felling, yarding, and hauling of logs, roads, log transfer facilities, upland and marine log
34 storage areas, and camps and other support facilities associated with timber resource
35 development.

1 Generally Allowed Use: An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of
2 Mining, Land, and Water that is not in a special category or status. These types of uses
3 are for the most part allowed for a period of 14 days or less, and a permit is not required.
4 Uses on state land that require a permit are identified under 11 AAC 96.010.

5 Goal: A statement of basic intent for a general condition(s) desired in the long term.
6 Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specific dates for achievement. Goals
7 identify desired long-range conditions.

8 Grubbing: Process of digging plants from the soil usually including parts of the root
9 systems. Trees, stumps, etc. are commonly "grubbed" in the process of road and trail
10 construction.

11 Guideline: A specific course of action that must be followed when a resource manager
12 permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes use of state lands. Some guidelines state the
13 intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it. Guidelines also range
14 from giving general guidance for decision-making or identifying factors that need to be
15 considered to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions.

16 Haines State Forest Management Plan: Precedential agency policy document describing the
17 management strategy for the area designated as the Haines State Forest Resource
18 Management Area in Alaska State legislation.

19 Intervisibility: The ability to see in a direct line of sight from one position on the earth's
20 surface to another, considering the intervening terrain.

21 Jacking: Process of using a hydraulic jack or lift to influence the direction of tree fall.

22 Jet Ski: as referred to in Appendix B, is a "personal watercraft".

23 Landing: A cleared area in the woods to which logs are yarded for loading onto trucks for
24 transport from the harvest area on the road system.

25 Land Classification Order (LCO): An order of the Department of Natural Resources that
26 classifies state land into their principle uses. These uses are the principle way land is to
27 be managed by the Department, although an area plan or state forest plan may, through its
28 specification of management intent or allowed and prohibited uses, further limit or direct
29 the management orientation provided by the land classification.

30 These classifications, depending on the area within the state, may include uplands,
31 tidelands, or submerged lands; The LCO only affects uplands within the Forest.

32 Navigable waters within the Forest and abutting tidelands and submerged lands are
33 classified in the Northern Southeast Area Plan.

- 1 Land Use Classification: The classification of state land into principle, and sometimes
2 secondary, uses to establish the primary use(s) for which the land will be managed by the
3 Department of Natural Resources. Under state statute, all other uses are initially
4 presumed as compatible with the primary use. An area plan, forest plan, or site-specific
5 plan may, however, identify certain uses that are inconsistent with the primary use and
6 may limit the range or intensities of uses that may occur on state land.
- 7 Leasehold Location Order (LLO): An order, issued by the Department of Natural
8 Resources that requires the exploration, development, and extraction of locatable
9 minerals to occur under the leasing provisions of AS 38.05.135.
- 10 Lining: The process of using a cable to influence the direction of fall of a tree being cut.
- 11 Log transfer facility (LTF): See resource transfer facility.
- 12 Management Agreement: An agreement between one or more agency or divisions that
13 specifies agency responsibilities for the management of a resource. In addition to
14 specifications on management, it is typically used to transfer authorities for management
15 from one division to another within a state Department.
- 16 Management Intent Statement: The statements that define the Department's near- and
17 long- term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.
18 Management intent statements are included for a Forest unit and its subunits. These
19 statements describe the way state lands are to be managed and the applicable standards.
- 20 Materials: Materials include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel,
21 rock, pumice, clay, and sod.
- 22 Mature Stand: A stand of trees where the measured growth (mean annual increment) of
23 wood has reached a maximum and is beginning to decline.
- 24 May: Same as 'should'.
- 25 MBF: Thousand Board Feet. A unit of quantity used in Forestry science to describe a
26 volume of wood. A board foot is a quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12
27 in. by 12 in. by 1 in.
- 28 MCO: see Mineral Closing Order
- 29 Merchantable: Trees or stands of trees of size and quality suitable for marketing and
30 utilization.

1 Mineral Closing Order: All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of
2 locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The
3 Commissioner may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining
4 would be incompatible with a significant surface use on state land. A significant surface
5 use of state land has been interpreted by the Department to include not only residential
6 and commercial structures, but also fish and wildlife habitat, recreational, and scenic
7 values.

8 Mineral Entry. Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185- 38.05.275.

9 Mining: Any structure or activity for the commercial exploration and recovery of
10 minerals, including but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support
11 facilities associated with mining development. The term mining does not refer to
12 offshore prospecting.

13 Minor change: A minor change to a land use or state forest plan is not considered a
14 revision under Alaska Statute 38.04.06. A minor change is a change that does not modify
15 or add to the plan's basic intent, and that only serves to clarify the plan, make it
16 consistent, facilitate implementation, or make technical corrections. 11 AAC 55.030.

17 MMBF: Million Board Feet.

18 Multiple use: The term "multiple use" as defined in the Alaska Forest Resources and
19 Practices Act (AS 41.17.950 (8)) means:

- 20 1. The management of all the various resources of forest land so that they are used in
21 the combination that will best meet the needs of the citizens of Alaska, making the
22 most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related values,
23 benefits, and services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for
24 periodic adjustment in use to conform to changing needs and conditions;
- 25 2. that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and
- 26 3. harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the
27 other, without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water,
28 with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and
29 not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or
30 the greatest unit output.

31 Non-commercial forest land: Forest land incapable of producing usable industrial wood
32 because of adverse site conditions or not considered available by the HSFMP.

1 Ordinary high-water mark: The mark along the bank or shore to which the presence and
2 action of the non-tidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all
3 ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by
4 erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or
5 other distinctive physical characteristics. 11 AAC 53.900(23).

6 Operable forest lands: For forest management purposes, operable forest lands are
7 accessible lands physically suitable for timber harvest without irreversible damage to
8 soils and watershed, and where there is reasonable assurance that adequate reforestation
9 will occur within five years following harvest.

10 Permanent use: A use that is more than one year in duration requiring state lease or right-
11 of-way and may include a structure that is not readily removable.

12 Permit: A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land
13 according to the terms set forth in 11 AAC 96.

14 Pesticide: Any one of various chemicals used to kill pests, as insects, rodents, weeds, etc.

15 Plan Amendment: A change, or modification, to a state area or forest plan that
16 permanently changes the plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for
17 one or more of the plan's units or subunits or changes its allowed or prohibited uses,
18 management intent statements or guidelines, or other resource policies.

19 Plan Special Exception: A change, or modification, to a state area or forest plan that does
20 not permanently change the provisions of the plan (see Plan Amendment). It is used to
21 allow a one-time, limited-purpose variance of the plan's provisions, without changing its
22 general management or guidelines.

23 Plan Minor Change: A change to an area or state forest plan that does not modify or add
24 to the plan's basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, facilitate its
25 implementation, or make technical corrections.

26 Policy: An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. In this plan,
27 policies for land and resource management including goals, management intent
28 statements, management guidelines, classifications, implementation plans, and various
29 other statements of Department intentions.

30 Primary use: An identified allowed resource use of significance in a particular
31 management unit and/or subunit. Activities will be managed to encourage, develop, or
32 protect the designated primary use. Where two or more primary uses are identified, the

1 guidelines of the plan, and existing regulations or procedures will direct how resources
2 are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated resource uses.

3 Prohibited use: A use not allowed in a management area because it conflicts with the
4 management intent statements, designated resource uses, or management guidelines.
5 Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

6 Public Recreation (classified lands): A land classification for state lands that is suitable
7 for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic overlooks, hunting, fishing, or
8 boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts along bodies of water or roadways.

9 Put-to-bed: A process to stabilize and terminate the use of a logging road, trail, or other
10 means of ingress or egress. Culverts, bridges, etc., may be removed, final grading is
11 affected, water bars constructed, barricades erected, and in some cases the surface is
12 seeded to reduce erosion. See 11 AAC 95.320 for specific guidelines for closure.

13 Recreation: The term "recreation" refers to any activity or structure for recreational
14 purposes including, but not limited to, hiking, camping, boating, sports hunting, fishing,
15 and sightseeing for pleasure. Recreation does not refer to subsistence hunting and
16 fishing.

17 Resource Management (classified land): This term refers to the land classification
18 described under 11 AAC 55.160. It is defined as land that contains one or more resource
19 values, none of which if of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use,
20 or, because of the size of the parcel, a variety of uses can be accommodated with
21 appropriate siting and design considerations.

22 Right-of-way: The legal right to cross the land of another landowner.

23 Resource Transfer Facility: Any facility necessary for transferring resources from the
24 uplands to marine waters. A facility that is used for the transfer of logs to a marine vessel
25 is typically referred to as a Log Transfer Facility (LTF).

26 Rotation: The length of time required to develop a stand of trees to sustain a specific
27 conditions of forest growth. Rotation may be based on criteria including tree mean size,
28 tree mean age, culmination of mean annual increment, attainment of particular minimum
29 physical or value growth rate, and targeted biological condition.

30 Sanitation cutting: A cutting method to remove trees killed or injured by fire, insects,
31 disease, or other injurious agent and preventatively, trees susceptible to such injuries, for
32 the purpose of preventing the spread of insects or disease.

1 Salvage cutting: A method of tree harvest of trees killed or injured to recover as much
2 usable wood as possible prior to deterioration and loss of value.

3 Sawtimber: Trees that will yield logs suitable in size and quality for the production of
4 lumber.

5 Scarification: Mechanical process of scaring the forest floor, mixing it with the mineral
6 soil to enhance the establishment and germination of a new tree cohort (component or age
7 class of trees) to the area. Forest floor refers to the layer of unincorporated organic
8 matter which lies on top of the mineral soil and is generally composed of fallen leaves,
9 twigs, and other vegetation in various stages of decomposition.

10 Screening: The practice of providing a vegetative separation between forest development
11 activities and an adjacent resource identified as benefiting from visual protection measures.

12 Secondary use: A resource use identified in the unit and/or subunit that will be valued
13 subsequently to the primary resource use. Management of a secondary use will
14 recognize and protect the primary uses within a management unit or subunit.

15 Selective cutting: Harvest method that identifies trees by specific characteristics such as
16 diameter and height, species, or age class for example. The identified trees in the harvest
17 design may either be retained or removed.

18 Setting: The ground within the yarding distance of a spar.

19 Shelterwood cutting: Harvest method identifying timber in a series of cuttings, which
20 extend over a period of years equal usually to not more than one-quarter and often not
21 more than one-tenth of the time required to grow the crop, by means of which the
22 establishment of natural reproduction under the partial shelter of seed trees is encouraged.
23 Syn. uniform method; compartment method. In theory the series of shelterwood cuttings
24 is divided into three parts as follows and may be applied throughout the designated
25 harvest area, in small areas or groups within a larger harvest area, or in strips throughout
26 a larger harvest area:

- 27 1. Preparatory cuttings, which prepare the stand for its regeneration by the removal
28 of dying and defective trees and undesirable species, and preparation of the
29 seedbed.
- 30 2. Seed cutting, which further opens the stand, before seeding takes place, to make
31 available the amount of light and heat that the expected seedlings will require.

1 3. Removal cuttings, which gradually remove the remainder of the dominant stand
2 component which after establishment of reproduction retards the development of
3 tree seedlings. The final cutting removes the remaining dominant trees.

4 Should.: 'Should' states the intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be
5 achieved. Guidelines modified by the word 'should' state the plan's intent and allow the
6 manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or
7 whether particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or set of
8 actions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

9 Silvics: The study of the life history and general characteristics of forest trees and stands,
10 with particular reference to environmental factors, as a basis for the practice of
11 silviculture.

12 Silviculture: The art of producing and tending a forest, the application of the knowledge
13 of silvics in the treatment of a forest, and the theory and practice of controlling and
14 managing forest establishment, composition, and growth (AS 41.17.950 (15)).

15 Skid: To pull logs from the stump to the harvest road or landing by methods of ground
16 yarding.

17 Slash: Forest vegetative debris left after logging; also, large accumulations of debris after
18 wind or fire including logs, portions of logs, bark, branches, stumps, and broken
19 understory trees or brush.

20 Snags: Dead standing trees or portions thereof.

21 Spar: Tree or mechanical tower used to support the blocks and cables for various aerial
22 systems of logging.

23 Special Management Zone: Specified area of horizontal width measured from the
24 ordinary high water mark along water bodies perpendicularly to a point in the Forest,
25 designated to protect important anadromous spawning and rearing habitat.

26 Special Use Designation: A document prepared by the Department of Natural Resources
27 that specifies uses of state land that are excluded as a Generally Allowed Use or are
28 limited in their operation to some degree. Derived from 11 AAC 96.010(a), special use
29 designations typically affect a specific geographic and is effective for a period of five
30 years.

31 Spur road: A short, low-standard road that supports a low level of traffic such as serving
32 one or two landings.

- 1 State lands: All lands, including shore, tide and submerged lands, or resources belonging
2 to or acquired by the state (AS 38.05.965(20)).
- 3 Sustained yield: The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or
4 regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of forest land and water
5 without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water but does not
6 require that timber be harvested in a non-declining yield basis over a rotation period
7 (AS41.17.950(17)).
- 8 Uplands: Lands above mean high water.
- 9 Viewsheds: Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from
10 marine waters.
- 11 Water bar: A method of erosion control whereby an earthen berm is constructed across a
12 road to direct surface runoff water to drain to the side of the road.
- 13 Wetlands: Wetlands include both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. 'Freshwater
14 wetlands' means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially
15 submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than 0.5
16 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding 3 meters in depth. 'Saltwater wetlands'
17 means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy
18 plants and large algae extending from extreme low tide.
- 19 Wildlife Habitat (classified land): A land use classification for state lands which
20 prioritize: 1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat
21 manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or a diversity of species to support
22 commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or 2) a
23 unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national
24 significance.
- 25 Will: 'Will' requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline
26 modified by the word 'will' must be followed by DNR land managers. If such a guideline
27 is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required.
- 28 Yarding: The process of dragging or skidding logs to a centralized location prior to
29 loading or hauling by forest road transport methods.
- 30 YUM yarding: Yarding of un-merchantable material to the landing as a method of slash
31 disposal or site preparation.

1 ABBREVIATIONS

2 ADFG: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

3 ADEC: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

4 DOF: Division of Forestry & Fire Protection

5 DMLW: Division of Mining Land and Water

6 DNR or ADNR: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

7 DPOR: Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

8 DOFTRF: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Public Review Draft

APPENDIX B

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND, AND WATER

SPECIAL USE LAND DESIGNATION
to CREATE A NON-MOTORIZED AREA
Within the
HAINES STATE FOREST
And as further described in the
HAINES STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

ADL 106929

1. AUTHORITY: Pursuant to 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b) and Special Use Designation ADL 106858, all state owned land in the Haines State Forest are designated as Special Use Lands. The purpose of this designation is to enable the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to create and manage a non-motorized area in the general area of Mt. Ripinski and to prohibit the commercial use of Personal Watercraft on Chilkoot and Chilkat Lakes. The result of this designation will be to preclude the use of personal and commercial motorized vehicles within the designated Mt. Ripinski Non-motorized Area and the operation of Personal Watercraft on the waters of Chilkat and Chilkoot Lakes within the Haines State Forest for commercial purposes. These uses would otherwise be considered “generally allowed uses” under 11 AAC 96.

2. DEFINITIONS:

- HSFP: Haines State Forest Management Plan
- Motorized Vehicle: Any type of vehicle that is powered by an internal combustion engine and that is used by an individual or individuals for the purpose of transportation, either for personal or commercial purposes.
- Non-motorized Area: An area within which Motorized Vehicles may not operate.
- “Personal Watercraft” means a vessel that is a) less than 16 feet in length; b) propelled by a water-jet pump or other machinery as its primary source of motor propulsion; and c) is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the vessel, rather than being operated by a person sitting or standing inside it.
- Permitting System: An authorization issued by DNR, as described under the ‘Recreation’ section of Chapter 2, HSFP, and any associated standards specific to a subunit identified in Chapter 3, HSFP.

3. PURPOSE: This SUD is intended to implement recommendations in the Haines State Forest Plan that manage the types of vehicles that may be used within certain subunits of the HSFP.

