



United States Department of Agriculture

# Shoreline II Outfitter/Guide

## Draft Environmental Impact Statement

### Volume II



Forest Service  
Alaska Region Tongass National Forest R10-MB- 793b January 2016

Cover Photo: A picture of Endicott Arm Glacier, taken from 1,115 feet up. The Glacier is one of many vistas tourists visit Southeast Alaska annually to witness.

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# Appendix A. Use Area Cards

## Introduction

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Use areas are geographic areas used in this analysis as the basis for defining and managing recreation use. Use areas provide distinct geographical areas at a size that allows meaningful recreation management for specific areas of the National Forest.

The following use area cards are used to provide site-specific information and resource considerations relating to commercial recreation management for each use area. They support the information provided in Chapters 2 and 3 of this DEIS. The seasonal allocations and specific measures are displayed for each alternative. Most resource concerns are mitigated through design features listed in the use area cards and Appendix C. Figure A-1 displays the general locations of the use areas.

The information on the use area cards will be used to prepare and administer outfitter/guide permits. The design features will be incorporated into the document as permit stipulations where applicable. The permit conditions will be enforced through permit administration.

The following applies to all use areas:

To minimize impacts to non-forested and steeply sloping wetlands, outfitter/outfitters/guides and their clients should abandon any user-created trail wider than 2 feet to allow recovery. Outfitter/ guides should also report any user-created trail wider than 2 feet to their permit administrator. Remember to practice Leave No Trace principles and pick hiking routes with durable surfaces (e.g., beaches, gravel bars, unvegetated forest duff). When hiking over vegetation, spread out so no single plant receives multiple footfalls and a trail is less likely to form.

**Table A- 1. List of use areas**

<b>Use Area</b>	<b>General Location</b>	<b>Use Area</b>	<b>General Location</b>
01-01	Skagway Area	04-05A	SW Admiralty
01-02	Haines Area	04-06A	Pybus Bay
01-03	East Chilkats	04-06B	Eliza Harbor
01-04A	Berners Bay	04-07A	Gambier Bay
01-04B	N. Juneau Coast	04-07B	Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route
01-04C	Taku Inlet	04-08	NE Admiralty
01-04D	Slocum Inlet	04-09A	Seymour Canal
01-05A	Taku Harbor	04-09B	Pack Creek Zoological Area
01-05B	Port Snettisham	04-10A	Greens Creek
01-05C	Windham Bay	04-10B	NW Admiralty
01-05D	Tracy Arm	04-11A	Port Frederick
01-05E	Fords Terror	04-11B	Freshwater Bay
01-05F	Endicott Arm	04-12	Tenakee Inlet

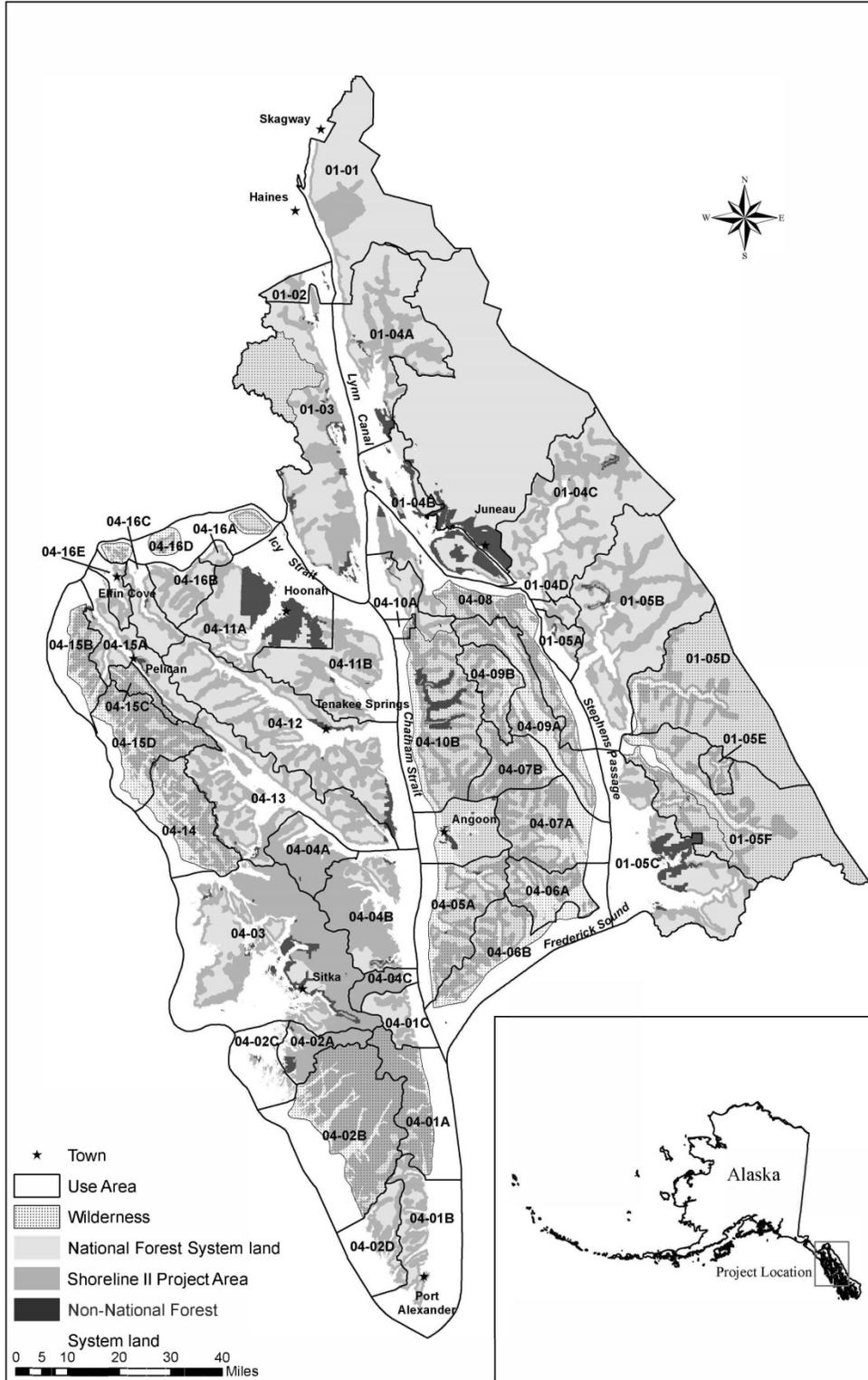
## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Use Area</b>	<b>General Location</b>	<b>Use Area</b>	<b>General Location</b>
<i>04-01A</i>	<i>Gut Bay, Baranof</i>	04-13	Peril Strait
04-01B	Port Armstrong	<i>04-14</i>	<i>Slocum Arm</i>
04-01C	Nelson Bay	04-15A	Lisianski
04-02A	Redoubt Lake	<i>04-15B</i>	<i>West Yakobi Island</i>
<i>04-02B</i>	<i>Whale Bay</i>	<i>04-15C</i>	<i>Stag Bay</i>
04-02C	Necker Islands	<i>04-15D</i>	<i>Portlock Harbor</i>
04-02D	SW Baranof	04-16A	Point Adolphus
04-03	Sitka Area	04-16B	North Chichagof
04-04A	Rodman Bay	04-16C	Idaho Inlet
04-04B	Kelp Bay	<i>04-16D</i>	<i>PLI Wilderness</i>
04-04C	Baranof Warm Springs	04-16E	Port Althorp

**Use Areas in *italic type* contain congressionally designated wilderness areas.**

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-1. Shoreline II Outfitter/Guide project area with use areas



**Use Area 01-01, Skagway Area  
Juneau Ranger District**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – April 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (April 25 – May 31)</b>	<b>Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,752	992	880	4,452	2,592
<b>Description</b>				
This use area extends from the Skagway area south to Sullivan Island. The area is characterized by steep, rocky and often inaccessible shoreline along eastern Lynn Canal. A notable exception is the Katzeihin River area, which is the focus of both outfitter/guide and unoutfitted/unguided recreation activity. The upper 10 miles of the 12-mile Katzeihin River has been recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. The typical method of access is by boat.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Modified Landscape, Remote Recreation, Semi-Remote Recreation, Wild River, and Transportation and Utility System				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
33		48,647		
<b>Communities</b>				
Skagway; Haines				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
Day Use: Sturgill's Landing				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Klondike Goldrush National Historic Park (National Park Service)				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Scenic views, hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and travel on the Alaska Marine Highway. This use area is a popular destination for unoutfitted/unguided fall goat hunting. Airboats are used in the Katzeihin River area to travel inland from Lynn Canal.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	By far, the highest use in the area is as a pass-through for over 750,000 cruise ship passengers arriving in Skagway every year. There is competitive interest in guided big game hunting opportunities. This area is a primary flight path for Icefield Tours (dog-sledding, ice-trekking) and local commuter aircraft. All outfitter/guide use in this area is outside of the project area on Denver and Laughton Trails, and Icefield landing sites adjacent to Skagway. No outfitter/guide use was recorded in the project area within this use area between 2010 and 2014.
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and travel via the Alaska Marine Highway. Popular unoutfitted/unguided goat hunting in the fall season. Airboats are used in the Katzeihin River area to travel inland from Lynn Canal.
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Commercial fishing, Alaska Marine Highway route, boat-based outfitter/guide activity and recreational boaters. No outfitter/guide use recorded within the past five years in this use area, including Katzeihin Falls LGA.
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Taiya Inlet, Lynn Canal, Katzeihin River, and there is airboat use within the Katzeihin River drainage
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Katzeihin Falls
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes most of the Skagway Community Use Area and part of the Haines Community Use Area. There are no anticipated restrictions on subsistence resources due to this project.
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified two Steller sea lion haul outs in this use area. The Gran Point haul out is designated as critical habitat. Eldred Rock is a known seal and sea lion haul out. There are 68 mapped bald eagle nests in this use area.
<b>Fisheries</b>	The terrain in this area drops steeply into Lynn Canal offering little habitat for fish spawning or rearing. Five Class I streams have been mapped in the area. No streams were identified as having high fishing values.
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Ten historic sites were identified.
<b>Recreation</b>	Beginning two miles inland from mean high tide along Lynn Canal, the Katzeihin River has been recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Within the past five years, competitive interest has arisen for guided big game hunting opportunities. There may be need for a prospectus to distribute service days for this use type.
<b>Wilderness</b>	None

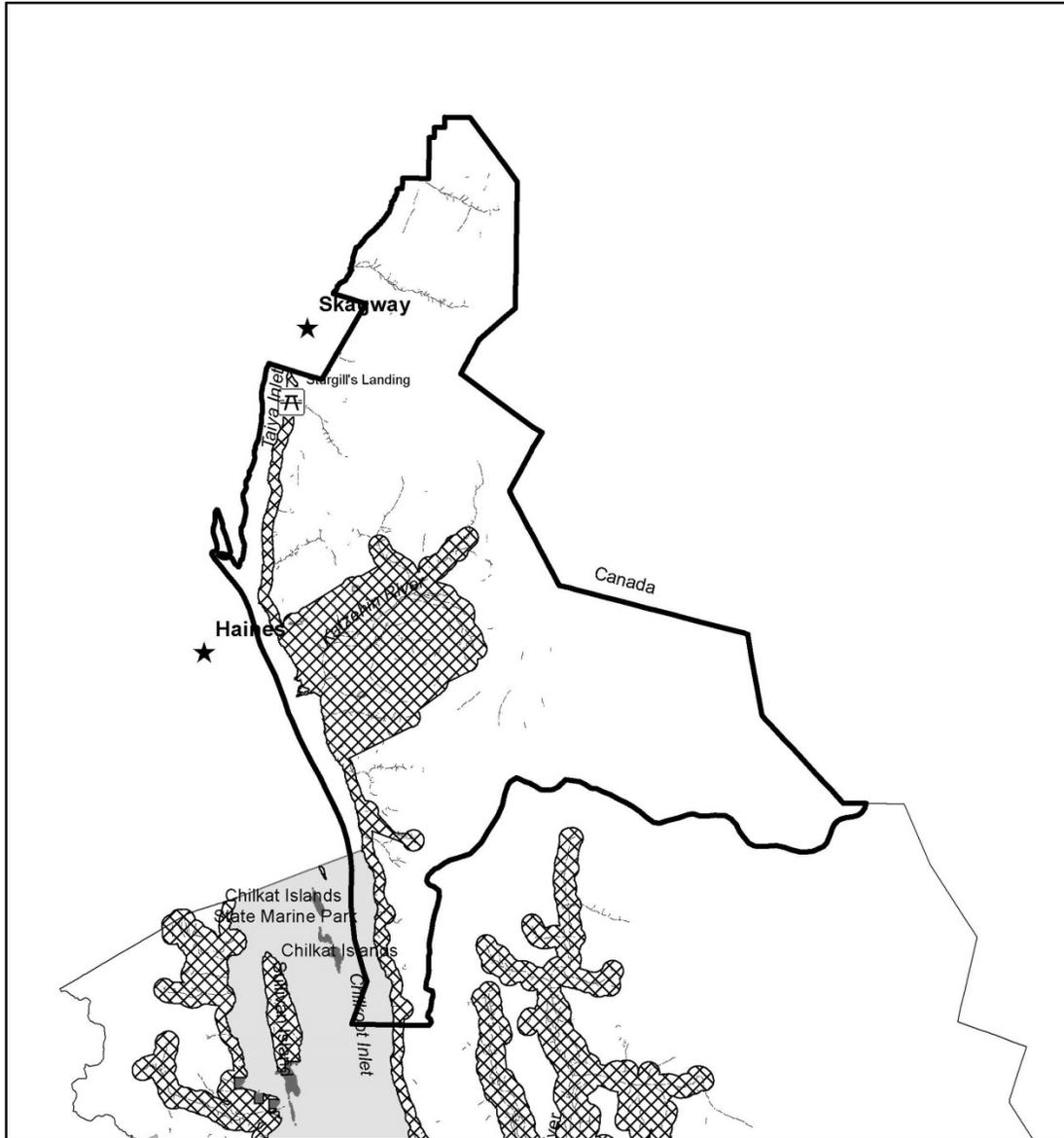
## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action Alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring and winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	311	890	156	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	160	145	710	260	125
<b>Alternative 3</b>	120	110	535	195	125
<b>Alternative 4</b>	260	230	1,160	425	200
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					

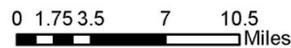
Figure A-2. Map of Skagway use area

**SKAGWAY AREA**

Use Area: 01-01



- |  |         |  |                                  |
|--|---------|--|----------------------------------|
|  | Cabin   |  | Use Area                         |
|  | Day Use |  | Shoreline II Project Area        |
|  | Shelter |  | Salt and Freshwater              |
|  | Town    |  | Wilderness                       |
|  | Trail   |  | National Forest System lands     |
|  | Stream  |  | Non-National Forest System lands |



## Use Area 01-02, Haines Area Juneau Ranger District

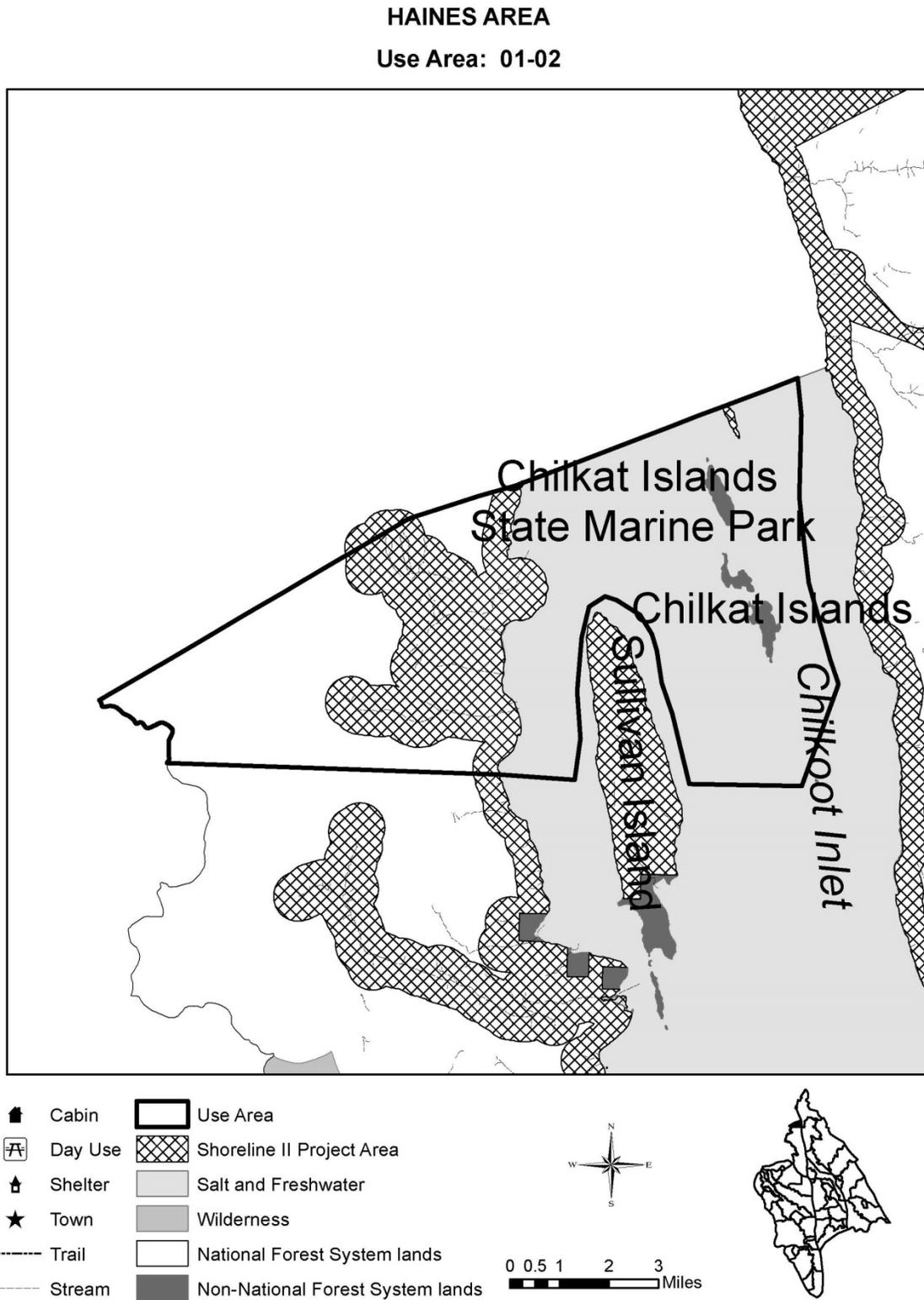
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
292	165	147	1,272	432
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area includes the western shoreline of Lynn Canal from Taiya Point near Skagway, to Haines, and south to Sullivan Island. Only a portion of the mainland near Sullivan Island is within the Juneau Ranger District. There are few sheltered anchorages along this stretch of shoreline and weather conditions frequently cause rough seas in this portion of Lynn Canal, which limits use.</p>				
<p><b>LUDs</b></p> <p>Modified Landscape, and Transportation and Utility System Old Growth Habitat, and Semi-Remote Recreation</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Primitive, Roded Modified</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
Miles		Acres		
19		8,664		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>Most of the shoreline in this area falls within the Haines State Forest and Resource Management Area, Chilkat State Park, and the Sullivan Island Marine Park. There are also private holdings within this area.</p>				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Scenic views, hunting, and fishing.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	No outfitter/guide use was recorded in the project area within this use area between 2010 and 2014.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	This area is primarily used by Haines and Skagway residents and some Juneau residents			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Some localized use on Sullivan Island			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Overall use is very low because the shoreline is exposed with little protected anchorage, making boat access challenging.			
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Sullivan Mountain			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Management and resource considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Haines Community Use Area. There are no anticipated restrictions on subsistence resources due to this project.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 13 mapped bald eagle nests within this area. There are two known harbor seal haul outs.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Three Class I streams have been mapped in this area. No streams were identified as having high fishing values.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants within this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	No historic sites have been identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	None				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters/guides)					
*The No Action Alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring and winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	178	286	148	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	160	25	115	55	20
<b>Alternative 3</b>	120	20	90	45	20
<b>Alternative 4</b>	260	40	190	85	35
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-3. Map of the Haines use area



## Use Area 01-03, East Chilkats Juneau Ranger District

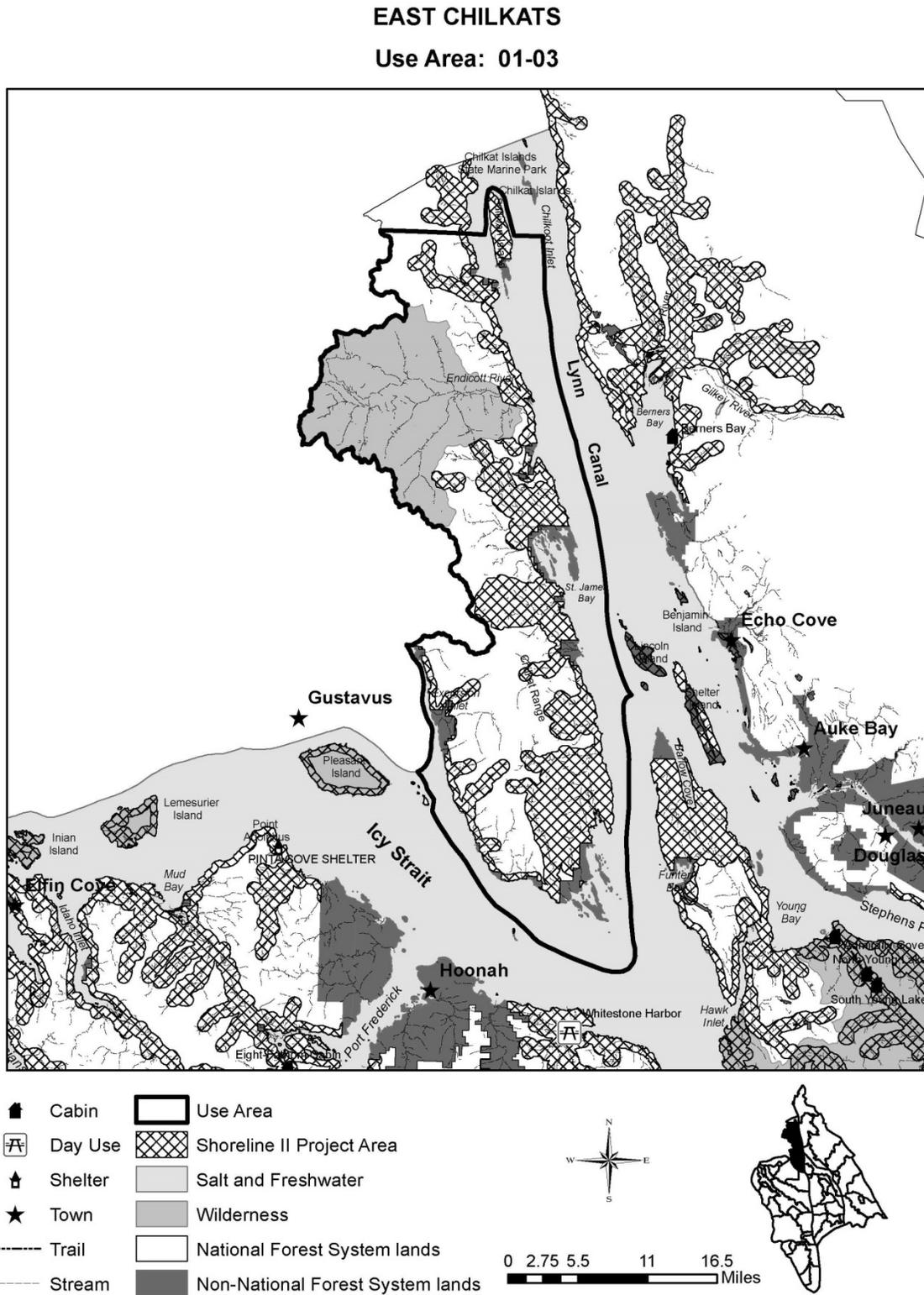
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
2,102	1,169	1,037	7,472	3,110
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is adjacent to Glacier Bay National Park to the west and includes the western shoreline of Lynn Canal from Sullivan Island Marine Park to Point Couverden and the shoreline on the east side of Excursion Inlet. The Homeshore area has had previous logging and a remnant road system exists in this area.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, Transportation and Utility System, Timber Production, and Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Roded Modified, Semi-Primitive Motorized and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
200		121,373		
<b>Communities</b>				
In Excursion Inlet, there is a community and cannery at Ward Cove, and the Excursion Inlet Seaplane Base.				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
A logging road system on Point Couverden, storage units, and trailer pads associated with timber sale planning are located within this area. There is an existing log transfer facility site at Homeshore.				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Private and state lands are located at Sullivan Island, William Henry Bay, St. James Bay, and in Excursion Inlet. The State of Alaska administers St. James Bay State Marine Park, which features a rental cabin, and maintains a floating dock offshore at Pt. Couverden.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Scenic views, wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Eleven outfitter/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator conducting guided freshwater fishing and nature viewing trips. An institutional operator has conducted several outdoor leadership class outings in this area annually. Activities conducted are: brown bear, black bear, and mountain goat hunting, freshwater fishing, and sightseeing.			
<b>Non-Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Generally offshore sport fishing, deer, moose, and black bear hunting - a mix of boat-based day use and onshore camping.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Shoreline use is common by residents of Haines, Juneau, Skagway, Hoonah, Gustavus, and Excursion Inlet.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Excursion Inlet, Howard Bay, the log transfer site at Homeshore, William Henry Bay, Lynn Sisters, Teardrop Lake and Creek, Swanson Harbor.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes parts of the Gustavus, Haines, and Hoonah Community Use Areas.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 345 bald eagle nests mapped within this area. There is one seabird colony mapped in this area. There are six known harbor seal haul outs in this area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	This area contains productive fish streams important to the commercial fishing industry, non-guided sport fish users, and the guided sport fishing industry. Guided sport fishing use is focused on early season Dolly Varden char and mid-season pink salmon fishing opportunities. There have been 26 Class I streams mapped in this area, of which seven have been identified with high fishing values. Most of these streams support populations of chum, pink, and coho salmon, as well as Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout. A stream in the area supports a run of sockeye salmon that are found in some systems. A stream on the west side of Excursion Inlet is productive for its size, and contains both summer and fall runs of chum salmon.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	A population of a sensitive plant, Henderson's checkermallow ( <i>Sidalcea hendersonii</i> ), occurs in this use area. Populations of two rare plants, trianglelobe moonwort ( <i>Botrychium ascendens</i> ) and tall blue lettuce ( <i>Lactuca biennis</i> ), also occur in this use area. An invasive species treatment area for a population of butter and eggs ( <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> ), is located at Endicot River. Common tansy, reed canarygrass, and oxeye daisy have been reported in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	13 historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Within the past five years, competitive interest has arisen for guided big game hunting opportunities. There may be need for a prospectus to distribute service days for this use type.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring and winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	311	890	312	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	140	125	750	160	150
<b>Alternative 3</b>	105	95	565	120	150
<b>Alternative 4</b>	230	205	1,220	255	240
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-4. Map of the East Chilkats use area



## Use Area 01-04A, Berners Bay Juneau Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
701	533	473	2,886	1,037
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area includes the shoreline from approximately 16 miles north of Berners Bay east of Sullivan Island, to Echo Cove. Berners Bay itself is rich in wildlife, including sea lions, porpoises, sea birds, and whales. The Juneau road system ends just beyond Echo Cove, where a harbor is located. This area has been proposed for a transportation corridor between Juneau and the Katzehin River.</p>				
<b>LUDs</b>				
<p>LUD II, Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, Remote Recreation, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, Wild River, and Transportation and Utility System</p>				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
<p>Primitive, Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</p>				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
91		89,049		
<b>Communities</b>				
<p>A portion of the City and Borough of Juneau is within this use area. A year-round field camp exists at Kensington Mine.</p>				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<p>Public Recreation Cabins: Berners Bay</p>				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
<p>The Kensington Mine, a major silver producer, is located just above Pt. Sherman; a portion of the mine is on private lands and a portion is on NFS lands. A private mine, the Jualin, is on the north side of Berners Bay, and a privately-owned church camp and retreat facility exists on an old homestead located at Echo Cove. The state maintains a harbor at Echo Cove, which is near the end of the Juneau road system. Goldbelt, a Native corporation that owns timberland, has considered developing a ferry terminal and other facilities in this location. There is a state park at Point Bridget, and private residences along the shoreline.</p>				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	<p>Scenic views, kayaking, fishing, hunting, sightseeing, and nature watching.</p>			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	<p>Four outfitter/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by an institutional operator in the Sawmill Creek vicinity. They conduct guided remote-setting day and overnight trips onto the Tongass National Forest, from the adjacent private land. Two companies conduct kayaking/sightseeing trips. A minute amount of freshwater fishing takes place in this use area (&lt;10 clients during the past five years). Within the past five years, competitive interest has arisen for guided big game hunting opportunities in this use area. There may be need for a prospectus to distribute service days for this use type.</p>			

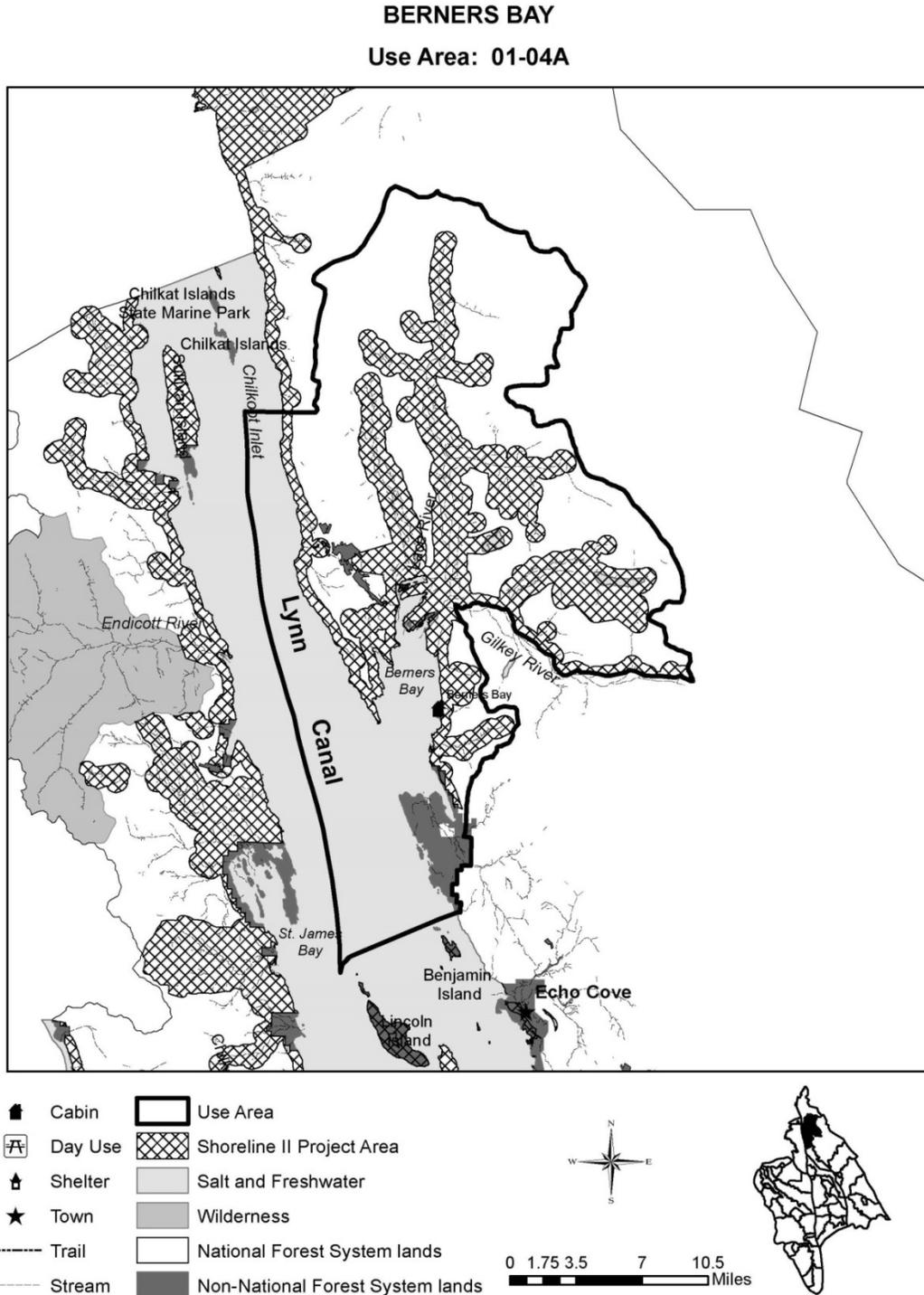
## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Unfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Berners Bay receives notable boat-based use from Juneau residents, and the area is a popular kayak, fishing, mountaineering and hunting destination. Shoreline areas north of Berners Bay do not attract the activity found within the bay itself.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Use in this area is varied, including commercial gillnetting, commercial sport fishing, land-based tours, and subsistence use. Berners Bay has cultural significance for Native groups in the area. Cruise ships and the Alaska Marine Highway system travel close to shore outside the bay. Airboats and jet-boats are used to access inner bay areas and upper reaches of Lace, Gilkey, and Antler Rivers.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Berners Bay is the primary focus of activity.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes the southern tip of the Skagway and Haines Community Use Areas. There are no anticipated restrictions on subsistence resources due to this project.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are seven historic goshawk nests in this use area. There are three Steller sea lion haul-outs and five harbor seal haul outs mostly within Berners Bay. 182 bald eagle nests have been mapped in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Watersheds in this use area are large producers of coho, pink, and chum salmon. Sixteen Class I streams have been mapped in the area, two with high fishing values. The Berners River, a tributary to Berners Bay, is used by ADF&G Commercial Fisheries Division as a coho salmon index stream. Local sport fishers use the tributaries of Berners Bay, primarily Berners River. Because of the shallow nature of the inner bay, most of this use takes place via airboats and jet boats, which keeps fishing use low.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. Canada thistle ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> ) and reed canarygrass ( <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> ), are recorded in this use area. The Juneau Veterans Memorial Highway is a vector for many more invasive species to invade this area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Fifty-six historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Proposed transportation corridor between Juneau and Katzechin River would open area to additional recreation uses. The Gilkey River has been recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Within the past five years, competitive interest has arisen for guided big game hunting opportunities. There may be need for a prospectus to distribute service days for this use type.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	244	445	156	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	60	55	350	105	50
<b>Alternative 3</b>	45	40	265	80	50
<b>Alternative 4</b>	100	85	565	170	80
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outfitter/guide use of Berners Bay Cabin is prohibited.</li> <li>• All outfitter/guide activities are prohibited in the Sawmill Creek drainage on weekends and holidays* year round.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

\*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.