- *Subunit 4b. Chilkat Lake.* In this subunit, the intent is to preclude the use of Personal Watercraft for commercial purposes inside that part of Chilkat Lake within the HSFP.
- *Subunit 8b. Chilkoot Lake.* In this subunit, the intent is to preclude the use of Personal Watercraft for commercial purposes inside that part of Chilkoot Lake within the HSFP.
- *Subunit 7a. Haines Highway.* In those portions of subunit 7a designated non-motorized in the DNR map entitled ‘Mt. Ripinski Non-Motorized Area, August 2002’ (see attachment), the intent is to preclude the use of motorized vehicles within the affected area.
- *Subunit 8c. Lutak Inlet.* In those portions of subunit 8b designated non-motorized in the DNR map ‘Mt. Ripinski Non-Motorized Area, August 2002’, the intent is to preclude the use of motorized vehicles within the affected area.
- *Subunit 8d. Chilkoot Alpine.* In those portions of subunit 8d designated non-motorized in the DNR map ‘Mt. Ripinski Non Motorized Area, August 2002’, the intent is to preclude the use of motorized vehicles within the affected area.

4. BACKGROUND:

Personal Watercraft: During the preparation of the Haines State Forest Plan the public expressed concern over the use of Personal Watercraft. Some members expressed this concern within the areas of the two lakes, Chilkat and Chilkoot, for personal or commercial use of these vehicles, or for their use throughout the Haines State Forest in general. Research into the use levels and patterns of these vehicles found that they have little use by the public currently, and there was some feeling that it would be unlikely for more use to occur given the character of the streams draining the State Forest. Also, bearing on the decision on whether to apply specific restrictions to the use of these vehicles is a portion of Alaska Statute (AS 38.04.200) that stipulates when and under what conditions DNR can regulate traditional uses for ‘aesthetic’ reasons. The protection of traditional uses, including traditional modes of access, is limited to personal use under this section of statute. Therefore, DNR cannot impose restrictions on their use once a pattern of popular use had been established. Such a pattern seemed to exist on Chilkat Lake and may exist on Chilkoot Lake. For these reasons, DNR determined that the restriction of Personal Watercraft was likely to only be a potential problem on the two lakes, but that restrictions on their use could only be confined to commercial use. Commercial use of these vehicles was also mentioned as being a real concern by current business operations on the two lakes.

Mt. Ripinski Non-Motorized Area: Considerable testimony was received during the review of the Public Review Draft on the need and appropriateness of creating a non-motorized area within the general Mt. Ripinski area. This is an existing, and historic non-motorized use area, and there had been no record of motorized use. Discussions at the local community level between motorized and non-motorized users also determined that this was one area that did not have

motorized use and where a non-motorized designation might be appropriate. Based on this testimony, DNR determined to amend the Public Review Draft of the HSFP to designate a non-motorized area within the lands described as ‘non- motorized’ on the aforementioned DNR map.

5. USES THAT ARE NOT ALLOWED or ARE TO BE MANAGED UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS: Certain types of recreation activities occurring within the Haines State Forest are excluded as a Generally Allowed Use under this Special Use Designation. Uses involving the operation of a Personal Watercraft for commercial purposes on that portion of Chilkat Lake and that portion of Chilkoot Lake within the Haines State Forest are not to be managed as a generally allowed use. Uses involving motorized vehicles within the areas of subunits 7a, 8c, and 8d delineated on the map ‘Mt.-Ripinski Non-Motorized Area, August 2002’ are also not to be treated as a generally allowed use.

The aforementioned uses within the following subunits are also subject to the following management requirements:

- *Subunit 4b. Chilkat Lake.* The use of Personal Watercraft for commercial purposes within that part of Chilkat Lake that is part of the HSFP is not allowed.
- *Subunit 8b. Chilkoot Lake.* The use of Personal Watercraft for commercial purposes within that part of Chilkoot Lake that is part of the HSFP is not allowed.
- *Subunit 7a. Haines Highway.* The use of motorized vehicles within those portions of subunit 7a, designated non-motorized in the DNR map ‘Mt. Ripinski Non-Motorized Area, August 2002’ are not allowed. This restriction affects both personal and commercial forms of motorized vehicle use.
- *Subunit 8c. Lutak Inlet.* The use of motorized vehicles within those portions of subunit 8c, designated non-motorized in the DNR map ‘Mt. Ripinski Non-Motorized Area, August 2002’, are not allowed. This affects both personal and commercial forms of motorized vehicle use.
- *Subunit 8d. Chilkoot Alpine.* The use of motorized vehicles within those portions of subunit 8d, designated non-motorized in the DNR map ‘Mt. Ripinski Non-Motorized Area, August 2002’, are not allowed. This affects both personal and commercial forms of motorized vehicle use.

Exceptions: The uses affected by this Special Use Designation do not include the use of Personal Watercraft on the two lakes or motorized vehicles within the designated non-motorized area where these vehicles are used for search and rescue or for establishing communication systems (repeaters) or related operations.

6. PERIODIC REVIEW: This special use designation is subject to periodic review every five years in order to ensure that the objectives described in this order are being met.

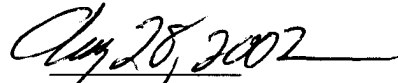
7. DECISION: It is my decision to designate those state lands in the Haines State Forest as special use lands in accordance with 11 AAC 96.010(a) (2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b). I find this decision consistent with the department’s management authority and with the management intent as described in the Haines State Forest Management Plan.

In ninety days from the date of this designation, or by written notice of the designations before the end of the 90-day period, the activities described herein shall be managed according to the terms of this Special Use Designation.

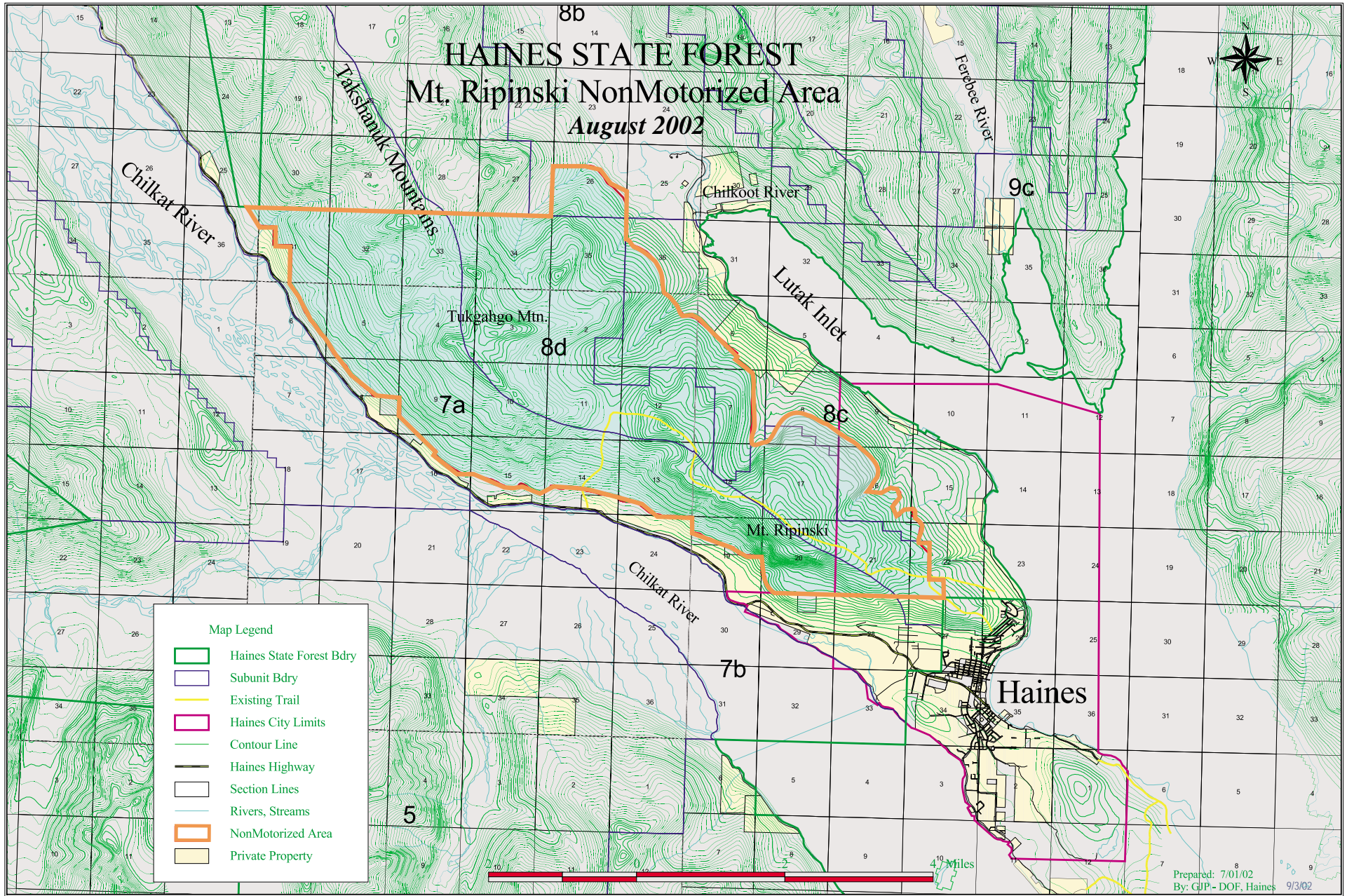
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.



Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources



Date



APPENDIX C

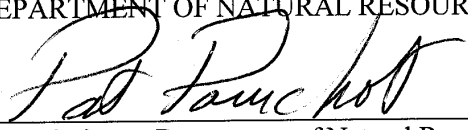
**HAINES STATE FOREST PLAN
FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER
for
ADMINISTRATIVE MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #771
AS 38.05.185(a)**

The Haines State Forest Plan, developed and revised in accordance with AS 41.15.320, proposes closing areas recommended for Public Recreation classification and that contain park facilities or are situated in or adjacent to high use public recreation areas. A total of 110.69 acres are closed under this mineral closing order.

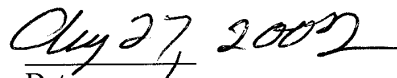
Mineral development is inconsistent with the use of the surface for public recreation or park use. Mineral development within public recreation or park areas may produce noise; interfere with recreation or park activities; conflict with other types of land uses; and may create unsafe conditions for recreation or park use.

Therefore, it is my finding, in accordance with AS 38.05.185(a), that the best interests of the state and its residents are served by this closure of the above areas to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the state of Alaska, more particularly described in Mineral Closing Order #771. This order is subject to valid existing rights.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.



Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources



Date

MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #771
Attachment A

<u>Subunit</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Recommended State Park and Recreation Areas		
1b	Mosquito Lake State Recreation Site T. 028S., R. 055E., Copper River Meridian Section 10: Lots 1 and 2, USS 3431	4.58
	Total Acres	4.58
9b	Chilkoot Lake State Recreation Site T. 025S., R. 058E., Copper River Meridian Section 6: NW1/4 *	80.0
	Total Acres	80.0
9b	Chilkoot Lake Road T. 025S., R. 058E., Copper River Meridian Section 25: Land within 250' of Chilkoot Lake Rd., west side	
	T. 025S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	25.93
	Section 30: Land within 250' of Chilkoot Lake Rd., west side	.18
	Total Acres	26.11
	TOTAL ACREAGE OF ALL AREAS	110.69

APPENDIX D

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND, AND WATER

MINERAL LEASEHOLD LOCATION ORDER NO. 25

1.0 ORDER RESTRICTING TO LEASHOLD LOCATION

After the effective date of this order (see paragraph 5), and unless otherwise closed to mineral entry, rights to locatable minerals in the land covered by this order may be acquired only under the leasehold location system, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195.

2.0 LAND SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF THIS ORDER IS DESCRIBED AS SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT UNITS AND SUBUNITS CLASSIFIED PUBLIC RECREATION LAND OR WILDLIFE HABITAT LAND IN THE HAINES STATE FOREST PLAN, AND IS DEPICTED IN THE PLAN MAPS OF THIS PLAN.

<u>Land (subunits)</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Klehini River (3d)	Wildlife Habitat	3,365.7
Mosquito Lake (1b)	Public Recreation	100.8
Tsirku West (3g)	Wildlife Habitat	1,436.0
West Chilkat Lake (4c)	Public Recreation	3,686.8
Chilkat Recreation (4d)	Public Recreation	128.7
Tahkin/Kicking Horse (5)	Wildlife Habitat	41,208.3
Lower Chilkat River (7b)	Wildlife Habitat	3,948.4
West Chilkat Inlet (6a)	Public Recreation	28,838.4
Davidson Lake/ Glacier (6b)	Public Recreation	4,193.8
Upper Chilkoot River (8a)	Wildlife Habitat	7,645.9
Chilkoot Lake (8b)	Public Recreation	6,786.3
	Total, Acreage:	101,339.1

3.0 AUTHORITY FOR THE ORDER

This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185.

4.0 FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS

The following findings and determinations are made:

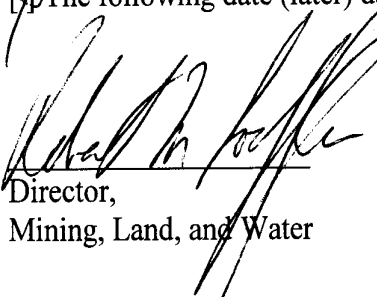
- 4.1 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found to be subject to potential use conflicts, which require that mining only be allowed under written leases, under AS 38.05.205. The areas classified Public Recreation and Wildlife Habitat contain significant public recreation resources and areas of sensitive wildlife/fisheries and habitat. Mining operations may adversely affect these resources, potentially through changes in topography (affecting scenic resources), sedimentation effects to anadromous fish streams, and noise and other aspects of mining activity that may be deleterious to mountain goat and moose populations and to bald eagle concentrations.
- 4.2 Because of the mineralized nature of the lands subject to this leasehold location order, mining may be a use of these lands. Mining activity within these lands must avoid direct and indirect impacts to fish passage, spawning, or rearing; wildlife resources; and public recreational use. Mining activities must also ensure that they are not visible from the Haines Highway or that such visibility is minimized to the maximum extent feasible and practicable. Leasehold location is an appropriate measure to allow mineral development with minimal impact to areas classified Public Recreation and Wildlife Habitat.
- 4.3 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found and determined to have mineral potential.
- 4.4 The stipulations contained in the Attachment are determined to be appropriate in minimizing impacts to the public recreation and wildlife habitat resources of the lands described in paragraph 2.0 and are to be used in approving mineral plans of operations by the Department of Natural Resources.

5.0 EFFECTIVE DATE

This order is effective as of:

[] _____ (Thirty days after the first public notice of this action)


The following date (later) date: 8/30/02



Director,
Mining, Land, and Water

Date: 8/30/02

Approved and ratified by:


Commissioner,
Department of Natural Resources

Date: Aug 27, 2002

**ATTACHMENT D
LEASEHOLD LOCATION ORDER 25**

STIPULATIONS

To be applied in the approval of
PLANS OF OPERATIONS

- 1. AREA AFFECTED BY LLO:** The area affected by the leasehold location order (LLO) includes those state lands with a land classification of Wildlife Habitat Land or Public Recreation Land in the Haines State Forest Plan (2002). The plan maps of the Forest Plan identify the areas affected by these land classifications. A total of **101,339.1** acres are affected by the LLO.
- 2. PLANS OF OPERATIONS:** The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will only approve Plans of Operations (PoO) that are/when:

 - Consistent with the most recent version of the ADF&G, Best Management Practices for Placer Mining.
 - Consistent with the general management intent statements and management guidelines of Chapter 2 specific to Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, and Subsurface Resources and Materials of the Haines State Forest Plan (2002).
 - Consistent with the specific management intent statements and management guidelines of Chapter 3 of the Haines State Forest Plan (2002) for that subunit(s) within which the proposed mining operation is to take place.
 - A PoO demonstrates that a proposed mining operation will result in minimum practicable disturbance to the existing vegetation and minimum construction of access roads and operational structures.
 - A PoO demonstrates that a proposed mining operation will not adversely affect fish passage, spawning, or rearing within anadromous streams; riparian habitat; wildlife concentration areas (fall and spring brown bear concentration areas, winter goat concentration areas, and fall moose concentration areas); trumpeter swans and bald eagles nests and/or rearing areas; ‘popular’ patterns of recreational use as described in AS 38.05.200; use by the owner of adjoining private land used for residential purposes, including seasonal residences.
- 3. LIVING ACCOMODATIONS:** No living accommodations, either temporary or permanent, will be authorized.
- 4. RECLAMATION STANDARDS:** DNR will require reclamation to *at least* the minimums set by state reclamation statute and regulations (AS 27.19 and 11 AAC 97), including revegetation by reseeding or replanting with appropriate species. Reclamation shall also restore areas of fish passage or fish habitat if affected under an approved PoO and restore damaged riparian habitat.