Figure A-5. Map of the Berner's Bay use area



**Use Area 01-04B, North Juneau Coast  
Juneau Ranger District**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)</b>	<b>Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
934	711	631	7,516	1,382
<b>Description</b>				
This use area extends from Point Bridget State Park along the Juneau Road System and the shoreline from south of Pt. Bridget State Park to Point Salisbury, including Douglas, Shelter, Lincoln, and Benjamin Islands. Continuing south from Point Bridget State Park along the Juneau road system, the use area extends to just south of Thane to Point Salisbury.				
<b>LUD</b>				
Semi-Remote Recreation				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
155		4,996		
<b>Communities</b>				
Juneau, Douglas				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
Numerous trails and developed recreation associated with the road system are excluded from this analysis.				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Land ownership along much of the shoreline, mainland, and on the islands is other than national forest. Shelter Island has private residences, and a state marine park. Lincoln Island is in private ownership. Benjamin Island is not in the National Forest System. Recreation residences occur on the west side of Douglas Island near Pt. Hilda.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Proximity to Juneau and Douglas, Eagle Beach State Park, Auk Recreation and Lena Cove (Forest Service day-use sites). Juneau and Douglas area trails (mix of Forest Service, State, and CBJ managed).			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	The project area has low outfitter/guide use in terms of special use permits, though the marine areas adjacent to land receive heavy use. Outfitter/guide activities include camping, kayaking, rafting, and remote-setting nature tours. Four outfitter/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator in the Eagle River vicinity. They conduct guided hiking/camping trips and partner with both the Forest Service and a local non-profit organization to complete trail maintenance and stewardship projects. Two institutional operators have conducted day hiking and overnight kayaking trips, and another has conducted several outdoor leadership class outings in this area over the winter.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Private vessels actively use Stephens Passage on the west side of Douglas Island. Activities in this area include beachcombing, wildlife watching, fishing, picnicking, camping, hiking, kayaking, and other water and shore-based activities.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Use Patterns</b>	Activity is concentrated primarily along the Juneau road system; harbors at Auke Bay, Harris, Aurora, and Douglas Harbors; and North Douglas Boat Launch. The area is on a primary flight path for the Juneau International Airport and helicopter landing tours on the Juneau Icefield.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Concentrated use occurs on most beach access points along the Juneau road system and east to the north Douglas shoreline. Areas of primary recreation use on national forest system lands are Auk Recreation and Lena Cove day use sites, Juneau area trails, and the west side of Douglas Island.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and resource considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	There are no anticipated restrictions on subsistence resources due to this project. Douglas Island is an important deer harvest WAA for Skagway.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 21 documented historic goshawk nests in this use area. The Steller sea lion haul out on Benjamin Island is designated as critical habitat. There are 10 documented harbor seal haul outs in this use area. 323 bald eagle nests have been mapped in this use area. The waters of Stephens Passage off Douglas Island are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Two Class I streams have been mapped in this area and are not associated with high fishing values. The majority of streams within this use area occur on land owned by the City of Juneau. These streams are important to local residents and contain stocks of chum, pink, and coho salmon, Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout. Some populations of steelhead are produced in a few of these systems. Some of the streams in the Gastineau Channel area receive hatchery-enhanced runs of coho, chum, and king salmon. Because of their easy access by Juneau sport fishers, most receive some degree of sport fishing use. Salt-water surrounding this area receives heavy guided fishing use.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. This use area has many high and medium priority invasive species. A long term treatment area for garlic mustard ( <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> ) is found at Auk Recreation area. The known populations of orange hawkweed, narrowleaf hawksbeard, brittlestem hempenettle, hairy cat's ear, fall dandelion, Japanese knotweed, reed canarygrass and common tansy should be evaluated for treatment or avoidance, as necessary to accommodate outfitter/guide use without spreading these species.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twenty historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	None				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring and winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	186	458	150	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	105	90	450	155	65
<b>Alternative 3</b>	80	70	340	120	65
<b>Alternative 4</b>	165	145	735	255	110

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

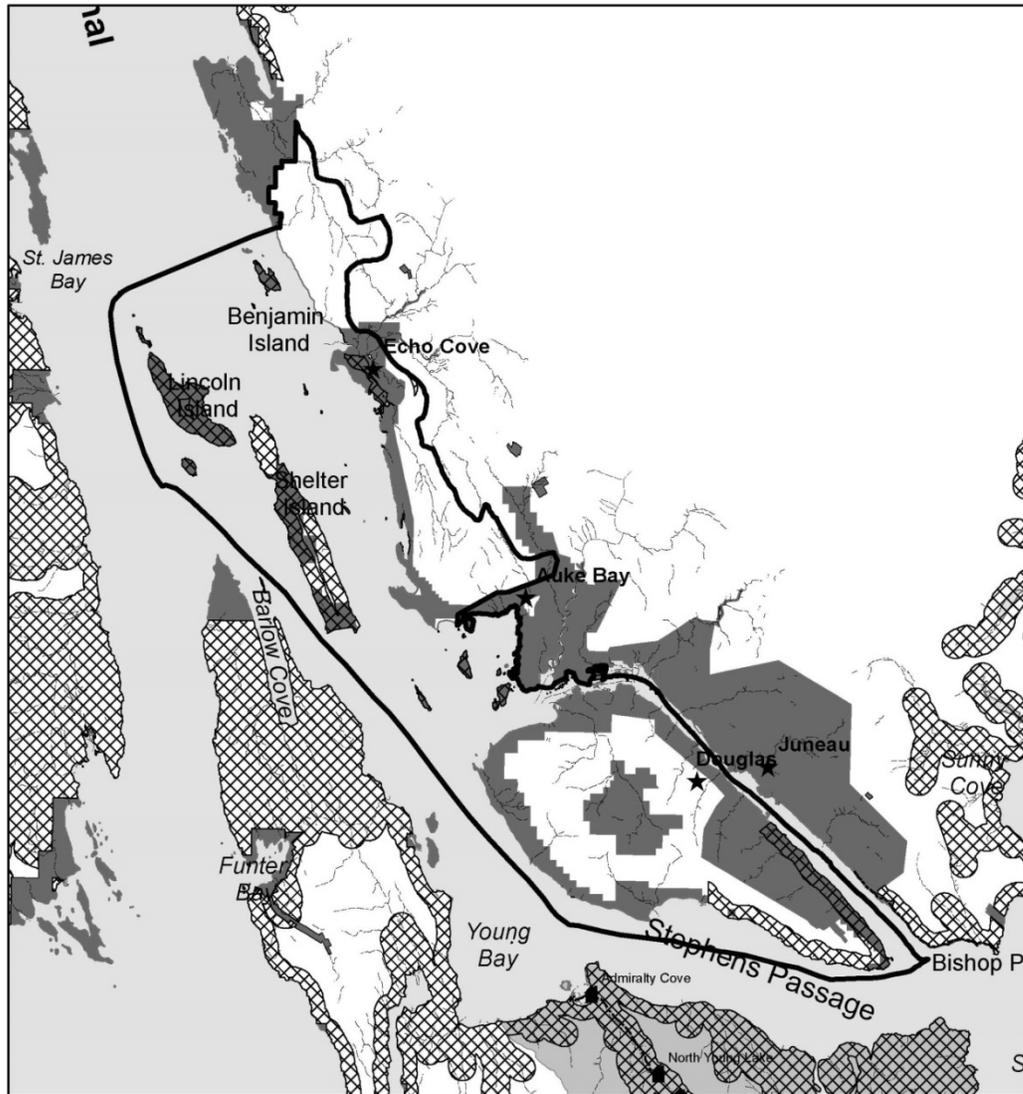
## Design Features and Mitigation

See Appendix C.

Figure A-6. Map of the North Juneau Coast use area

### N. JUNEAU COAST

Use Area: 01-04B



## Use Area 01-04C, Taku Inlet Juneau Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
2,336	1,778	1,576	11,533	3,456
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area includes Pt. Bishop, the Taku River to the Canadian border and south of Taku Inlet to north of Slocum Inlet on the east side of Stephens Passage. The Taku River is a heavily used flightseeing corridor, and receives significant commercial and recreational fishing and pleasure craft use as well. The Taku River is of cultural significance. The river has tidal influences for miles upriver, which limit navigation, and is subject to annual outburst flooding from glacier dams upstream.</p>				
<p><b>LUDs</b></p> <p>Old-Growth Habitat, Remote Recreation, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, and Transportation and Utility System</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Primitive, Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
95		123,842		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>An enclave of homes near the Canadian border.</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p><i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Taku Glacier Cabin; West and East Turner Lake Cabins. <i>Trails:</i> Pt. Bishop</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>Annex Creek hydroelectric plant and penstock are situated on the north Taku Inlet shoreline about 3 ½ miles upriver from Stephens passage. On the south shore about six miles upriver, privately-owned Taku Lodge operates during the summer. Additionally, there is an area of homes and property near the Canadian border. Private recreation cabins are located near Twin Glacier Lake, Yehring Creek, and other locations within Taku inlet. Lake Dorothy hydroelectric plant and penstock and Bart Lake Dam are situated on the south Taku Inlet shoreline near the river mouth.</p>				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Scenic views, glaciers, and river-based recreation.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Outfitter/guide activities in Taku Inlet include camping, kayak touring, sightseeing and beginning in 2015, hovercraft trips to Taku Glacier. Three outfitter/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. An institutional operator has conducted guided overnight kayaking trips annually, and another has conducted day hikes.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	These activities include fishing, day boating, hiking, and hunting for goat, moose, and bear. Most activities on lands are water-based.			

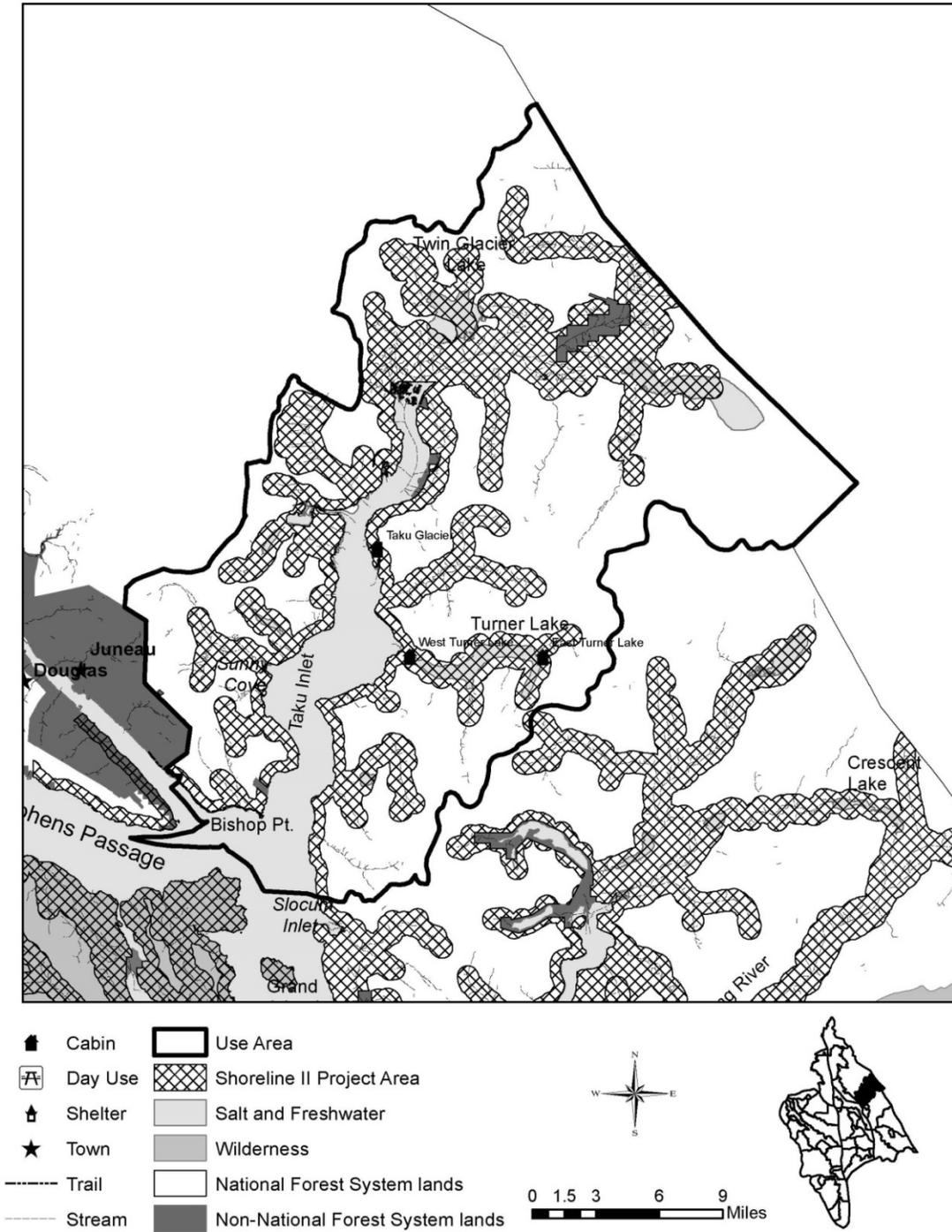
## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Use Patterns</b>	This area includes a heavily used helicopter landing tour route to the Taku and Norris Glaciers. There is also a high volume of floatplane traffic to sightsee and to access the privately-owned Taku Lodge.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Though the waterway receives considerable use, few shoreline activities occur down river due to inaccessible shoreline and the vagaries of river bars. Boat traffic at river outlet mostly commercial fishing; boat traffic upriver mostly bound for enclave of private homes/property near Canadian border.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Sunny Cove				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	An annual average of 121 personal use fishing permits has been returned for use on the Taku River.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified one Steller sea lion haul-out and five harbor seal haul-outs; 86 bald eagle nests have been mapped. Four historic goshawk nests have been documented in this use area. Two seabird nesting colonies have been documented in this use area. The waters of Stephens Passage at the mouth of Taku Inlet are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Thirty-four Class I streams have been mapped in this area and five were identified with high fishing values. Though outside the analysis area, the Taku River system is a large transboundary river that supports stocks of all five pacific salmon species, Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout. The system is important to Alaskan and Canadian commercial, sport, and subsistence fisheries. Juneau residents use the lower Taku River and its tributaries for recreational sport fishing.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	A population of a rare plant species, pipsissewa ( <i>Chimaphila umbellata</i> ), occurs in this use area. No priority invasive species are recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twenty-seven historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Developed recreation resources, such as cabins, have high potential for conflict with local users.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring and winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	240	916	150	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	125	110	810	170	165
<b>Alternative 3</b>	95	85	610	130	165
<b>Alternative 4</b>	205	180	1315	285	270
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outfitter/guide use of West Turner Glacier Cabin is prohibited.</li> <li>• East Turner Lake and Taku Glacier Cabins are available for outfitter/guide use on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>• All outfitter/guide activities are prohibited at Turner Creek (from the lake outlet to saltwater) on weekends and holidays* year round.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					
*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-7. Map of the Taku Inlet use area

## TAKU INLET Use Area: 01-04C



**Use Area 01-04D, Slocum Inlet  
Juneau Ranger District**

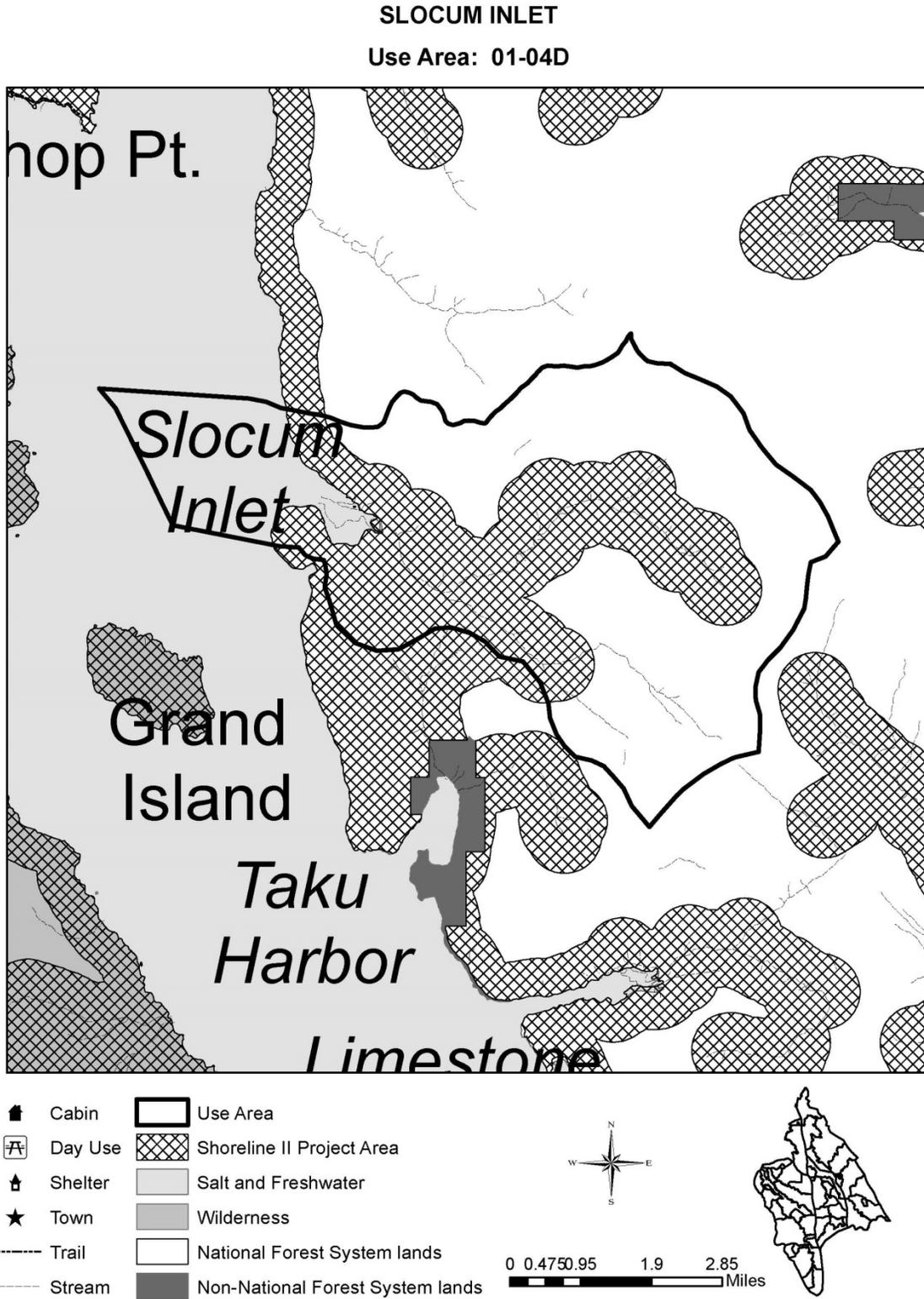
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
234	178	157	617	346
<b>Description</b>				
This use area includes Slocum Inlet and the surrounding area. Its proximity to Juneau and the shelter it provides from Taku winds make it an easily accessible and popular destination.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Old-Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed, Timber Production, and Transportation and Utility System				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
5		7,139		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
None				
<b>Energy</b>				
The Snettisham power transmission line transects this area.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Black bear hunting, fishing, shrimping and crabbing.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Four outfitter/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by operator who conducts fly-in guided freshwater fishing trips. An institutional operator has conducted annual overnight kayaking trips in this area as well. Black bear hunting activities are also conducted in this area.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	This area is attractive for saltwater personal fishery and sport fishing, clamming, shrimping, Dungeness and king crabbing. It is also a popular hunting area.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Slocum Inlet receives intense local use from commercial fishing and crabbing as well as from recreational users.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Head of Slocum Inlet.			
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	None				
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified one Steller sea lion haul-out; six bald eagle nests have been mapped. The waters of Slocum Inlet and Stephens Passage in this use area are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Three Class I streams have been mapped in this area, one of which is identified as a high value fishing stream. It is located at the head of the bay, with a large inter-tidal grass flat, and supports abundant runs of pink and chum salmon. This stream receives little non-guided sport fishing pressure. Because of its relatively close proximity to Juneau, few potential conflicts with non-guided fishers, and consistent runs of pink and chum salmon, this stream receives relatively high use from guided sport fishers.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. No priority invasive species are recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Two historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	None				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	244	445	156	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	30	25	310	70	20
<b>Alternative 3</b>	30	25	310	70	20
<b>Alternative 4</b>	45	40	505	115	30
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-8. Map of the Slocum Inlet use area



## Use Area 01-05A, Taku Harbor

### Juneau Ranger District

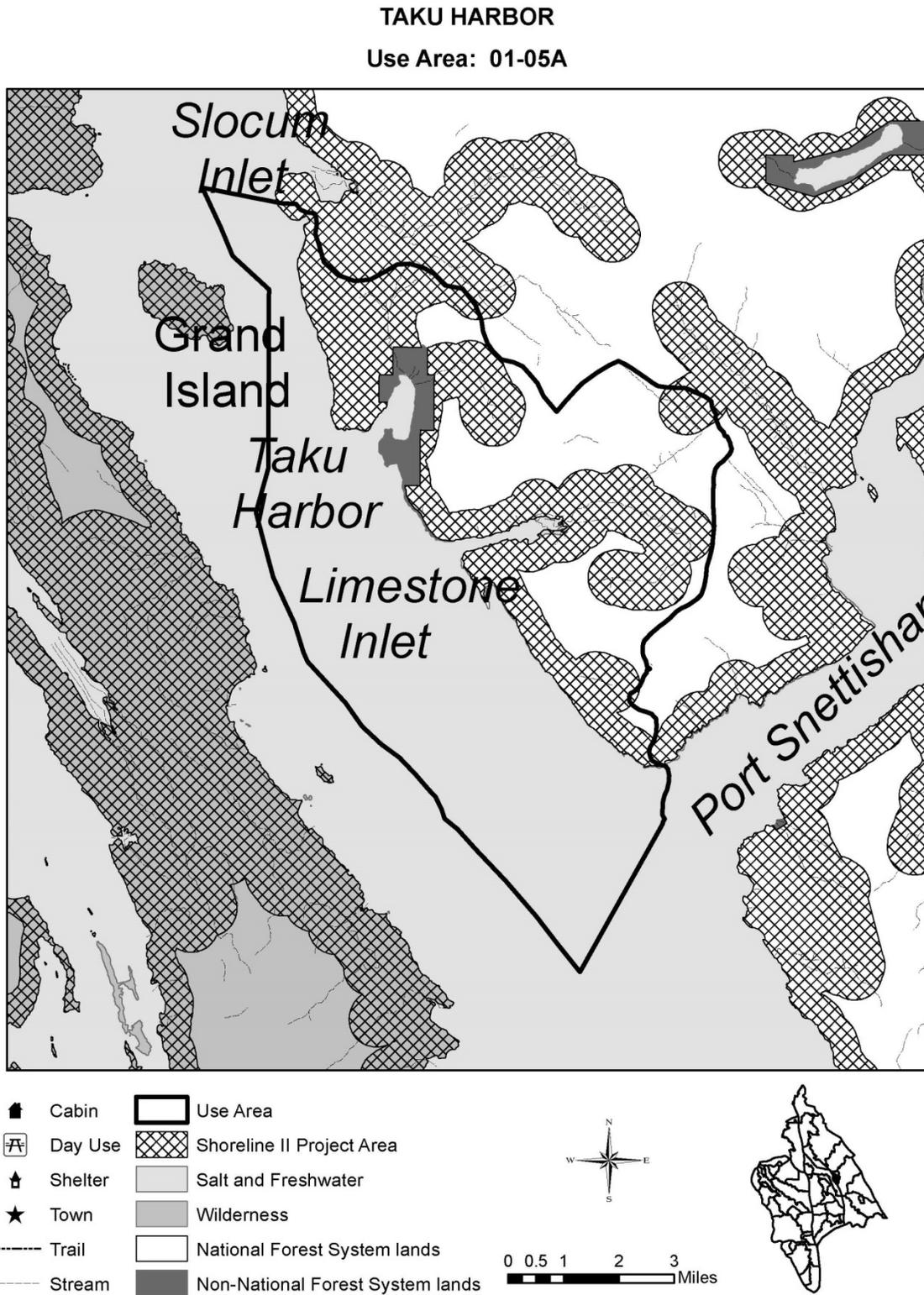
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
234	198	175	1,200	346
<b>Description</b>				
This use area extends from Circle Point to the mouth of Port Snettisham along the eastern shoreline of Stephens Passage. Taku Harbor is the largest protected anchorage between Juneau and Port Snettisham.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Old-Growth Habitat, Research Natural Area, Scenic Viewshed, and Transportation and Utility System/Timber Production				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Motorized, and Roaded Natural				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
23		11,917		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Uplands in Taku Harbor were state-selected for community recreation. A state marine park and two private parcels are located along the shoreline. The state maintains a public dock and public recreation cabin within Taku Harbor.				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Community anchorage, kayaking, and wildlife viewing.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Eight outfitter/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator, who conducts fly-in guided freshwater fishing trips. Three big game hunting outfitters/guides operate in this use area, along with four outfitter/outfitters/guides who offer remote-setting nature tours such as camping, hiking, and sightseeing.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Uses include saltwater sport fishing, sightseeing, hiking, shrimping, and crabbing. Suicide Cove is used as a destination and haul-out for kayakers. Slocum Inlet is also used by kayakers as a rest stop on the way north across Taku Inlet.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Proximity to Juneau makes Limestone Inlet and Taku Harbor both easily accessible and popular destinations. Cruise ships and barges transit Stephens Passage, and are visible from Taku Harbor and Limestone Inlet.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Limestone Inlet and River and Taku Harbor.			
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	None.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	Thirty seven bald eagle nests have been mapped. The waters of Stephens Passage in this use area are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Two Class I streams have been mapped in this area. There is a minute stream that enters Taku Harbor, which likely does not support significant runs of anadromous fish. Limestone Inlet has a high value fishing stream flowing through an inter-tidal grass flat that supports large runs of pink and chum salmon and likely receives little non-guided sport fishing pressure.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Four historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	None				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	186	458	150	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	60	50	290	55	20
<b>Alternative 3</b>	45	40	220	45	20
<b>Alternative 4</b>	95	80	470	90	30
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-9. Map of the Taku Harbor use area



Appendix A—Use Area Cards

**Use Area 01-05B, Port Snettisham  
Juneau Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
2,336	3,638	3,226	25,652	3,456
<b>Description</b>				
This use area extends from Point Coke at the entrance of Port Snettisham and south to Williams Cove in Holkham Bay.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Modified Landscape, Old-Growth Habitat, Remote Recreation, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, Timber Production, and Transportation and Utility System				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Roaded Natural, Roaded Modified, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Rural				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
110		122,210		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
The largest private holding includes the Port Snettisham Power Plant situated on 3,633.13 acres of state-conveyed lands. This facility provides power to the City and Borough of Juneau. There is also a large fish hatchery on private land.				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
A hydroelectric facility is proposed in Gilbert Bay at Sweetheart Lake (dam) and Creek (power plant).				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	This area is close to Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness, which allows for both a visit to Tracy or Endicott Arms and shore excursion on the same day; forest, walkable shoreline, wildlife and salmon viewing. Fishing and hunting occur within Port Snettisham and Gilbert Bay, in particular.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Nineteen outfitter/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by a cruise ship operator at Williams Cove Large Group Area, where they conduct guided remote-setting day hikes. Ten other companies conduct kayaking, sightseeing, and beach hiking trips over the summer season. Six operators conduct guided big game hunting opportunities in this use area during spring and fall seasons.  Activities conducted are: mountain goat, black bear, brown bear, and wolf hunting; freshwater fishing, kayaking, camping, shore excursions, and sightseeing.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

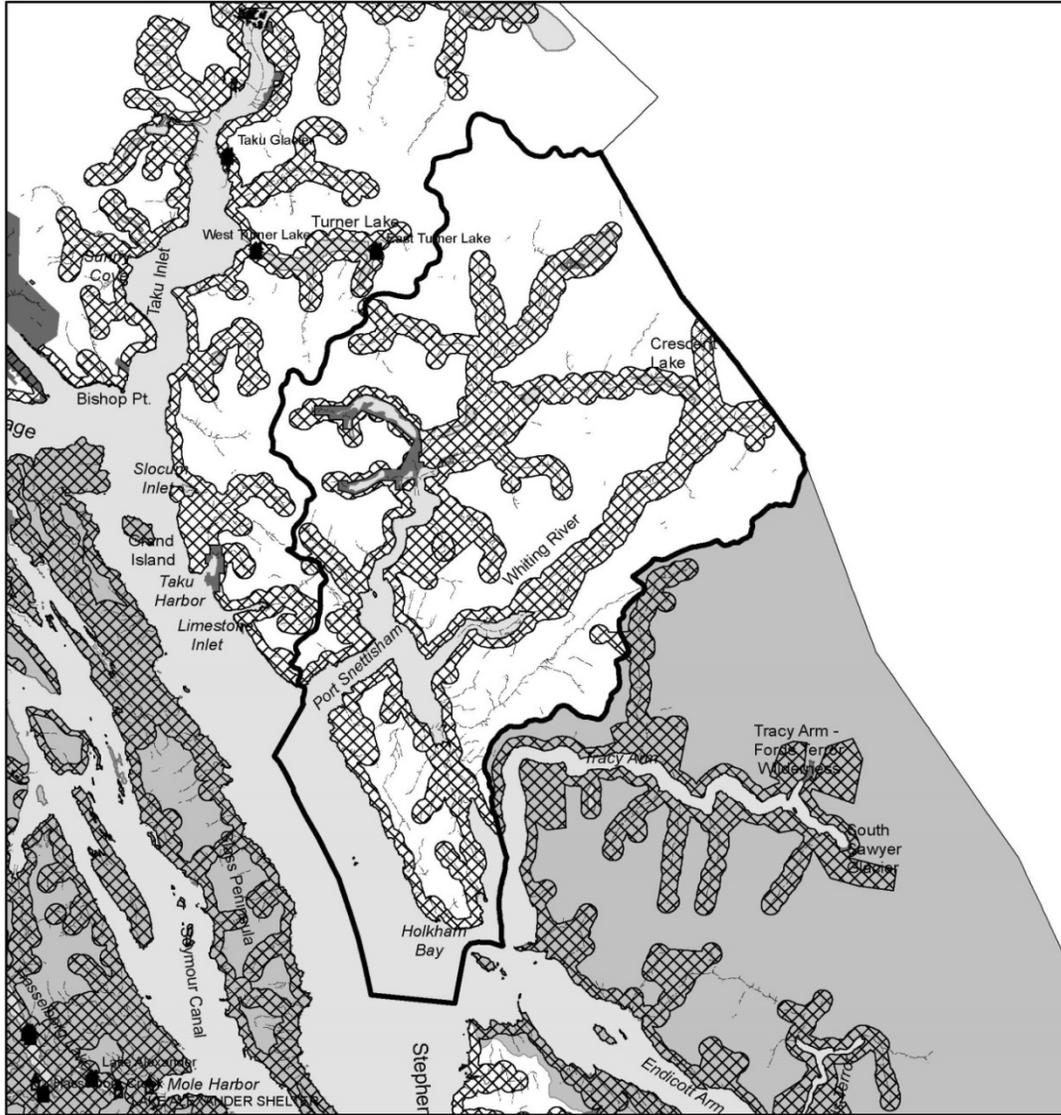
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Activities include wildlife viewing, bear hunting, and freshwater fishing; this unit is easily accessible from Juneau and has a number of anchorages.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	This area receives a high number of commercial gillnetting, shrimping, and crabbing vessels. Williams Cove receives concentrated use from outfitter/guide sightseeing and hiking tours.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Mallard Cove, Whiting River, Sweetheart Creek, and the head of Gilbert Bay, and Williams Cove.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Mallard Cove, Point Anmer, Point Coke, West Gilbert Bay, Williams Cove				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	None.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified one Steller sea lion haul-out and six harbor seal haul-outs; 105 bald eagle nests were mapped. The waters of Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area. Port Snettisham is known for having a high concentration of marbled murrelets.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Thirty-four Class I streams have been mapped in this area. There are several tributary streams and lakes in the Whiting River drainage that provide sport fishing opportunities. All of these streams and lakes are outside of the shoreline zone. A stream in Speel Arm will likely have large numbers of hatchery-enhanced sockeye salmon in the future making it attractive to both guided and non-guided sport fishers. Gilbert Bay contains three streams with high fishing values. The outlet stream of Sweetheart Lake supports a hatchery enhanced run of sockeye salmon, is a popular personal use fishery for residents of Juneau, and provides some sport fishing opportunities. Outfitters/guides must know and be in compliance with state sport fishing regulations regarding fishing near any stream structure (such as fish weirs and fish traps) on Crescent and Speel Lakes and Outlets, as well as streams draining into Gilbert Bay.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Thirteen historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	There is concern about increased resource impacts from user created trails at Williams Cove LGA.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters/guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	311	1,781	312	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	220	195	3,080	350	165
<b>Alternative 3</b>	165	145	2,310	265	165
<b>Alternative 4</b>	360	320	5,015	565	270
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C for additional design features & mitigation.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Williams Cove Large Group Area – Outfitter/guide groups are required to stay on existing trails and are not allowed to create new trails. Deep mud holes in trails must be crossed rather than bypassed to avoid broadening impacts to soils and watersheds. Outfitter/guide groups may view muskegs from the edge, but may not enter or traverse them.</li> </ul>					

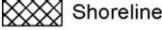
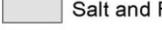
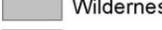
# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-10. Map of the Port Snettisham use area

## PORT SNETTISHAM

Use Area: 01-05B



-  Cabin
-  Day Use
-  Shelter
-  Town
-  Trail
-  Stream
-  Use Area
-  Shoreline II Project Area
-  Salt and Freshwater
-  Wilderness
-  National Forest System lands
-  Non-National Forest System lands



## Use Area 01-05C, Windham Bay Juneau Ranger District

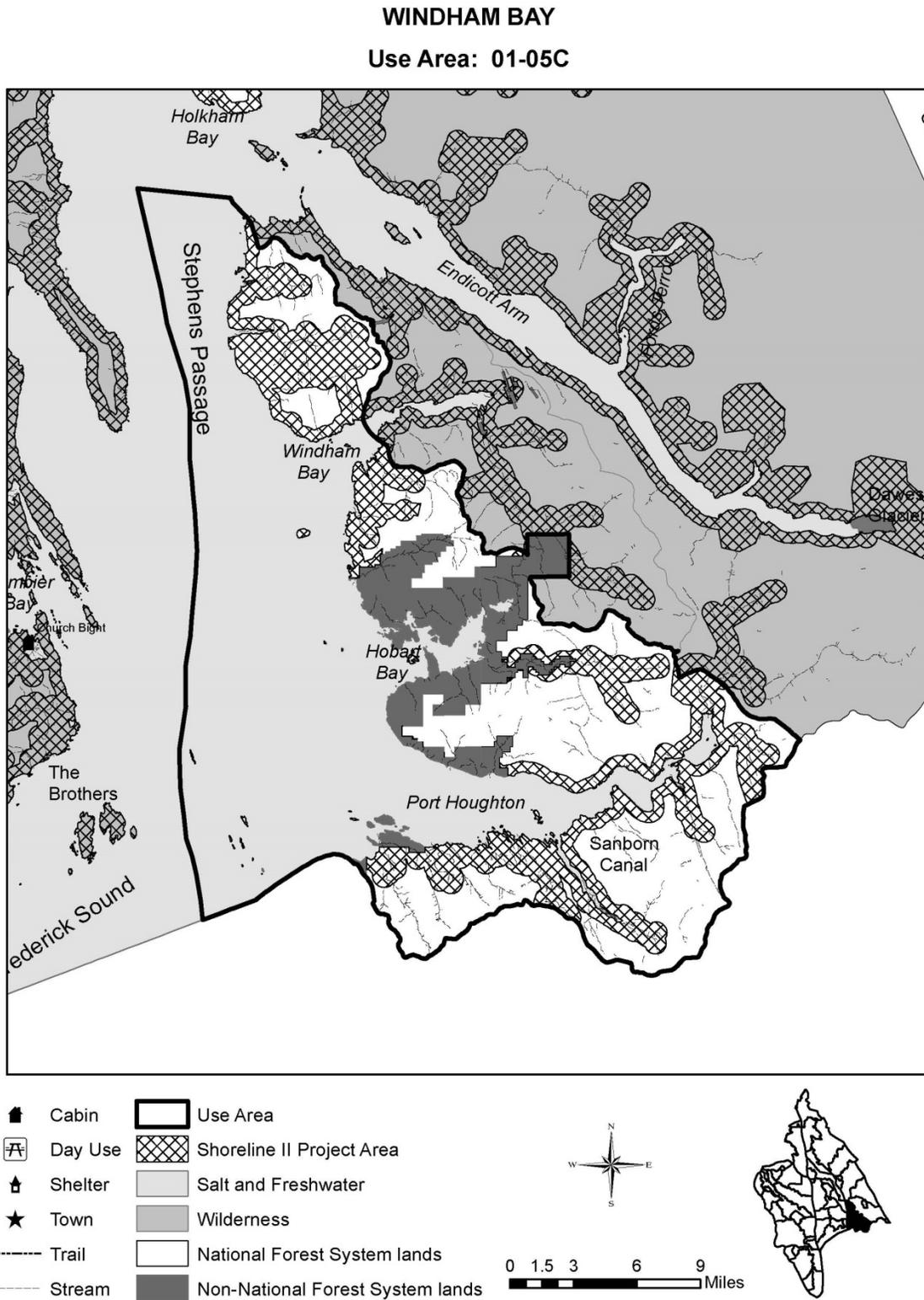
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
2,102	2,232	1,980	22,960	3,110
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area extends from Point Astley, southward to Windham Bay continuing to the Juneau Ranger District boundary south of Port Houghton. The head of Windham Bay is designated wilderness. For this reason, it is now included in Use Area 01-05F - Endicott Arm.</p>				
<p><b>LUDs</b></p> <p>Old-Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape, Scenic Viewshed, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Timber Production</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Roaded Modified, Roaded Natural, Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
189		64,890		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>Private property occurs in Hobart Bay, where there has been extensive timber harvesting. The state maintains an offshore float for boats at Entrance Island, located on NFS lands where a recreation residence is permitted. Private lands are also found in Port Houghton.</p>				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Close to Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness and entry-point for Chuck River Wilderness, allowing for same day visits with shore excursion. Scenic views, forest, wildlife viewing, kayaking, beach access, diversity of landforms. Port Houghton is gaining popularity as a destination for small to mid-size commercial sightseeing vessels.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	<p>Thirty outfitter/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by small to mid-size cruise operators in Windham Bay and at the head of Port Houghton, where they offer remote-setting nature tours during the summer season. Other operators who offer remote-setting nature tours in this use area do so more intermittently. Five operators conduct guided big game hunting opportunities in this use area during spring and fall seasons.</p> <p>Activities conducted are: freshwater fishing, wildlife viewing, sightseeing tours featuring kayaking and hiking, black bear, brown bear, wolf, and mountain goat hunting.</p>			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Fishing, camping, and hunting.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Use Patterns</b>	Though some activity in this area originates from Juneau there is also influence from Petersburg, approximately 45 miles south.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Sandborn Canal, various locations within Port Houghton and Windham Bay (which is detailed further in Use Card 01-05F – Endicott Arm).				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Fanshaw, North Windham Bay, Port Houghton, Sand Bay				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	None.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified three Steller sea lion haul-outs, the Sunset Island haul-out is designated critical habitat. There are 22 documented harbor seal haul-outs. The USFWS has mapped 236 bald eagle nests. There are two documented historic goshawk nests. The waters of Stephens Passage north of Windham Bay, including Hobart Bay, are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Forty-one Class I streams have been mapped in this area, with five of these identified as having high fishing values. This area is far from both Juneau and Petersburg, and therefore receives light sport fishing pressure. Chuck River supports runs of pink, chum, coho, and king salmon, Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout, and possibly steelhead. Hobart Bay has one stream that was identified as having high fishing values. In addition to this system there is a salt-chuck located within Hobart Bay. These systems contain pin, chum, coho salmon, and Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout. Port Houghton contains very productive freshwater systems with four streams identified as having high fishing values. The largest of these is the Rusty River, which flows into the salt-chuck at the head of Port Houghton. This stream contains runs of pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon as well as Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout, and possibly steelhead. Another important stream in Port Houghton is at the head of Sandborn Canal. This stream has runs of pink, chum, and coho salmon, Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout, and steelhead.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. An infestation of oxeye daisy has been recorded in this area and is currently being treated.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twenty-six historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	None				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	260	1,637	402	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	115	100	2,070	310	150
<b>Alternative 3</b>	115	100	2,070	310	150
<b>Alternative 4</b>	185	165	3,370	510	240
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A cultural site management plan covering protection, interpretation, and monitoring will be in place before outfitter/guide use will be permitted at the North Windham LGA.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-11. Map of the Windham Bay use area



## Use Area 01-05D, Tracy Arm

### Juneau Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
701	533	473	2,162	1,168
<b>Description</b>				
Tracy Arm is a narrow fjord approximately 50 miles southeast of Juneau. Located within Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness area, Tracy Arm extends over 30 miles long, with nearly a quarter of its area covered in ice. The twin Sawyer glaciers expel enormous chunks of ice into the waters below. The typical method of transiting is by boat or kayak; however steep fjord walls leave little anchorage or shoreline access opportunity.				
<b>LUD</b>				
Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
64		60,489		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
None				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Scenic fjord and glacier views and abundant wildlife watching			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Seven outfitter/outfitters/guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by a hunting guide (fall mountain goat hunting) and an operator conducting remote-setting nature tours during the summer season. Other operators who offer remote-setting nature tours in this use area do so more intermittently. Activities conducted are: kayak camping, mountain goat and black bear hunting, nature tours, sightseeing, and freshwater fishing.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Sightseeing, camping, kayaking, hiking, fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing and photography. There is transit by numerous large cruise vessels during the summer season. Most commercial vessels do not operate under special use permit, as guests stay aboard ship, viewing the area without going ashore.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	There is a notable amount of cruise ship traffic that enters Tracy Arm to view the North and South Sawyer Glaciers. This area is also popular for kayakers.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	There are a limited number of camp sites along Tracy Arm due to steep fjord walls. The waterway itself is the primary use area.			
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None			
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>				
<b>Subsistence</b>	None.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped thirteen bald eagle nests. The NMFS has documented two harbor seal haul-outs. However, the area is known to provide extensive harbor seal use of icebergs for haul-out and pupping. NMFS has provided special voluntary, but highly recommended, rules for vessels in Tracy and Endicott Arms. Outfitters/guides will need to be extremely vigilant about following NMFS regulations around hauled-out seals in this use area to avoid committing “take” of harbor seals. Goat hunting within Tracy Arm. The waters of Tracy Arm are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area. There are known concentrations of molting Canada geese in this use area. The mountain goat population in ADF&G Guide Use Area 01-05 is being closely monitored by ADF&G. The Forest Service will continue to coordinate with ADF&G about permitting guided mountain goat hunts in this area. If necessary, harvest restrictions will be placed on guided hunting. Goat and other big game issues will be addressed as necessary with ADFG. If necessary, harvest restrictions will be placed on guided hunting.
<b>Fisheries</b>	These fjords contain extremely steep terrain providing for few streams with fish habitat and fishing opportunities. Eight Class I streams have been mapped. No streams have been identified with high fishing values.
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded in this use area.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	No historic sites were identified.
<b>Recreation</b>	Severe fjord walls tend to concentrate use in Tracy Arm and limit camping and hiking opportunities glacierward of William’s Cove. Campsite impacts have been documented at the U-Shaped Valley on the south side halfway up the fjord, on Sawyer Island and near the South Sawyer Glacier.
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater activities in Tracy Arm impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude. Vessels are encouraged to abide by Wilderness Best Management Practices while visiting.

### Alternative Comparisons

Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)

\*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons, they were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD

	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	56	183	45	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	40	35	175	95	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	30	25	135	75	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	65	55	285	155	0

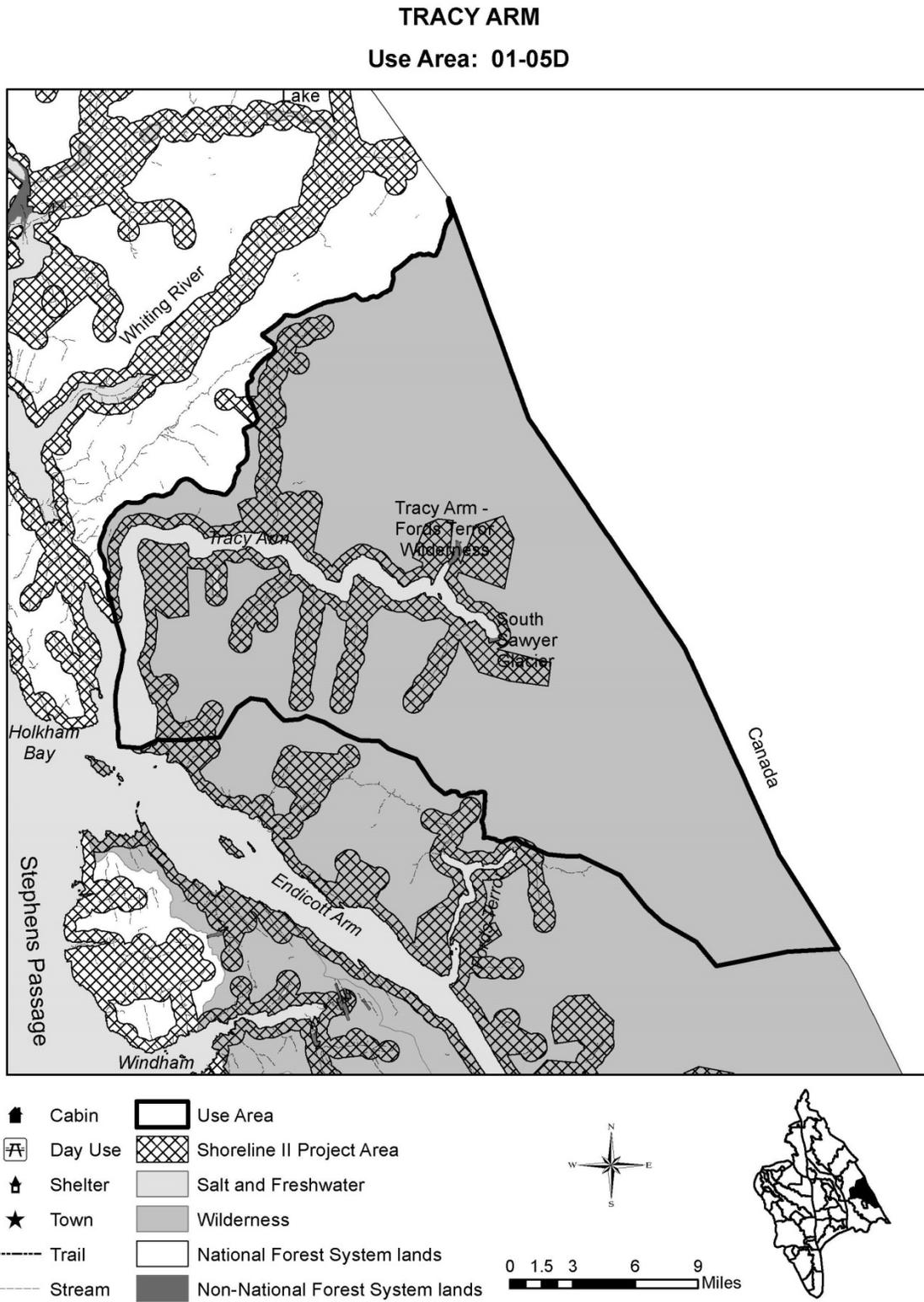
### Design Features and Mitigation

See Appendix C.

- In order to prevent additional site hardening, to protect sensitive wildlife areas and to preserve remoteness from human activity for unoutfitted/unguided users in other areas, outfitter/guide use during the summer season may only occur at the following three assigned sites:
  - The U-Shaped Valley on the south side also known as Campsite E-1(N 57.89285, W 133.38033)
  - The southeast side of Sawyer Island (closest to the southern fjord wall); N 57.87573 W 133.18545
  - The waterfall onto the talus/cobble beach on the east side of the Sawyer Glacier branch (day-use only; N 57.89874 W 133.17228)

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-12. Map of the Tracy Arm use area



**Use Area 01-05E, Fords Terror  
Juneau Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
467	356	315	1,526	691
<b>Description</b>				
This use area encompasses Fords Terror, an area within Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness with unique characteristics that warrant a separate unit designation. Fords Terror is a fjord of Endicott Arm and has steep rock walls that can amplify and echo sounds.				
<b>LUD</b>				
Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive & Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
22		12,586		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
None				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Scenic views, opportunities for shore walking and camping, viewing waterfalls and experiencing rapids resulting from narrow passage to head of the fjord.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Fourteen outfitter/outfitters/guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. Three operators use this area regularly for remote-setting nature tours during the summer season. Other operators who offer remote-setting nature tours in this use area do so more intermittently. Two operators conduct guided big game hunts in this use area during spring and fall seasons. Activities conducted are: kayaking, camping, day use hiking, brown bear hunting, and mountain goat hunting.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Kayaking, camping, hiking.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	There are six identified campsites in the area managed in a 'rest-rotation' schedule to minimize site impacts. Campsite 'T' is one of the two most heavily used sites in Fords Terror. The other occurs on the west shore just before the narrows, a potentially dangerous passage of swirling water at high and low tides, hence the area's name. Because of narrow access and unpredictable currents at running tides, this is not a high use area.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

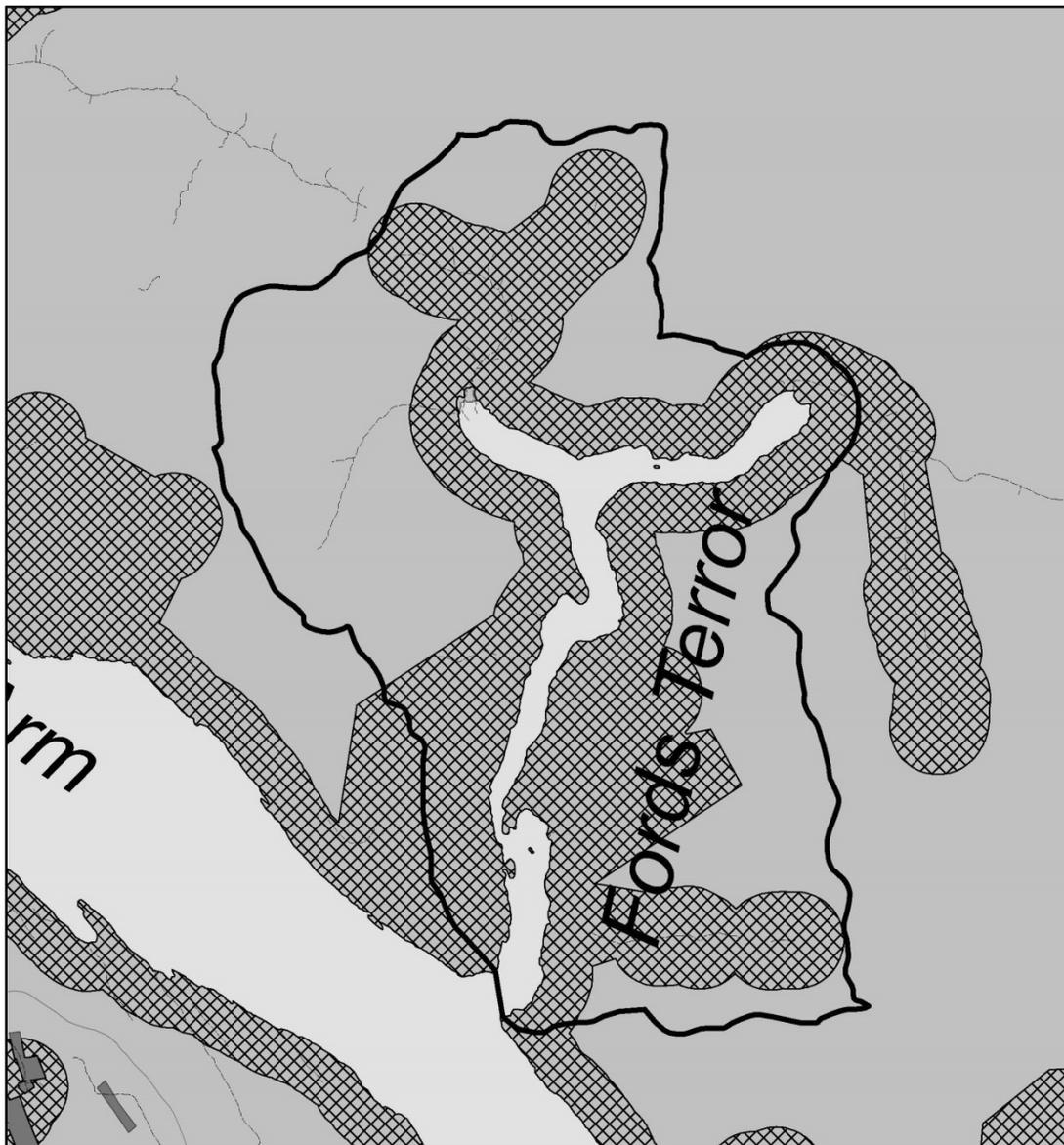
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Six campsites within this area, with the site at the 'T' receiving the most use.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	None.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	Goshawks have been seen in this use area but a nest has not been located. The waters of Fords Terror are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	No high value fishing streams identified.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. No priority invasive species have been reported in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	No historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Severe fjord walls and the tidal rapids tend to concentrate use in Ford's Terror and limit camping and hiking opportunities. Campsite impacts have been documented at the North Narrows, the South Narrows and the Middle T sites. The west arm of the Ford's Terror T has become a popular anchorage for private boaters and some charter operators.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater activities in Ford's Terror impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	93	153	89	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	40	35	125	70	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	30	25	95	55	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	60	55	200	115	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to prevent additional site hardening and to preserve remoteness from human activity for unoutfitted/unguided use in other areas, outfitter/guide use during the summer season may only occur at the following two designated sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The North Narrows (N57.63562 W133.17667)</li> <li>• The Middle T (N57.69202 W133.13536)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Additionally guided camping is not allowed for consecutive nights at either site.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-13. Map of the Fords Terror use area

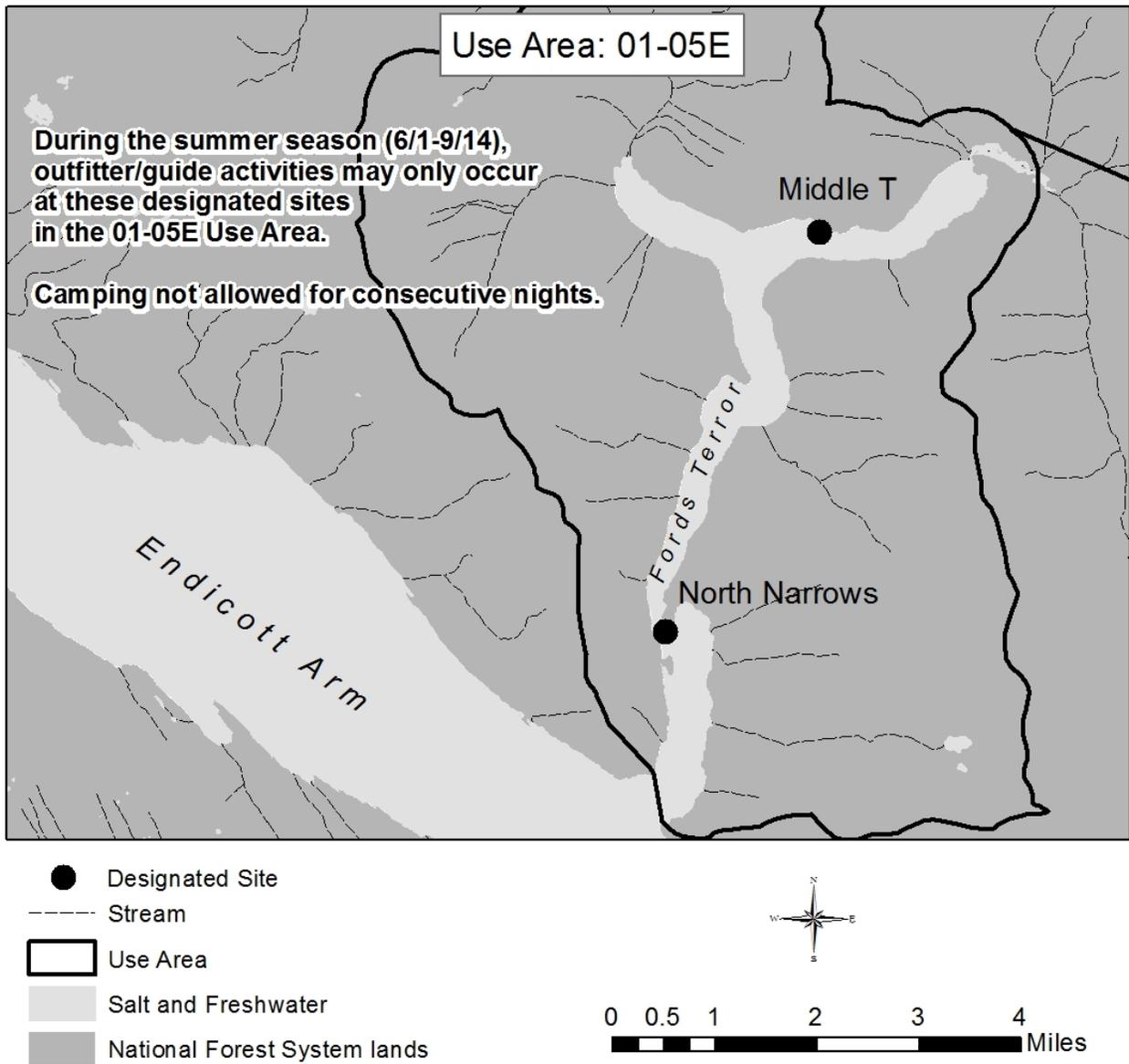
## FORDS TERROR

Use Area: 01-05E



# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-14. Fords Terror restricted use area



**Use Area 01-05F, Endicott Arm  
Juneau Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,635	1,346	1,194	6,119	1,512
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area includes Endicott Arm, which is situated between Tracy Arm and the Chuck River Wilderness. It also contains the head of Windham Bay, which is within Chuck River Wilderness. Endicott Arm features Dawes Glacier, a tidewater glacier. The fjord is not as narrow as nearby Tracy Arm. As a result, it is generally less clogged with ice and more easily accessed by boat or float plane. The shorter length of Endicott Arm allows for faster passage by touring and private vessels.</p>				
<b>LUD</b>				
Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive , Roaded Modified, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
124		88,643		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
There are inclusions of private land at the head of Windham Bay.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Scenic view and glaciers			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	<p>Thirty-two outfitter/outfitters/guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by three operators that offer remote-setting nature tours during the summer season. Other operators who offer remote-setting nature tours in this use area do so more intermittently. Eight operators conduct guided big game hunting opportunities in this use area during spring and fall seasons.</p> <p>Activities conducted are black bear, brown bear, wolf, and mountain goat hunting, freshwater fishing, kayaking, beach hiking, and camping.</p>			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	<p>Sightseeing, camping, kayaking, hiking, fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing and photography. There is transit of Endicott Arm by numerous small and mid-size cruise vessels during the summer season. Many commercial vessels do not operate under special use permit, as guests stay aboard ship, viewing the area without going ashore.</p>			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	<p>Endicott Arm attracts numerous sight-seeing vessels that transit to the end of the fjord for views of Dawes Glacier and ocean wildlife. Windham Bay has become quite popular with small and mid-size cruise vessels that offer day use hiking or kayaking opportunities.</p>			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

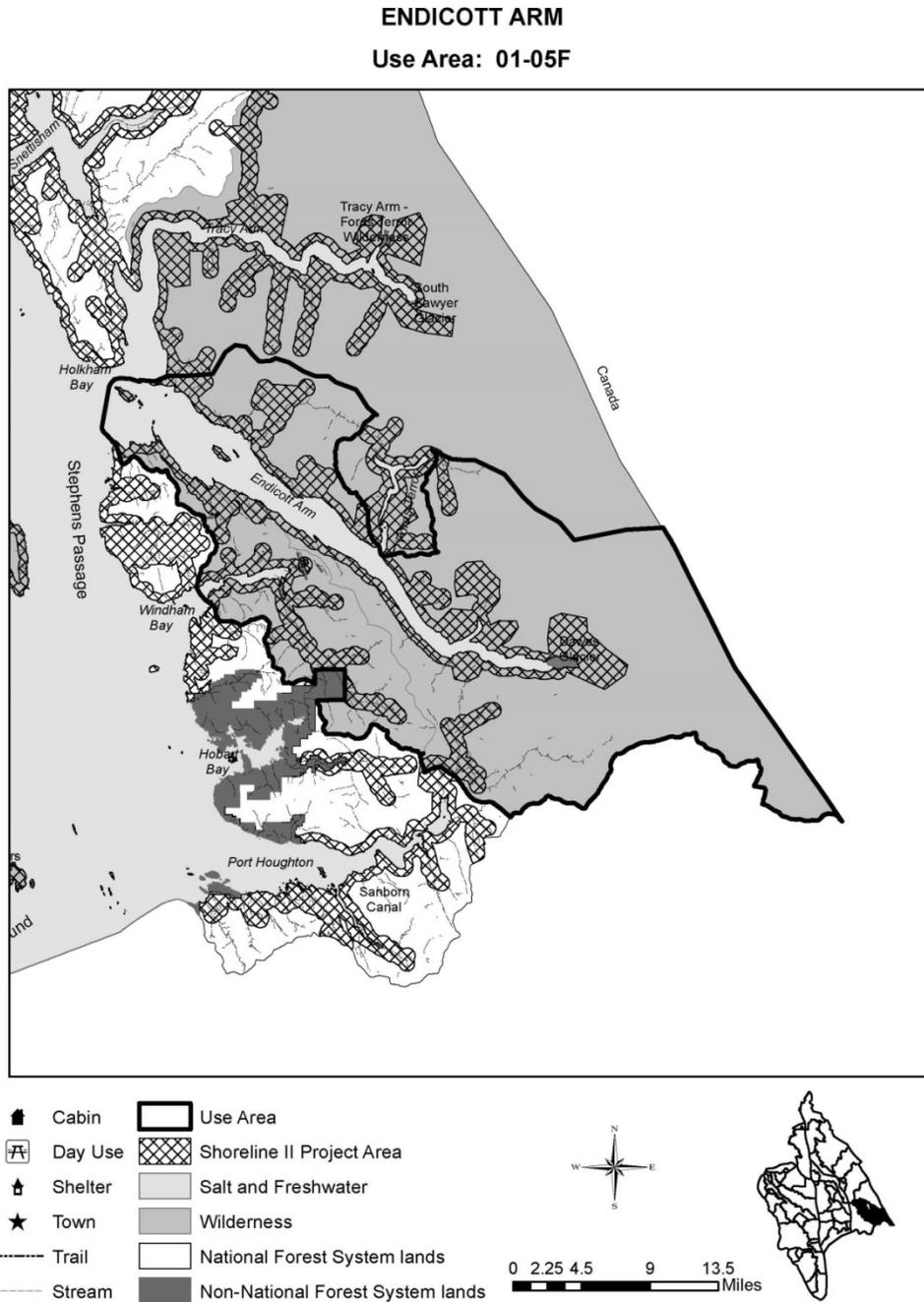
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	North Dawes Inlet, head of Endicott Arm, Sanford Cove, Wood Spit, head of Windham Bay, Chuck River.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	None.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 34 bald eagle nests, but very little of Endicott Arm has been surveyed. The NMFS has documented three harbor seal haul-outs. However, the area is known to provide extensive harbor seal use of icebergs for haul-out and pupping. NMFS has provided special voluntary, but highly recommended, rules for vessels in Tracy and Endicott Arms. Outfitters/guides will need to be extremely vigilant about following NMFS regulations around hauled-out seals in this use area to avoid committing “take” of harbor seals. The mountain goat population in ADF&G Guide Use Area 01-05 is being closely monitored by ADF&G. The Forest Service will continue to coordinate with ADF&G about permitting guided mountain goat hunts in this area. If necessary, harvest restrictions will be placed on guided hunting. Goat hunting within Endicott Arm. The waters of Endicott Arm are part of the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area. There are known but undocumented seabird nesting colonies in this use area. Multiple black oystercatcher nesting areas are known.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	These fiords contain extremely steep terrain providing for few streams with fish habitat and fishing opportunities. No streams have been identified with high fishing value.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. Infestations of oxeye daisy have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Eight historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Conflicts between guided groups (hunting and remote-setting nature tour activities) have been reported during spring hunting season in this Use Area. Severe fjord walls east of Ford’s Terror limit camping and hiking opportunities in Endicott Arm. Campsite impacts have been documented at popular sites near the Dawes Glacier, in North Dawes Inlet, near Ford’s Terror and on the islands in Holkham Bay.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater activities in Holkham Bay, Endicott Arm and Windham Bay are having an impact on the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude. Vessels are encouraged to abide by Wilderness Best Management Practices while visiting.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	131	427	105	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	95	85	490	105	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	75	65	370	80	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	155	140	800	175	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C. In addition, the following are site-specific design features and mitigation for this use area:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> <li>• In order to prevent additional site hardening, to protect sensitive wildlife areas, to preserve remoteness from human activity for unfitted/unguided users in other areas and to prevent crowding where there are few areas suitable for camping, outfitter/guide use during the summer season may only occur at the following four</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

designated sites (see map):

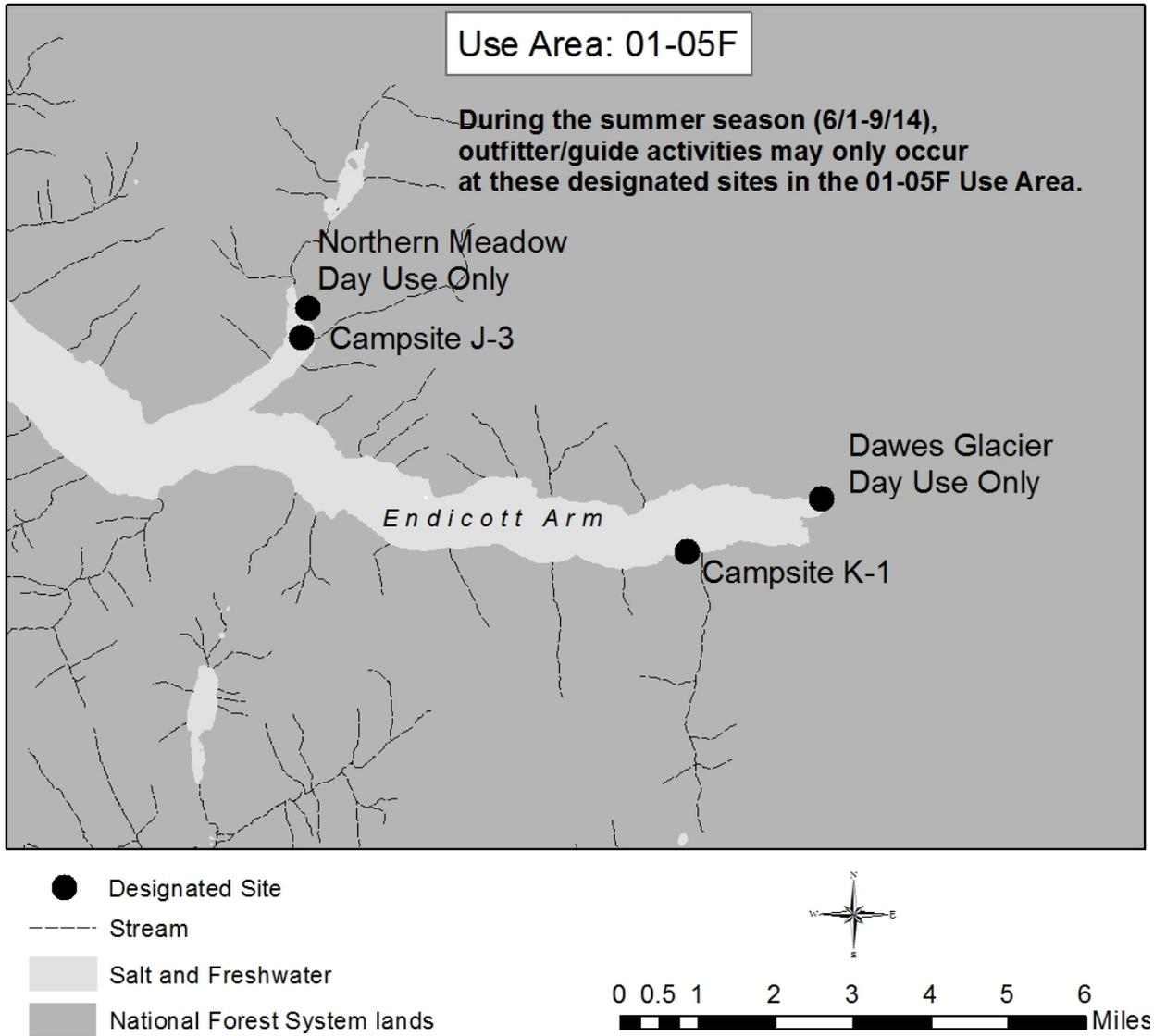
- The Talus Field in North Dawes Inlet, also known as Campsite J-3 (N57.538 W133.00287)
- The Northern Meadow in North Dawes Inlet (day-use only; N57.54362 W133.00037)
- The alder campsite, also known as Campsite K-1, on the south side of Endicott Arm near the Dawes Glacier (N57.49733 W132.87004).
- The granite benchlands and moraine deposition zones on the north side of Endicott Arm near Dawes Glacier (day-use only; N57.507045 W132.823378)

**Figure A-15. Map of the Endicott Arm use area**



# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-16. Endicott Arm restricted area



**Use Area 04-01A, Gut Bay, Baranof  
Sitka Ranger District**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)</b>	<b>Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,168	946	839	3,199	1,362
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is on southeastern Baranof Island and includes the eastern portion of the South Baranof Wilderness from just north of Red Bluff Bay to the mouth of Patterson Bay. This use area is characterized by stretches of inaccessible coastline adjacent to Chatham Strait with numerous bays and coves. Four large bays (Red Bluff, Hoggatt, and Gut & Patterson) provide reliable anchorages and access to the uplands.				
<b>LUD</b>				
Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive and Semi-Primitive Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
110		89,136		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
None				
<b>Energy</b>				
Power Withdrawals at Brentwood and Parry Lakes				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
Aquaculture (net pens at Patterson Bay)				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Red Bluff Bay (scenery, bear viewing and bear hunting, hiking the “red bluffs” - a unique geological feature of the area), numerous waterfalls along the eastern Baranof coastline, sockeye run at Gut Bay and Falls Lake.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