APPENDIX E

**STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND, AND WATER**

**SPECIAL USE LAND DESIGNATION
to MANAGE LARGE-SCALE COMMERCIAL
RECREATION ACTIVITIES
Within the
HAINES STATE FOREST
And as further described in the
HAINES STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

ADL 106858

1. AUTHORITY: Pursuant to 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b), all state owned land in the Haines State Forest are designated as Special Use Lands. The purpose of this designation is to enable the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to manage large-scale commercial recreation activities. The result of this designation is to require a permit for commercial recreation activities in the Forest and in a few small areas, to prohibit such uses. These uses would otherwise be considered “generally allowed uses” under 11 AAC 96. This Special Use Designation (SUD) outlines those activities that require an authorization within the Haines State Forest.

2. DEFINITIONS:

- **Public Recreation:** Public recreation is the use of state land by the public for recreational purposes. Public recreation use includes commercial and personal recreation use, and both motorized and non-motorized forms of transportation. Public recreation includes the recreational activity of individuals and activities provided by commercial entities. Both motorized and non-motorized forms of transportation can occur. Recreational use for personal purposes is protected under AS. 38.05.200. This statute allows the continued use by traditional means of access (motorized and non-motorized forms) to or within areas of traditional use if ‘popular patterns’ of such use are established.¹
- **Commercial Recreation Operator:** An entity that provides recreational services to the public for remuneration. These services can either take a motorized or non-motorized form.
- **Commercial Recreation Operation, Low Intensity (L).** A Commercial Recreation Operation that provides such services for not more than 11 clients per day.

¹ The term ‘Public Recreation’ is different from, and is distinguished from, the land classification of Public Recreation Land used in the Haines State Forest Plan. ‘Public Recreation Land’ is a land classification that embodies a management orientation emphasizing public recreation.

- Commercial Recreation Operation, Medium Intensity (M). A Commercial Recreation Operation that provides such services for 12 to 40 clients per day and with a group size of not more than 20 clients per trip.
 - Commercial Recreation Operation, High Intensity (H). A Commercial Recreation Operator that provides such services for more than 40 clients per day or groups of more than 20 clients per trip.
 - Generally Allowed Use: Those uses that do not require a permit to occur on state land, as specified in 11 AAC 96.020(a). Uses that are not included under 11 AAC 96.020(a), or that are affected by a Special Use Designation under 11AAC 96.014, must be authorized by the Department.
 - Group Size: the number of clients that may be taken on a specific trip by a Commercial Recreation Operator. Group size varies, generally reflecting the underlying management orientation of a specific unit or subunit. Smaller group sizes are associated with areas of more primitive, wild settings, while larger group sizes are associated with areas where the type and intensity of uses allowed in a unit or subunit are varied and more intense.
 - HSFP: Haines State Forest Management Plan
 - Permitting system: An authorization issued by DNR, as described under the ‘Recreation’ section of Chapter 2, HSFP, and any associated standards specific to a subunit identified in Chapter 3, HSFP.
- 3. PURPOSE:** This SUD is to enable DNR to manage higher intensity commercial recreation activities within the Haines State Forest. DNR will require permits for all Commercial Recreation Operations designated High Intensity (H) and to prohibit such operations within certain areas classified Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land, or where campgrounds exist or are planned. Such large scale uses can conflict with existing uses and can have significant impacts on resources on state lands. The following additional purposes apply to specific units or subunits of the plan area:
- Unit 5. Takhin/Kicking Horse. In this unit, the intent is to limit the intensity of use by commercial recreation operators by limiting the number of clients per day and the group size per trip.
 - Subunit 6a. West Chilkat Inlet. In this subunit, the intent is to limit the intensity of use by commercial recreation operators by limiting the number of clients per day and the group size by trip.
 - Subunit 6b. Glacier Point. In this subunit, the intent is to manage the activities of Commercial Recreation Operations classified Medium (M) and High Intensity (H).

- Subunit 7a. Haines Highway. In this subunit, the intent is to manage the operations of Commercial Recreation Operators on the Mt. Ripinski Trail. The ‘trail’ is defined to include the area of 100’, measured 50’ from centerline.
- Subunit 8d. Chilkoot Alpine. In this subunit, the intent is to manage the operations of Commercial Recreation Operators on the Mt. Ripinski Trail. The ‘trail’ is defined to include the area of 100’, measured 50’ from centerline.

4. BACKGROUND: During the preparation of the Northern Southeast Area Plan and the Haines State Forest Management Plan, extensive public comment was received on the need to manage commercial activities related to tourism. Some public comment indicated a need to manage the more intense of these uses and develop a permitting system to ensure that the public has the opportunity to comment on these uses when proposed. Some comments also suggested that certain areas now experiencing low intensity public recreation use should be managed so that the same level of intensity will occur in the future. Other comments stressed the need to change the way that DNR was handling the permitting of the commercial recreation activities in the Glacier Point area, that there be some ability of the public to comment on the overall nature of the commercial recreation operations occurring there, and that specific standards should be created to manage the uses at this location.

DNR also conducted two surveys that allowed the state to better understand the patterns of recreation use, including tourism, in the Haines area. The first, termed the ‘Commercial Provider Survey’ identified the patterns of commercial recreation use, including information on use levels, frequency of operations, and sites where recreation occurred. The other survey, termed the ‘Community Resident Survey’, focused community attitudes toward commercial recreation use. This survey identified the locations where community recreation occurs, provided information on frequency and type of recreation use, and identified community opinion about commercial tourism operations. This survey suggested a number of important conclusions: 1) community residents perceived (83 percent) that commercial recreation was a visible presence in the community and that it took place during the period of time when personal recreation occurred; 2) a majority of residents (55 percent) did not find these activities intrusive upon their personal recreation activities; and 3) a majority of residents (53 percent) thought that additional management over these activities was warranted.

5. USES THAT ARE NOT ALLOWED or ARE TO BE MANAGED UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS: Certain commercial recreation activities occurring within the Haines State Forest are excluded as a Generally Allowed Use under this Special Use Designation. Uses that are identified as allowed in Table 1 are not affected by this designation. Uses identified as ‘authorized by permit’ or not allowed on Table 1 are not Generally Allowed Uses within specific units and subunits. Commercial recreation activities occurring within the Haines State Forest are, for purposes of management, segregated into types of operations: Commercial Recreation Operation (L-Low Intensity; M-Medium Intensity, and H-High Intensity).

Table 1, attached, lists the types of Commercial Recreation Operations that are to be allowed (A),² not allowed (N), or that are not allowed as a Generally Allowed Use, but may be authorized under the Permitting System (P). Table 1 is part of this Special Use Designation.

Exceptions: The uses affected by this Special Use Designation do not include commercial recreation activities that occur three or less times during the year or occur entirely within the state highway ROW (such as bus tours).

In addition, certain subunits are to be managed under certain standards or for specific purposes:

- Subunit 6b (Glacier Point). Commercial Recreation Operations are permitted in this subunit, but shall be subject to the following requirements:
 - Aircraft (associated with any permitted commercial recreation activity) shall not fly over the Chilkat State Park or private residential areas in their flight patterns to and from Glacier Point and shall not fly within 1500 feet of goats. Deviation from this standard is permitted for safety considerations.
 - Structures or uses associated with a permitted commercial recreation operation may be allowed except that no structure or use involving residential occupancy on an overnight basis shall be allowed on state land.
 - DNR shall reevaluate the patterns and intensities of commercial recreation uses, as well as other aspects deemed appropriate for review, authorized under this SUD five years from the date of adoption (August 2002).
 - CRO (L) operators do not require a permit from DNR in this area; CRO (M & H) operators require permits.
 - The conditions of the SUD are effective year-around.
- Subunit 7a (Haines Highway). Commercial Recreation Operations that are defined as Commercial Recreation Operation (L) or (M) are excluded as a Generally Allowed Use but may be authorized subject to the Permitting System. Uses that are defined as Commercial Recreation Operation (H) are not authorized. This standard is specific to the Mt. Ripinski Trail and 50' from centerline.
- Subunit 8d (Chilkoot Alpine). Commercial Recreation Operations that are defined as Commercial Recreation Operation (L) or (M) are excluded as a Generally Allowed Use but may be authorized subject to the Permitting System. Uses that are defined as Commercial Recreation Operation (H) are not authorized. This standard is specific to the Mt. Ripinski Trail and 50 feet on either side of the trail.

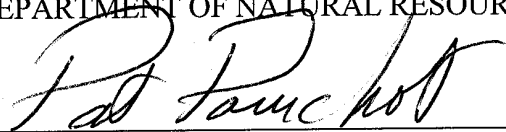
² Allowed under the list of Generally Allowed Uses.

6. PERIODIC REVIEW: This special use designation is subject to periodic review every five years in order to ensure that the objectives described in this order are being met.

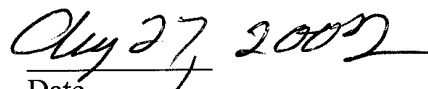
7. DECISION: It is my decision to designate those state lands in the Haines State Forest as special use lands in accordance with 11 AAC 96.010(a) (2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b). I find this decision consistent with the department’s management authority and with the management intent as described in the Haines State Forest Management Plan.

In ninety days from the date of this designation, or by written notice of the designations before the end of the 90-day period, the activities described herein shall be managed according to the terms of this Special Use Designation.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.



Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources



Date

TABLE 1

	Commercial Recreation Operation (Low)	Commercial Recreation Operation (Med.)	Commercial Recreation Operation (High)
Unit 1: Kelsall River			
<i>Subunit 1a</i> – Alpine Areas	A	P	N
<i>Subunit 1b</i> - Mosquito Lake Campground	P	N	N
<i>Subunit 1c</i> - Kelsall R. Lowlands	A	A	P
Unit 2: East Chilkat River			
<i>Subunit 2a</i> - East Chilkat Alpine	A	P	N
<i>Subunit 2b</i> - East Chilkat	A	A	P
Unit 3: Klehini River			
<i>Subunit 3a</i> - Haines Highway	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 3b</i> - Klehini Uplands	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 3c</i> - Haines Highway Uplands	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 3d</i> - Klehini River	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 3e</i> - Jarvis/Glacier Creeks	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 3f</i> - Lower Klehini	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 3g</i> - Tsirku West	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 3h</i> - Herman & Walker Lakes	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 3i</i> - Porcupine Creek	A	A	P
Unit 4: Chilkat Lake			
<i>Subunit 4a</i> - Devil's Elbow	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 4b</i> - North Takhin	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 4c</i> - West Chilkat Lake	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 4d</i> - Chilkat Recreation	A	P	P
Unit 5: Takhin/Kicking Horse			
Takhin/Kicking Horse	A	P	N
Unit 6: Chilkat Inlet			
<i>Subunit 6a</i> - West Chilkat Inlet	A	P	N
<i>Subunit 6b</i> - Davidson Glacier/Lake	A	P	P
Unit 7: Haines Hwy & Lower Chilkat River			
<i>Subunit 7a</i> - Haines Hwy	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 7a</i> - Ripinski Trail Corridor *	P*	P*	N*
<i>Subunit 7b</i> - Lower Chilkat River	A	A	P

Unit 8: Chilkoot Lake

<i>Subunit 8a</i> - Upper Chilkoot River	A	P	P
<i>Subunit 8b</i> - Chilkoot Lake	P	P	P
<i>Subunit 8c</i> - Lutak Inlet	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 8d</i> - Chilkoot Alpine	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 8d</i> - Ripinski Trail Corridor*	P*	P*	N*

Unit 9: Ferebee River

<i>Subunit 9a</i> - Ferebee River Valley	A	A	P
<i>Subunit 9b</i> - Ferebee Alpine	A	P	N
<i>Subunit 9c</i> - Taiyasanka Harbor	A	A	P

*Commercial Recreation Operations that are defined as Commercial Recreation Operation (L) or (M) are excluded as a Generally Allowed Use in these units but may be authorized subject to the Permitting System. Uses that are defined as Commercial Recreation Operation (H) are not authorized. This standard is specific to the tread of the Mt. Ripinski Trail and an area measured 50’ on either side of the trail.

Table Key:

- A – Allowed
- N – Not Allowed
- P – May be allowed under Permit system.

Appendix F

STATE OF ALASKA
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER

Land Classification Order No. SE-24-001

I. Name: **Haines State Forest Management Plan (HSF)**

II. The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained the following plan:

Area Plan:
 Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

Management Plan: **Haines State Forest**
 Adopted (x) Revised () Dated _____

Site Specific Plan:
 Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

III.

Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this Action
See plan maps, HSF Management Plan, 2026	286,208	Various	Haines State Forest Management Plan, 2002 Haines-Skagway management Plan (1979)	See plan maps, HSF Management Plan, 2026

IV. This order replaces and supersedes all existing land classification orders for the 2002 Haines State Forest Management Plan and replaces and supersedes the existing land classification orders for only those lands identified in AS 41.15.305.

V. This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.04.065, AS 41.17.230 and AS 41.15.300 to the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. The above-described lands are hereby designated and classified as indicated. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

Classified: _____ Date: _____
 John Crowther, Commissioner
 Department of Natural Resources

APPENDIX G

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Between the
DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION
And
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND, AND WATER
And
DIVISION OF FORESTRY
For

State Land and Waters Generally Adjacent to Chilkoot Road
Haines, Alaska
ADL NO. 106860

This agreement is entered into between the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR), Division of Forestry (DOF), and the Division of Mining, Land, and Water of the Department of Natural Resources and affects an area adjacent to Chilkoot Lake Road within the Haines State Forest and Resource Management Area. This Management Agreement (Agreement) describes the management responsibilities of each division and establishes the procedures to be followed in managing the land and water resources of this area.

1. PURPOSE: This Agreement is intended to assist in the management of state land and resources in the area of the Chilkoot Lake Campground, the land both selected and owned by the state in the area west of Chilkoot Lake Road within the Haines State Forest, and the navigable waters of Chilkoot River between the inlet at Chilkoot Lake and its outlet at the intertidal area of Lutak Inlet.

2. AUTHORITY: This agreement is entered into pursuant to and consistent with AS 38.04.05, AS 41.15.315, and AS 41.21.020.

3. PARCEL DESCRIPTION: Subject to valid existing rights, the land and water presently owned by the state and all land and water acquired in the future by the state lying within the boundaries described below are subject to this agreement:

Township 29 South, Range 58 East, Copper River Meridian
Section 25: N2/3NE1/4, and that portion of the E1/2SE1/4 and SE1/4NE1/4 lying easterly of a line 200' to the west of Chilkoot River Road, excluding the Chilkoot River Road right-of-way.

Township 29 South, Rang 59 East, Copper River Meridian
Section 30: that portion west of the east bank of the Chilkoot River excluding the Chilkoot River Road right-of-way and the Lutak Road right-of-way.
(See attached Map.)

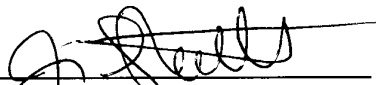
4. MANAGEMENT INTENT: The intent of this Agreement is that DPOR assume management authority of the state lands and waters described in this Agreement for the purpose of managing public recreational activities and facilities. It is the intent of this Agreement that the authority to be transferred to DPOR is limited to the management of public recreation activities and facilities. DOF and DMLW retain the authority for management of all other activities and facilities including third-party actions, Native claims, and mining and timber management, consistent with the specific management responsibilities identified in the Cooperative Management Agreement dated January 7, 1983.

5. HAINES STATE FOREST AND MANAGEMENT PLAN: Nothing in this Agreement is intended to restrict the requirement for multiple-use management or consistency with a forest management plan as required under AS 41.15.315. This Agreement implements the recommendation for resource management as described for subunit 8b (Chilkoot Lake) in the Forest Plan.

6. REVIEW: This Agreement will be reviewed every five years from the date of adoption (October 28, 2002).

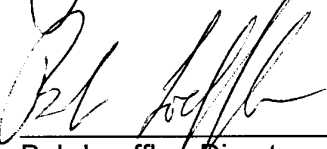
7. TERM: This Agreement shall remain in effect until terminated in writing by one or more of the signatories.

8. EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of this Agreement shall be from the date of signature of all parties.