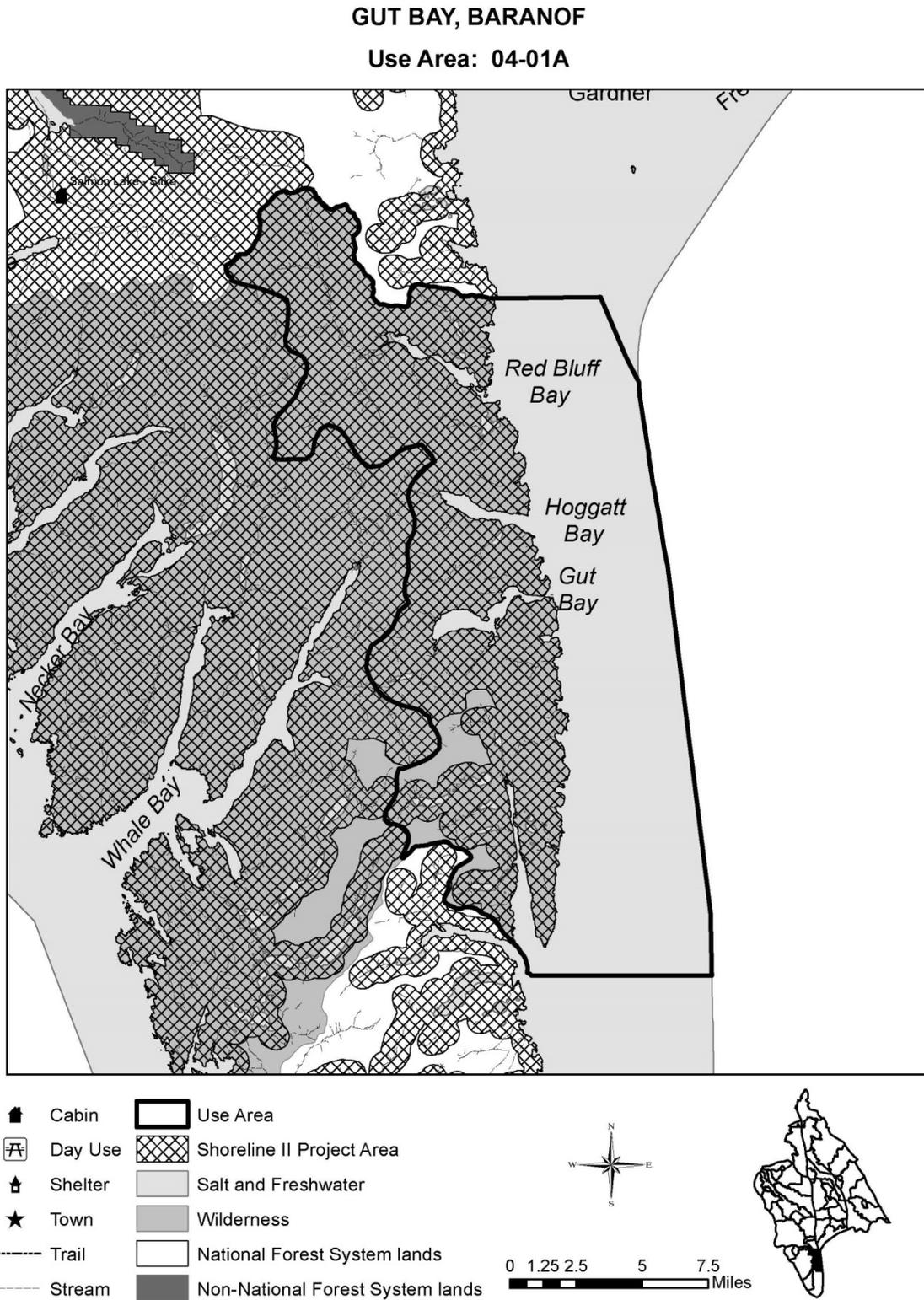
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Eighteen outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, seven of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity conducted is remote-setting nature tours (generally at Red Bluff Bay); these activities typically occur mid-May through late September. Freshwater fishing is also a popular activity in this use area and occurs at Falls Lake, Gut Bay, and Red Bluff Bay streams from mid-May through late September. Brown bear hunting consistently occurs throughout the use area in May and September, annually. Camping and mountain goat hunting are also known to occur, but with less frequency. Season of use for the use area is April to December.
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Private yachts have been observed anchoring in Red Bluff Bay during the summer season each year. These groups typically stay on saltwater, but trips to shore do occur on National Forest land and are most often for dog walking at Red Bluff Bay. Sockeye salmon are harvested for subsistence purposes from Gut Bay and the Falls Lake systems.
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Red Bluff Bay is a common stopping point and protected anchorage for those traveling the inside waters around Admiralty Island. Sport, subsistence, and commercial saltwater fishing are common along this stretch of Baranof coast.
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Red Bluff Bay, Gut Bay, and Falls Lake; primary season of use is generally May – September; subsistence fishing typically occurs June 1 – July 20 (Gut Bay) and June 1- August 15 (Falls Lake).
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	Gut Bay and Falls Lake support subsistence sockeye fisheries for the community of Kake. This use area includes part of the Port Alexander Community use area. This use area is part of WAA 3733 which is an important deer harvest area for Sitka.
<b>Wildlife</b>	One NFMS identified Steller sea lion haul out is located in this use area. Although not mapped, bald eagle nests are presumed to exist in similar numbers found in surveyed areas with high concentrations. Harbor seal haul outs. Consider using Tier I site stipulations for brown bears. In Red Bluff Bay, adjacent saltwater activities have disrupted the natural behavior of brown bear that frequent this area. Harassment of bears from boaters approaching too closely and pursuing bears has been reported.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Fifty-nine Class I streams have been mapped. Three streams were identified with high fishing potential. Two of these, Gut Bay and Falls Lake, are subsistence sockeye systems. Due to possible declines in escapement, Alaska Department of Fish and Game periodically closes sport fishing and subsistence for sockeye in these systems to protect fish populations. An important stream enters at the head of Gut Bay, which produces a large number of pink salmon and Dolly Varden char. See Appendix C, Mitigation. There is a fisheries research project and weir at Falls Lake. Outfitters/guides shall conduct operations to avoid interfering with the personal use fishery.
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	Populations of a sensitive plant species, Kruckeberg's hollyfern ( <i>Polystichum kruckebergii</i> ) occurs in this use area. Populations of two rare plant species, maidenhair spleenwort ( <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> ) and purple monkeyflower ( <i>Mimulus lewisii</i> ), also occur in this use area. No priority invasive species are recorded in this use area.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Seven historic sites were identified.
<b>Recreation</b>	Conflicts between guided groups (hunting, fishing, and remote-setting nature tour activities) have been reported during spring and fall hunting seasons in this use area. At Red Bluff Bay, noise, crowding, and harassment of bears from adjacent saltwater activities have been occurring. At Gut Bay and Falls Lake, user conflicts between guided groups and subsistence users have been reported during subsistence fishing season. Campsite impacts have been documented at Gut Bay. User made trails have been documented at Red Bluff Bay (to the red bluffs) and to Lower Brentwood Lake from Patterson Bay.

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater activities in Red Bluff Bay are having an impact on the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude and are disrupting the natural behaviors of brown bear that frequent the area. Public comments raised a concern about the ability of unoutfitted/unguided groups to find places in South Baranof Wilderness to recreate away from guided small cruise ships and other ecotourism groups.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	89	311	69	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	60	55	420	70	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	45	40	315	55	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	95	85	680	115	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New outfitter/guide use is prohibited at Red Bluff Bay. Existing permit holders will continue to be held to 2012 use levels at Red Bluff Bay. These measures will remain in effect until Wilderness Best Management Practices are established, implemented, and successfully address the issues at this location.</li> <li>• Guided sport fishing is prohibited at Gut Bay Creek (head of bay) on weekends and holidays* during June 1 – July 20.</li> <li>• Guided sport fishing is prohibited at Falls Lake Creek on weekends and holidays* during June 1 – August 15.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					
*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-17. Map of the Gut Bay, Baranof use area



## Use Area 04-01B, Port Armstrong Sitka Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,635	1,656	1,469	7,950	2,419
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area is located on southeastern Baranof Island, extending from the mouth of Patterson Bay to Cape Ommaney, then north along the west side of the island including Larch Bay. Much of the outer coastline and coastline adjacent to Chatham Strait is inaccessible. Numerous bays and coves are accessible depending on weather conditions. A number of large bays including Deep Cove, Port Herbert, Port Walter, Port Lucy, Port Armstrong, and Port Conclusion provide anchorages and access to the uplands.</p>				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Remote Recreation and Semi-Remote Recreation				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Rural, Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
172		50,952		
<b>Communities</b>				
<p>The community of Port Alexander is located within this use area. There are year round residents at Little Port Walter supporting the NOAA facility and Port Armstrong supporting the fish hatchery.</p>				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Trails:</i> Mist Cove, Sashin Lake				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
<p>Private land is found near the communities of Port Armstrong and Port Alexander. State land surrounds the private holdings within the community of Port Alexander. Private land with a cabin is located at the head of Port Conclusion.</p>				
<b>Energy</b>				
Power Project at Betty & Jetty Lakes, Power withdrawals at Borodino and Deer Lakes				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
<p>Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association has active fisheries development projects at Deer Lake and Mist Cove. A National Marine Fisheries Service hatchery and permanent housing are located at Little Port Walter. Supporting a hatchery at Port Armstrong, Municipal watershed at Port Alexander.</p>				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	<p>Mist Cove Trail and waterfall, Deer Lake NSRAA fisheries enhancement activities, Little Port Walter NOAA research station, Port Armstrong fish hatchery, Deep Cove/Cliff Lake, Big Port Walter cannery historic site.</p>			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Thirteen outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, five of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity conducted is remote-setting nature tours (116 service days annually). These activities typically occur mid-May through late September and are mostly occurring at Mist Cove Trail. Freshwater fishing is the second-most popular activity in this use area (33 service days annually) and primarily occurs at Mist Cove and Sashin Creek/Lake from late-May through mid-September. Brown bear hunting (18 service days) consistently occurs in Deep Cove, Port Lucy, and Port Walter in May and late September, annually. Season of use for the use area is May to September
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Residents of Kake, Little Port Walter, Port Alexander, and Port Armstrong use this area for deer hunting, fishing, hiking and other recreation activities.
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Sport and commercial saltwater fishing are common along this stretch of Baranof coast.
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Mist Cove; primary season of use is mid-May to mid-September.
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Sashin Lake Trail (proposed)
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	Public comments raised concerns about guided group size and the impact of larger groups on subsistence uses. This use area includes part of the Port Alexander Community Use Area. This use area is part of WAA 3734 which is an important deer harvest area for Port Alexander.
<b>Wildlife</b>	Two NMFS identified Steller sea lion haul outs located in this use area, the Cape Omanney haul-out is designated critical habitat. NMFS has documented nine harbor seal haul-outs in this use area. Although there are only 10 bald eagle nest sites mapped for this area it is assumed that nests are located along the shoreline in very high concentrations at least equal to surveyed areas to the north. There is one identified seabird nesting colony in this use area.
<b>Fisheries</b>	South Baranof Island is a relatively narrow mountainous region favoring shorter steeper streams. While over 100 Class I streams have been mapped in this area, the larger fish bearing streams are absent. However, several lakes with sport fishing opportunities are found within the project area. Betty and Jetty Lakes drain into Port Armstrong and contain populations of rainbow trout. The Sashin Lake and Creek system empties into Little Port Walter and is an important fisheries research area for the adjacent NMFS station. Deer Lake has a coho-rearing project run by NSRAA.
<b>Botany</b>	A population of a rare plant species, purple monkeyflower ( <i>Mimulus lewisii</i> ), occurs in this use area. An invasive species treatment area, for Japanese knotweed, is in Deep Cove.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twelve historic sites were identified.
<b>Recreation</b>	Trail to Deer Lake from Mist Cove is very scenic with falls but the trail is currently closed above the main falls to outfitter/guide use because of safety concerns. Sashin Lake trail is also currently closed for safety reasons. There is a user made trail to Cliff Lake from Deep Cove and to Borodino Lake from Big Port Walter. Public comments indicate that guided brown bear hunting is being displaced by small cruise ship activity in this use area.
<b>Wilderness</b>	None

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

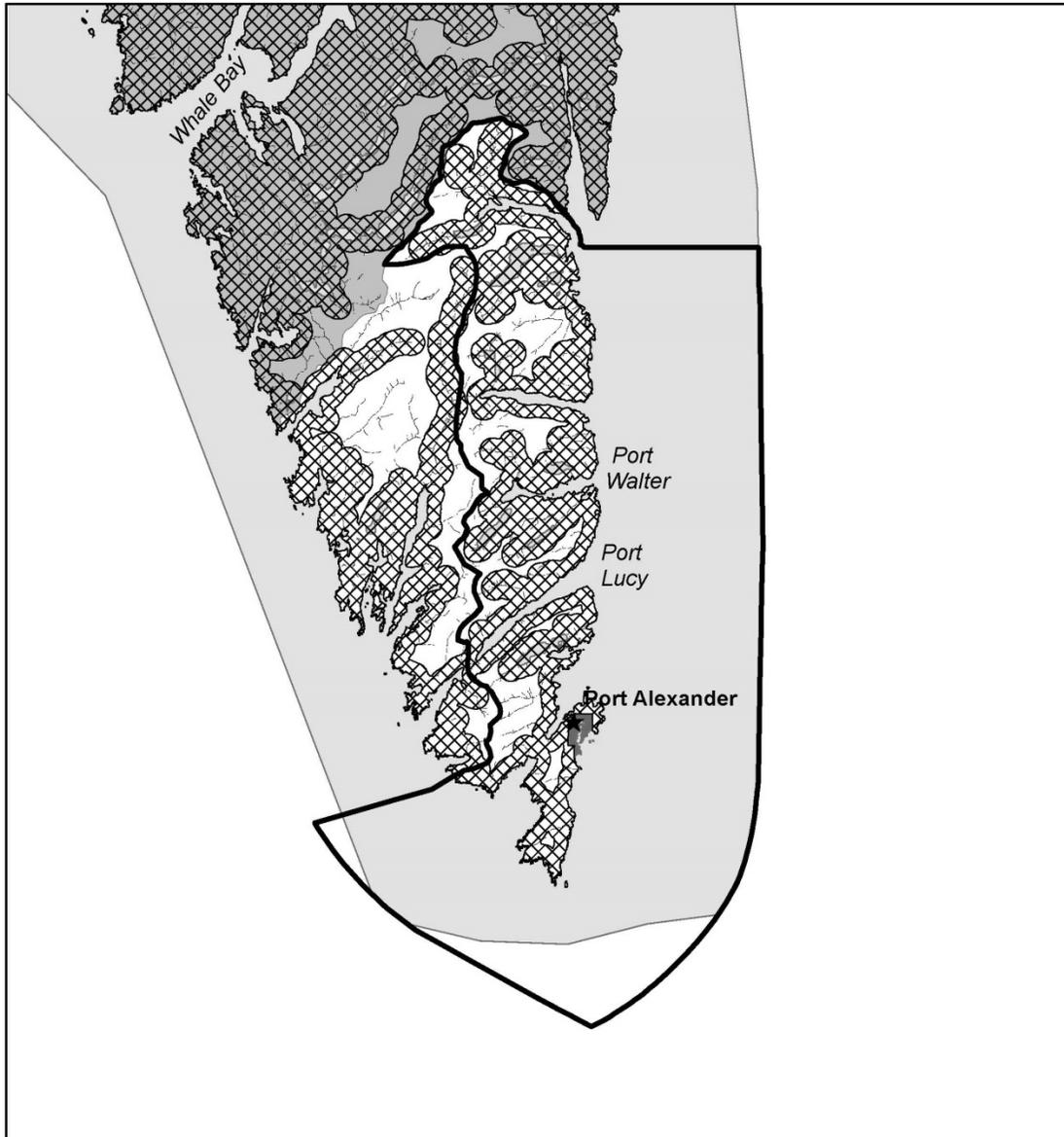
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
<p>Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)</p> <p>*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.</p>					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	171	401	109	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	105	90	640	125	115
<b>Alternative 3</b>	80	70	480	95	115
<b>Alternative 4</b>	165	145	1,040	200	190
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
<p>See Appendix C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outfitter/guide use of the Mist Cove Trail is prohibited above the waterfall overlook. From the shoreline to the waterfall overlook, groups must stay on the trail at all times, including at the falls. Outfitter/guide groups must not interfere with NSRAA activities.</li> <li>• Outfitter/guide use is prohibited at Sashin Lake Trail until the trail is reconstructed.</li> <li>• Guided hunting is prohibited within one mile of the community of Port Alexander.</li> <li>• A cultural site management plan covering protection, interpretation, and monitoring will be in place before outfitter/guide use will be permitted at the Port Walter Cannery site.</li> <li>• Outfitter/guide visits to the NOAA Little Port Walter facility must adhere to the requirements listed in the most current NOAA Little Port Walter Visitor Guide.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

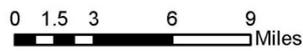
Figure A-18. Map of the Port Armstrong use area

## PORT ARMSTRONG

Use Area: 04-01B



- |  |         |  |                                  |
|--|---------|--|----------------------------------|
|  | Cabin   |  | Use Area                         |
|  | Day Use |  | Shoreline II Project Area        |
|  | Shelter |  | Salt and Freshwater              |
|  | Town    |  | Wilderness                       |
|  | Trail   |  | National Forest System lands     |
|  | Stream  |  | Non-National Forest System lands |



**Use Area 04-01C, Nelson Bay  
Sitka Ranger District**

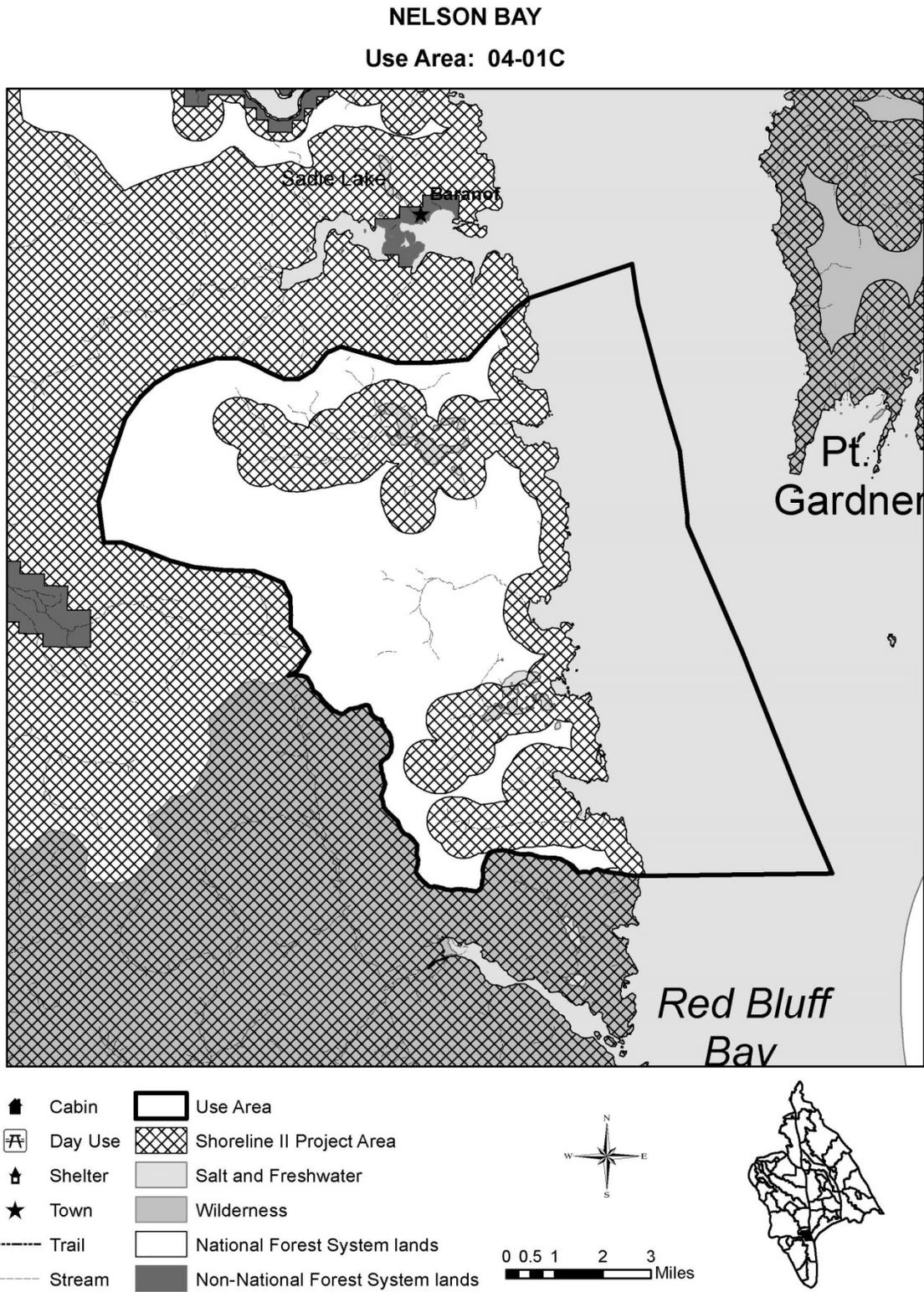
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
701	527	337	3,182	1,037
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is located on eastern Baranof Island, extending from just south of Warm Springs Bay to the South Baranof Wilderness boundary, just north of Red Bluff Bay. Much of the coastline adjacent to Chatham Strait is inaccessible, but several bays and coves are accessible depending on weather conditions.				
<b>LUD</b>				
Primitive				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Remote Recreation				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
27		17,480		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
None				
<b>Energy</b>				
Power withdrawal Carbon Lake				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
None				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Waterfalls			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Two outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, neither of them with any consistency. Activities conducted include remote-setting nature tours and brown bear hunting. Use has occurred sporadically in late May through mid-September.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Unknown			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Unknown			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Locations within the area receive occasional and sporadic use during the late spring, summer, and early fall seasons.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	None.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	Although not mapped, bald eagle nests are presumed to exist in similar numbers found in surveyed areas to the north. NMFS has mapped two harbor seal haul-outs in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Carbon Lake provides sport fishing opportunities. Numerous class I streams have been mapped in the area.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. No priority invasive species are recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	No historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	No management or resource considerations within this use area.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	50	275	55	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	35	25	480	65	50
<b>Alternative 3</b>	25	20	360	50	50
<b>Alternative 4</b>	55	35	780	105	80
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-19. Map of the Nelson Bay use area



**Use Area 04-02A, Redoubt Lake  
Sitka Ranger District**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)</b>	<b>Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,402	1,066	946	14,602	2,074
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area is located on the southwestern portion of Baranof Island and extending from south of Three Entrance Bay to north of President Bay including a number of offshore islands. The outer coast of this use area and the adjacent outer islands area are swept by ocean swell and largely inaccessible. However, some areas provide protected access to the uplands such as Redoubt, Kanga, Big, and Seven Fathom Bays. While boaters traveling to these areas will be exposed to ocean swell, much of the travel route is in the relatively sheltered water behind offshore islands. The typical method of access is by boat, however floatplanes are used to access parts of Redoubt Lake and there is a hiking trail from Silver Bay to the northeast end of Redoubt Lake that receives some use.</p>				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Modified Landscape, Old Growth, and Semi-Remote Recreation				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Roaded Modified, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-motorized, and Roaded Natural				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
80		41,483		
<b>Communities</b>				
None in the use area. Sitka is nearby and is within one-half hour skiff ride to the coastal portion of this use area.				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<p><i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Kanga Bay and Sevenfathom Bay  <i>Trails:</i> Kizhuchia Creek Road Trail (motorized and non-motorized)</p>				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
<p>The unified City and Borough of Sitka manage several hot spring bath-houses at Goddard on city and borough property, and a trail that runs from Goddard to the west end of Redoubt Lake. Goddard is a popular destination for residents of Sitka. There are also several private parcels of land at Goddard, as well as a tract of state select land. There are two parcels of encumbered Native Allotments, claims, near Kizhuchia Creek, and two Regional Corporation selections at the outlet of Redoubt Lake. State select lands associated with an air navigation facility are found on Biorka Island. There is a city-operated recreation cabin (Tom Young Memorial Cabin) near Goddard Hot Springs.</p>				
<b>Energy</b>				
None				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
Float houses at Picnic Cove				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>		Goddard Hot Springs (private), Forest Service recreation cabins, several sandy beaches popular for picnicking, and subsistence sockeye fishery at Redoubt Lake.		

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Seven outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator at one location (Frosty Reef) for short on-shore hiking/nature viewing. One kayaking tour company has consistently conducted one or two trips in this area annually, and there is demand from other operations to obtain authorization in this area. Season of use is April to November.				
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Subsistence fishing for sockeye salmon at Redoubt Falls from June 1 – August 31, deer hunting, berry picking, hot springs use at Goddard, and hiking.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	The entire area is popular with residents of Sitka for recreation, subsistence uses, and commercial fishing. The area may be used throughout the year, depending on the weather and water conditions, but is primarily used April to November.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Redoubt Bay and Falls, Goddard Hot Springs (private), Big Bay, Sevenfathom Bay, and Frosty Reef. Primary use season is June 1-August 31 due to the sockeye subsistence fishery.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	Redoubt Lake has a subsistence sockeye fisheries used by the residents of Sitka. This Use Area includes part of the Sitka Community Use Area. This use area includes a portion of WAA 3003 which is an important deer harvest area for Sitka.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 17 bald eagle nests mapped for this area. There is one documented seabird nesting colony in this use area. The waters north of Dorothy Narrows within this use area are within the Sitka Sound Important Bird Area. NMFS has documented two harbor seal haul-outs in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	In this use area, 13 Class I streams and two high value streams have been mapped. Redoubt Lake is the largest producer of sockeye salmon for subsistence uses for Sitka.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plants in this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Five historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Redoubt Falls experiences crowding, trash, human/bear interactions, and user made trails from subsistence users during the sockeye fishing season. Moderate campsite impacts have been documented at Round Island and Kidney Cove. An illegal cabin structure was documented near Kanga Bay.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	32	101	27	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	165	145	1,460	315	100
<b>Alternative 3</b>	125	110	1,095	240	100
<b>Alternative 4</b>	265	235	2,380	510	160

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

### **Design Features and Mitigation**

See Appendix C.

- Outfitter/guide use is prohibited within ¼-mile of Redoubt Falls during the subsistence sockeye season, June 1 – August 31 (see map). Outfitter/guide use is also prohibited on the path from Redoubt Bay to Redoubt Lake (see map) until improvements are completed.
- Kanga Bay Cabin is available for outfitter/guide use for 20 total nights during Sep 1 – Dec 31 annually; use is prohibited on weekends and holidays\*.
- Sevenfathom Cabin is available for outfitter/guide use for 15 total nights during Sep 1 – Dec 31 annually; use is prohibited on weekends and holidays\*.

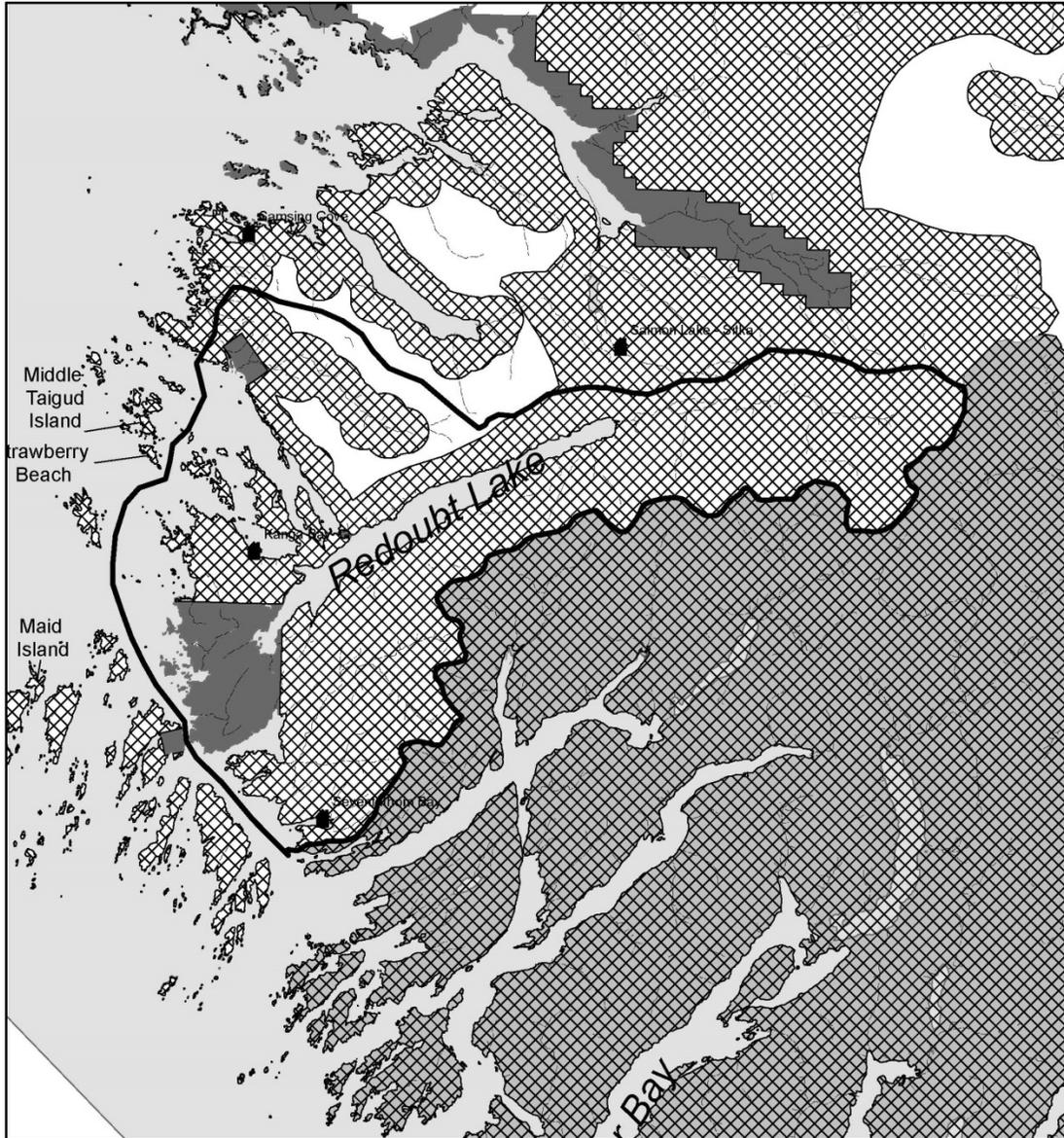
\*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-20. Map of the Redoubt Lake use area

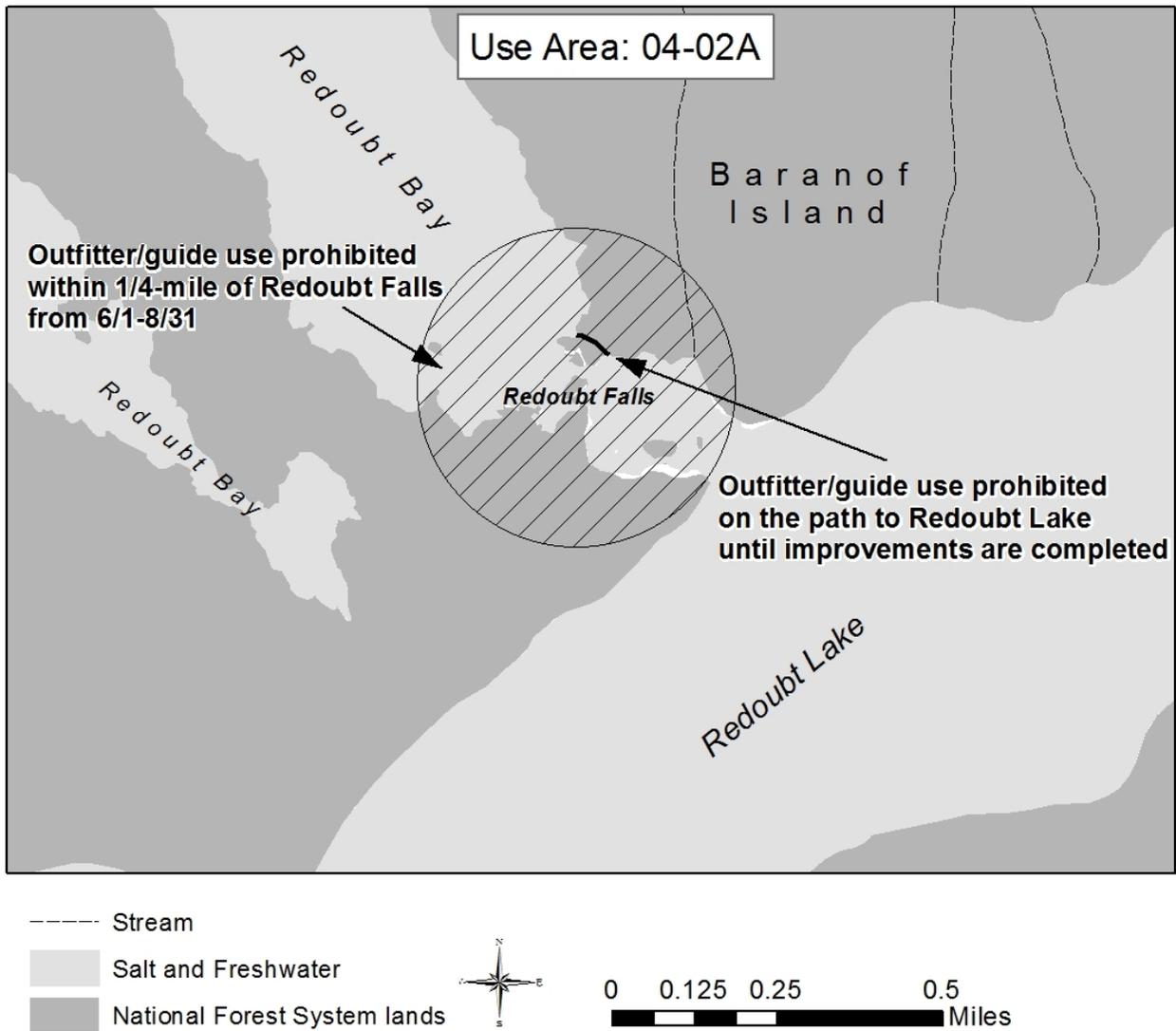
## REDOUBT LAKE

Use Area: 04-02A



# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-22. Redoubt prohibited use area



**Use Area 04-02B, Whale Bay  
Sitka Ranger District**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)</b>	<b>Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sep. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
3,270	1,893	1,679	5,829	2,576
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is on the southwestern portion of Baranof Island and includes the western portion of the South Baranof Wilderness area from north of President Bay to just south of Sandy Bay. The area includes a number of offshore islands and is characterized by an inaccessible outer coast with bays providing protected access to the uplands including: President, Necker, Whale, and Sandy Bays, and both Crawfish and West Crawfish Inlets.				
<b>LUD</b>				
Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
430		210,679		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None accessible from saltwater.				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
ANCSA Selection at Jamboree Bay.				
<b>Energy</b>				
Power withdrawals at Maksoutof, Khvostof and Rezanof, and Plotnikof Lakes				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
Climate Station				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Sport fishing at Politofski Lake/Creek, Port Banks, and Sandy Bay; subsistence fishing at Necker Bay; camping and day use activities in the Rakof Islands, Lodge Island, and Yamani Islets; subsistence and sport hunting opportunities; remote recreation and outer coast scenic values.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Twenty-two outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, nine of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity conducted is freshwater fishing (125 service days annually) and mostly occurs at Politofski Lake/Creek, Port Banks, Sandy Bay, and West Crawfish Inlet. Eleven outfitters/outfitters/guides conduct freshwater fishing activities in this area and typically start in early May for steelhead and shift to other species through the end of August. Camping (48 service days annually) and brown bear hunting (44 service days annually) are the next most popular activities in this use area. Camping primarily occurs in the Rakof Islands in late May and early to mid-August. Two brown bear outfitters/guides conduct hunts throughout the use area from late April through the end of May and mid to late-September. Remote-setting nature tour activities are conducted by eleven outfitters/outfitters/guides and mostly on an occasional basis (average 33 service days annually). Two outfitters/guides conduct mountain goat hunts (7 service days annually) October through December and deer hunts (1 service day annually) in November and December. Season of use for the use area is late April to December.
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	The northern reaches of this area receive use by residents and visitors from Sitka for camping, fishing, hunting, and other day use activities. Offshore islands provide a protected water route to Necker Bay. Beyond Necker Bay skiff travel is determined by sea conditions and recreational use in the southern reaches of the use area is sporadic.
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Due to the remote nature of this area, use decreases to the south. The northern bays (West Crawfish, Crawfish, and Necker) get notable use by skiff. Commercial fishing is common along the outer coast and bays provide overnight anchorages for fishing vessels. Periodic traffic associated with aquaculture facilities occurs in Crawfish Inlet.
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Necker Bay subsistence sockeye fishing (June 1 – August 31); Politofski subsistence sockeye fishing (June 1 – July 31); Port Banks, Politofski Lake Creek, Sandy Bay, and West Crawfish Inlet sport fishing (early May- August 31); Port Banks coho fishing (September-October); Rakof Islands, Lodge Island, Port Banks, and Yamani Islets camping and day use activities (May-August).
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	There are important subsistence fisheries for the residents of Sitka. The annual average return of subsistence fishing permits is 125 for use of Necker Bay and Politofski Lake. This use area includes all of WAA 3207 and part of WAA 3733 which are important deer harvest areas for Sitka.
<b>Wildlife</b>	Two NMFS identified Steller sea lion haul-outs. The Biali Rock haul-out is designated critical habitat and has also been used as a rookery. NMFS has documented 15 harbor seal haul-outs in this use area. Only three bald eagle nests are documented but they are believed to exist in high concentrations at least equal to surveyed areas to the north of this use area. Popular goat hunting area. There are three documented sea bird nesting colonies in this use area.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Nine streams were identified as having high fishing values. Three of these streams are important to subsistence sockeye systems. Necker Bay contains the second largest producer of sockeye salmon (Benzeman Lake) for subsistence users from Sitka. Politofski Lake is a sockeye producer that drains into Whale Bay. Tumakof Lake drains into Redfish Bay and supports a run of large sockeye salmon. A somewhat unique summer run of coho salmon passes through Port Banks, returning to Plotnikof Lake. This system also supports a minute run of steelhead. Other important fish producing systems include the streams at the head of West Crawfish Inlet, No Name Bay (West Crawfish Inlet), and Sandy Bay.
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	Populations of two rare plant species, purple monkeyflower ( <i>Mimulus lewisii</i> ) and American saw-wort ( <i>Saussurea americana</i> ), occur in this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded in this use area.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twenty-two historic sites were identified.