Jim Stratton, Director
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

24 Oct 02
Date



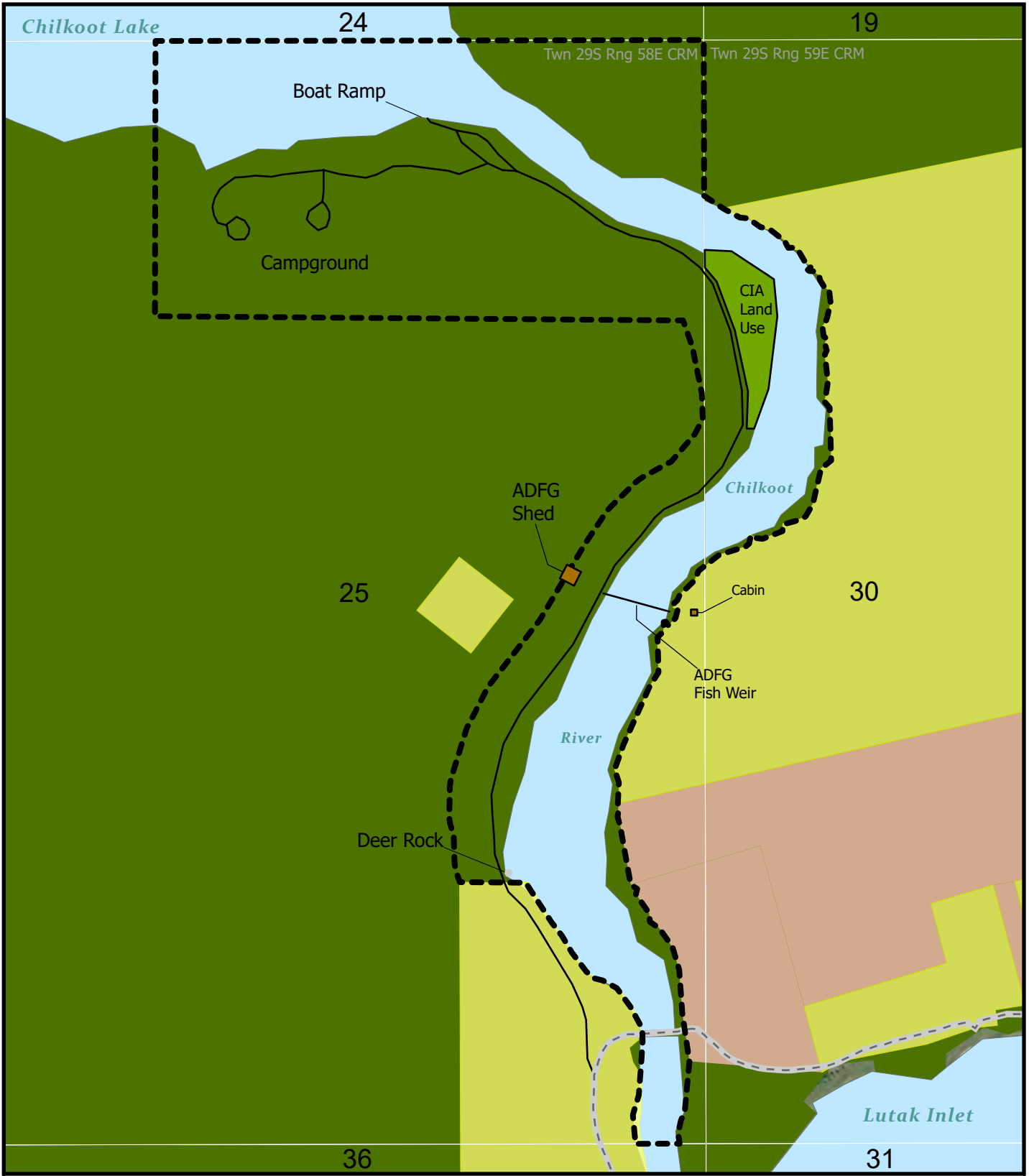
Bob Loeffler, Director
Division of Mining, Land, and Water

24 Oct 02
Date

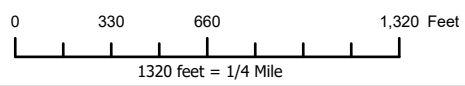


Jeff Jahnke, Director
Division of Forestry

28 Oct 02
Date



Coordinate System: NAD83 2011
 State Plane AK Zone 1 FIPS 5001
 Map Scale: 1 inch = 660 feet



Legend

- Haines State Forest
- Public Recreation Area - DNR
- Private Property
- Haines Borough
- Section Line
- Chilkoot River Road
- Lutak Hwy

HAINES STATE FOREST
Chilkoot River Public Recreation
DOF-DPOR
Cooperative Management Area
State of Alaska - DNR



APPENDIX H

LAND CLASSIFICATIONS HAINES STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Following is a list of land classifications, and their associated definitions in Alaska regulations, which will apply to state lands in the planning area as a result of plan adoption. DNR will manage state lands and resources consistent with these classifications and with the management directions given in Chapter 3 for specific management units or subunits of state land.¹

11 AAC 55.070. Forest Land. Land classified forest is land that is or has been forested and is suited for forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions.

11 AAC 55.160. Public Recreation Land. Land classified public recreation is land that is suitable for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic overlooks, hunting, fishing or boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts along bodies of water or roadways.

11 AAC 55.200. Resource Management Land. Land classified resource management is either:

- 1) land that might have a number of important resources but for which a specific resource allocation decision is not possible because of a lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information, or is not necessary because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to occur within the next 10 years; or
- 2) land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use.

11 AAC 55.230. Wildlife Habitat Land. Land classified wildlife habitat is land which is primarily valuable for: 1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or a diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or 2) a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

¹ Land not otherwise classified on the plan maps within the planning area are classified Resource Management (RM) or if reconveyed to the state and previously classified, under the previous applicable classification order.

APPENDIX I

Cooperative Agreement

between

Division of Mining, Land and Water

and

Division of Forestry and Fire Protection

Department of Natural Resources on

The Haines State Forest Resource Management Area

March 14, 2025

WHEREAS, Alaska Statutes 41.15.300 created the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area (HSFRMA); and

WHEREAS, the primary purposes of the establishment of this area are the utilization, perpetuation, conservation and production of the land and water including, but not limited to the use of renewable and non-renewable resources through multiple use management and continuation of other beneficial uses and other recreational activities; and

WHEREAS, the Commissioner of Natural Resources has delegated the management of the surface estate of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area to the Division of Forestry and Fire Protection (DOF); and

WHEREAS, the Division of Mining, Land and Water (DMLW) has the delegated authority to manage the State's land, minerals, and water; and

WHEREAS, both divisions recognize the economies achievable through cooperation and specialization;

THEREFORE, the Division of Forestry and Fire Protection, under the authority of AS 41.17.020 and delegations of authority, and the Division of Mining, Land and Water, under the authority of AS 38.05.020 and AS 46.15.020 and delegations of authority, enter into this cooperative agreement for the management of the land and water in the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. The parties further agree as follows:

1. The State Forester is the manager of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. The Division of Forestry and Fire Protection is responsible for the planning and administration of timber sales and enforcement of the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17) and related regulations.
2. The Division of Mining, Land and Water will continue to exercise its authority for the management of the land, minerals, and water in accordance with the forest management plan for the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area and to implement the land and water management aspects of the Division of Forestry and Fire Protection's management plan.
3. The Division of Forestry and Fire Protection is responsible for developing the management plan required by AS 41.17.020, the Division of Mining, Land and Water will participate in this planning process.
4. The Division of Mining, Land and Water must seek concurrence with the Division of Forestry and Fire Protection's State Forester, or their designee, for any authorization requesting use of land, minerals, and/or water within the boundaries of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area. Concurrence is not required when the management action, decision, permit or notices issued by the Division of Mining, Land and Water are required by operation of law

5. The procedure for processing applications, preparing decision documents, and issuing authorizations within the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area is as follows:
 - a. Applications for the use of Land, Minerals, and/or Water within the HSFRMA shall be received at the appropriate Regional DMLW office.
 - b. Changes made to an application by the applicant regarding proposed operations will be forwarded to the Haines State Forest Manager in the Haines office during the adjudication period.
 - c. The application review period will begin for a minimum of 14 days during DMLW's Agency Review process and may be extended if requested.
 - d. The DMLW Lands and Mining sections will provide decision documents and permits for review and signature by DOF Haines State Forest Manager.
 - e. DOF concurrence of all DMLW Land and Mining section decisions shall occur prior to the issuance of any authorization affecting the management of resources in the HSFRMA under the authority of DOF. Concurrence is not required when the management action, decision, permit or notices issued by the Division of Mining, Land and Water are required by operation of law.

6. When an application involves land, minerals, and/or water both within and outside the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area, every effort will be made to reach a mutually satisfactory decision. When such agreement cannot be reached at a lower level, the matter will be referred to the directors involved or, subsequently, to the commissioner.

7. The Division of Forestry and Fire Protection is responsible for investigating timber trespass within the Haines Forest Resource Management Area. Any other trespass discovered by the Division of Forestry and Fire Protection will be referred to the Division of Mining, Land and Water.

Nothing in this cooperative agreement obligates either party in the expenditure of funds or for future payments of money in excess of appropriations authorized by law.

The effective date of this agreement shall be from the date of final signature.

DMLW will review this agreement for compliance with existing authorities assigned to both agencies periodically and schedule joint meetings as needed to discuss amendments to this agreement as required to maintain currency in legal authority to manage the resources herein described.

This cooperative agreement automatically renews itself annually. This cooperative agreement will be reviewed when the Haines State Forest Management Plan is amended. However, either party may terminate its participation in this cooperative agreement by providing to the other party notice in writing 30 days in advance of the date on which its termination becomes effective.

Approved: 
Director, Division of Mining, Land & Water

3/25/25
Date

Jeremy Douse

Digitally signed by Jeremy
Douse
Date: 2025.03.24 14:35:23 -08'00'

State Forester, Division of Forestry & Fire Protection Date

**RESULTS OF COMMUNITY RECREATION SURVEY
HAINES AREA
SPRING, 2001**

Community residents were asked (Spring, 2001) to complete a survey on community recreation and perceptions related to commercial recreation. The survey was sent to each of the communities within the planning boundary of the Northern Southeast Area Plan.

The level of response varied by community, with the response level for Haines being especially high. Some 248 surveys were received. Surveys were sent to each Post Office box-holder in Haines. It should not be inferred that the results of this survey are statistically relevant since rules of sampling and survey quality were not observed in their entirety. However, the results do give an indication of community recreation patterns and perceptions. Note: the survey also went to Skagway residents and results are included in these totals.

Q1. Where do you recreate. (Respondents were given a map and asked to indicate the location. To expedite understanding the surveys were grouped into general geographic units, which follow). The number of respondents using each area is given.

- Chilkat River Systems (89)
- Chilkat Inlet (23)
- Chilkoot River/Inlet/Lake (62)
- Taiya Inlet/Skagway (8)
- Chilkat Peninsula (59)
- Lynn Canal (7)

Q2. What is the primary recreation use broken down to general area. Keep in mind that each respondent identified up to three sites, so the figures for each use are going to be considerably higher than the number of surveys.

Chilkat River System	Use Total	Chilkat Peninsula	Use Total
Public Cabins/Campgrounds	16	Public Cabins/Campgrounds	18
Private Cabin	46	Private Cabin	11
Wildlife Viewing	166	Wildlife Viewing	112
Scenic Viewing	157	Scenic Viewing	135
Saltwater Fishing	16	Saltwater Fishing	41
Freshwater Fishing	145	Freshwater Fishing	11
Boating: non-motorized (kayak, etc.)	69	Boating: non-motorized (kayak, etc.)	46
Boating: motorized	90	Boating: motorized	36
Photography	135	Photography	84
Cross Country Skiing	69	Cross Country Skiing	25
Snowshoeing	54	Snowshoeing	38
Bicycling	36	Bicycling	20
Camping	103	Camping	50
Hunting	125	Hunting	13
Hiking/Backpacking	91	Hiking/Backpacking	105
Picnicking	106	Picnicking	110
Cultural/Historical Sites or Centers	21	Cultural/Historical Sites or Centers	6

Chilkat Inlet		Chilkoot River/Inlet	
Public Cabins/Campgrounds	2	Public Cabins/Campgrounds	25
Private Cabin	6	Private Cabin	11
Wildlife Viewing	50	Wildlife Viewing	127
Scenic Viewing	52	Scenic Viewing	126
Saltwater Fishing	43	Saltwater Fishing	58
Freshwater Fishing	4	Freshwater Fishing	108
Boating: non-motorized (kayak, etc.)	35	Boating: non-motorized (kayak, etc.)	70
Boating: motorized	31	Boating: motorized	77
Photography	36	Photography	95
Cross Country Skiing	11	Cross Country Skiing	40
Snowshoeing	6	Snowshoeing	29
Bicycling	5	Bicycling	48
Camping	30	Camping	53
Hunting	16	Hunting	42
Hiking/Backing	33	Hiking/Backing	65
Picnicking	35	Picnicking	94
Cultural/Historical Sites or Centers	4	Cultural/Historical Sites or Centers	34

(It should be noted that Glacier Point constituted only 35 percent of the sites identified within the Chilkat Inlet as a place for residential recreation.)

Q4. Is commercial recreation present in the area(s) where community recreation occurs?

- Yes, 205
- No, 41

Q5. Are these commercial recreation activities intrusive?

- Yes, 110 (45 percent)
- No, 136 (55 percent)

Q6. Identify three primary areas where commercial recreation activities that are intrusive occur. The number of responses for each site is given. *It should be noted that 90 percent of the responses for Chilkat Inlet/Lynn Canal refer to Glacier Point as being an area with intrusive activity.*

- Chilkat River System (89)
- Chilkat Inlet/Lynn Canal (49)
- Chilkoot River/Inlet (80)
- Taiya Inlet/Skagway River (10)

- Don't know, 7 • Occurs throughout the area, 49

(It should be noted that these figures are low because many people did not respond to this part of the question).

Q7. Identify the primary commercial recreation activities that are taking place.

Chilkat River System
-- Primary Intrusive Activities

Kayaking, Canoeing, Rafting	33
Hunting	3
Wildlife/Scenic Viewing	26
Saltwater Fishing Charters	1
Freshwater Fishing Charters	8
Motorized Use (ATV's)	11
Motorized Use on Water	28
Flight Seeing/Transportation	19

Chilkat Inlet/Lynn Canal
-- Primary Intrusive Activities

Kayaking, Canoeing, Rafting	21
Hunting	9
Wildlife/Scenic Viewing	17
Saltwater Fishing Charters	11
Freshwater Fishing Charters	7
Motorized Use (ATV's)	17
Motorized Use on Water	23
Flight Seeing/Transportation	52

Chilkoot River System
-- Primary Intrusive Activities

Kayaking, Canoeing, Rafting	32
Hunting	5
Wildlife/Scenic Viewing	40
Saltwater Fishing Charters	1
Freshwater Fishing Charters	14
Motorized Use (ATV's)	17
Motorized Use on Water	35
Flight Seeing/Transportation	26

Chilkat Peninsula
-- Primary Intrusive Activities

Kayaking, Canoeing, Rafting	8
Hunting	0
Wildlife/Scenic Viewing	13
Saltwater Fishing Charters	0
Freshwater Fishing Charters	0
Motorized Use (ATV's)	9
Motorized Use on Water	5
Flight Seeing/Transportation	18

Q8. What is the overall severity? (On a scale 1 to 10, with 10 being most severe)

- Chilkat River System, 7
- Chilkat Inlet, 8
- Chilkoot River/Inlet, 8
- Chilkat Peninsula, 6

Q9. What were the principal problems associated with the commercial recreation activity?

Chilkat River System
-- Principal Problems

Noise	49
Anchorage Capacity	2
Displacement of Previous Activities	37
Safety	26
Scenic Degradation	30
Overcrowding	40
Depletion of Resources	16
Disturbance of wildlife	49
Level of Use Too High	41

Chilkat Inlet/Lynn Canal
-- Principal Problems

Noise	52
Anchorage Capacity	10
Displacement of Previous Activities	35
Safety	14
Scenic Degradation	34
Overcrowding	29
Depletion of Resources	13
Disturbance of wildlife	41
Level of Use Too High	46

**Chilkoot River/Inlet
-- Principal Problems**

Noise	44
Anchorage Capacity	8
Displacement of Previous Activities	47
Safety	34
Scenic Degradation	47
Overcrowding	67
Depletion of Resources	15
Disturbance of wildlife	65
Level of Use Too High	68
Other	

**Chilkat Peninsula
-- Principal Problems**

Noise	26
Anchorage Capacity	0
Displacement of Previous Activities	19
Safety	4
Scenic Degradation	12
Overcrowding	16
Depletion of Resources	1
Disturbance of wildlife	15
Level of Use Too High	14
Other	

Q10. Is increased management of commercial recreation warranted/appropriate?

- Yes, 131 (53 percent)
- No, 115 (47 percent)

Appendix K

2002 HSF RMA MANAGEMENT PLAN MAPS

INTRODUCTION

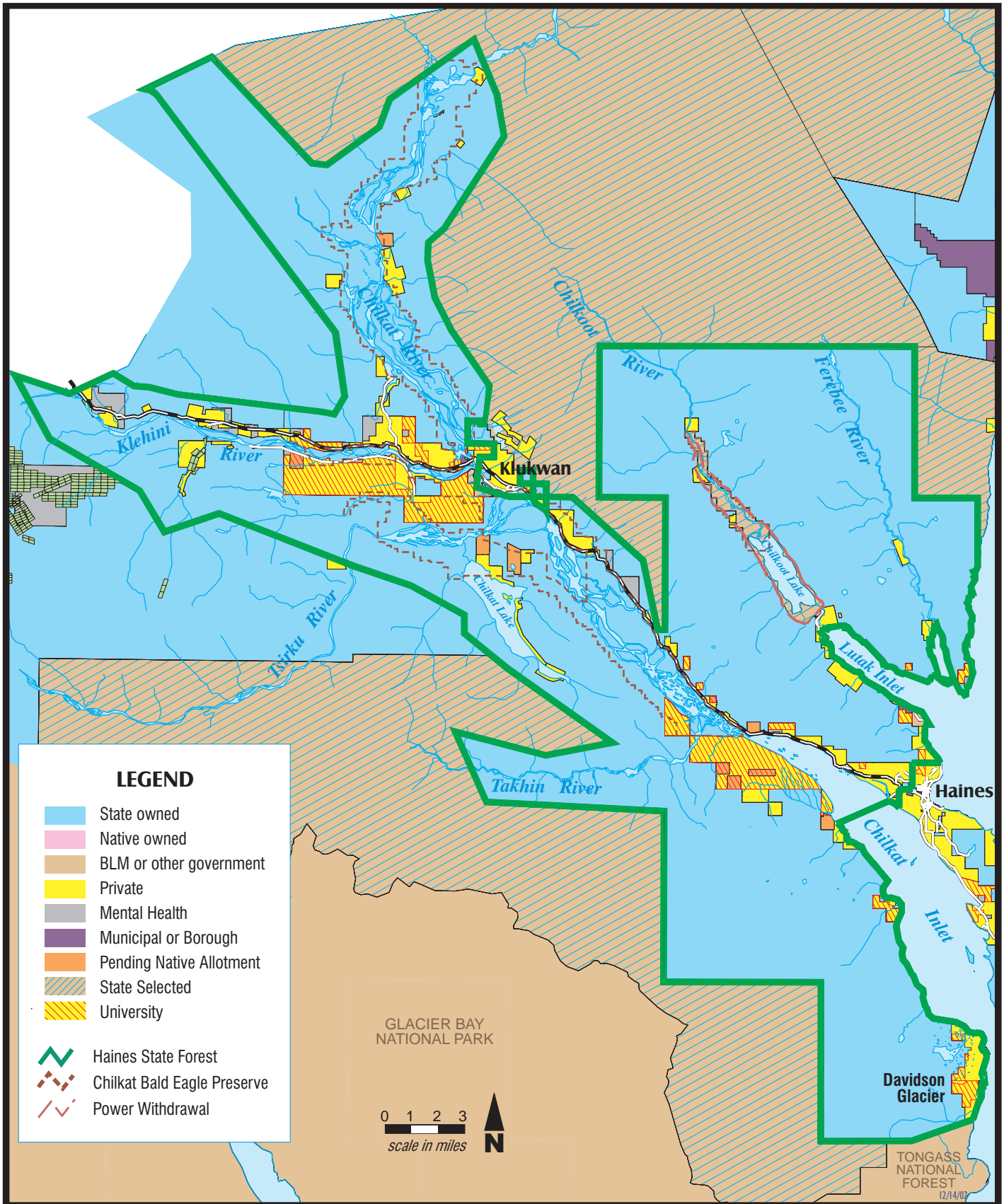
The 2002 revision of the Haines State Forest Resource Management Area management plan included the creation of multiple Special Land Use Designations, a Mineral Order, and a Leasehold location order. The promulgating regulations for each of these actions reference the maps from the 2002 plan specifically, so those maps are preserved here for future use in implementation of the actions described above. The management policy contained in this plan and Land Classification Order (see Appendix F) are developed in reference to the updated maps contained in chapters 1-4 of this 2026 publication. The (2002) maps contained in this Appendix are intended for use in interpretation and implementation of ADL 106929, ADL 106858, MCO 771, and LLO 25. The maps contained in this appendix must be retained for implementation of the above actions until the associated regulations are updated to remove specific reference to the 2002 publication of the HSFRMA management plan.

TABLE OF MAPS

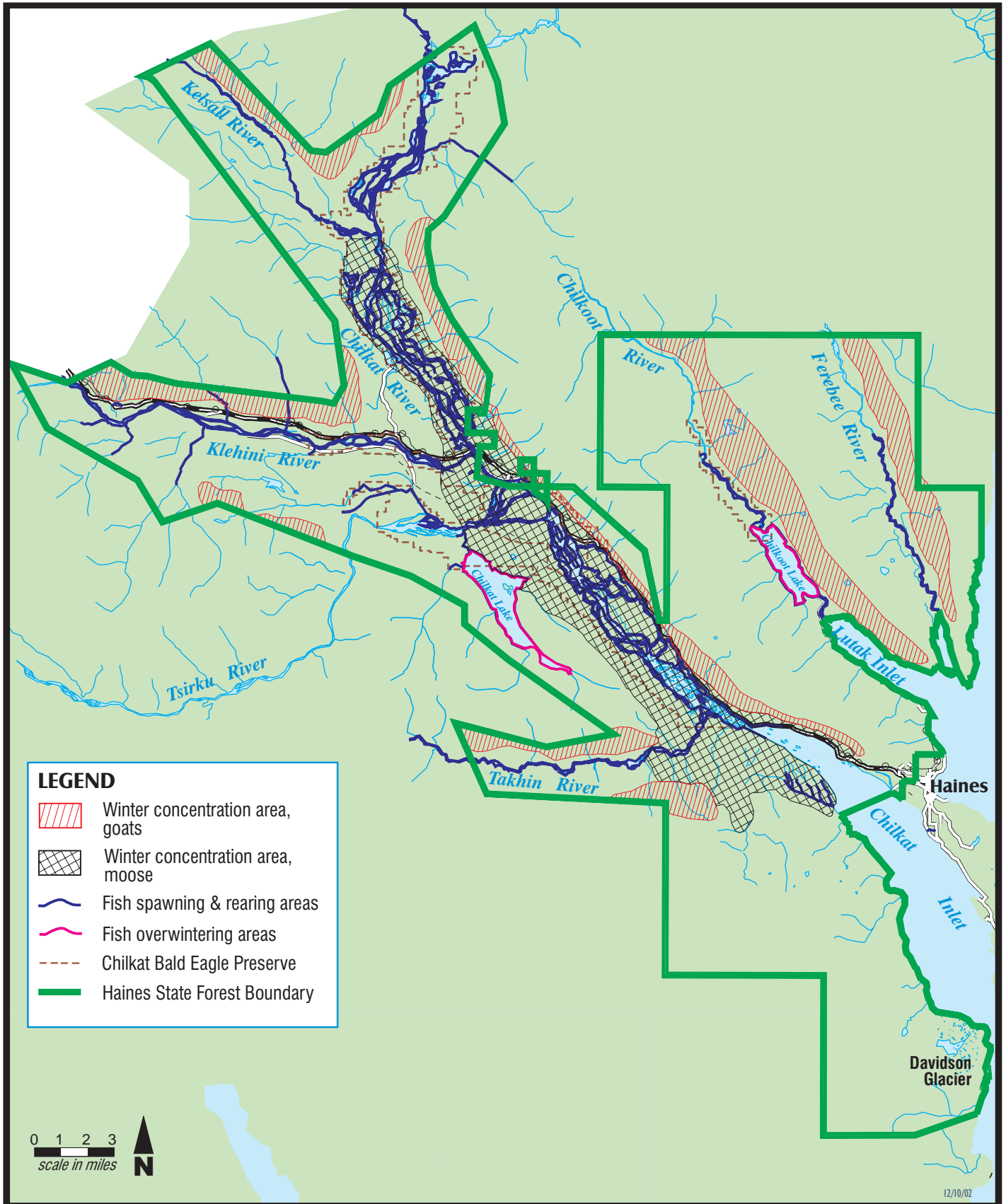
- Map 1-1. Boundary of Haines State Forest & Generalized Land Status
- Map 1-2. Habitat & Anadromous Streams
- Map 2-1. Timber Inventory & Timber Management Areas – Northern Area
- Map 2-2. Timber Inventory & Timber Management Areas – Southern Area
- Map 3-1. Management Units
- Map 3-2. Management Unit 1 – Kelsall River
- Map 3-3. Management Unit 2 – East Chilkat River
- Map 3-4. Management Unit 3 – Klehini River
- Map 3-5. Management Unit 4 – Chilkat Lake
- Map 3-6. Management Unit 5 – Takhin/Kicking Horse
- Map 3-7. Management Unit 6 – Chilkat Inlet
- Map 3-8. Management Unit 7 – Haines Highway & Lower Chilkat River
- Map 3-9. Management Unit 8 – Chilkat Lake
- Map 3-10. Management Unit 9 – Ferebee River
- Haines State Forest Mt. Ripinski NonMotorized Area

Public Review Draft

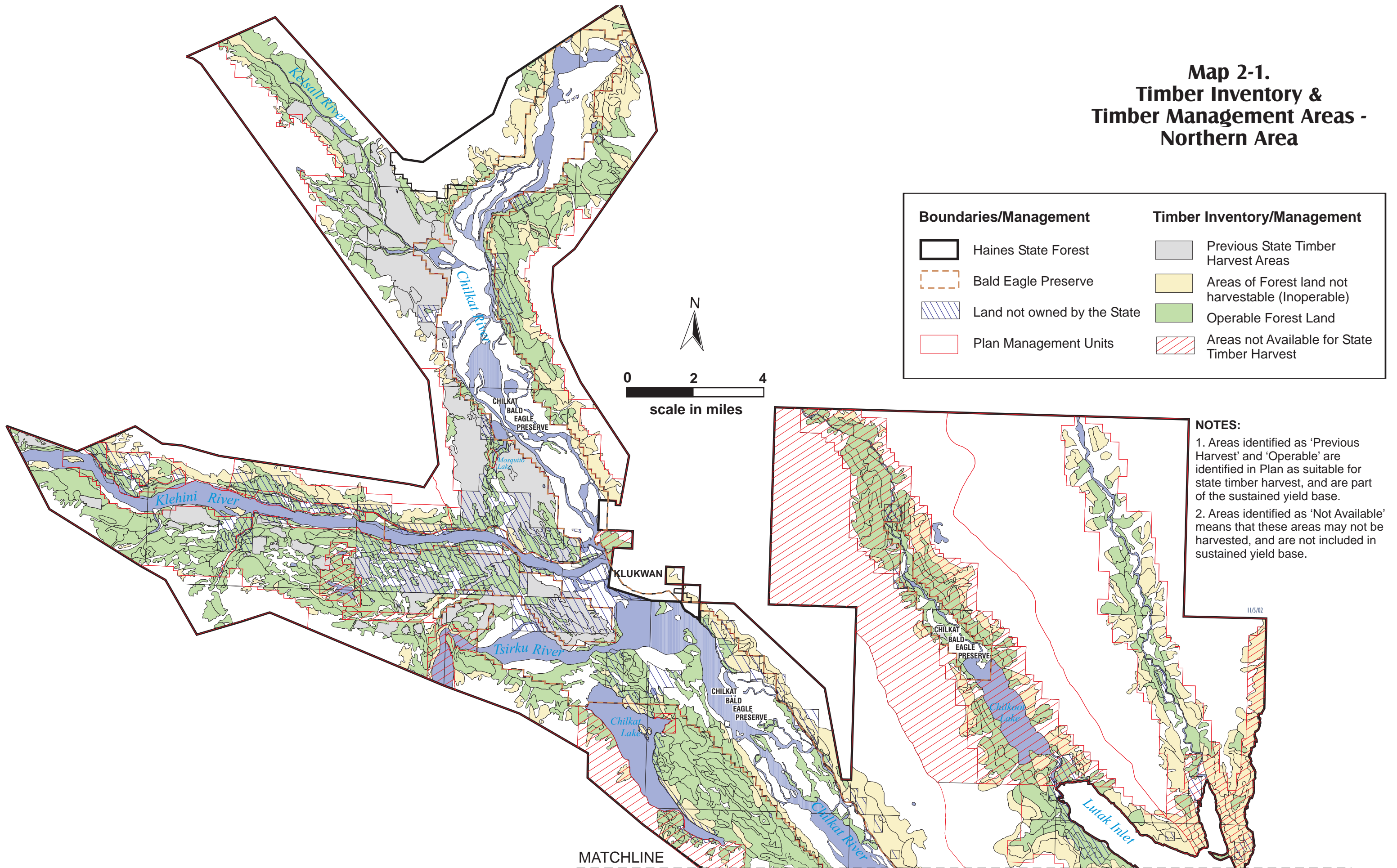
MAP 1-1. BOUNDARY OF HAINES STATE FOREST & GENERALIZED LAND STATUS



MAP 1-2. HABITAT & ANADROMOUS STREAMS

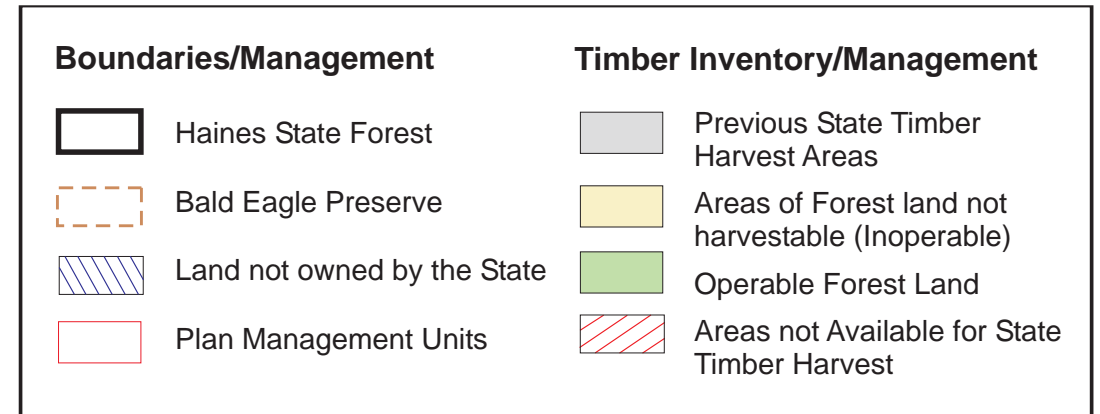
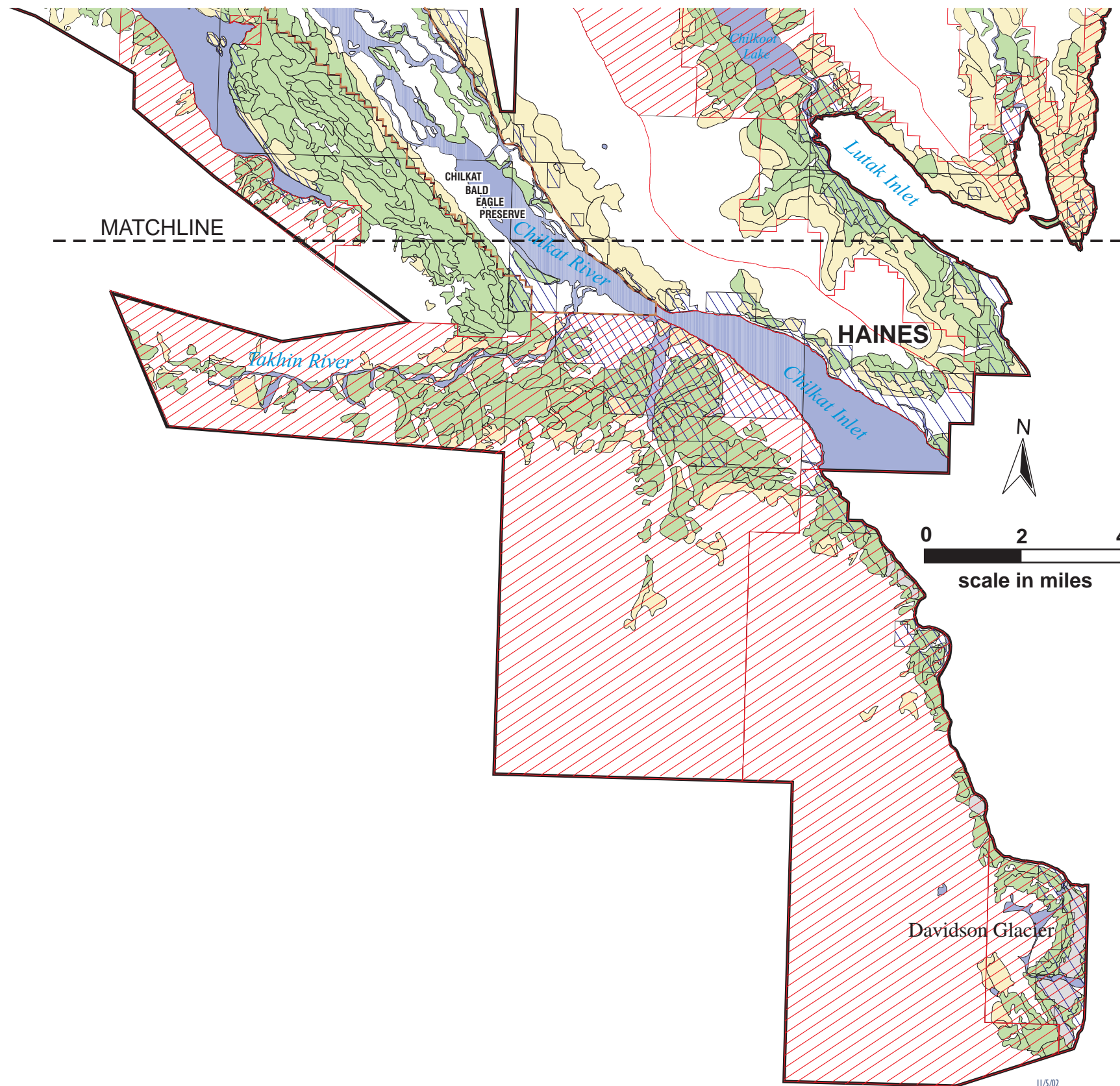