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Recreation</b>	There are user made trails and associated illegal tree clearing documented at Politofski Lake Creek and Sandy Bay to provide access to fish streams. Crowding has been reported at Politofski Lake Creek, Sandy Bay, and Port Banks during popular fishing seasons. Moderate campsite impacts have been documented at Beauchamp Island, Kritoi Basin, Lodge Island, Port Banks, Rakof Islands, Secluded Bay, Shamrock Bay, and Small Arm of Whale Bay. Public comments raised a concern about adding more hunting outfitters/guides to this use area in the fall; the weather patterns in the fall generally prevent use south of Necker Bay, which concentrates the hunting activities into a smaller area.
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates low levels of visitor use throughout much of the use area, with some site-specific resource impacts at campsites and user created trails. It is unknown if outfitter/guide use contributed to these impacts, but continued monitoring, site naturalization, and education of wilderness visitors to use Leave No Trace practices is needed. Public comments raised a concern about the ability of non-guided groups to find places in South Baranof Wilderness to recreate away from guided small cruise ships and other ecotourism groups.

### Alternative Comparisons

Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)

\*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.

	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	179	577	110	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	95	85	525	105	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	75	65	395	80	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	160	140	855	175	0

### Design Features and Mitigation

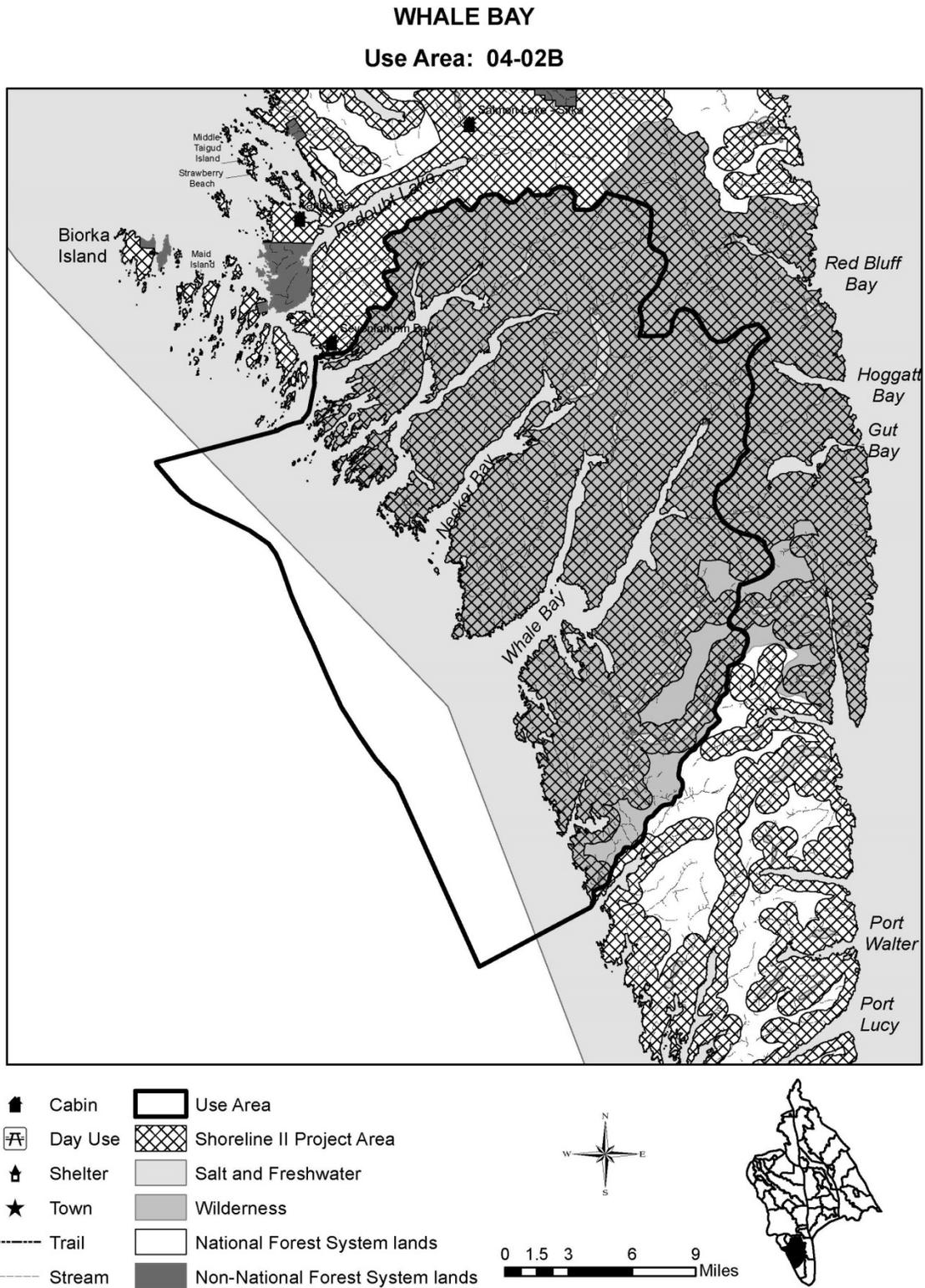
See Appendix C.

- A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.
- Guided sport fishing is prohibited at Benzamin Lake outlet creek (flows into Secluded Bay) on weekends and holidays\* during June 1 – August 31.
- Guided sport fishing is prohibited at Politofski Lake Creek, Port Banks/Plotnikof Lake outlet creek, and Maksoutof River (flows into Sandy Bay) on weekends and holidays\* during May 1 – August 31.
- New outfitter/guide use accessing Politofski Lake Creek and Maksoutof River from saltwater is prohibited. Existing permit holders will be held to 2015 use levels at these locations.
- Guided camping activities are prohibited at the Rakof and Lodge Islands on weekends and holidays\* during the summer season.

\*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-23. Map of the Whale Bay use area



**Use Area 04-02C, Necker Islands  
Sitka Ranger District**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)</b>	<b>Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,402	1,066	946	9,370	2,074
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is located to the west of Redoubt Lake area and includes a number of offshore islands. The area starts at Meilkoi Cove on Baranof Island and extends south to include Povorotni Point, then encompasses the offshore islands in the Taigud and Necker Island groups and Biorka Island. The outer coast of this use area is swept by ocean swell and largely inaccessible. However, the numerous islands provide protected access to some areas.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Modified Landscape, Semi-Remote Recreation				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Roaded Modified, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
186		6,444		
<b>Communities</b>				
None in the use area. Sitka is nearby and is within one-half hour skiff ride to this use area.				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Biorka Island is not available for outfitters/guides. There are 940 acres withdrawn for Air Navigation Facility and Transmitting Station along with 448 acre State Selection, a contested Indian Allotment, and a closed landfill. There is a 150 acre Native Allotment on Elovoi Island.				
<b>Energy</b>				
None				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
None				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Island camping, picnicking, and beachcombing are popular for Sitka residents and other visitors, in particular the Taigud Islands, Round Island, and Maid Island. White sand beaches are desirable attractions and several can be found in this area. Nearby attractions (i.e., Forest Service recreation cabins at Kanga Bay and Sevenfathom, the subsistence sockeye fishery at Redoubt Lake outlet, and Goddard Hot Springs) draw visitors that may extend activities into this use area.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Three outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, one of which uses the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity is camping (60 service days annually) in association with kayaking trips and mostly occurs			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

	<p>at the Taigud Islands and Tava/Maid Island. Brown bear hunting occurs infrequently on the Baranof Island portion of the area in May. Season of use for the use area is May to August.</p> <p>There has been demand for more outfitter/guide use of this area by kayak and other remote-setting nature tour outfitters/guides. Existing outfitter/guide use is low in this area due to the 2004 Shoreline outfitter/guide decision to limit outfitter/guide use and minimize interference with the Redoubt Falls subsistence sockeye fishery. Since this outer islands area is situated away from Redoubt Falls, Shoreline II splits the outer islands area from the Redoubt Use Area and proposes to manage the use separately.</p>				
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Island camping, picnicking, beachcombing, and other day use activities occur in this area.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	The entire area is popular with residents of Sitka for sport and commercial fishing on saltwater. Due to proximity to Sitka, the area may be used throughout the year, depending on the weather and sea conditions.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Strawberry Beach (southern-most Taigud Island), Middle Taigud Island, and Maid Island. The primary season of use is May to September.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Sitka Community Use Area.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	Two NMFS identified Steller sea lion haul-outs and 14 documented harbor seal haul-outs, although only 13 eagle nest are mapped numbers are believed to exist in high numbers equal to those of the adjacent use area. Nine seabird nesting colonies are documented in this use area. Waters north of the Jackknife Islands in this use area are included in the Sitka Sound Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	No notable class I streams in the area.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. No priority invasive plant species are recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Nine historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	The main campsite at Strawberry Beach, the campsite at Middle Taigud Island, and the campsite at Maid Island appear to be the most popular locally used sites in this use area and are rated as heavy impacted sites. Outfitter/guide groups have the potential to displace local users at these sites. Public comments have raised concerns about trash, human waste, and invasive species at Strawberry Beach. Illegal cabin structures have also been documented in this use area.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons, they were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	35	99	29	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	165	145	1,410	315	100
<b>Alternative 3</b>	125	110	1,060	240	100
<b>Alternative 4</b>	265	235	2,290	510	160

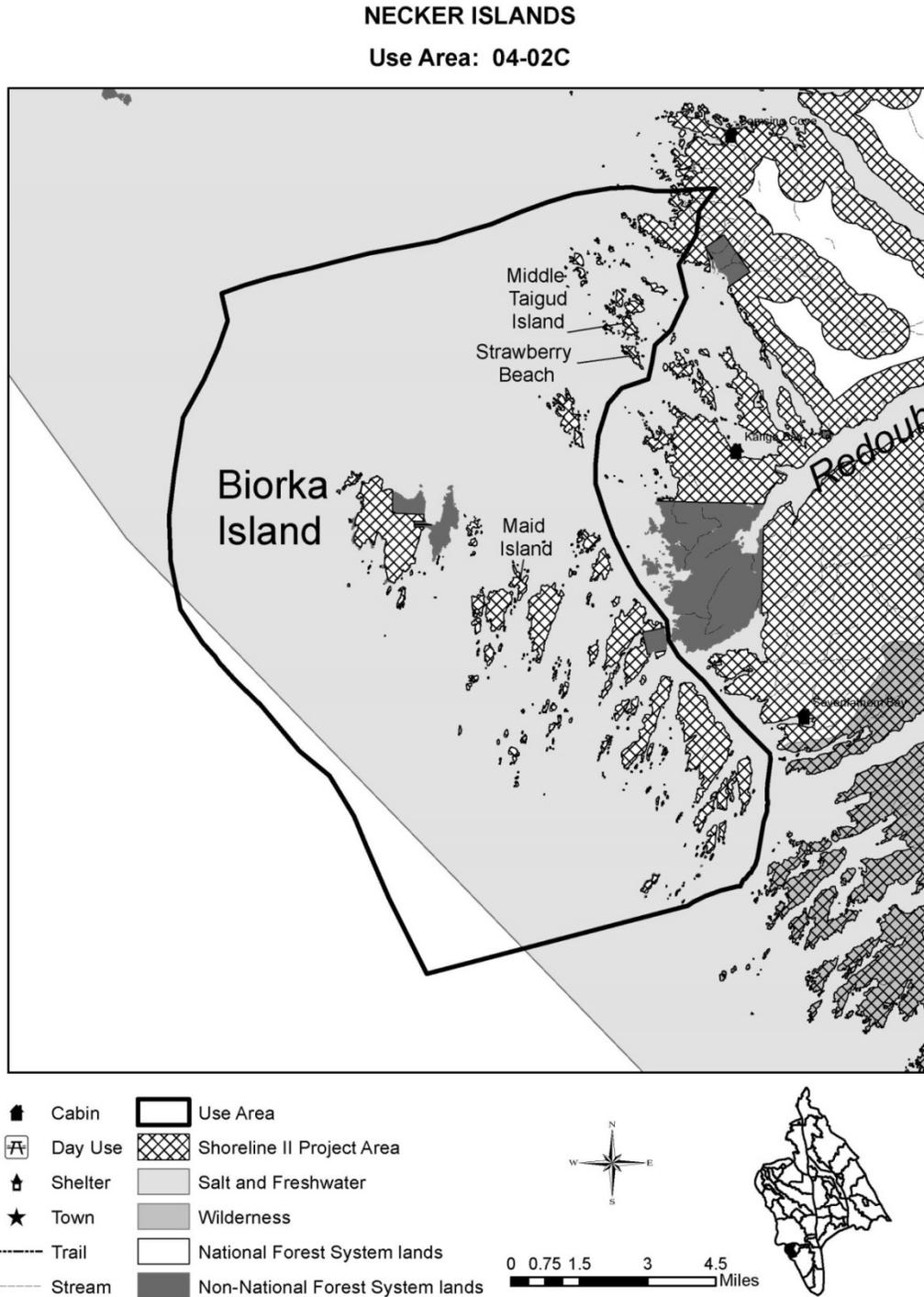
# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

## Design Features and Mitigation

See Appendix C. In addition, the following are site-specific design features and mitigation for this use area:

- Guided camping activities are prohibited at Strawberry Beach, Middle Taigud Island, and Maid Island during the summer season.

Figure A-24. Map of the Necker Islands use area



## Use Area 04-02D, SW Baranof

### Sitka Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,635	710	630	4,172	2,419
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is on the southwestern portion of Baranof Island and extends from the southern boundary of South Baranof Wilderness to south of Little Puffin Bay. The area is characterized by an inaccessible outer coast with bays providing protected access to the uplands including: Snipe, Byron, Redfish, Little Branch, Puffin, and Little Puffin Bays.				
<b>LUD</b>				
Remote Recreation				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
138		31,748		
<b>Communities</b>				
None in the use area. Port Alexander is nearby.				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
All land within this use area is National Forest System lands.				
<b>Energy</b>				
Power withdrawals at Antipatr Lake.				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
None				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Subsistence sockeye fishery at Redfish Bay/Tumakof Lake, subsistence and sport hunting opportunities; remote recreation and outer coast scenic values.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Nine outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, two of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity is freshwater fishing (12 service days annually) and mostly occurs at Redfish Bay. Four outfitters/outfitters/guides conduct freshwater fishing activities in this area sporadically from late May to late August. Brown bear hunting (8 service days annually), remote-setting nature tours (4 service days annually), and deer hunting (2 service days annually) also occur infrequently in this use area. Season of use for the use area is early May to late September.			

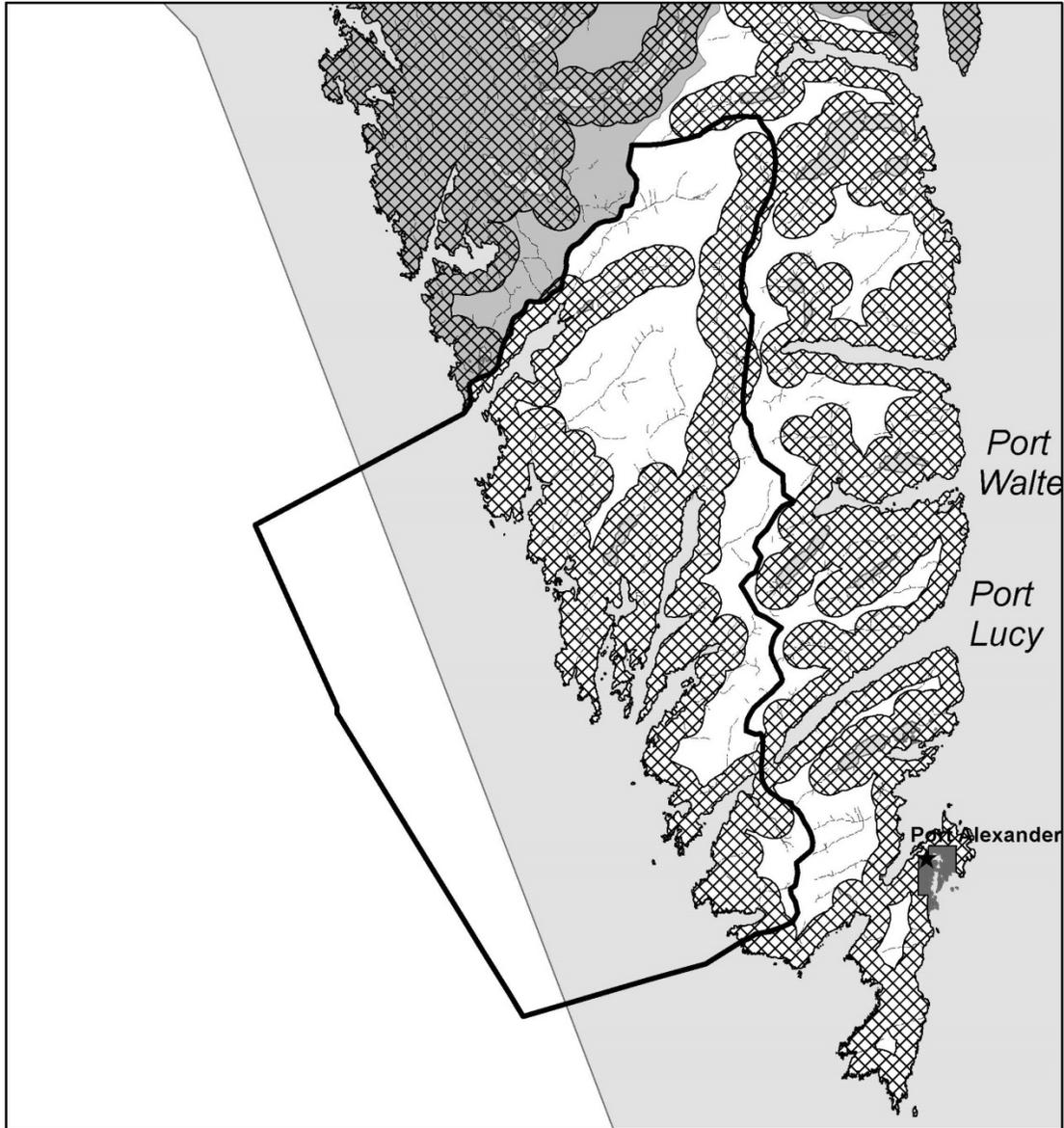
## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Unfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Recreational use is expected to be sporadic due to sea conditions and the exposed coast.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Due to the remote nature of this area, use is sporadic. Commercial fishing occurs along the outer coast, and bays provide overnight anchorages for fishing vessels.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Redfish Bay subsistence sockeye fishing (June 1 – August 31).				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area contains part of WAA 3734 which is an important deer harvest area for Port Alexander.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	Popular hunting spot for both deer and bear. Although no eagle nests are mapped densities are expected to be very high. NMFS has documented one Steller sea lion and three harbor seal haul-outs in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Freshwater fisheries: Red Fish, Big Branch, and Puffin Bays.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	Populations of a sensitive lichen species ( <i>Lobaria amplissima</i> ) occur in this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Two historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Very low levels of visitor use in this use area with no resource impacts observed.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the winter season. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	141	453	86	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	110	95	630	365	115
<b>Alternative 3</b>	80	75	475	275	115
<b>Alternative 4</b>	175	155	1,020	595	190
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

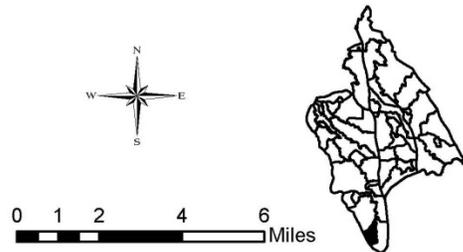
# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-25. Map of the Southwest Baranof use area

## SW BARANOF Use Area: 04-02D



- |           |                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| ■ Cabin   | □ Use Area                         |
| ⊞ Day Use | ▨ Shoreline II Project Area        |
| 🏠 Shelter | ☐ Salt and Freshwater              |
| ★ Town    | ☐ Wilderness                       |
| --- Trail | ☐ National Forest System lands     |
| ⋯ Stream  | ☐ Non-National Forest System lands |



## Use Area 04-03, Sitka Area

### Sitka Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
7,709	6,548	5,807	29,680	13,187
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area includes the following islands: Kruzof, Partofshikof, Halleck, Krestof, Siginaka Islands and northwest Baranof from north of Fish Bay to south of Three Entrance Bay. A Special Interest Area, Mount Edgecumbe Geological Area, is also found in this use area. Much of the shoreline is protected and provides easy access to uplands in numerous bays, sounds, and straits. The outer coastline along Kruzof Island’s western shore is relatively inaccessible from the water. The Kruzof Island road systems (Mud Bay and Eagle Creek) and Sitka area roads and trail systems (including Mt. Edgecumbe and Salmon Lake Trails) are not included in the Shoreline II project area; they are covered under separate NEPA decisions.</p>				
<p><b>LUDs</b></p> <p>Modified Landscape, Municipal Watershed, Old Growth, Remote Recreation, Special Interest, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, and Timber Production.</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Primitive, Roaded Modified, Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-motorized, Urban</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
581		265,752		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>The community of Sitka is located within this use area.</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p><i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Allan Point, Brent’s Beach, Fred’s Creek, Piper Island, Salmon Lake, and Samsing Cove. (North Beach and Shelikof Bay cabins are outside the project area and covered by the Kruzof Island Outfitter/Guide decision.)</p> <p><i>Shelters:</i> Kakul and Neva (use of Mt. Edgecumbe Shelter will be covered under an update to the Sitka Area Roads and Trails decision; Mud Bay is covered under the Kruzof Island Outfitter/Guide decision.)</p> <p><i>Trails:</i> Mt. Edgecumbe Trail is a National Recreation Trail that leads to the top of Mt. Edgecumbe. Outfitter/guide use of this trail will be covered under an update to the Sitka Area Roads and Trails decision. The remaining Forest Service trails in the Sitka area are outside the project area and are currently covered under the Sitka Area Roads and Trails decision. Kruzof Island road systems are outside the project area and are covered by the Kruzof Island Outfitter/Guide decision. The two remaining saltwater accessible road systems in the area open for public use (Nakwasina and Saint John the Baptist Bay) are used for hiking and are included in Shoreline II for non-motorized activities.</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>There are numerous tracts of non-National Forest System lands within the area, including private and municipal lands within the City and Borough of Sitka; Native Corporation lands at Katlian Bay, Krugloi Point, and Sealion Cove; state lands at Port Krestof, Lisianski Peninsula, Kalinin Bay, Starrigavan, Silver Bay, and the Magoun Islands; and private lands at Dog Point, on the islands of Sitka Sound, and patented mineral claims. In addition, there are encumbered lands involving Native Allotment Claims at St. John Baptist Bay, Nakwasina Sound, and Sinitzin Cove. Saint Lázaria Island is a Federal Game Reserve under Department of Interior.</p>				

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<p><b>Energy</b></p> <p>Blue Lake is a FERC power project as well as Sitka’s municipal watershed. It is not appropriate for commercial recreation. Blue Lake Road leads to a number of scenic and recreation opportunities that might be appropriate for commercial recreation. Green Lake is a State selection and the communities other FERC power project.</p>	
<p><b>Special Uses</b></p> <p>There are three private recreation cabins: two in Birdsnest Bay and one in Sukoi Inlet. Other permits support float-houses in Camp Coogan Bay and Eastern Bay authorized by Alaska DNR. Other uses include a floating service station, lift station, government buildings, ROW &amp; easements, fish study &amp; weir, communication sites, fiber optic cable, and a bottled water business.</p>	
<p><b>Recreation Use</b></p>	
<p><b>Area Attractions</b></p>	<p>Public use cabins, shelters, and numerous dispersed camping/picnicking opportunities; fishing at Salmon Lake Creek and Nakwasina River; several WWII ruins and historic sites; subsistence and sport hunting opportunities; scenery and wildlife viewing.</p>
<p><b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b></p>	<p>Twenty-eight outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, eleven of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity is remote-setting nature tours occurring from early May through late September (590 service days annually by 13 outfitters/outfitters/guides). Two operators generate the most use with the primary use locations at Point Brown, Shoals Point, Promisla Bay, Sukoi Inlet, Fish Bay, and Kamenoi Point.</p> <p>Freshwater fishing is the next most conducted activity occurring from early May through mid-October (291 service days annually). Thirteen outfitters/outfitters/guides have fished the area with five using the area consistently. Most use occurs at Nakwasina River and Salmon Lake Creek with nine other creeks receiving sporadic use.</p> <p>Camping is also conducted (240 service days annually by 5 outfitters/outfitters/guides) with use occurring every month of the year except January and September. An institutional operator has conducted camping activities in the fall, winter, and spring months; two kayak tour companies also consistently camp in the area during May to August. Most use occurs at Brents Beach Cabin, Point Brown and Three Entrance Bay with 25 other locations receiving sporadic use.</p> <p>Mountain goat hunting (17 service days annually by 2 outfitters/guides) has occurred from early August to late December. Brown bear hunting (10 service days annually by 1 guide) typically occurs in late May but has also occurred in early May. Occasional hunting of deer and waterfowl/small game has also been reported in the fall.</p> <p>Season of use for outfitter/guide groups in the entire use area is February through December with the primary use season from May to October.</p>
<p><b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b></p>	<p>This use area is easily accessible and is popular with residents and visitors from Sitka for a variety of outdoor activities, including hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.</p>
<p><b>Use Patterns</b></p>	<p>Due to proximity to Sitka, the entire area may be used throughout the year. Residents disperse and use accessible uplands along the many miles of protected shoreline.</p>
<p><b>Primary Use Areas</b></p>	<p>Salmon Lake Creek steelhead season (April-May) and subsistence sockeye fishery (June 1-July 31); Nakwasina River, St. Johns, and Fish Bay coho season (September-October); Aleutkina Bay, Camp Coogan Bay, Deep Inlet, Halleck Island, Eastern Bay, Kruzof Island, Leesoffskaia Bay, Pirates Cove, Promisla Bay, Nakwasina Sound/Passage, Sandy Cove, Silver Bay, and Three Entrance Bay. Primary use season is April to October; however use occurs throughout the year.</p>
<p><b>Large Group Areas</b></p>	<p>Shoals Point (proposed); Eagle River Road Large Group Area still exists, but outfitter/guide allocations for this site are now within the Kruzof Island Outfitter/Guide decision.</p>

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	There are several stream systems that are important for subsistence users from Sitka. An annual average of 25 subsistence-fishing permits was returned for use at Salmon Lake, Neva Creek, and Aleutkina Bay. This use area includes most of the Sitka Community Use Area. This use area contains parts or all of six WAA which provide important deer harvest areas for Sitka, Haines, and Skagway.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified two Steller sea lion and 11 harbor seal haul outs. There are 255 mapped bald eagle nests. Numerous goshawks have been detected but no nests have been documented in this use area. This is a heavily used area for hunting black tailed deer, bears, and mountain goats. There are eight documented seabird nesting colonies in this use area and the south end of Kruzof Island plus all of the waters within this use area from Shelikof Bay south are within the Sitka Sound Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	This use area receives very notable use by subsistence, sport and commercial fishers. There are at least 14 major anadromous streams with high freshwater fishing values. These systems support returns of coho, chum, and pink salmon. Dolly Varden char are abundant in many systems. Some Sitka subsistence fishers have concerns about the diminished returns of coho salmon to streams near Sitka and the increase in guided and unguided sport fishing. Though guided freshwater sport fishing on National Forest System lands has not dramatically increased in recent years, saltwater use may explain some of the local crowding concerns. Most of the sport fishing effort in the Sitka area occurs on saltwater. Salmon Lake has a minute run of sockeye salmon and steelhead, which is protected by ADF&G fishing restrictions.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	Populations of a sensitive plant species, Alaska rein orchid ( <i>Piperia unalaschensis</i> ), occurs in this use area. Populations of three rare plant species, silver bur ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i> ), Alaska oniongrass ( <i>Melica subulata</i> ), and purple monkeyflower ( <i>Mimulus lewisii</i> ), also occur in this use area. Some populations of silver bur ragweed occur in the Shoals Point Large Group Area. Infestations of Canada thistle, brittlestem hempnettle, orange hawkweed, oxeye daisy, butter and eggs, reed canarygrass, Japanese knotweed, stinking willie, field sowthistle, and common tansy have been recorded in this use area. All known priority invasive species populations on Forest Service land within this use area are being treated.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Seventy-five historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Aleutkina Bay, Birdsnest Bay, Camp Coogan Bay, Nakwasina Sound River, Pirates Cove, Salmon Lake Creek (during steelhead and sockeye seasons), and Three Entrance Bay appear to be the most popular locally used sites in this use area. Outfitter/guide groups have the potential to displace local users in these areas. Campsites impacts have been documented at the Siginaka Islands, Eastern Bay on Krestof Island, and Three Entrance Bay. There has not been a complete survey of dispersed recreation sites in the 04-03 Use Area.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	622	3,562	499	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	460	410	7,420	1,055	540
<b>Alternative 3</b>	345	305	5,565	795	540
<b>Alternative 4</b>	750	665	12,090	1,720	880

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

### Design Features and Mitigation

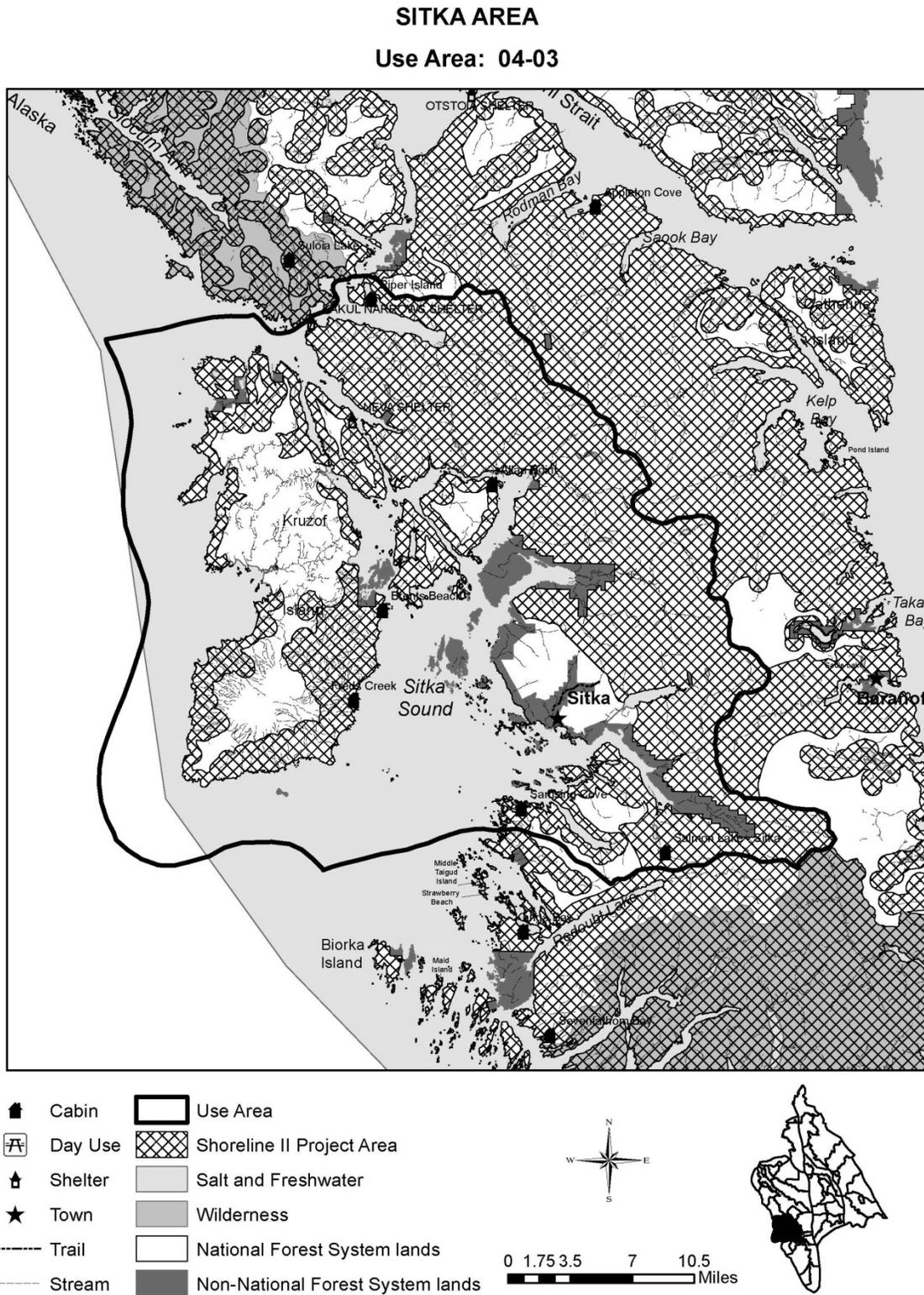
See Appendix C. A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.

- Guided sport fishing is prohibited at Salmon Lake Creek (flows into Silver Bay) on weekends and holidays\* during May 1 – July 31. In addition, upon arrival at the location during any time of year, if two or more groups are already fishing the creek, the permit holder must go to another location that day.
- Guided sport fishing is prohibited at Nakwasina Sound River (see map) on weekends and holidays\* during September 1 – October 31. In addition, upon arrival at the location during any time of year, if two or more groups are already fishing the creek, the permit holder must go to another location that day.
- Guided camping activities are prohibited at Three Entrance Bay on weekends and holidays\* during the summer season.
- Guided camping activities are prohibited at Aleutkina Bay, Birdsnest Bay, Camp Coogan Bay, and Pirates Cove year round.
- Outfitter/outfitters/guides may use the Kakul or Neva Shelters as permitted on a first-come, first-serve basis. Outfitter/outfitters/guides shall not displace unfitted/unguided users at the shelter. During emergency situations, outfitter/guide groups occupying these shelters shall make space available for persons seeking shelter.
- Outfitter/guide use of the following cabins is prohibited: Allan Point, Brent's Beach, Fred's Creek, Piper Island, Salmon Lake, and Samsing Cove. Exceptions may be made for institutional outfitter/outfitters/guides (e.g., schools, therapy groups) on a case-by-case basis.