Map 2-1. Timber Inventory & Timber Management Areas - Northern Area



MATCHLINE

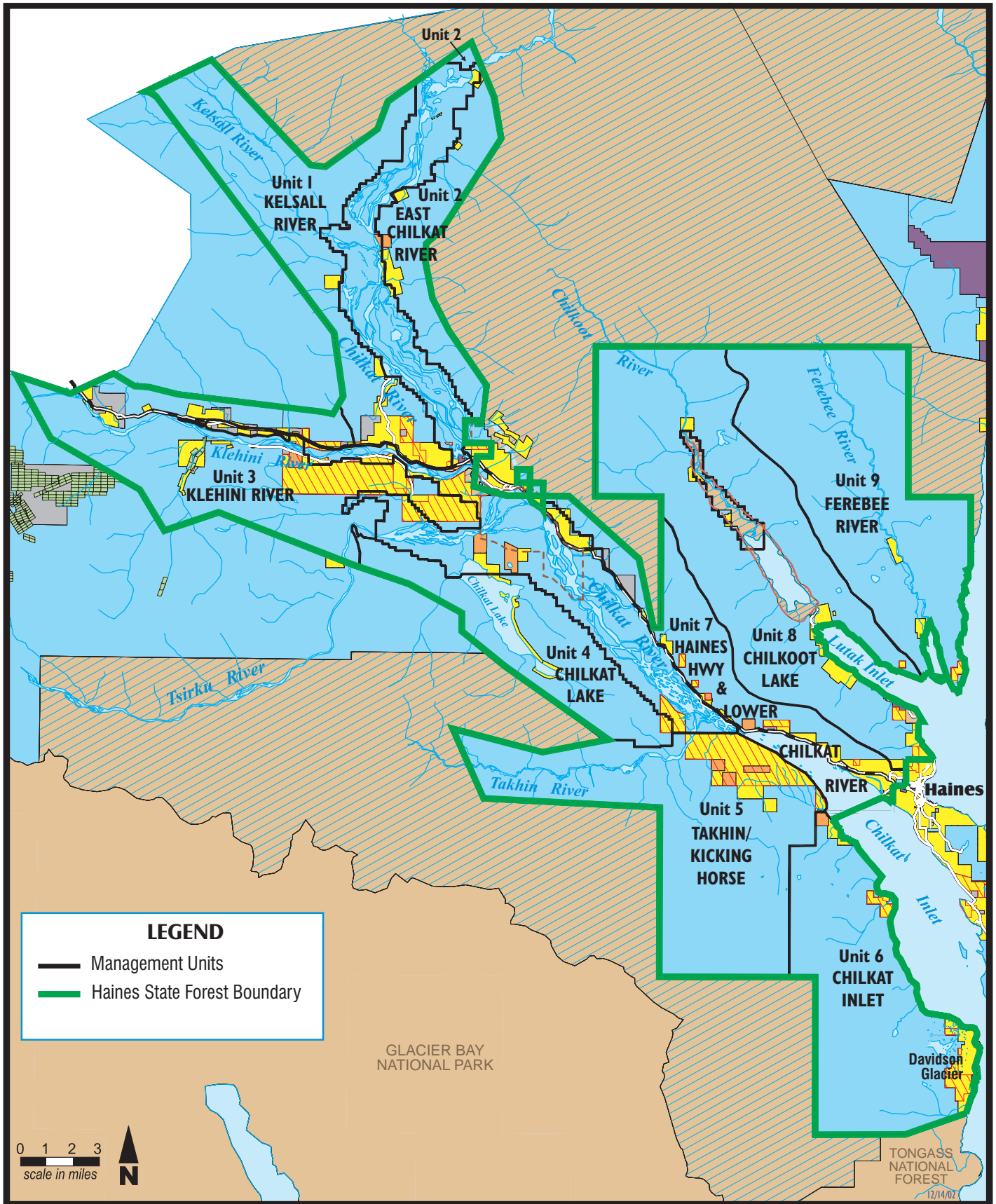
**Map 2-2.
Timber Inventory &
Timber Management Areas -
Southern Area**



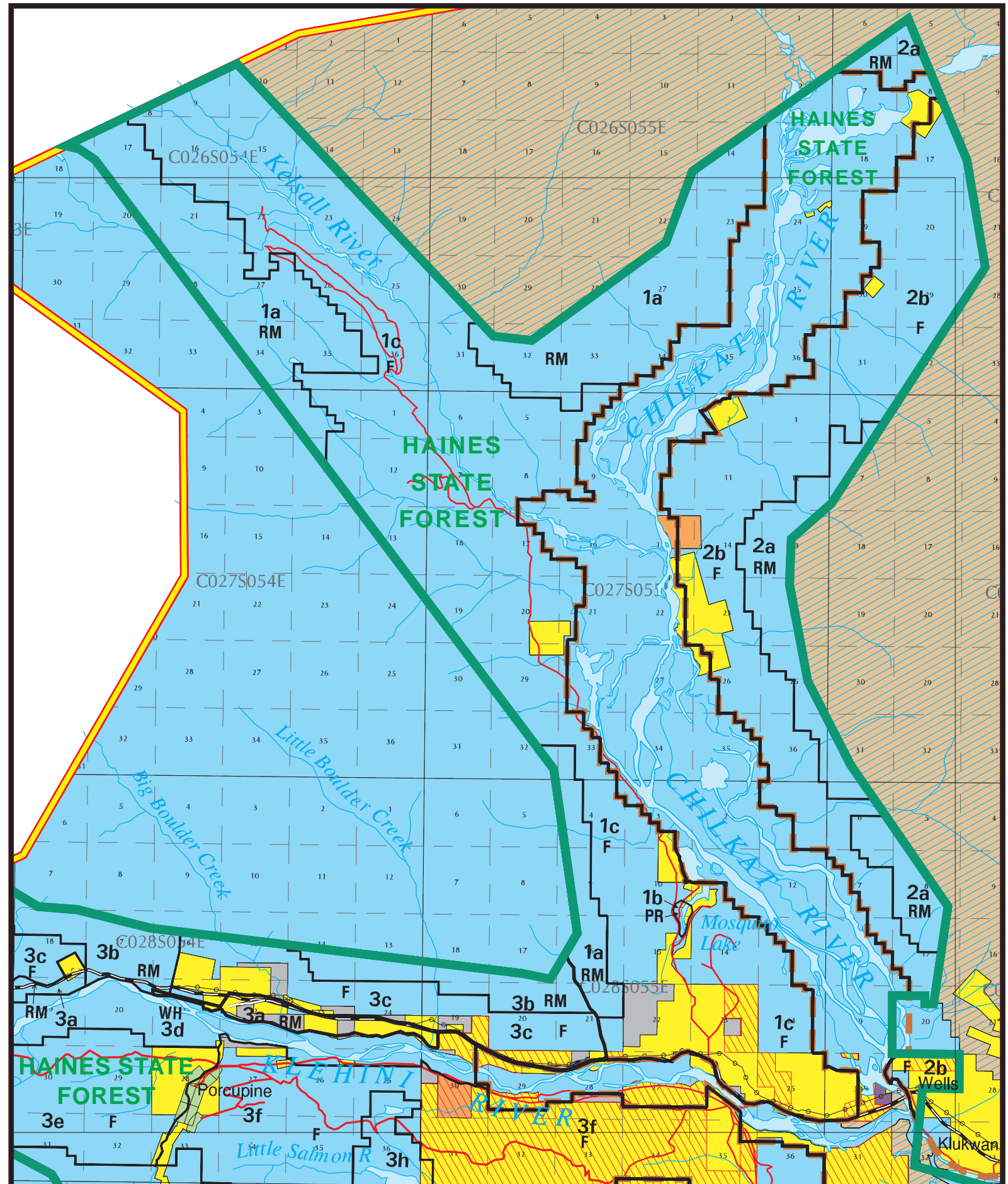
NOTES:

1. Areas identified as 'Previous Harvest' and 'Operable' are identified in Plan as suitable for state timber harvest, and are part of the sustained yield base.
2. Areas identified as 'Not Available' means that these areas may not be harvested, and are not included in sustained yield base.

MAP 3-1. MANAGEMENT UNITS



Map 3-2 Management Unit 1 KELSALL RIVER



Land Status

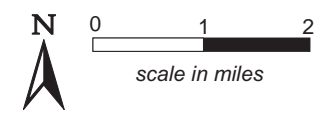
- State owned
- Native owned
- BLM or other government
- Private
- University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- Pending Native Allotment
- State selected
- Federal mining claims
- Federal power withdrawal

Boundaries

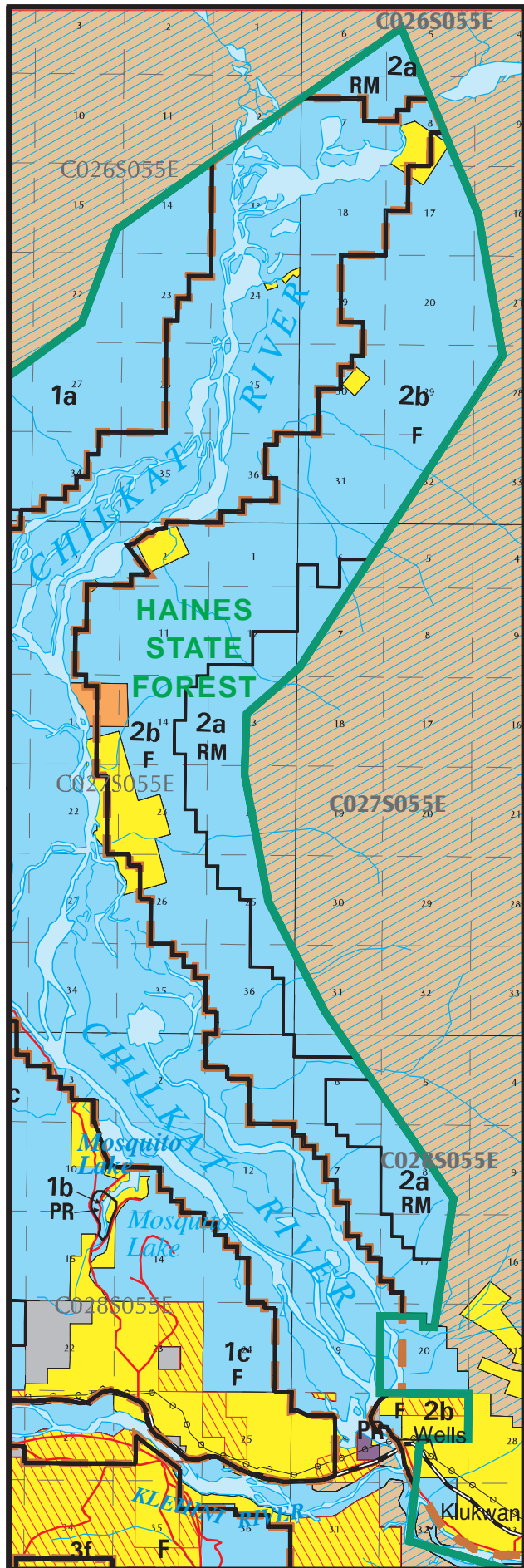
- Legislatively Designated Area boundary
- NSE Area Plan boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Subunit boundary

Management Subunits

- 8a** Management subunit
- RM** Plan classification
 - F - Forest Land
 - PR - Public Recreation Land
 - RM - Resource Management Land
 - WH - Wildlife Habitat Land
- Highway
- Main secondary road
- Pipeline



Map 3-3 Management Unit 2 EAST CHILKAT RIVER

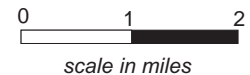


<u>Land Status</u>	
	State owned
	Native owned
	BLM or other government
	Private
	University
	Mental Health
	Municipal or Borough
	Pending Native Allotment
	State selected
	Federal mining claims
	Federal power withdrawal

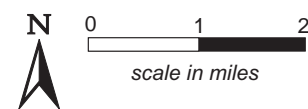
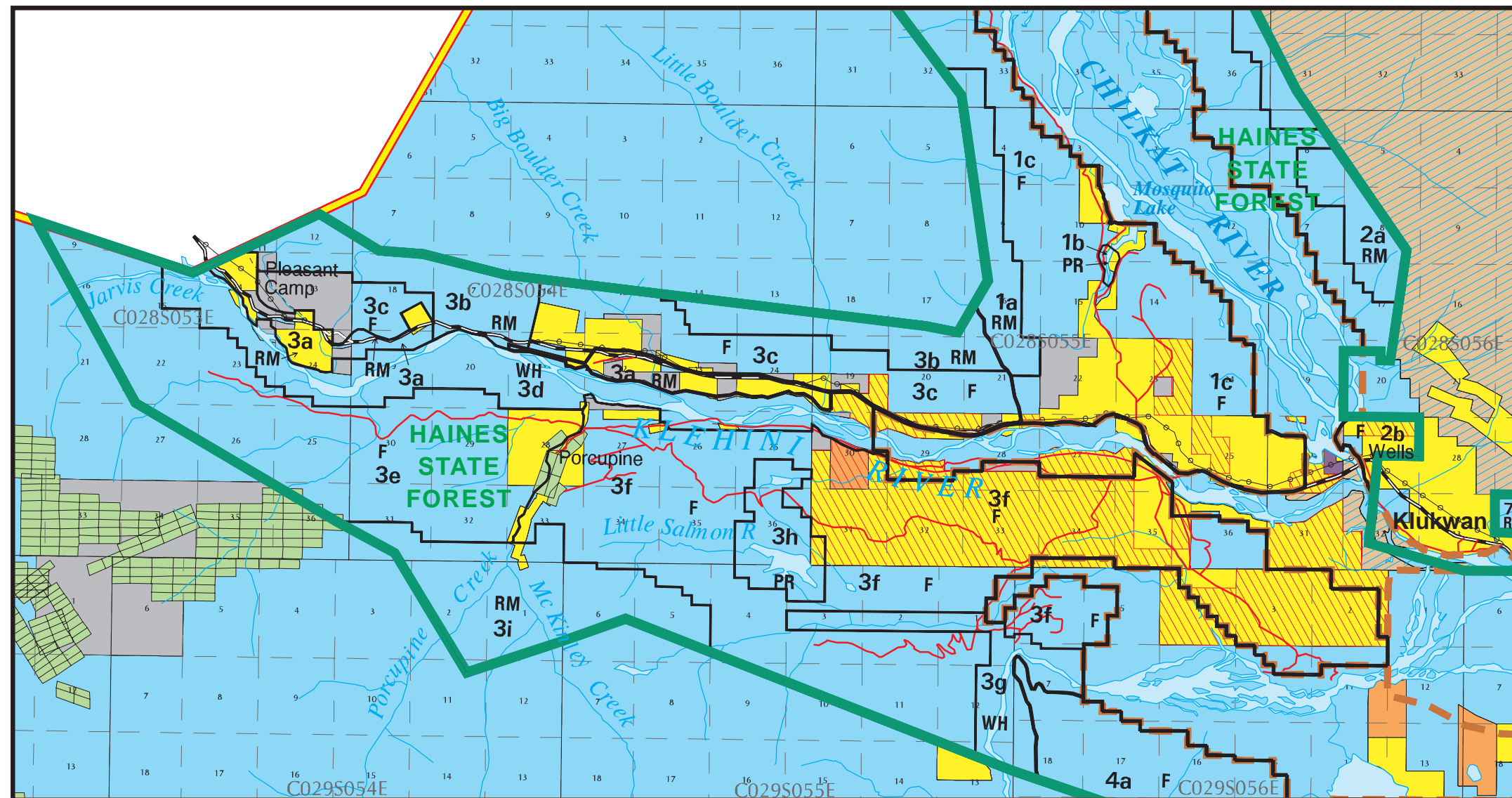
<u>Boundaries</u>	
	Legislatively Designated Area boundary
	NSE Area Plan boundary
	Haines State Forest
	Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
	Subunit boundary

<u>Management Subunits</u>	
8a	Management subunit
RM	Plan classification
F	- Forest Land
PR	- Public Recreation Land
RM	- Resource Management Land
WH	- Wildlife Habitat Land
	Highway
	Main secondary road
	Pipeline

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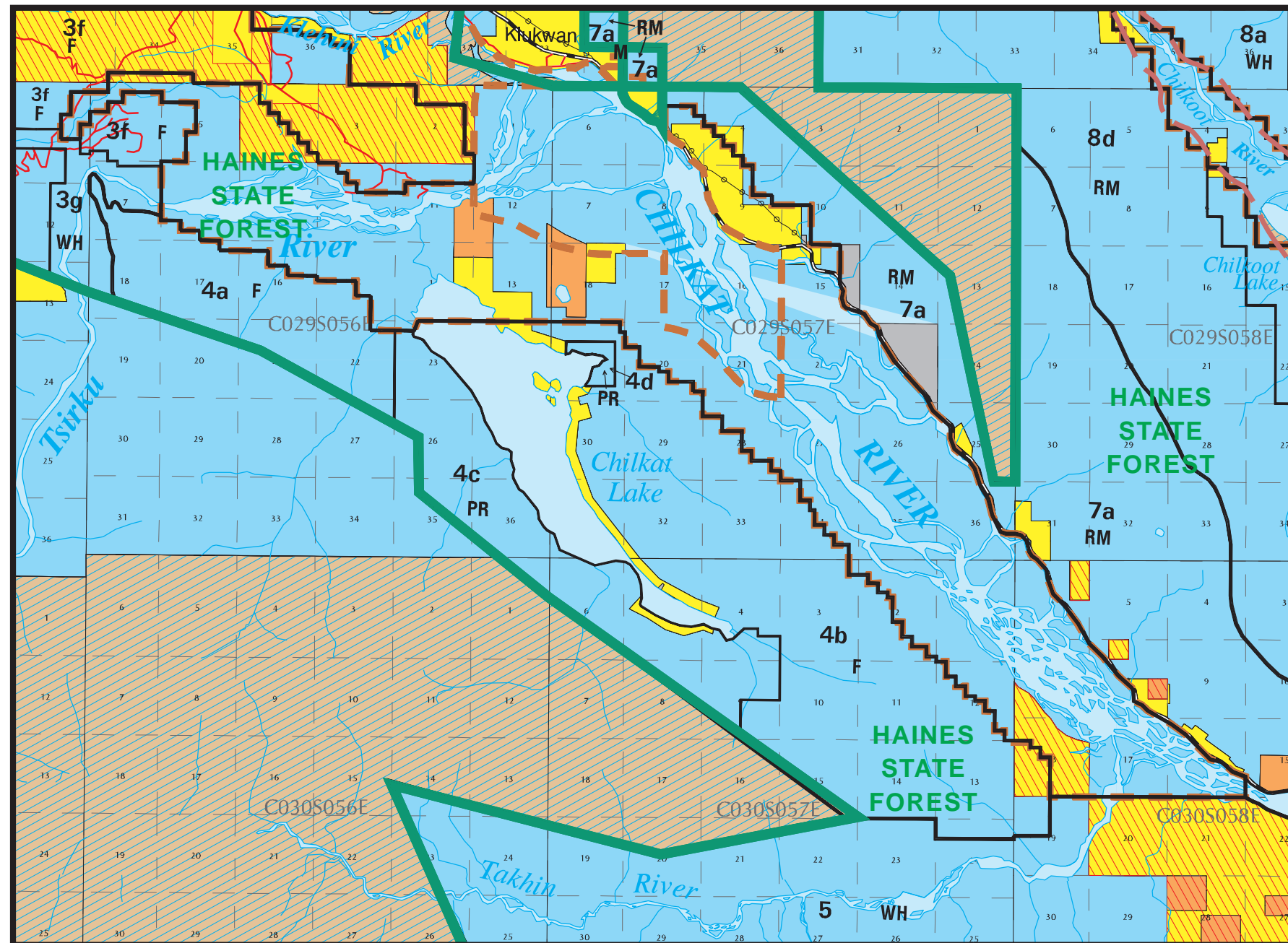
Map 3-4 Management Unit 3 KLEHINI RIVER



<u>Land Status</u>	
	TState owned
	Native owned
	BLM or other government
	Private
	University
	Mental Health
	Municipal or Borough
	Pending Native Allotment
	State selected
	Federal mining claims
	Federal power withdrawal
<u>Boundaries</u>	
	Legislatively Designated Area boundary
	NSE Area Plan boundary
	Haines State Forest
	Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
	Subunit boundary
<u>Management Subunits</u>	
8a	Management subunit
RM	Plan classification
F	Forest Land
PR	Public Recreation Land
RM	Resource Management Land
WH	Wildlife Habitat Land
	Highway
	Main secondary road
	Pipeline

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Map 3-5 Management Unit 4 CHILKAT LAKE



Land Status

- State owned
- Native owned
- BLM or other government
- Private
- University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- Pending Native Allotment
- State selected
- Federal mining claims
- Federal power withdrawal

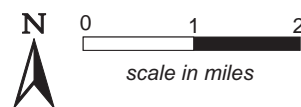
Boundaries

- Legislatively Designated Area boundary
- NSE Area Plan boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Subunit boundary

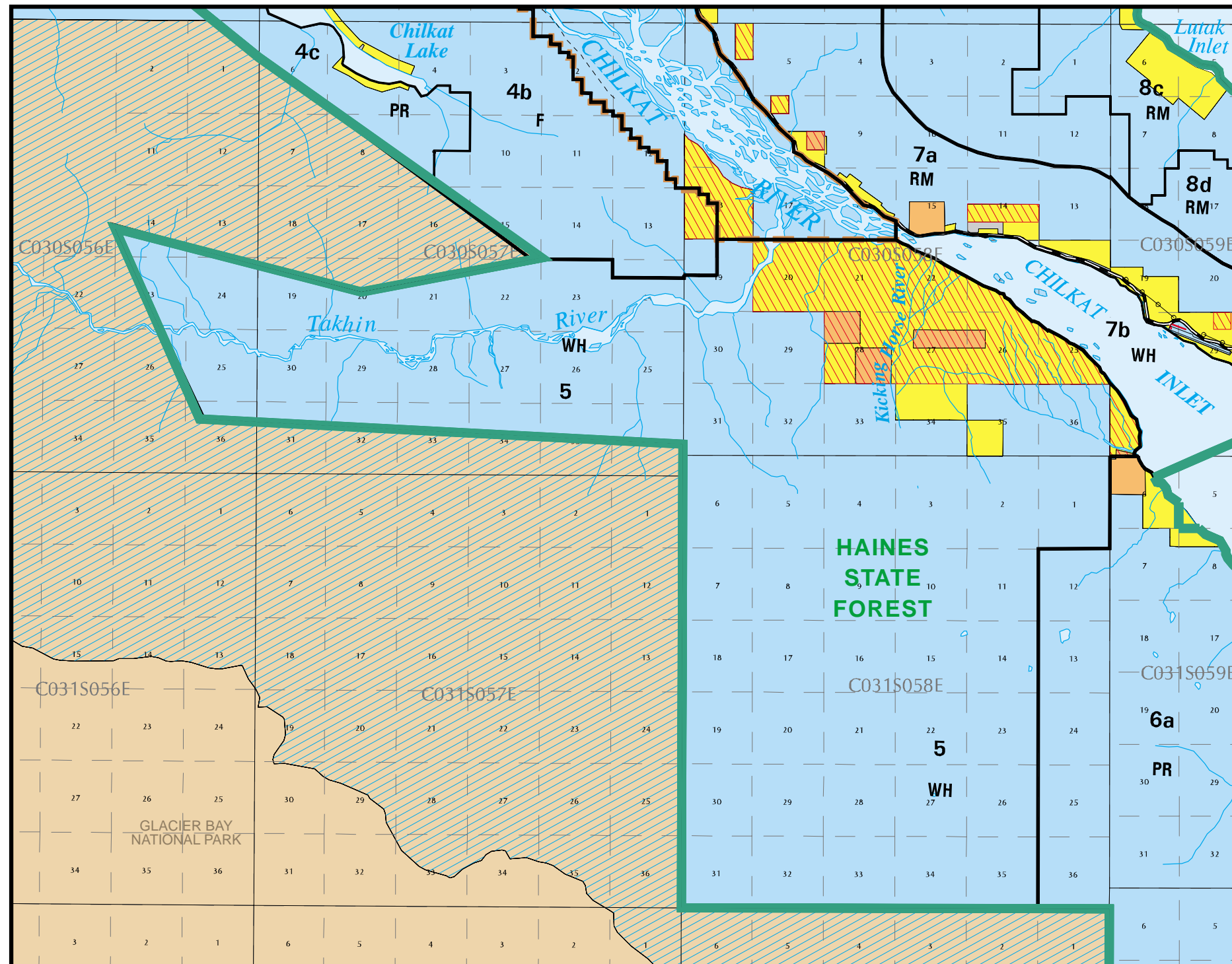
Management Subunits

- 8a** Management subunit
- RM** Plan classification
 - F** - Forest Land
 - PR** - Public Recreation Land
 - RM** - Resource Management Land
 - WH** - Wildlife Habitat Land
- Highway
- Main secondary road
- Pipeline

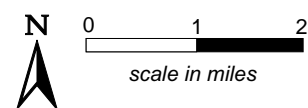
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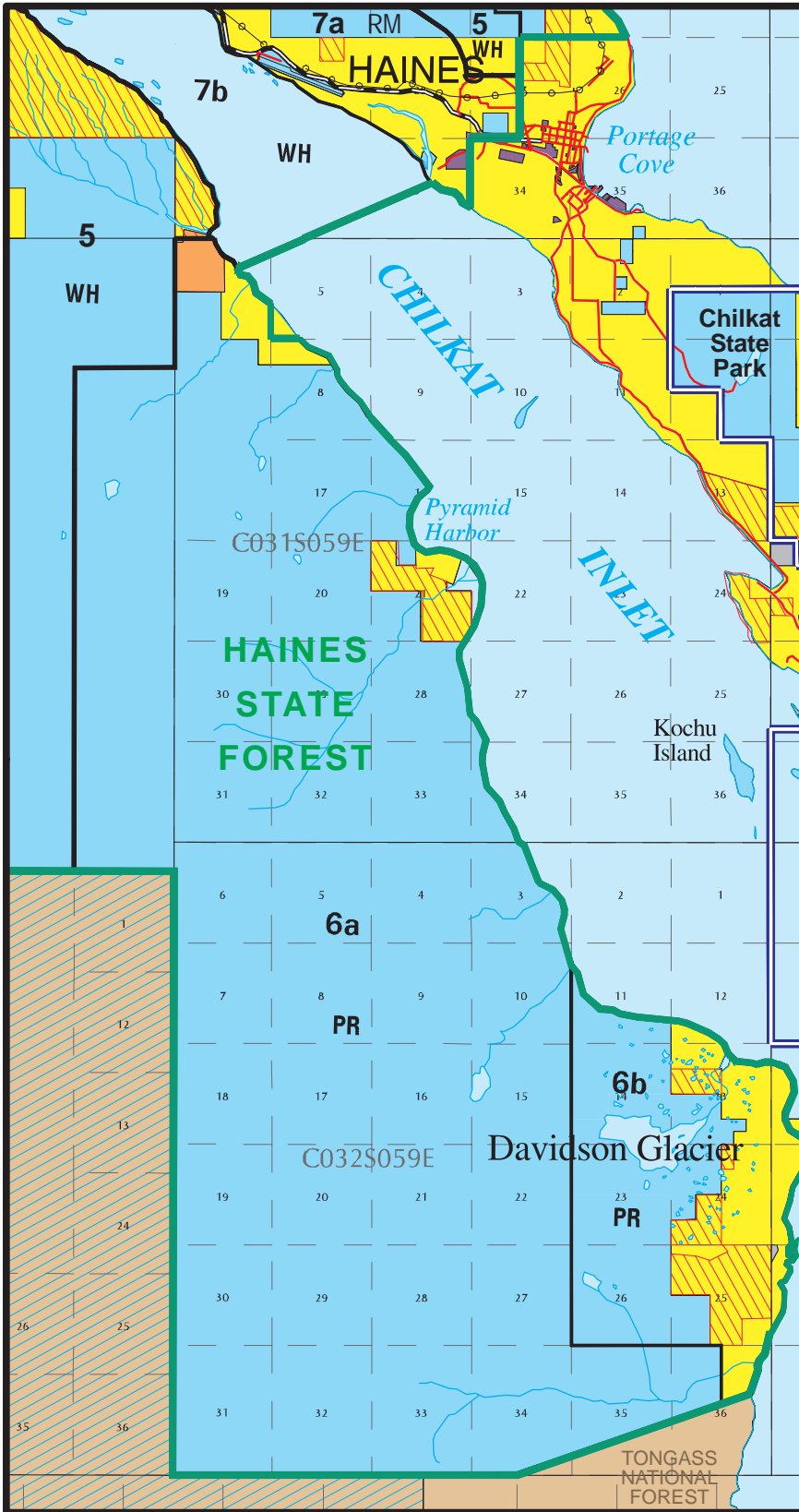
Map 3-6 Management Unit 5 TAKHIN/KICKING HORSE



Land Status	
	State owned
	Native owned
	BLM or other government
	Private
	University
	Mental Health
	Municipal or Borough
	Pending Native Allotment
	State selected
	Federal mining claims
	Federal power withdrawal
Boundaries	
	Legislatively Designated Area boundary
	NSE Area Plan boundary
	Haines State Forest
	Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
	Subunit boundary
Management Subunits	
8a	Management subunit
RM	Plan classification
F	Forest Land
PR	Public Recreation Land
RM	Resource Management Land
WH	Wildlife Habitat Land
	Highway
	Main secondary road
	Pipeline



Map 3-7 Management Unit 6 CHILKAT INLET



Land Status

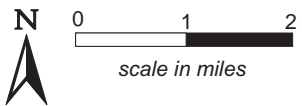
- State owned
- Native owned
- BLM or other government
- Private
- University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- Pending Native Allotment
- State selected
- Federal mining claims
- Federal power withdrawal

Boundaries

- Legislatively Designated Area boundary
- NSE Area Plan boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Subunit boundary