\*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.

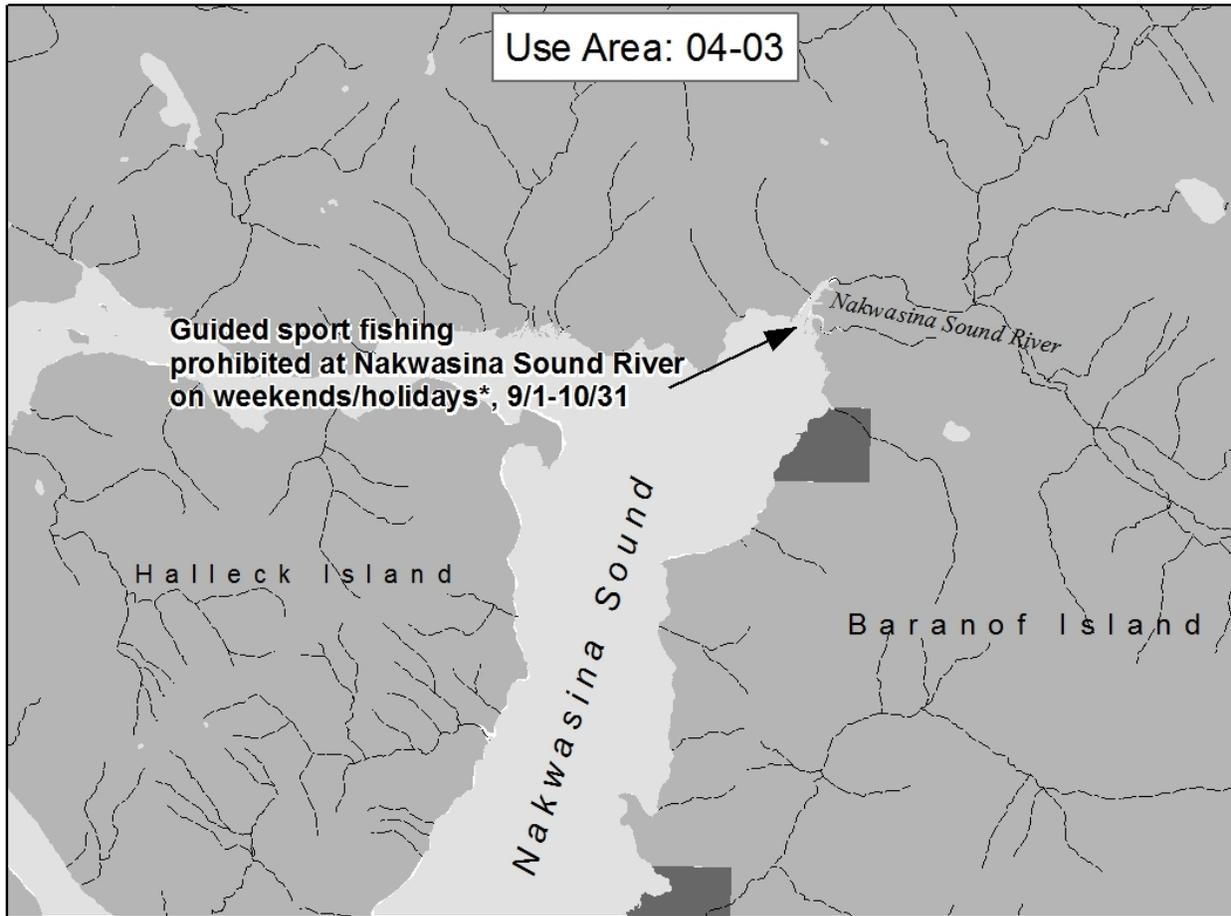
# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-26. Map of the Sitka use area



# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-27. Map of the prohibited area in the Sitka area, the Nakwasina Sound River



\*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.

----- Stream

Light Gray Box Salt and Freshwater

Medium Gray Box National Forest System lands

Dark Gray Box Non-National Forest System lands



## Use Area 04-04A, Rodman Bay Sitka Ranger District

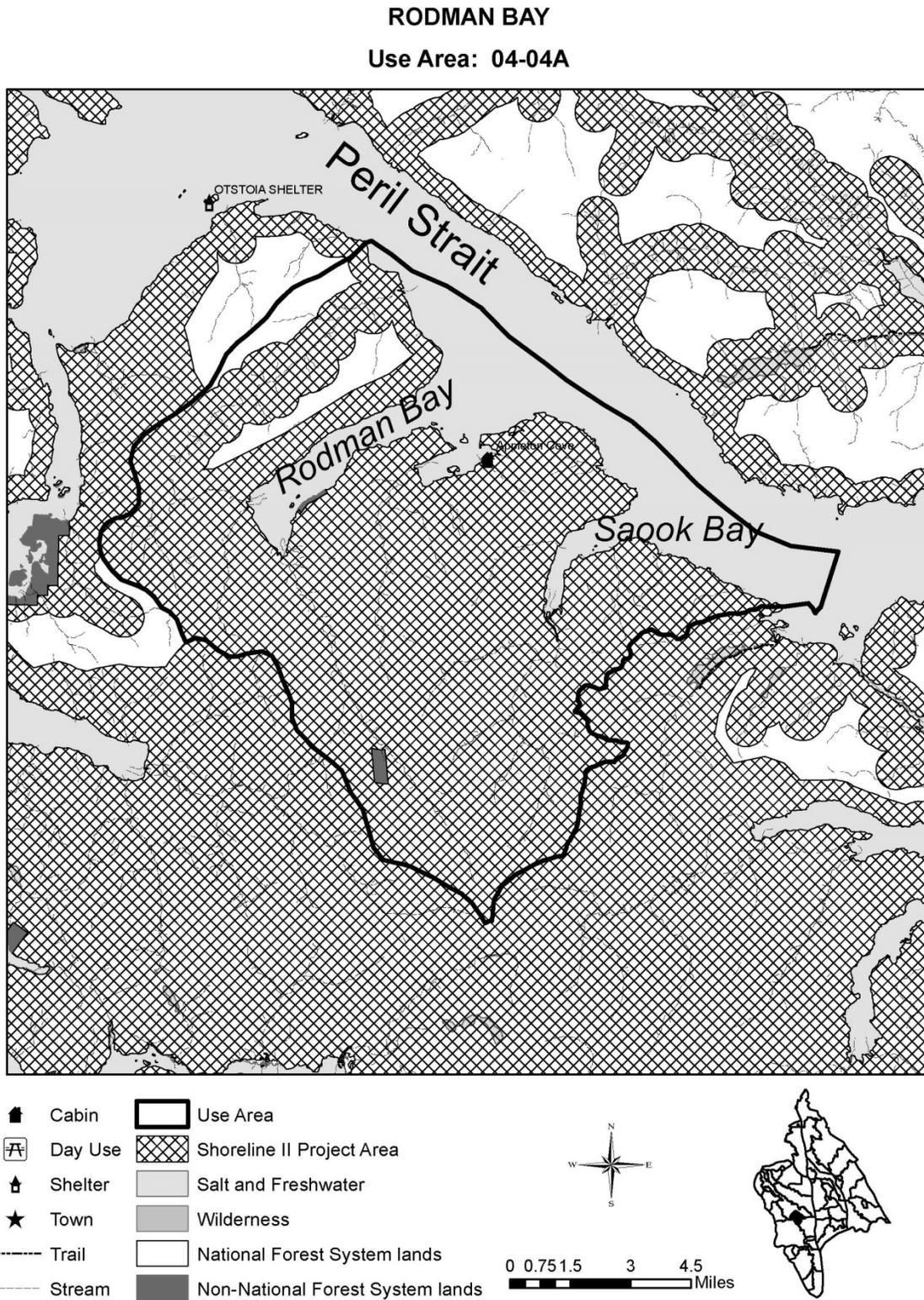
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
934	611	541	10,670	1,382
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is located on the northern end of Baranof Island extending from just west of Peschani Point to Point Moses, just east of Lake Eva Trail. Shoreline access is dictated by weather conditions (north Baranof Island/Peril Strait) and by easily accessed shoreline in the area's few bays: Rodman Bay, Appleton Cove, and Saook Bay.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Old Growth, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, and Timber Production				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Roaded Modified, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
50		71,213		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Appleton Cove.				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Two parcels of private land, associated with patented mining claims, are located on the southern shore of Rodman Bay and about 5 ½ miles upstream Rodman Creek.				
<b>Energy</b>				
None				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
Communication site and commercial fishing gear storage.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Appleton Cove Cabin; Paradise Flats in Saook Bay; fall deer hunting; commercial fishing and crabbing; protected anchorage for poor sea conditions in Peril Strait.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Seventeen outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, four of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity is remote-setting nature tours (255 service days annually by 9 outfitters/outfitters/guides) and mostly occurs at Paradise Flats in Saook Bay. Ten outfitters/outfitters/guides conduct freshwater fishing activities (163 service days annually) in this area from late May to late September. Two outfitters/guides conduct brown bear hunting (9 service days annually) and deer hunting (1 service day annually, infrequently) in this use area. Season of use for the use area is early May to late September.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Unfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Hunting, freshwater fishing, and sightseeing. Appleton Cove Cabin receives use from resident deer hunters in the fall months.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	This use area is important to the residents of Sitka. Travel to this area from Sitka is through protected waterways that can be traveled in most weather conditions. Due to its proximity to the most traveled water route to Sitka, the area receives a fair amount of unguided use by transient boaters.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Saook Bay (May through September), Appleton Cove/Rodman Bay (fall months)				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Point Elizabeth, Rodman Bay, Saook Bay				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Angoon Community Use Area. This use area coincides with WAA 3313 which is an important deer harvest area for Sitka.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	69 bald eagle nests have been mapped. There is one historic goshawk nesting territory documented in this use area. NMFS has documented two harbor seal haul-outs.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Twenty Class I streams have been mapped, five of which are high value fishing streams. Large runs of pink and chum salmon, and anadromous Dolly Varden char return to these streams in addition to the resident populations of Dolly Varden char.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Reed canary grass was recorded at the old Rodman Bay marine access facility. The Appleton Cove recreation cabin has not been surveyed.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Six historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Recreation sites in this area are in shape with no resource impacts observed. Conflicts between guided groups (hunting and remote-setting nature tour activities) have been reported during spring and fall hunting seasons in this use area. Public comments have raised concerns about permitting guided deer hunts in an area used by local residents for deer hunting.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	146	1,264	101	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	95	60	2,670	100	65
<b>Alternative 3</b>	95	60	2,670	100	65
<b>Alternative 4</b>	150	100	4,345	160	110
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C. In addition, the following is a site-specific design feature and mitigation for this use area:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appleton Cove Cabin is available for outfitter/guide use for 70 total nights annually, limited to ten nights/month. Outfitter/guide use is prohibited during November and December.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-28. Map of the Rodman Bay use area



## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

### **Use Area 04-04B, Kelp Bay Sitka Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
2,336	1,757	1,124	26,512	4,253
<b>Description</b>				
<p>Located on the northern end of Baranof Island, this use area extends from Hanus Bay to south of Takatz Bay including Catherine Island, islands in the vicinity of Catherine Island, and the islands within Kelp Bay. The Glacial River has been recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Access to shoreline is dictated by weather conditions particularly along Peril Strait and Chatham Strait. Easily accessible shoreline is located in Hanus Bay, Cosmos Cove, Kasnyku Bay, Takatz Bay, and the large bay complex of Kelp Bay.</p>				
<b>LUDs</b>				
<p>Old-Growth Habitat, Municipal Watershed, Semi-Remote Recreation, Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, Special Interest Area, Timber Production, Modified Landscape, and Wild River</p>				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
<p>Primitive, Roaded Modified, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Rural</p>				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
167		124,488		
<b>Communities</b>				
<p>None</p>				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<p><i>Administrative Facilities:</i> Hanus Bay Cabin (PNW) <i>Trails:</i> Lake Eva Trail</p>				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
<p>State select land is located at the head of Takatz Bay and surrounds Takatz Lake. Native select lands on Catherine Island.</p>				
<b>Energy</b>				
<p>Power withdrawal and State selection at Takatz Lake and Bay. Power withdrawal and project at Hidden Falls Lake. Power withdrawal at Kasnyku Lake.</p>				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
<p>A year round, State-owned hatchery operated by NSRAA is located at Hidden Falls. Communication site.</p>				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>		<p>Lake Eva Trail; subsistence sockeye fishery at Lake Eva Creek/Hanus Bay; sport fishing at Lake Eva Creek and several streams in Kelp Bay; subsistence and sport hunting at Hanus Bay, Catherine Island, and Kelp Bay; hiking at Pond Island; scenery in Middle and South Arms of Kelp Bay; outfitter/guide camp at Kelp Bay; hatchery tours at Hidden Falls Hatchery; commercial fishing and crabbing in the bays; protected anchorages during poor sea conditions in Peril and Chatham Straits.</p>		

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Thirty-six outfitters/outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, sixteen of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity is remote-setting nature tours (2,432 service days annually by 25 outfitters/outfitters/guides) and mostly occurs at Lake Eva Trail, Pond Island in Kelp Bay, and the South Arm of Kelp Bay from late April to late September. Seven outfitters/outfitters/guides conduct hatchery tours at Hidden Falls Hatchery (257 service days annually) from late May to early September. Fifteen outfitters/guides conduct freshwater fishing activities (247 service days annually) in this area from late May to late September. Most use occurs at Lake Eva Creek, Bourbon Creek, Middle Arm Creek, and Clear River. Camping occurs by one guide (231 service days annually) authorized for a temporary camp in “the basin” area of Kelp Bay. Camping activities occur from late June through late August. Two outfitters/guides conduct brown bear hunting (69 service days annually) and deer hunting (11 service day annually) in this use area. One guide has also conducted waterfowl/small game hunting infrequently. Season of use for the use area is late April to late September.
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Lake Eva Cabin is popular for unoutfitted/unguided visitors, receiving steady use from May through September. Lake Eva Trail also receives regular use by unoutfitted/unguided visitors including residents of southeast Alaska, visiting friends/family, commercial fishermen, and private boaters touring southeast Alaska. In Kelp Bay, recreation activities primarily take place on saltwater. Recreation use in other parts of the use area is unknown.
<b>Use Patterns</b>	This area receives some use by residents of Angoon, Sitka, and Warm Springs. Due to its proximity to major marine travel routes, a number of unoutfitted/unguided transient boaters also use this area.
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Lake Eva Trail and Creek, Kelp Bay, and Hidden Falls Hatchery. (May through September)
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Hanus Bay, Lake Eva Trail, Middle Arm Kelp Bay (proposed)
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Angoon Community Use Area. This use area contains WAA 3315 and 3731 which are important deer harvest areas for Angoon and Haines.
<b>Wildlife</b>	252 bald eagle nests have been mapped for this area. Zoological area for goats. Goshawks have been detected in this use area but no nests have been documented. Stipulations from the Southeast Alaska Unit 4 Brown Bear Management Strategy apply to this area, which contains “consistently bear habitat with repetitive and frequent human use sufficient to generate immediate management concerns (amount of use may vary by location).” Further stipulations are in Appendix C. NMFS has identified one Steller sea lion haul-out which is classified as critical habitat. There are 13 identified harbor seal haul-outs.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Thirty-five Class I streams have been mapped with seven streams identified as having high freshwater fishing values. Clear and Bourbon Creeks flow into Kelp Bay and are popular fish streams. Both streams are producers of Dolly Varden char and pink salmon. The Lake Eva system supports sockeye, coho, and pink salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, and Dolly Varden char. Steelhead and sockeye runs are relatively minute. Lake Eva sockeye are a subsistence resource for the village of Angoon and to a lesser degree for Sitka. There has been identified a unique freshwater clam species in Lake Eva that have to be identified.
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	A population of Farwell’s watermilfoil ( <i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i> ) occurs in the Lake Eva Trail Large Group Area within this use area. Common St. John’s wort and English plantain are reported from the old Hanus Bay marine access facility.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twenty-four historic sites were identified.

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Recreation</b>	<p>Conflicts between guided groups (hunting, remote-setting nature tour, and freshwater fishing) have been reported during spring and fall hunting seasons at Hanus Bay and Kelp Bay. Subsistence users have reported interference with subsistence fishing activities by guided groups during the first two weeks of July at Lake Eva Creek.</p> <p>Public comments have been raised about small cruise ship activity in Kelp Bay and the impact of larger groups on the remote experience being sought by other operators in this area.</p> <p>Campsite impacts have been documented at one site on the south end of Kelp Bay and one site on Dead Tree Island in Hanus Bay. A user made path on Pond Island in Kelp Bay is showing resource impacts. The amount of use now occurring at this site appears to be exceeding the capabilities of the site to withstand unacceptable resource impacts.</p> <p>Lake Eva Trail is withstanding the increased level of use after trail improvements, but crowding and human-bear interactions are issues to consider. Visitor use levels will need to be closely monitored to determine the maximum amount that can be sustained without degrading the social experience or the natural resources at this site.</p> <p>Increased visitor use at Hidden Falls Hatchery has raised concerns about human-bear interactions, visitor safety, and impacts to Hatchery operations.</p>
<b>Wilderness</b>	None

### Alternative Comparisons

Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)

\*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.

	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	201	1,181	139	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	180	115	6,630	215	165
<b>Alternative 3</b>	135	85	4,975	165	165
<b>Alternative 4</b>	290	185	10,800	350	270

### Design Features and Mitigation

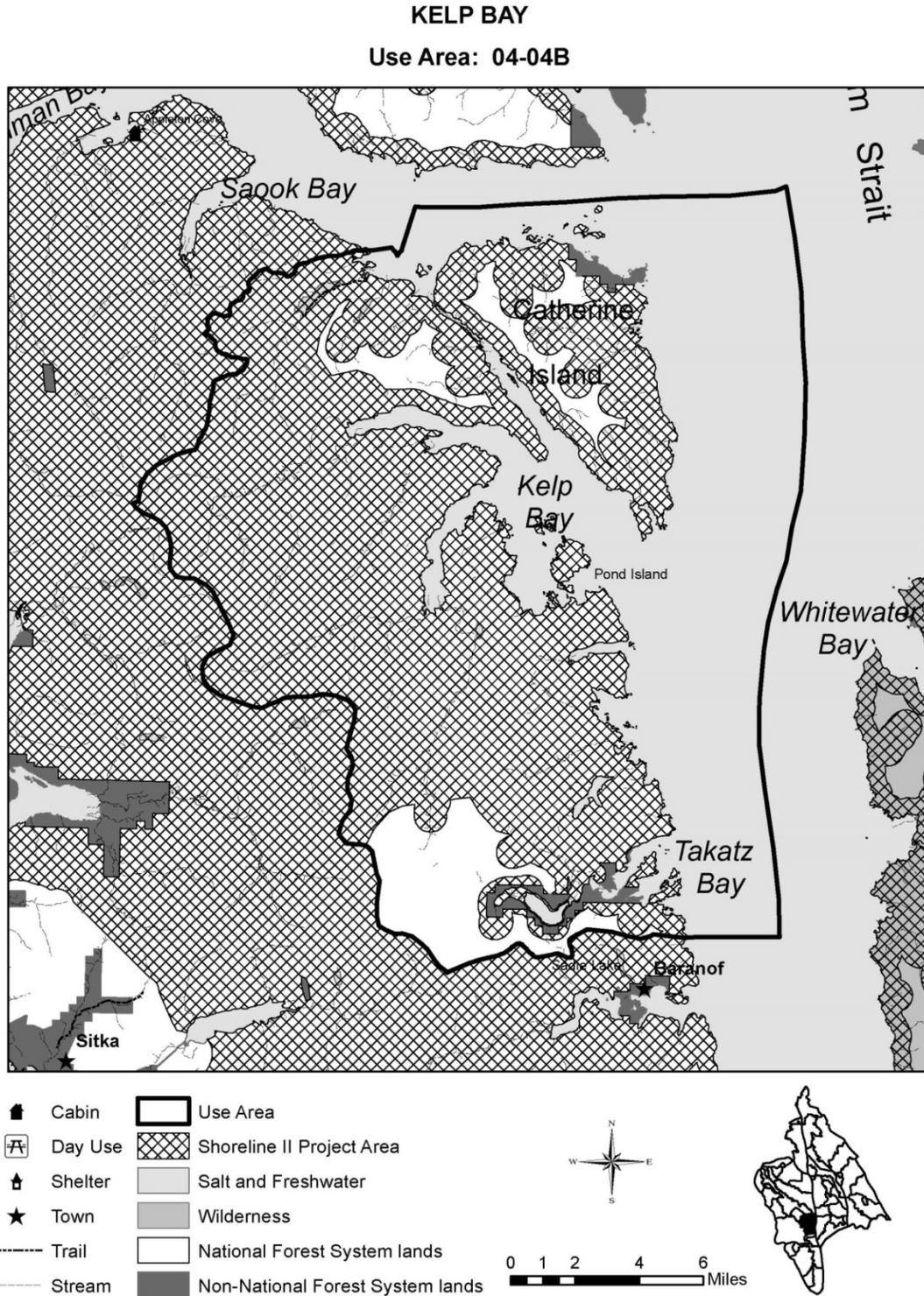
See Appendix C.

- Noxious weed treatment will be included in the forest noxious weed program.
- A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.
- Lake Eva Trail and Creek:
  - Outfitter/guide use is prohibited at Lake Eva Trail and Creek from July 1 – July 15.
  - Outfitter/outfitters/guides and their clients must use the trailhead to access the trail. Do not boat into the estuary or falls and drop people off. This past activity has caused degradation of unprotected ground and associated erosion. Also, there are viewing locations at the edges of the lagoon where people may be observing wildlife that would be spooked by boats moving up toward the falls.
  - Outfitter/outfitters/guides and their clients must use the new trail. The old trail will be rehabilitated and any traffic on those old sections will disrupt revegetation.
  - Outfitter/outfitters/guides and their clients must use the developed spur trails off the main trail for creek access and not the old trail.
- New outfitter/guide use is prohibited at Pond Island in Kelp Bay. Existing permit holders with actual use reported at Pond Island during 2010-2014 are limited to a combined total of 200 service days annually. This use limit may be adjusted based on monitoring results.
- Hidden Falls Hatchery - Outfitter/outfitters/guides must follow the requirements listed in the most current Hidden Falls Hatchery visitor requirements document. Copies may be obtained from the Sitka Ranger District. Note: Outfitter/guide use at Hidden Falls Hatchery will be authorized under Shoreline II until site specific NEPA is completed that addresses visitor use management at this site. Authorizations under Shoreline II will continue to

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

be considered on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the State of Alaska permit holder and Hidden Falls Hatchery staff.

Figure A-29. Map of the Kelp Bay Use Area.



**Use Area 04-04C, Baranof Warm Springs  
Sitka Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sep. 14)	Fall (Sep. 15 – Dec. 31)
234	176	112	1,675	346
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is located on the eastside of Baranof Island extending from just south of Takatz Bay to just south of Warm Springs Bay. Access to reaches of shoreline along Chatham Strait is dictated by weather conditions. The only protected shoreline within this use area is Warm Springs Bay.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Municipal Watershed, Remote Recreation and Semi-remote Recreation				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Rural, Semi-Primitive Motorized and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
14		28,761		
<b>Communities</b>				
The community of Baranof Warm Springs lies within this use area.				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Trails:</i> A trail that originates on state land goes to Sadie Lake.				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
The state of Alaska owns a dock at Warm Springs Bay. A board walk trail located on municipal and state select land runs from the state dock to the shore of Baranof Lake.				
<b>Energy</b>				
Power withdrawal at Baranof Lake and Warm Springs Bay.				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
None				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	The community of Baranof Warm Springs, Baranof Lake and Cabin, Sadie Lake, hot springs, and scenic views, and a portion of the cross-island route.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Eleven outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, one of which uses the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity is freshwater fishing (72 service days annually by three outfitters/guides) and mostly occurs at Baranof Lake from June to September. Eight outfitters/guides conduct remote-setting nature tour activities (41 service days annually) in this area from June to September. Most of this use occurred at Sadie Lake Trail, but outfitter/guide use has been curtailed at this site in the last few years due to poor trail conditions. One guide conducts brown bear hunting very infrequently in this use area. Season of use for the use area is June to September.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

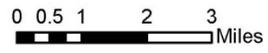
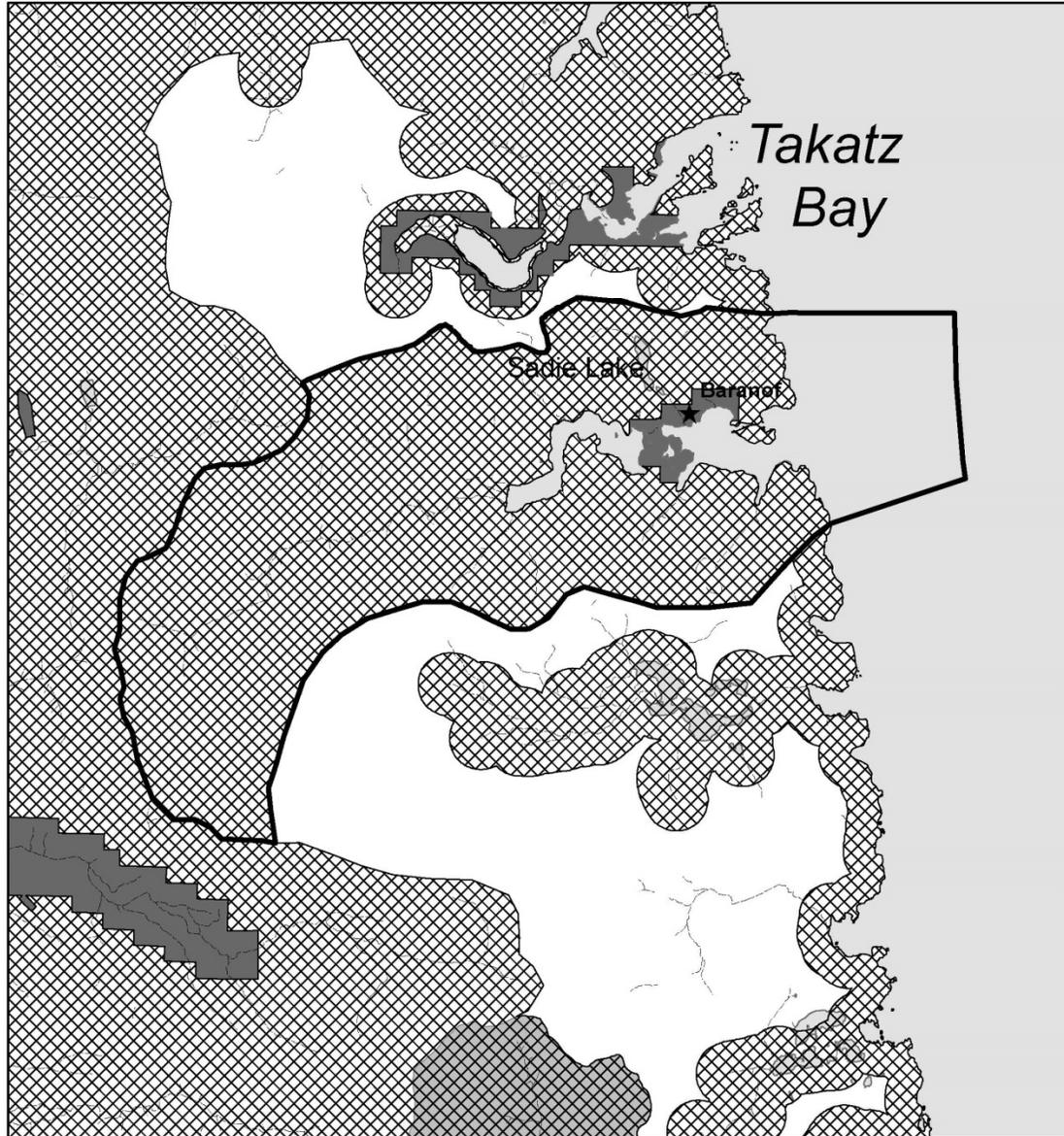
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Warm Springs Bay is a popular anchorage for many transient boats and much of the unoutfitted/unguided use within the use area is by transient visitors. There is also a route across Baranof Island that a few hikers annually will traverse, typically starting at Medvejie Hatchery at Bear Cove in Silver Bay and ending at Baranof Warm Springs.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Visitor use in this area is primarily focused on attractions off National Forest land, including the hot springs and the trail to Baranof Lake. National Forest land use is primarily associated with Baranof Lake and the public use cabin, with some use likely still occurring on Sadie Lake Trail.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Baranof Lake, creek, and cabin (June-September).				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Angoon Community Use Area.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	Although no bald eagle nests are mapped they presumed to occur in high concentrations. NMFS has identified one harbor seal haul-out in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Two Class I streams have been mapped in the area, but no high value streams were identified. The lake system is not anadromous, but supports populations of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. No priority invasive species have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	No historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Sadie Lake Trail receives no maintenance and is in poor condition with significant resource impacts from foot traffic through wet areas. Authorization of outfitter/guide use on this trail has been discontinued and will continue to be prohibited until the trail is reconstructed.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	28	232	37	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	20	15	235	40	20
<b>Alternative 3</b>	15	10	180	30	20
<b>Alternative 4</b>	30	20	385	65	30
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C .					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outfitter/guide use is prohibited at Sadie Lake Trail until the trail is reconstructed.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-30. Map of the Baranof Warm Springs use area

## BARANOF WARM SPRINGS

Use Area: 04-04C



## **Use Area 04-05A, SW Admiralty Admiralty Island National Monument**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)</b>	<b>Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,168	403	257	2,425	1,728
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is on Admiralty Island National Monument and part of the Kootznoowoo Wilderness located in the southwest portion of the island extending from Hood Bay south to Pt. Gardner. The use area includes the major inlets south of the community of Angoon: Hood, Chaik and Whitewater Bays, and Wilson Cove.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Semi-Remote Recreation, Wilderness Monument				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Semi-Primitive Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
111		66,027		
<b>Communities</b>				
The community of Angoon is located to the north of the use area, outside the project area.				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Private land is located on the north side of Hood Bay, Chaik Bay near Village Point, and Whitewater Bay at Neltushkin.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	This use area has several large bays and estuaries. Large creeks and beaches with access are the primary attractions. Sand Point in Whitewater Bay has a beach and open stand of timber. The protected “lagoons” or “salt chucks” in Whitewater and Wilson Cove offer different experiences than many other points on Admiralty Island.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Thirteen outfitter/guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator, conducting summer freshwater fishing and remote-setting nature tours trips throughout the use area. Freshwater fishing occurs in major streams that empty into the bays. Other operators who offer freshwater fishing trips and remote-setting nature tours in this use area do so more intermittently. Five operators conduct guided brown bear hunts and one conducted guided deer hunt in this use area. A limited amount of camping also occurs in this area.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	The residents of Angoon use this area consistently for hunting, berry picking, beach walking, fishing, and firewood cutting.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Most of the outfitter/guide use is of short duration with little, if any, overnight camping.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Hood and Chaik Bays receive more use (than bays located further south) due to their proximity to Angoon and the Whaler’s Cove Lodge.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

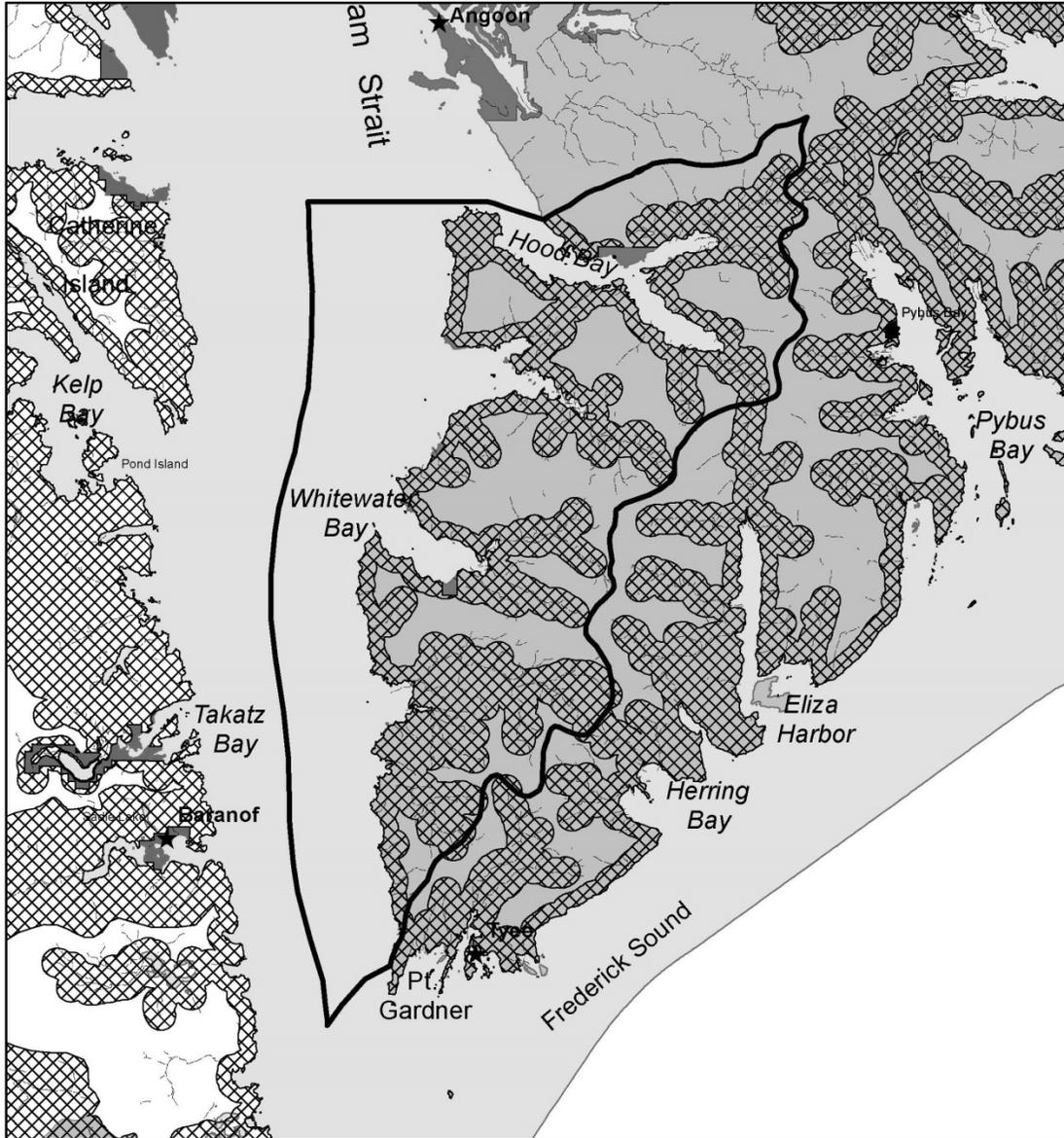
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Angoon Community Use Area. This use area includes WAA 4041 and 4055 which are important deer harvest areas for Kake and Angoon respectively. This use area will be closed to additional guided deer hunting to avoid competition between subsistence and guided hunters.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 106 bald eagle nests mapped. NMFS has identified 17 harbor seal haul-outs in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Forty-one Class I streams have been mapped, with nine streams of high fishing value. All are permitted for guided sport fishing activities for cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char, and pink salmon. Clients typically practice catch and release. Two streams with high fishing values are located at the head of each bay. Chaik Bay, located approximately 20 miles south of the village of Angoon, received the majority of use. There is one high value fishing stream at the head of the arm of Chaik Bay. The stream passes through a very large meadow and intertidal grass flat and supports abundant runs of pink salmon and Dolly Varden char. One stream was identified with high fishing values; it empties into a salt chuck at the head of the bay and supports populations of pink, chum, and coho salmon and Dolly Varden char. Watershed restoration efforts were initiated in 1999 to restore the riparian areas and maintain stream productivity.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Infestations of black bindweed have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Forty-six historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Opportunity for subsistence and unoutfitted/unguided recreation activities are crucial considerations when evaluating outfitter/guide proposals. This is particularly true in Hood and Chaik Bays, because of their close proximity to the community of Angoon. As demand for outfitter/guide use increases, decisions will favor subsistence and local recreation opportunities over maximized use of the outfitter/guide allocation.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater activities impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	206	463	243	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	90	60	485	140	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	70	45	365	105	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	145	95	790	225	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

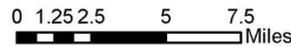
Figure A-31. Map of the Southwest Admiralty use area

## SW ADMIRALTY

### Use Area: 04-05A



- |           |                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| ■ Cabin   | □ Use Area                         |
| ⌘ Day Use | ▨ Shoreline II Project Area        |
| ⌘ Shelter | □ Salt and Freshwater              |
| ★ Town    | ■ Wilderness                       |
| ⋯ Trail   | □ National Forest System lands     |
| ⋯ Stream  | ■ Non-National Forest System lands |



## Use Area 04-06A, Pybus Bay

### Admiralty Island National Monument

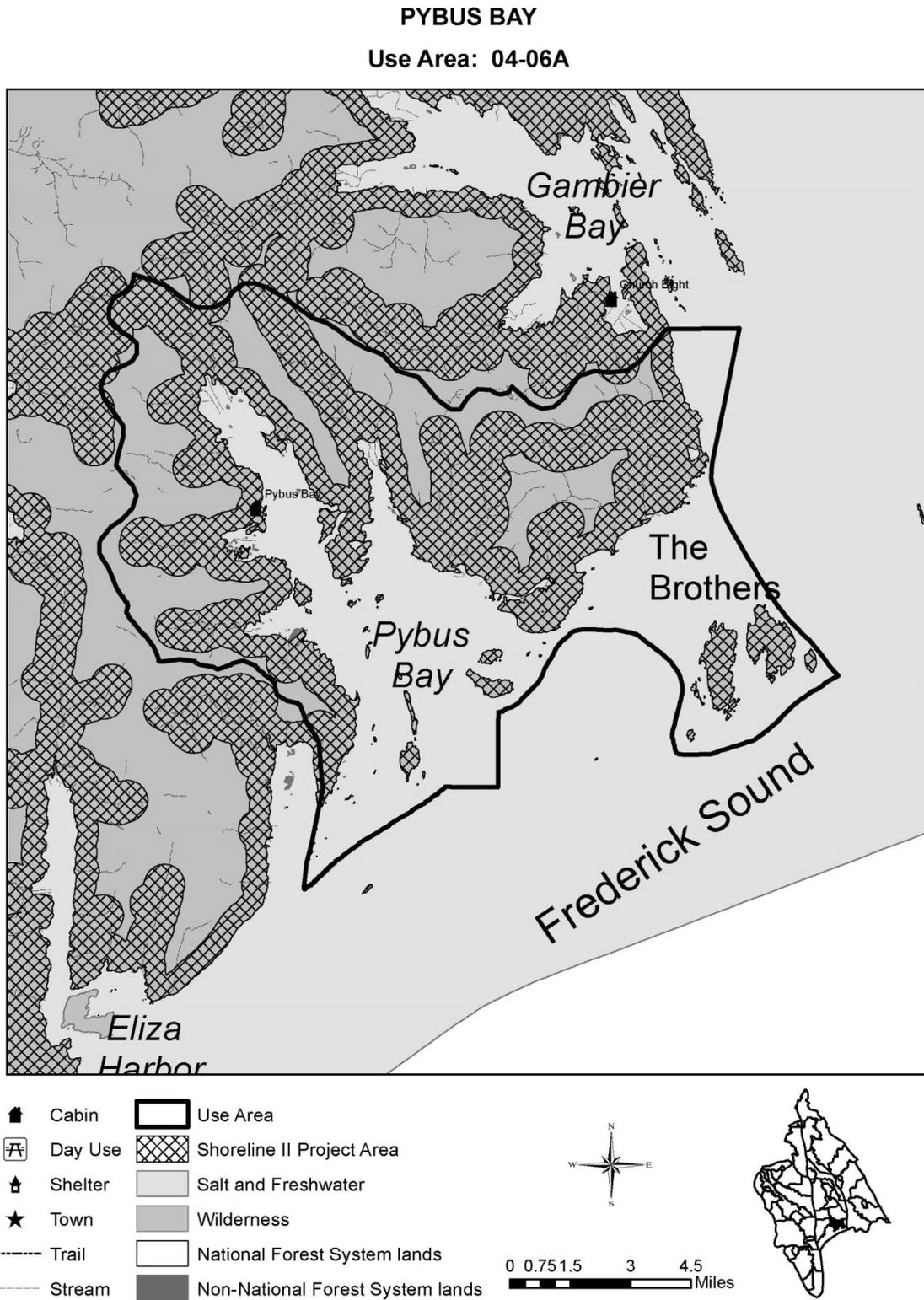
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
934	621	397	3,370	1,382
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area is on Admiralty Island National Monument and part of the Kootznoowoo Wilderness located in the southeast portion of the island including Pybus Bay and the Brothers Islands. Access is primarily by boat or float-plane. Pybus Bay offers a number of protected inlets and anchorages. The shoreline is surrounded by thick temperate rainforest of spruce and hemlock trees, ferns, shrubs and grasses. The end of the bay has a large tidal flat.</p>				
<p><b>LUDs</b></p> <p>Wilderness Monument, Wilderness Monument Research Natural Area</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Primitive</p>				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
124		37,258		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p><i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Pybus Bay Cabin.</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>Several private parcels of land are located in Cannery Cove within Pybus Bay.</p>				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	<p>Pybus Bay is one of the largest bays on Admiralty Island. Its numerous coves and islands provide protection from the weather, particularly after the long crossing of Frederick Sound. Cannery Cove is the most popular anchorage in the bay. The area has large tide flats that make it popular for bear hunting, wildlife viewing, sightseeing, and whale watching. The Brothers Islands have several nice beaches and a sea lion rookery. Boats also use the area between West Brother Island and the adjacent island to the southwest for an anchorage.</p>			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	<p>Twenty-five outfitter/guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by a small cruise ship operator conducting summer remote-setting nature tours and freshwater fishing trips. Much of their activity in this use area takes place on the Brothers Islands. Four other operators regularly use this use area for freshwater fishing and remote-setting nature tours. Other outfitter/guide operations use this area intermittently for sightseeing, beachcombing, kayaking, and camping. Two operators conduct guided big game hunts in this use area during spring, fall, and winter seasons.</p>			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	<p>The residents of Kake and Petersburg use this area for bear and deer hunting, sightseeing, beachcombing, berry picking, and wildlife viewing.</p>			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Use Patterns</b>	Most of the outfitter/guide use is of short duration with little, if any, overnight camping ashore.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	The presence of a lodge in Cannery Cove increases use on the saltwater. Some use of the Brothers Islands is associated with offshore sea lion viewing, both islands have gained popularity in recent years for day hiking, kayaking and camping as well.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	Kake is the primary subsistence community that uses this area. This use area includes part of the Kake Community Use Area. An average of four subsistence fish permits has been returned for use at False Point Pybus. This use area is within WAA 3939 which is an important deer harvest area for Kake and Petersburg.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified three Steller sea lion and 12 harbor seal haul-outs. There are 110 bald eagle nests mapped. Consider using Tier I site stipulations for brown bears.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Twenty Class I streams have been mapped, of which six streams have high fishing values. The creek in Donkey Bay supports pink, chum, and coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden char.				
<b>Botany</b>	Populations of a rare plant species, Oregon stonecrop, ( <i>Sedum oregonum</i> ), are known from this use area. An invasive species, black bindweed, ( <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> ), has been treated in this use area. Infestations of splitlip hempenettle, and field mustard have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Eleven historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Within the past ten years, competitive interest has arisen for outfitter/guide opportunities on the Brothers Islands. There may be need for a prospectus to distribute service days for this use.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	More monitoring is needed to evaluate the potential for Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	122	590	89	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	75	50	675	110	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	55	35	510	85	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	125	80	1,100	180	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pybus Bay Cabin is available for outfitter/guide use on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-32. Map of the Pybus Bay use area



## **Use Area 04-06B, Eliza Harbor Admiralty Island National Monument**

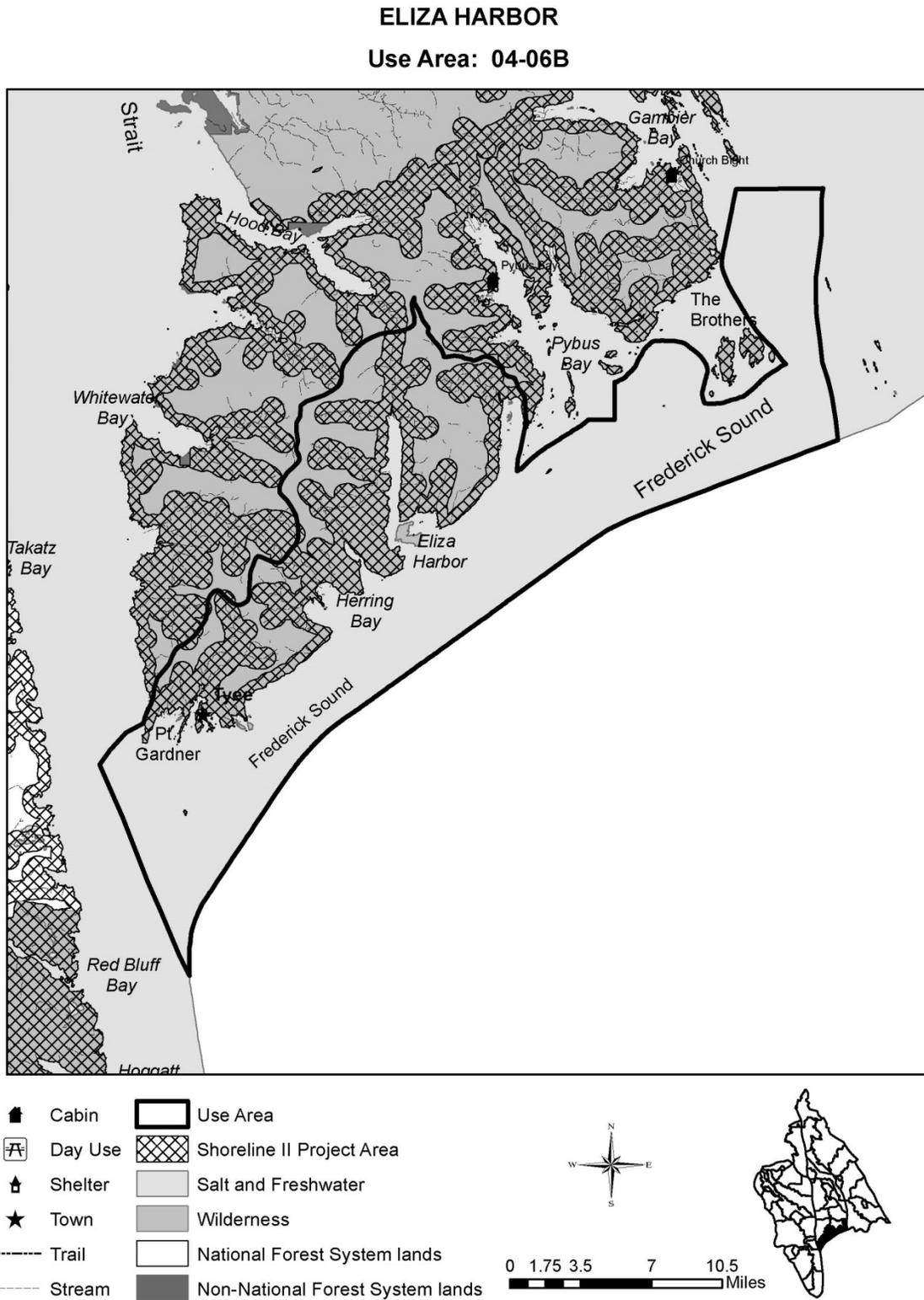
<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)</b>	<b>Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
934	617	394	3,436	1,382
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is on Admiralty Island National Monument and part of the Kootznoowoo Wilderness. It is located in the southeast portion of the island and includes one large bay, Eliza Harbor, and several bays such as Little Pybus Bay, Chapin Bay, Herring Bay, Murder Cove, and Surprise Harbor.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Timber Production, Wilderness Monument				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
120		52,023		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
There is one private parcel of land and an associated lodge in Tyee.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Deepwater Point on the east side of Woewodski Harbor has a campsite that is used on occasion and it offers an excellent view across Frederick Sound. Chapin Bay and Eliza Harbor provide anchorages.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Thirteen outfitter/guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator from May through September. Much of their activity in this use area takes place at Deepwater Point and within Eliza Harbor. A small cruise ship operator also regularly uses this area for remote-setting nature tours and freshwater fishing. Other outfitter/guide operations use this area intermittently for shore tours – sightseeing, beach-combing, kayaking. Two operators conduct guided big game hunts in this use area during spring and fall seasons.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Residents from Kake and Petersburg use the area for deer hunting, berry picking, sightseeing, beachcombing, and wildlife viewing.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Most of the use is boat based.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Deepwater Point, and within Eliza Harbor.			
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Kake Community Use Area. This use area contains WAA 3940 and part of 3939 which are important deer harvest areas for Kake and Petersburg.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified two Steller sea lion and 11 harbor seal haul-outs. There are 58 bald eagle nests mapped.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Thirty-six Class I streams have been mapped, of which, 11 were identified with high fishing value. These streams support populations of pink, chum, and coho salmon, steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden char.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Infestations of field mustard, splitlip hempnettle and brittlestem hempnettle have been reported in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Ten historic sites were identified.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater activities impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service Days allocated to Outfitter/Guide Use (outfitters/outfitters/guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons, they were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD					
	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	150	295	89	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	95	60	310	110	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	70	45	235	85	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	155	100	505	180	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-33. Map of the Eliza Harbor use area



## **Use Area 04-07A, Gambier Bay Admiralty Island National Monument**

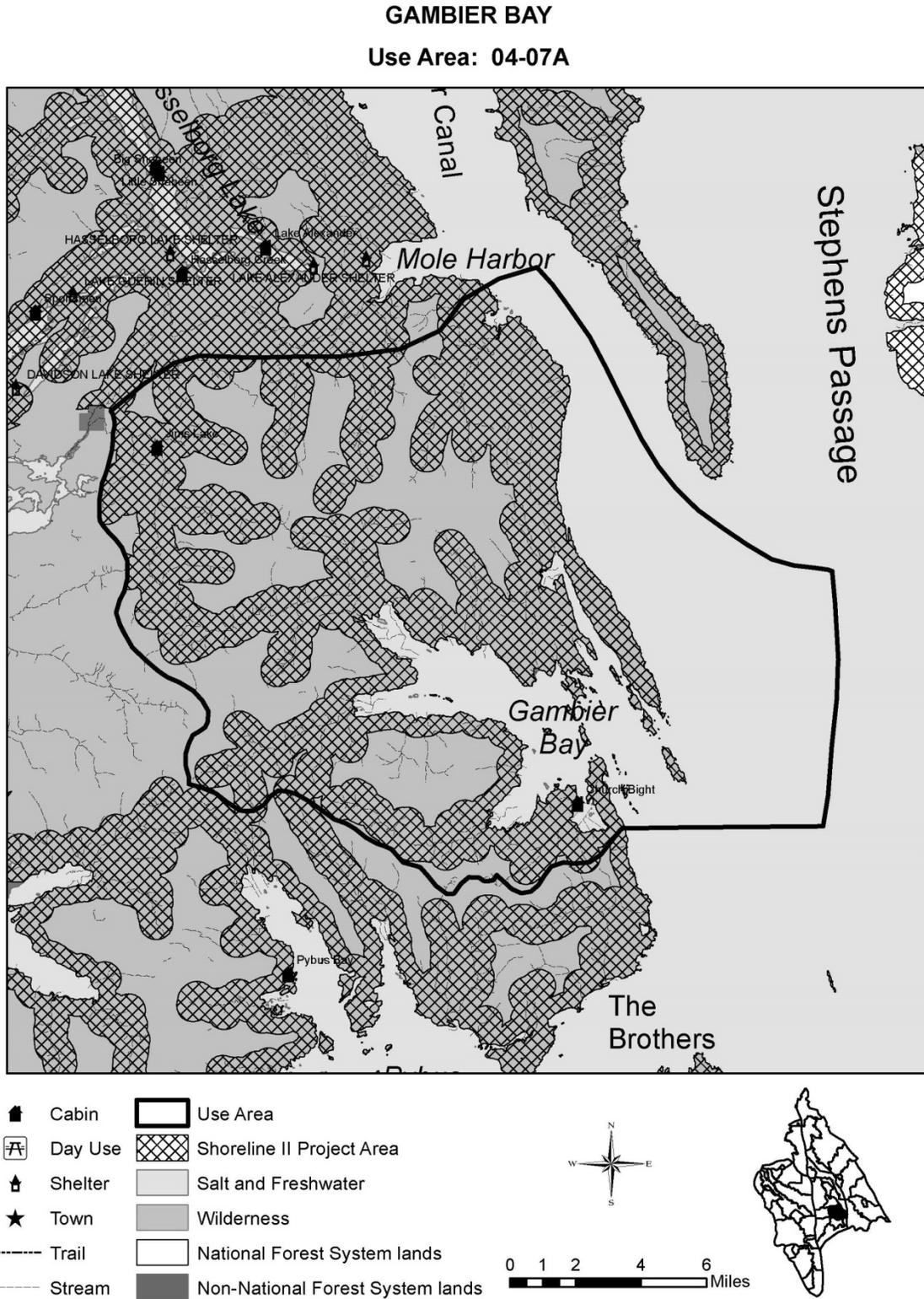
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
934	703	449	2,765	1,382
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is on Admiralty Island National Monument and part of the Kootznoowoo Wilderness. Located in the south central portion of the island, it extends from Pleasant Bay farther south to Gambier Bay. The primary bay in this use area is Gambier Bay. Snug Cove and Pleasant Bay offer protected anchorage.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Wilderness Monument, Wilderness Monument Research Natural Area, and Wilderness Monument Wild River				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive and Semi-Primitive Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
114		79,139		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Church Bight, Jims Lake				
<i>Special Uses:</i> One cabin in Arm.				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Private land is located on the north side of Gambier Bay at a former cannery site.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Gambier Bay is the largest bay in this area and provides excellent anchorages and protection from rough weather. Pleasant Bay is a minute bay that is also much protected and provides probably the best anchorage between Gambier Bay and Windfall Harbor.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Twenty-one outfitter/guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator from May to September conducting freshwater fishing, sightseeing, hiking, and beachcombing activities. Much of their activity in this use area takes place in Gambier Bay. Another operator also regularly uses this use area for remote-setting nature tours and/or freshwater fishing. Other outfitter/guide operations use this area intermittently for shore tours – sightseeing, beach-combing, kayaking. Two operators conduct guided brown bear hunts in this use area during spring season.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Residents of Petersburg use this area for bear and deer hunting, berry picking, and fishing.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	The use that occurs takes place primarily near Church Bight Cabin, private land, and the special use permit cabin.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Gambier Bay, Snug Bay, Snug Cove.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Angoon Community Use Area. This use area contains WAA 3938 and part of WAA 4043 which are important deer harvest areas for Petersburg and Haines respectively.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 65 bald eagle nests mapped. NMFS has identified three harbor seal haul-outs. The waters of this use area are within the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Forty-five Class I streams have been mapped. Within Mole Harbor, Pleasant Bay, and Gambier Bay, six streams were identified with high fishing value. The majority of use occurred in Mole River. Pleasant Bay Creek has been used by ADFG as a steelhead index stream.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Infestations of brittlestem hempnettle have been reported from this use area. Some infestations have been treated.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Nineteen historic sites were identified.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater activities impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	79	393	79	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	45	30	280	110	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	35	25	210	85	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	70	45	450	180	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C. Church Bight and Jims Lake Cabins are available for outfitter/guide use on a case-by-case basis.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-34. Map of the Gambier Bay use area



## **Use Area 04-07B, Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route**

### **Admiralty Island National Monument**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)</b>	<b>Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,168	886	566	3,036	1,728
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area is on Admiralty Island National Monument and part of the Kootznoowoo Wilderness. It spans the south central portion of the island, from Seymour Canal, along the Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route, nearly to Mitchell Bay. The primary bay in this use area is Mole Harbor. A network of inner-island lakes are connected by segments of trail. Cabins and shelters are available for public use along the route.</p>				
<b>LUDs</b>				
<p>Special Interest, Wilderness Monument, Wilderness Monument Research Natural Area, and Wilderness Monument Wild River</p>				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
<p>Primitive and Semi-Primitive Motorized</p>				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
20		62,176		
<b>Communities</b>				
<p>None</p>				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<p><i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Lake Alexander, Hasselborg Creek, Big Shaheen, Little Shaheen, Sportsmen  <i>Shelters:</i> Mole Harbor, Lake Alexander, Hasselborg Lake, Lake Guerin, Davidson Lake, Distin Lake  <i>Trails:</i> A three-mile trail goes from the shelter at Mole Harbor to Lake Alexander. Segments of trail connect a network of inner-island lakes – this is known as the Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route.</p>				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
<p>A private parcel of land with a cabin is located in Mole Harbor.</p>				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	<p>Used for generations by residents of the island, and further developed by the CCC in the 1930s, the Cross Admiralty Canoe Route features portages of varying difficulty linking seven mountain lakes. The canoe route is not heavily used; however, floatplanes are a common sight on lakes with cabins. The trail at Mole Harbor is the only Forest Service trail on the entire southeast side of the island that provides a link to saltwater access.</p>			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	<p>Seven guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator during summer, the primary use season. Their activity consists primarily of remote-setting nature tours and freshwater fishing. Other companies use this use area intermittently for remote-setting nature tours, freshwater fishing, brown bear hunting, and kayaking.</p>			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	<p>Bear and deer hunting, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, camping, and portaging the Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route with kayaks, canoes, pack-rafts.</p>			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

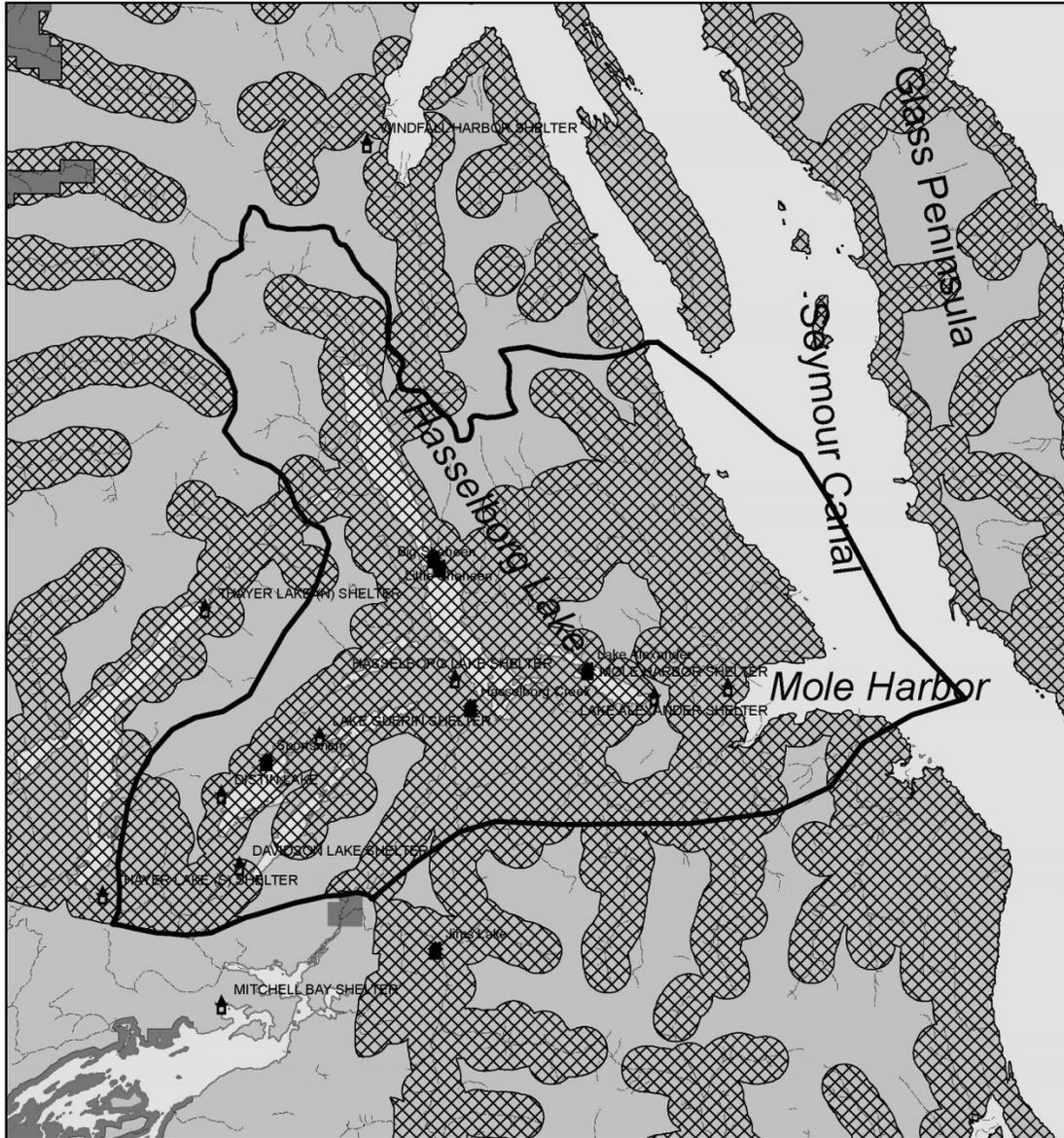
<b>Use Patterns</b>	The use that occurs takes place primarily in Mole Harbor and near public recreation cabins and shelters along the Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Angoon Community Use Area. This use area includes most of WAA 4043 which is an important deer harvest area for Haines.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 25 bald eagle nests in this use area. There are four known historic goshawk nests associated with one territory. NMFS has identified two harbor seal haul-outs in this use area. The marine waters of Seymour Canal are included in the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Approximately 10 Class I streams have been identified in the area. The Mole River has been identified as having fish habitat and the majority of sports fishing use occurs there.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. An infestation of field mustard has been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Eighteen historic sites were identified.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater and airspace activities impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	99	491	99	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	90	60	395	140	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	70	45	300	105	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	145	95	645	225	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Big Shaheen, Hasselborg Creek, Lake Alexander, Little Shaheen, and Sportsmen Cabins are available for outfitter/guide use on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>• Davidson Lake, Distin Lake, Hasselborg Lake, Lake Alexander, Lake Guerin, and Mole Harbor Shelters are available for outfitter/guide use on a case-by-case basis. Outfitter/guides shall not displace unoutfitted/unguided users at shelters. During emergency situations, outfitter/guide groups occupying these shelters shall make space available for persons seeking shelter.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-35. Map of the Cross-Admiralty Canoe Route

## CROSS-ADMIRALTY CANOE ROUTE

Use Area: 04-07B



## **Use Area 04-08, NE Admiralty**

### **Admiralty Island National Monument**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)</b>	<b>Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,869	1,406	899	6,365	2,765
<b>Description</b>				
This use area extends from Midway Point on Admiralty Island’s eastern Glass Peninsula north to Point Retreat on the Mansfield Peninsula. Due to its proximity to Juneau, the use area receives considerable use. The primary bays in this use area are Barlow Cove, Young Bay, Oliver Inlet, and Doty Cove.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Experimental Forest, Wilderness Monument, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed proposed to be converted to Experimental Forest				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Roaded Natural, and Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
149		84,875		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Admiralty Cove, North Young Lake, South Young Lake <i>Trails:</i> Admiralty Cove to Young Lake				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Private land is located on a portion of the unnamed island in Admiralty Cove and just south of Bear Creek. All of Horse and Colt Islands are in private ownership. There is a dock and parking area in Young Bay used by the Greens Creek Mine. The dock is permitted via a State tidelands permit and the parking lot is on private land. Oliver Inlet State Marine Park includes a boat tram and a public recreation cabin.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Barlow Cove and Oliver Inlet are the best anchorages. Admiralty Cove has a large tidal meadow and stream providing wildlife viewing and fishing.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Three outfitter/guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one institutional operator. Camping along the way, this group conducts one to two kayak trips annually—typically in June and July. Another institutional operator has also used this area for kayaking and camping. One big game guide conducts brown bear hunts in this use area during spring season.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Hunting, berry picking, beachcombing, firewood cutting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.			

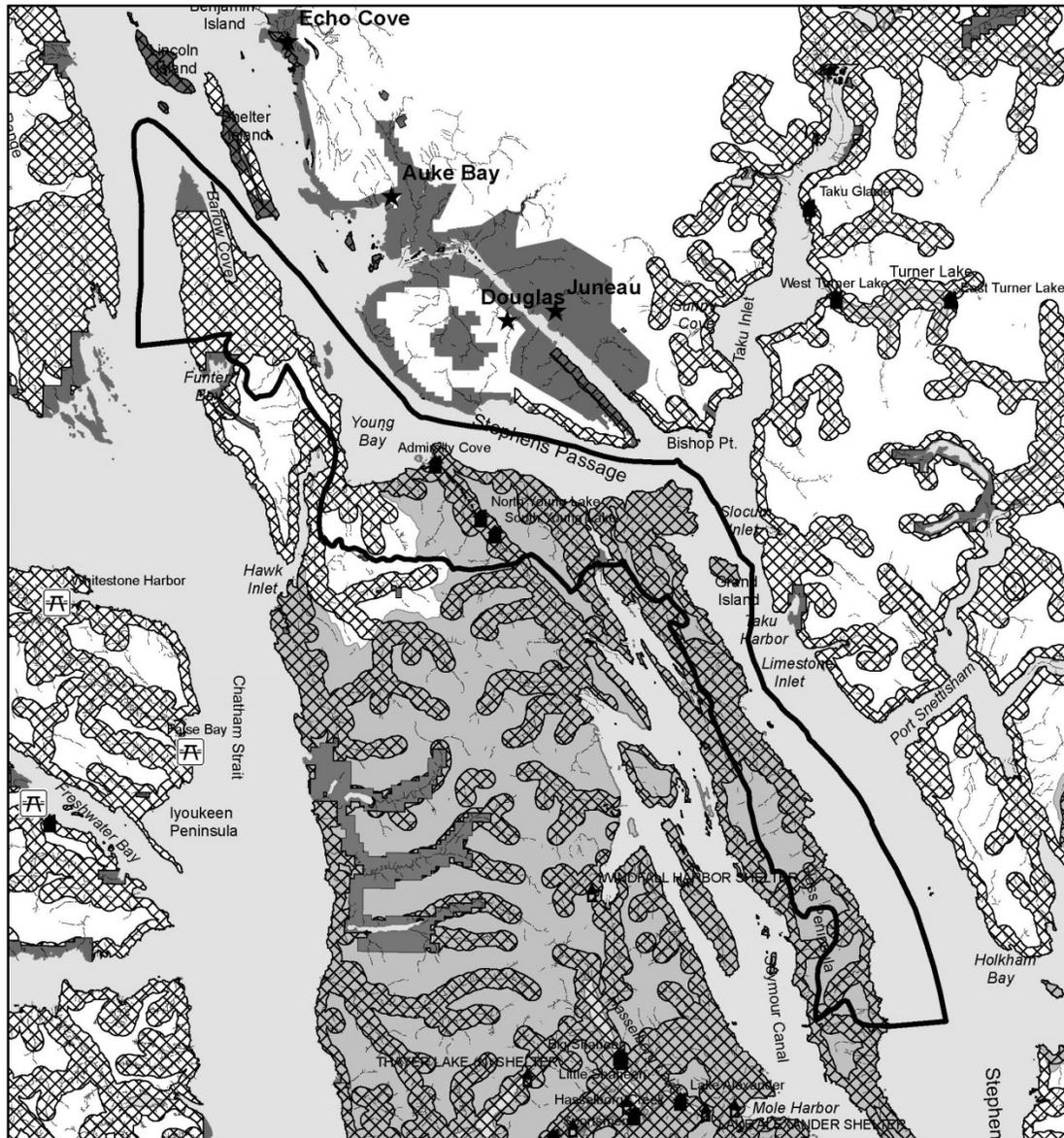
## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Use Patterns</b>	This area receives much of its use from Juneau and Petersburg. Boaters and kayakers use it for day trips and overnight excursions. The high number of special use permit cabins (16) in this use area provides a focal point for the recreation use. There are numerous places to go ashore and areas away from the developed sites also receive use. In addition, there are many private cabins on Horse and Colt Islands and people staying in these cabins recreate in this area as well.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	All locations in this use area receive low amounts of outfitted/guided use.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Cordwood Creek, Fowler Creek				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	Subsistence catches of salmon have been reported at Admiralty and Bear Creeks. This use area includes parts of the Gustavus and Hoonah Community Use Area. This use area includes WAA 3835 and 3836 which provide important deer harvest areas for Yakutat and Haines respectively.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 202 bald eagle nests mapped. There are five known historic goshawk nests associated with one territory. The marine waters of Stephens Passage south of Bear Creek are within the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area. NMFS has identified 11 harbor seal haul-outs in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Thirty-eight Class I streams have been mapped, three of which are identified with high fishing values. Admiralty Creek, in Young Bay, is an important Juneau sport fishery for spring steelhead, Dolly Varden char, and fall coho. The site is also popular because of the presence of a public use cabin. For these reasons, requests for guided sport fishing at Admiralty Creek historically have been denied.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	Populations of a rare plant species, tall blue lettuce ( <i>Lactuca biennis</i> ), occurs in this use area. One of the populations occurs in the Cordwood Creek Large Group Area. Infestations of a priority invasive species, perennial sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ) are known from this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twelve historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Admiralty Cove Cabin is a popular cabin; there are concerns about outfitter/guide activities impacting cabin users' experience in the vicinity of the cabin.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater activities impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	218	983	218	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	70	45	320	140	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	55	35	240	105	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	115	75	520	225	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C. Outfitter/guide use of Admiralty Cove Cabin and within one mile of the cabin is prohibited, except for accessing the Admiralty Cove to Young Lake Trail.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Young Lake and South Young Lake Cabins are available for outfitter/guide use on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-36. Map of the Northeast Admiralty use area

## NE ADMIRALTY Use Area: 04-08



## **Use Area 04-09A, Seymour Canal Admiralty Island National Monument**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)</b>	<b>Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,168	879	562	3,978	1,728
<b>Description</b>				
This use area encompasses much of the eastern shoreline along Seymour Canal. The area is a relatively short flight from Juneau and receives local use. There are several bays but they do not have many anchorages because of the large tidal flats and exposure. The King Salmon River, which flows into Seymour Canal, has been recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
National Monument, Wilderness Monument, Wilderness Monument Special Area, and Wild River				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
175		60,009		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Oliver Inlet State Marine Park includes a boat tram and a public recreation cabin.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	The northern portion of the area has relatively protected water, with many islands and coves and scenery.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Ten guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurs by one operator from November through December. This operator conducts guided deer hunts in upper Seymour Canal. Three other big game guides conducted brown bear hunts in this use area during spring season. An institutional operator also used this use area for kayaking and camping. Other operators conducted remote-setting nature tours including kayaking and day-hiking on an intermittent basis.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Kayaking, hunting, berry picking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, and firewood cutting.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	The area is a relatively short flight from Juneau. It receives local use from the residents of Petersburg and Juneau. Kayakers heading from Oliver Inlet to Pack Creek often stop and camp in the northern end of the use area. Special Use permit cabins are a focal point for use, particularly during the fall deer-hunting season. In the fall, hunting parties will set up multi-day camps with tents and tarps.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	None			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