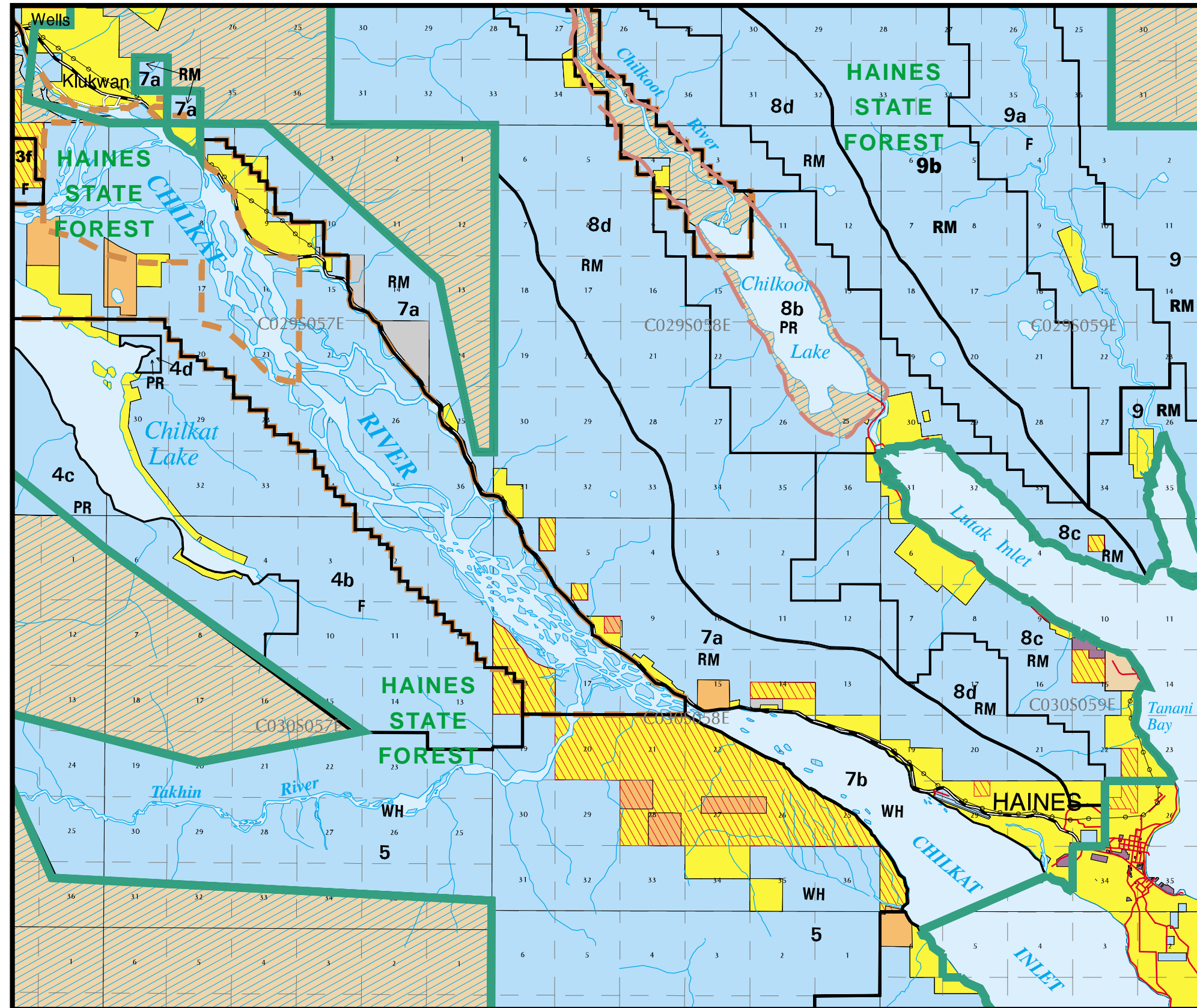
Management Subunits

- 8a** Management subunit
- RM** Plan classification
 - F** - Forest Land
 - PR** - Public Recreation Land
 - RM** - Resource Management Land
 - WH** - Wildlife Habitat Land
- Highway
- Main secondary road
- Pipeline



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Map 3-8 Management Unit 7 HAINES HIGHWAY & LOWER CHILKAT RIVER



Land Status

- State owned
- Native owned
- BLM or other government
- Private
- University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- Pending Native Allotment
- State selected
- Federal Mining Claims
- Federal power withdrawal

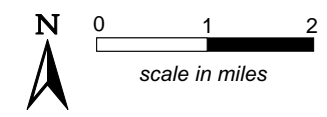
Boundaries

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- NSE Area Plan boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Subunit boundary

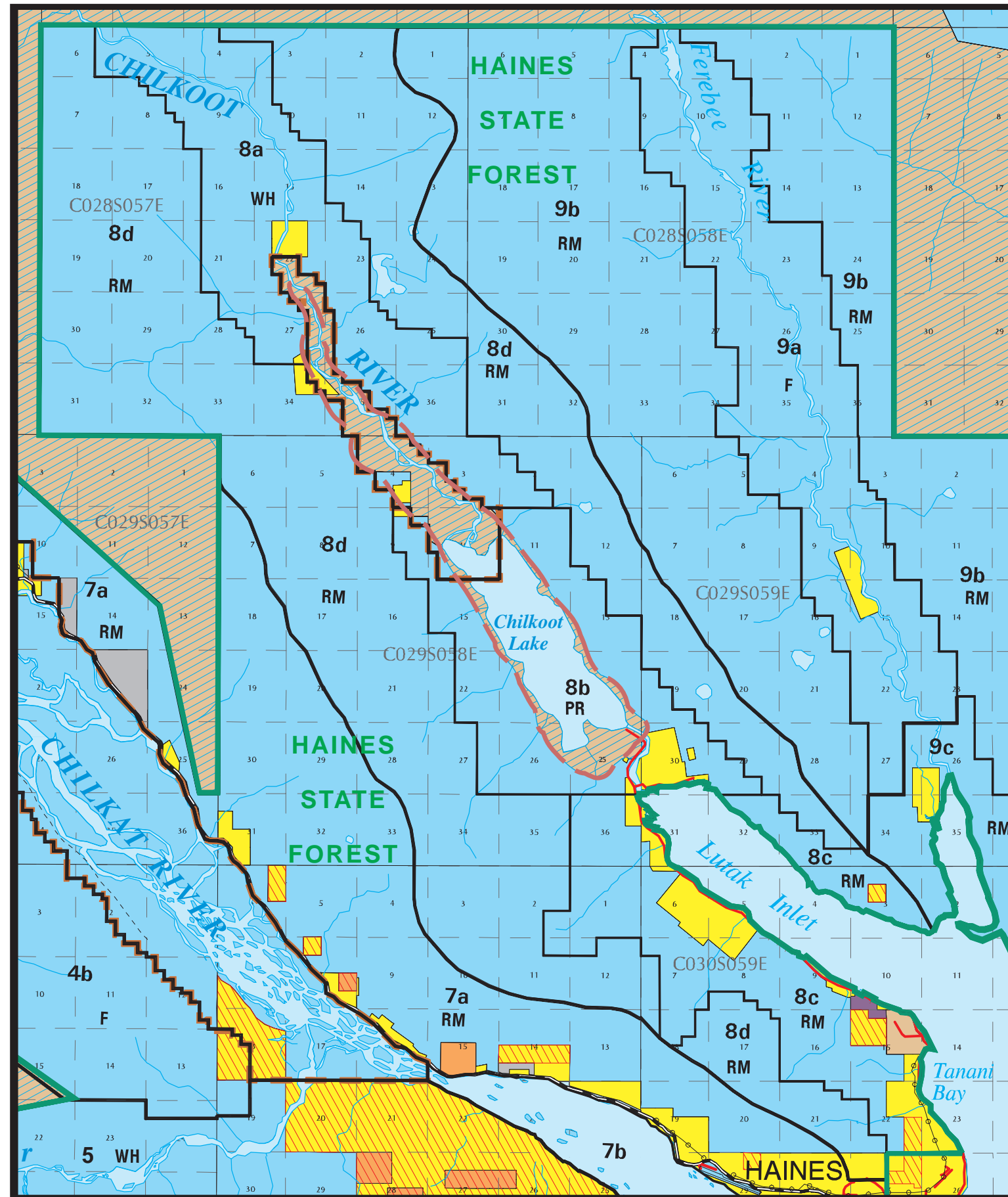
Management Subunits

- 8a** Management subunit
- RM** Plan classification
 - F** - Forest Land
 - PR** - Public Recreation Land
 - RM** - Resource Management Land
 - WH** - Wildlife Habitat Land

Highway
 Main secondary road
 Pipeline



Map 3-9 Management Unit 8 CHILKOOT LAKE



Land Status

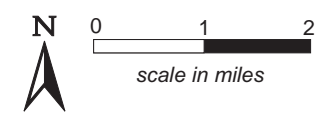
- State owned
- Native owned
- BLM or other government
- Private
- University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- Pending Native Allotment
- State selected
- Federal mining claims
- Federal power withdrawal

Boundaries

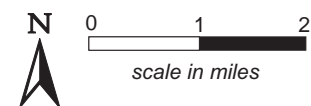
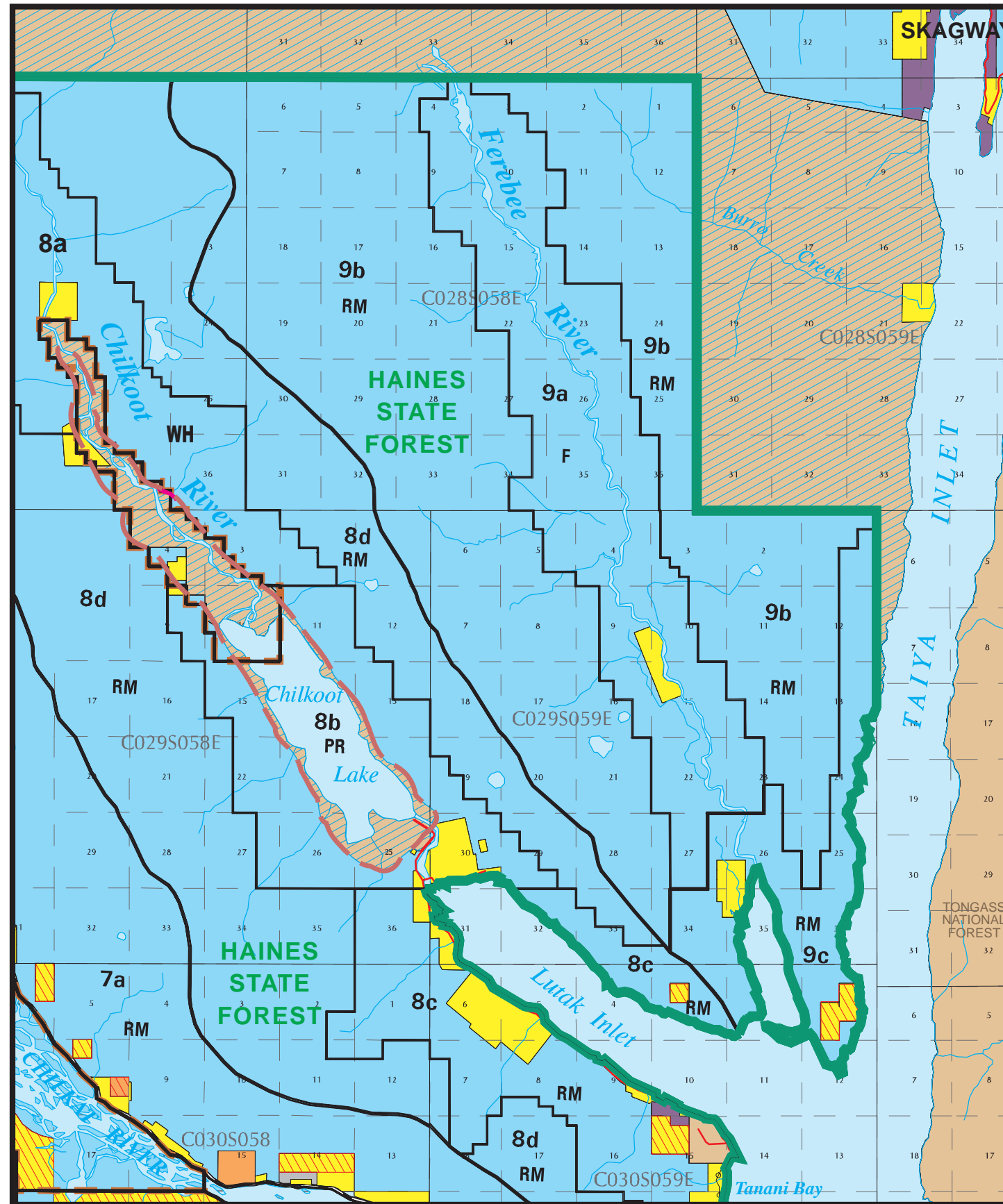
- Legislatively Designated Area boundary
- NSE Area Plan boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Subunit boundary

Management Subunits

- 8a** Management subunit
- RM** Plan classification
 - F** - Forest Land
 - PR** - Public Recreation Land
 - RM** - Resource Management Land
 - WH** - Wildlife Habitat Land
- Highway
- Main secondary road
- Pipeline



Map 3-10 Management Unit 9 FEREBEE RIVER



Land Status

- State owned
- Native owned
- BLM or other government
- Private
- University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- Pending Native Allotment
- State selected
- Federal mining claims
- Federal power withdrawal

Boundaries

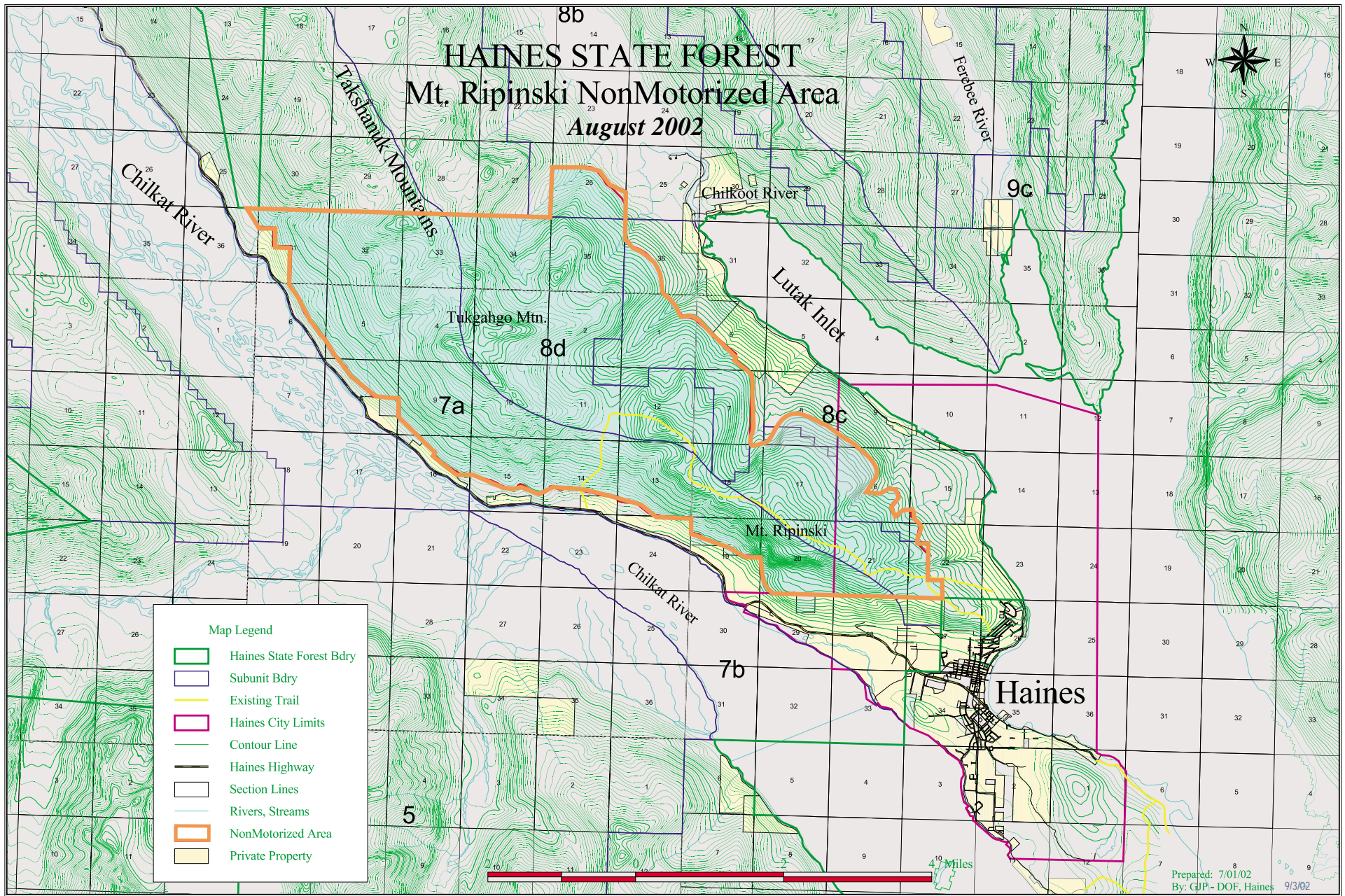
- Legislatively Designated Area boundary
- NSE Area Plan boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Subunit boundary

Management Subunits

- 8a** Management subunit
- RM** Plan classification
 - F - Forest Land
 - PR - Public Recreation Land
 - RM - Resource Management Land
 - WH - Wildlife Habitat Land

Highway
 Main secondary road
 Pipeline

12/9/02



Appendix L

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