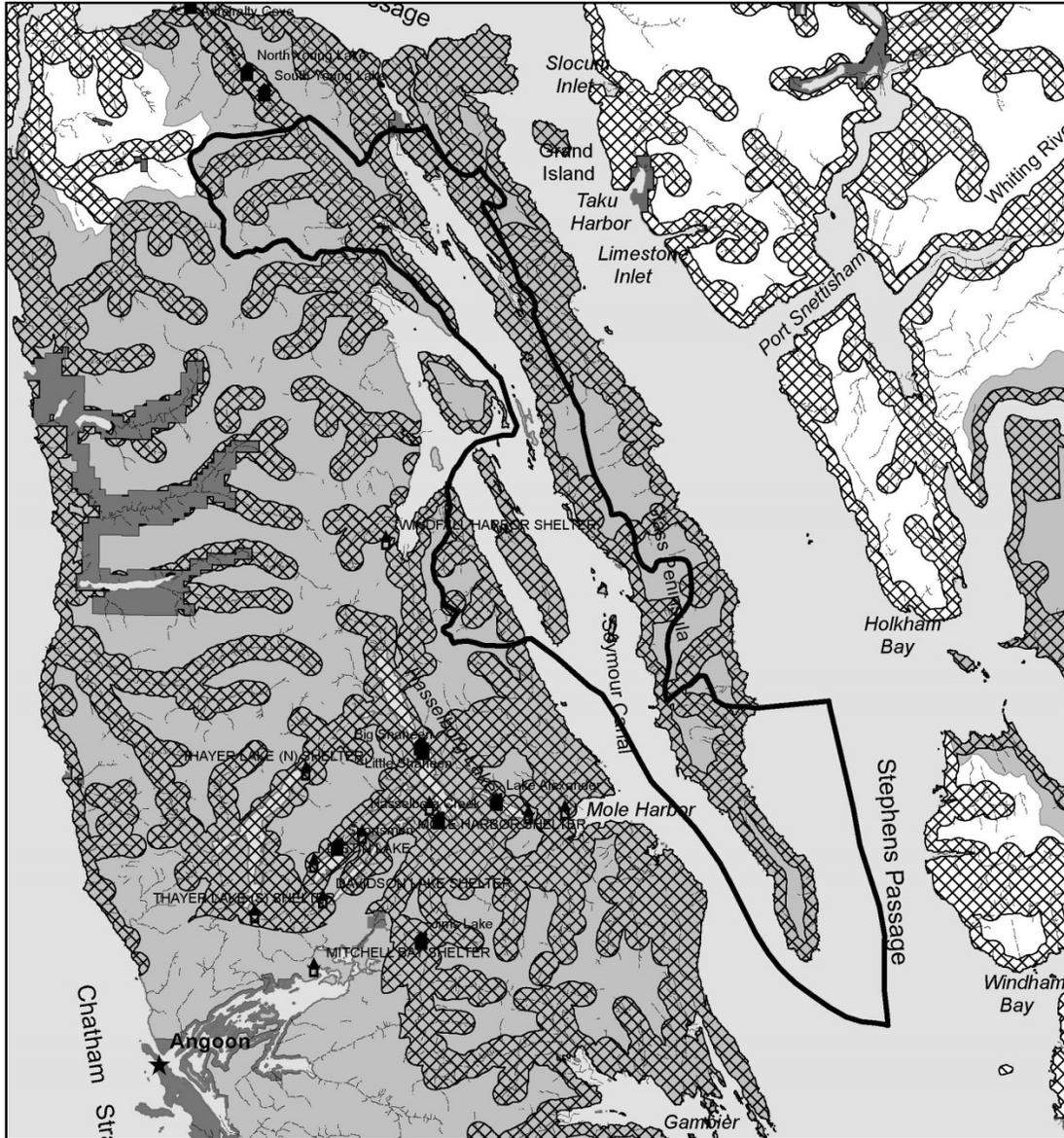
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	None.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 246 bald eagle nests mapped. NMFS has identified eight harbor seal haul-outs. The marine waters of Seymour Canal and Stephens Passage within this Use Area are within the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Forty-six Class I streams have been mapped, two of which were identified as having high fishing values. Although the King Salmon River is a relatively productive system supporting large populations of pink and coho salmon, and Dolly Varden char, it is difficult to access because of an extensive tide flat. The King Salmon population is listed in the Forest Plan as 'sensitive,' and requires protection and maintenance of the populations to prevent listing as threatened or endangered species. More stringent mitigation are listed in Appendix C.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Several infestations of field mustard and one infestation of reed canary grass has been reported from this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Nine historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	No management or resource considerations within this use area.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	More monitoring is necessary to evaluate the potential for Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	187	1,193	187	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	90	60	320	140	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	70	45	240	105	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	145	95	520	225	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No guided fishing is allowed upstream of the grass flats on King Salmon River in July to protect king salmon spawning habitat.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-37. Map of the Seymour Canal use area

## SEYMOUR CANAL

Use Area: 04-09A



## Use Area 04-09B, Pack Creek Zoological Area Admiralty Island National Monument

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,168	879	562	N/A	1,728
<b>Description</b>				
This use area encompasses Pack Creek Zoological Area (PCZA), including Swan Cove, Swan Island, Pack Creek, and Windfall Harbor. The PCZA is famous for the incredible number of brown bears that inhabit its exceptional and diverse landscape. People come from all over the world to view brown bears in this setting.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Wilderness Monument and Special Interest Area				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
46		29,905		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Shelters:</i> Windfall Harbor				
<i>Trails/Bear Viewing:</i> One-mile trail leading to a viewing tower at Pack Creek				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
None?				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Pack Creek Bear Viewing Area is the central attraction. The PCZA is closed to bear hunting. However, it remains open to hunting of Sitka black-tailed deer, a popular activity in late fall. Some deer hunting takes place from four private cabins on nearby Swan Island and in Swan Cove, while other hunters use boats or primitive camps. Camping is allowed in designated areas within the PCZA			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Outfitter/guide use outside of the summer season (which is managed under a separate NEPA decision) includes six operators between 2010 and 2014. All use the area on an intermittent basis for bear viewing, deer hunting, camping, kayaking, and remote-setting nature tours.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Bear viewing, kayaking, hiking, sightseeing, day and overnight use in Windfall Harbor, deer hunting.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Pack Creek Bear Viewing Area is actively managed from June 1st - September 10th by the Forest Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The peak season of visitor use is between July 5 and August 25.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Pack Creek Bear Viewing Area - bear viewing generally begins in late May, peaks in July and August, and extends to early September.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

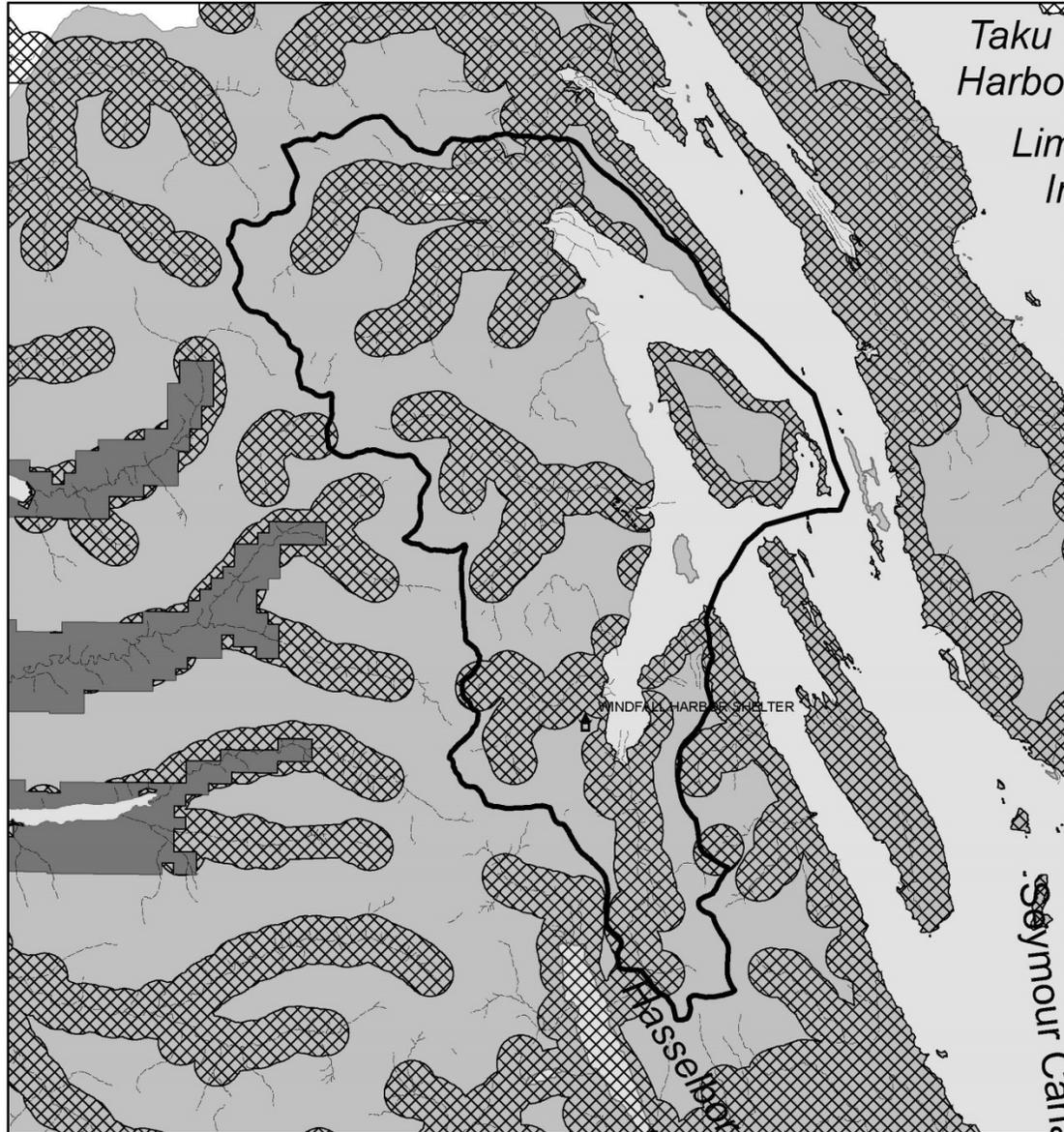
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes WAA 4146 which is an important deer harvest area for Haines.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 53 bald eagle nests in this use area. NMFS has identified one harbor seal haul-out. The marine waters of Seymour Canal in this use area are within the Stephens Passage Important Bird Area. This use area includes the Seymour Canal Closed Area and is closed to the taking of brown bears.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	There are 26 Class I streams mapped in this area. Several of these streams have been identified as high fishing potential locations.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Infestations of black bindweed and field mustard have been recorded in this use area. Some of these infestations have been treated.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Five historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	The recreational emphasis in this area is bear viewing. Freshwater fishing activities in the vicinity of Windfall Harbor, Pack Creek, and Swan Cove may disrupt bear viewing opportunities.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater and airspace activities impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	0	N/A	0	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	90	60	N/A	140	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	70	45	N/A	105	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	145	95	N/A	225	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windfall Harbor Shelter is available for outfitter/guide use on a case-by-case basis. Outfitter/guides shall not displace unfitted/unguided users at shelters. During emergency situations, outfitter/guide groups occupying these shelters shall make space available for persons seeking shelter.</li> <li>• Outfitter/guide fishing is prohibited in all creeks flowing into Windfall Harbor, Pack Creek, and Swan Cove. The recreational emphasis in this area is bear viewing.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-38. Map of the Pack Creek Zoological Area

## PACK CREEK ZOOLOGICAL AREA

Use Area: 04-09B



## **Use Area 04-10A, Greens Creek Admiralty Island National Monument**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)</b>	<b>Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
234	176	112	999	572
<b>Description</b>				
This use area includes the shoreline from Greens Creek to Wheeler Creek along Chatham Strait.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Wilderness Monument and National Monument				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
9		2,525		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
There are several private parcels in Wheeler Creek.				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
There is a communications site at Point Marsden and a special uses cabin at Wheeler Creek.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Greens and Wheeler Creeks are large creeks that are readily accessible from Juneau.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Outfitter/guide recreation activities include freshwater fishing, sightseeing, and brown bear hunting. Two guides used this area between 2010 and 2014.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Brown bear and deer hunting, berry picking, firewood cutting, and wildlife viewing.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Outfitter/guide use is primarily fly-in fishing of several hours duration. On some days, two groups will use the site, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Often, this use is connected to cruise ship activity in Juneau. Private landowners at Wheeler Creek spend several days to several weeks at their cabins and participate in a variety of activities.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Greens Creek and Wheeler Creek.			
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

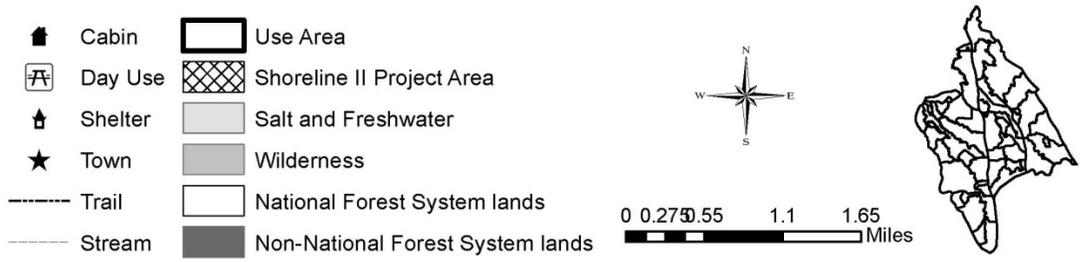
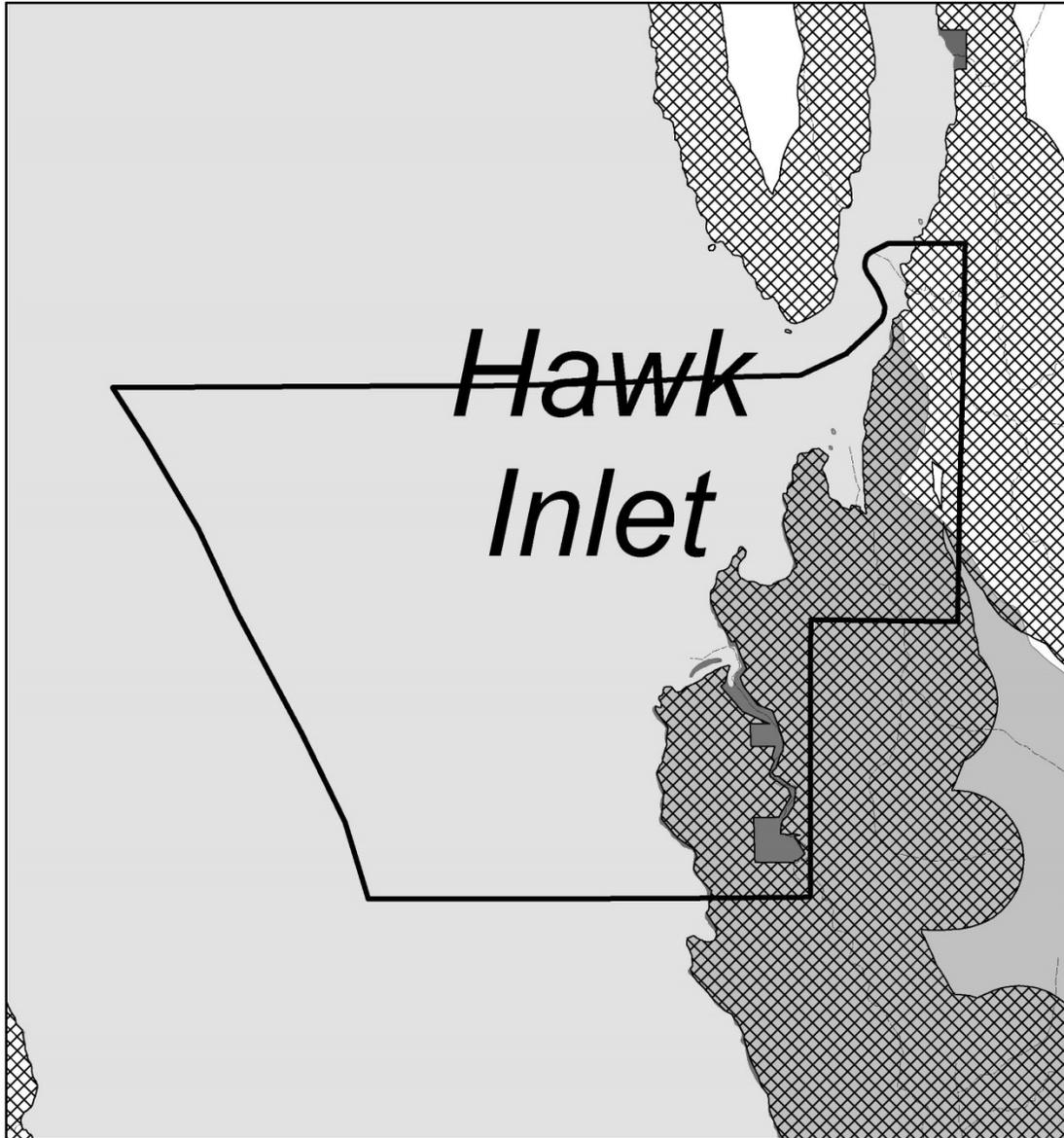
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes parts of the Angoon and Gustavus Community Use Areas. This use area includes the northern portion of WAA 4044 which is an important deer harvest area for Haines.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 11 bald eagle nests mapped. Consider using Tier I site stipulations for brown bears. NMFS has identified three harbor seal haul-outs in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Two Class I streams have been mapped and identified as high value fishing streams. Both streams are popular guided sport fishing destinations because of their high fisheries value and close proximity to Juneau. Most fish caught in both streams are Dolly Varden char and pink salmon; it has been customary for clients to practice catch and release. The Forest Plan lists Wheeler Creek king salmon as sensitive because of its island location and minute population size; the Forest Plan calls for the protection and maintenance of the king salmon population. There have been no reported king salmon caught through guided sport fishing.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. No priority invasive species have been reported from this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Four historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	No management or resource considerations within this use area.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	More monitoring is needed to evaluate the potential for Outstand Opportunities for Solitude in this area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	87	590	150	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	25	20	250	145	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	20	15	190	110	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	45	30	410	235	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guided fishing is not allowed in the lower reaches of Wheeler Creek in July to avoid affecting spawning king salmon.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-39. Map of the Greens Creek use area

## GREENS CREEK

Use Area: 04-10A



**Use Area 04-10B, NW Admiralty  
Admiralty Island National Monument**

<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)</b>	<b>Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
2,570	1,933	1,236	5,148	3,802
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is on the northwest coast of Admiralty Island and extends from Funter Bay south to Mitchell Bay.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Semi-Remote Recreation, Wilderness Monument Special Area, Wilderness Monument, and National Monument				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Rural, Roaded Natural, Roaded Modified, Rural, Semi-Primitive Motorized and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
85		113,594		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
Shelters: Thayer Lake (2)				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
There is private land in Funter Bay, Hawk Inlet, and Cube Cove. Funter Bay has a State Marine Park on the south shore.				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
Thayer Lake Lodge operates under Forest Service special use permit. There is a special uses cabin in Hawk Inlet.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Scenic views			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Ten guides used this area between 2010 and 2014. The majority of use occurred by one operator offering guided spring brown bear hunts from a land-based camp. Two other big game guides conduct spring and fall brown boat-based bear hunts in this use area. Other guides conduct remote-setting nature tours and freshwater fishing on an intermittent basis.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Brown bear and deer hunting, berry picking, firewood cutting, beachcombing, wildlife viewing, and fishing.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Much of the shoreline provides poor anchorages except in the major bays. Juneau primarily uses the northern portion of this use area. The community of Angoon uses this area consistently. The Greens Creek Mine is located in Hawk Inlet and the mine's plan of operations does not allow workers to access the shoreline for recreation purposes.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

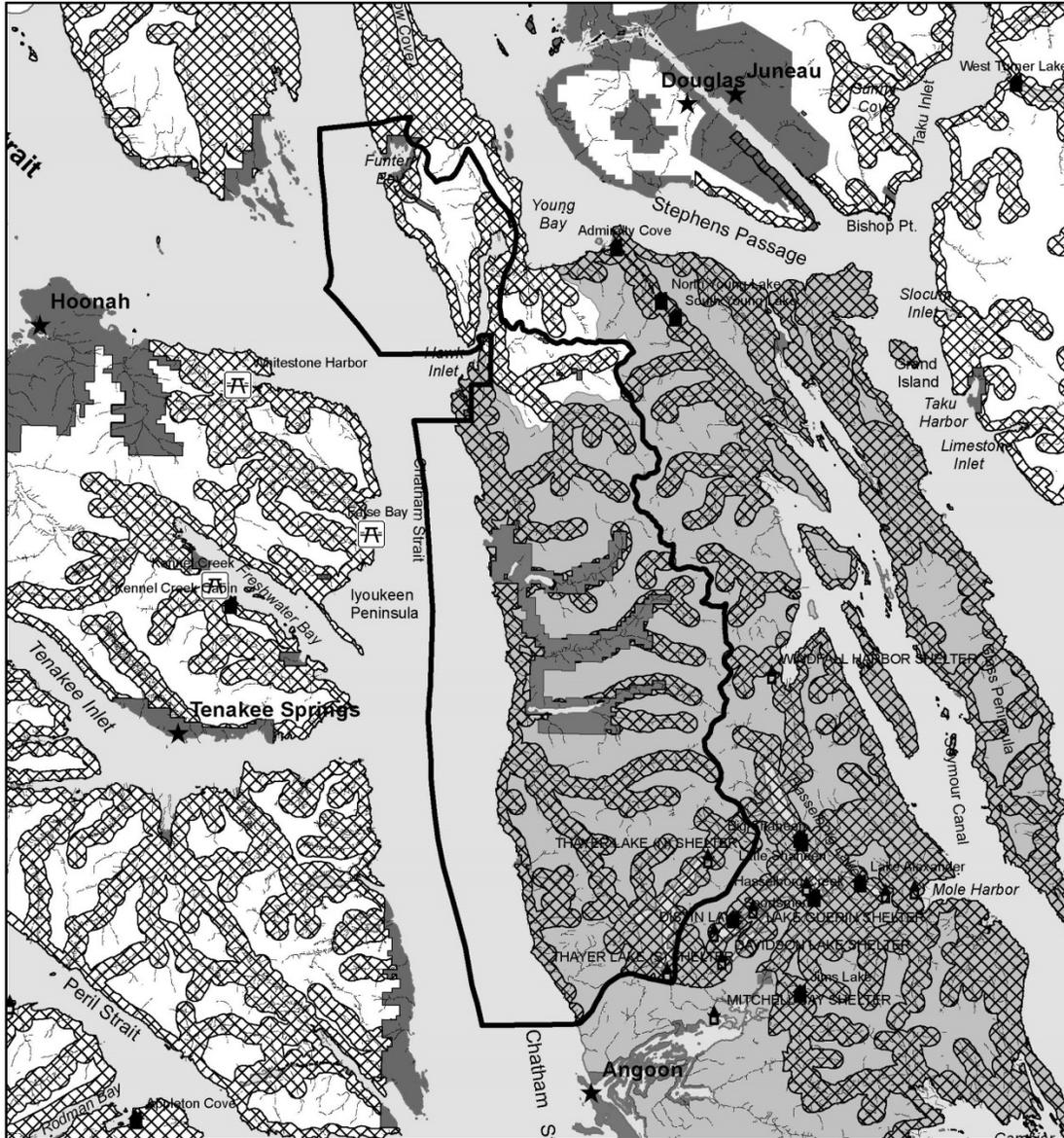
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Fishery Creek, Hawk Inlet.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes parts of the Angoon, Gustavus, and Hoonah Community Use Areas. This use area contains all or portions of WAA 3835, 3836, 4043, 4044, and 4054. These WAA are important deer harvest areas for Yakutat, Haines, and Angoon.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 142 bald eagle nests mapped. NMFS has identified 13 harbor seal haul-outs in this use area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Sixteen Class I streams have been mapped. There are few sheltered streams accessible by plane or boat. Fishery and Thayer Creeks both support pink and chum salmon populations and were identified with high fishing values. Although both systems have large watersheds, these streams offer marginal fishing opportunities because of anadromous fish barriers a short distance from saltwater. These barriers greatly limit the potential fishing opportunity by reducing available salmon spawning and rearing habitat.				
<b>Botany/Invasives</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Canada thistle, bull thistle, narrowleaf hawksbeard, reed canary grass, oxeye daisy and tansy ragwort have been reported from this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Ten historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	There are concerns about outfitter/guide groups displacing unoutfitted/unguided groups at shelters within this use area.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates that adjacent saltwater and airspace activities impact the ability for wilderness visitors to experience solitude in this use area.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	175	590	262	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	120	75	415	190	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	90	60	315	145	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	190	125	675	310	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thayer Lake Shelters are available for outfitter/guide use on a case-by-case basis. Outfitter/guides shall not displace unoutfitted/unguided users at shelters. During emergency situations, outfitter/guide groups occupying these shelters shall make space available for persons seeking shelter.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-40. Map of the Northwest Admiralty use area

## NW ADMIRALTY

### Use Area: 04-10B



## Use Area 04-11A, Port Frederick Hoonah Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,869	1,406	899	7,582	2,765
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area encompasses the north and northeast portion of Chichagof Island from Chicken Creek east to Port Frederick. It includes the Porpoise Islands near Excursion Inlet. Icy Strait is the surrounding waterway to the north. The northwest boundary of this use area has been adjusted to exclude Pleasant Island of the Pleasant/Lemesurier/Inian Islands Wilderness. Principal bays within Port Frederick include: Neka Bay, Eight Fathom Bight, and Salt Lake Bay. This use area also includes the City of Hoonah, Native Corporation Lands, State properties, and several private inholdings. Access to this area is by float plane or boat.</p>				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Old Growth Habitat, Scenic Viewshed, Semi-Remote Recreation, Special Interest Area, Timber Production				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Roded Modified				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
165		46,270		
<b>Communities</b>				
Hoonah is centrally located in this use area and is the principal village for the Huna Tlingit tribe in southeast Alaska that has occupied the area for centuries.				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<p><i>Administrative Facilities:</i> There are two Forest Service administrative float docks in Port Frederick serving the Eight-Fathom and Salt Lake Bay Forest road systems.</p> <p><i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Eight Fathom Bight.</p>				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
The City of Hoonah, Native Corporation Lands, State properties, and several private inholdings.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Residents and visitors to the community of Hoonah are the primary users of this area. Tourist and recreationists visit Hoonah to gain access to Port Frederick, Icy Strait, and the Forest road system. Port Frederick is an important recreation and subsistence area to the residents of Hoonah. Hoonah has a protected boat harbor and is a destination for the southeast Alaska commercial fishing fleet and transient boaters traveling between communities for local community services.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Brown bear hunting, freshwater fishing, camping, deer hunting, waterfowl hunting, and remote-setting nature tours.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Activities include subsistence and sport fishing, commercial fishing, recreational boating, camping, hiking, hunting, trapping, and gathering of forest products. Hoonah is serviced by a boat harbor, airport, the Alaska Marine Highway system, and cruise ship port. Tourists and recreationists visit Hoonah to gain access to Port Frederick, Icy Strait, Glacier Bay National Park, and the forest road system.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Use Patterns</b>	This use area is popular with residents and visitors of Hoonah for commercial fishing; recreational boating, sport fishing, hunting, boat based outfitting and guiding, gathering forest products, and subsistence activities. The residents of Hoonah have historically used and continue to use this area for year-round traditional and customary activities. Wheeled planes are used to access Neka River estuary.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Chicken Creek, Neka Bay, Eight Fathom Bight, Port Frederick, and Salt Lake Bay				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Eight Fathom Dock, Neka Bay North Bight, Neka Bay South Bight, Salt Lake Bay Dock				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes part of the Hoonah Community Use Area. This use area includes WAA 4253 and 3523 (Port Frederick/Neka Bay) which are important deer harvest areas for Hoonah. A portion of this use area, WAA 4253 and 3523 (Port Frederick/Neka Bay) will be closed to additional guided deer hunting to avoid competition between subsistence and guided hunters.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 244 bald eagle nests in this use area. There are two known historic goshawk nests associated with two territories. There are five identified seabird nesting colonies in this use area. NMFS had identified one Steller sea lion haul-out and four harbor seal haul-outs in this use area. This use area is within the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area for state and federal management of brown bears.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	The broad valley found in the area provide for streams with abundant fish habitat and fishing opportunities. Approximately 50 Class I streams have been identified in this area. Several streams are important fisheries for the people of Hoonah and some can be accessed through the road system.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Field sowthistle is common in the community of Hoonah and is also found at a remote cabin site in Neka Bay. Infestations of field mustard, Canada thistle, narrowleaf hawksbeard, brittlestem hempnettle, narrowleaf hawkweed, oxeye daisy, yellow sweetclover, and reed canarygrass have been recorded in this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twenty-two historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource concerns include: unauthorized outfitting and guiding activities in Port Frederick; outfitter/guide use on Private, State Selected, and Native Selected properties – non-permitted guided activities flowing over to the national forest; permitted outfitters/guides claiming non-use on NFS lands; and wheeled plane landings in the Neka River estuary.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	157	943	157	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	140	90	990	280	130
<b>Alternative 3</b>	140	90	990	280	130
<b>Alternative 4</b>	230	150	1,605	450	215
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight Fathom Bight and Salt Lake Bay Docks –These docks are for Forest Service administrative use.</li> </ul>					

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

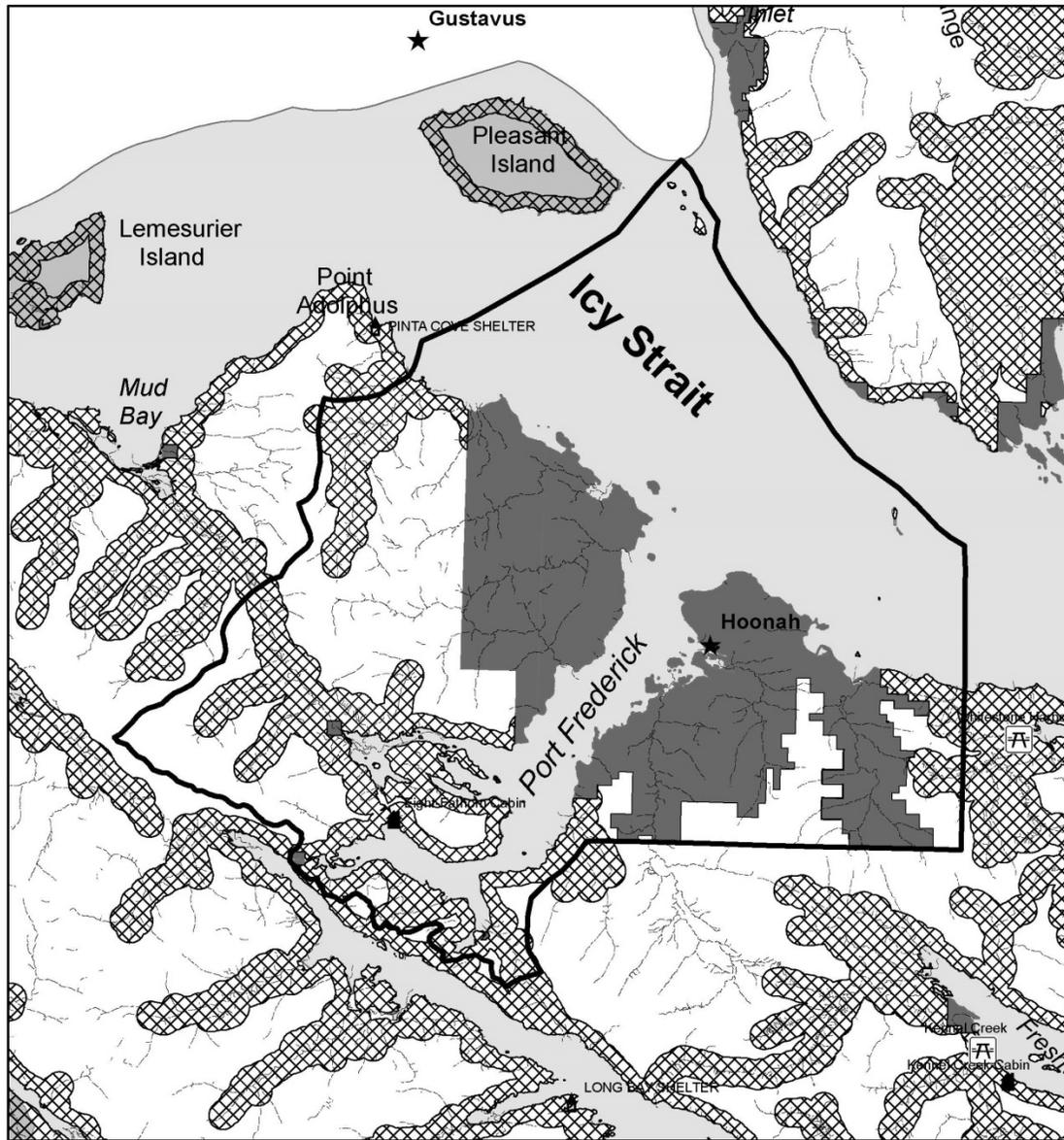
Outfitter/guides may use these docks as permitted, but they may not moor boats/planes overnight, leave boats/planes unattended, or obstruct administrative use. Outfitter/guides that are not permitted to use these docks must anchor so as not to obstruct boat or floatplane access to the docks.

- Outfitter/guide use of Eight Fathom Bight Cabin is prohibited.
- The decision of whether or not to authorize wheeled airplane use at Neka Bay as a mode of access to facilitate non-motorized activities that originate from marine shoreline areas will be at the discretion of the District Ranger.
- A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-41. Map of the Port Frederick use area

## PORT FREDERICK Use Area: 04-11A



**Use Area 04-11B, Freshwater Bay**  
**Hoonah Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,869	1,406	899	9,887	9,504
<b>Description</b>				
This use area encompasses the north and northeast portion of Chichagof Island from Whitestone Harbor east to Freshwater Bay. Icy Strait and Chatham Strait are the surrounding waterways to the north and east. There is a float plane/boat dock and boat launching ramp at Kennel Creek in Freshwater Bay. Freshwater Bay has several protected anchorages. Access to this use area is by float plane, boat, or from the Hoonah Forest road system.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
Old Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, Modified Landscape, Special Interest Area, and Timber Production				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Roaded Modified				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
86		81,227		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Administrative Facilities:</i> Kennel Creek Float Dock in Freshwater Bay. The dock serves the eastern Chichagof road system connecting to Hoonah.				
<i>Day Use/Overnight:</i> Kennel Creek is a recreation facility including day use/overnight camping sites, bathroom facilities, and a boat launching ramp. There are day use picnic sites accessible from saltwater at Whitestone Harbor and False Bay.				
<i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Kennel Creek				
<i>Trails:</i> Wukuklook, Lower Suntaheen Creek				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Non-National Forest System lands are located at: Freshwater Bay, Pavlof Harbor, and Gypsum Creek.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>		This use area is popular with residents and visitors of Hoonah for recreation, fishing, hunting, and subsistence uses. This area is primarily accessed from Hoonah by the Forest road system. Boaters concentrate their use to Freshwater Bay, False Bay, and Whitestone Harbor. The area may be used throughout the year, depending on the weather, road, and boating conditions. This use area is important to the lifestyle of residents of the neighboring communities of Hoonah, Tenakee, and Angoon for traditional and customary activities such as hunting, fishing, and gathering of forest products.		
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>		Brown bear hunting, freshwater fishing, and remote-setting nature tours.		

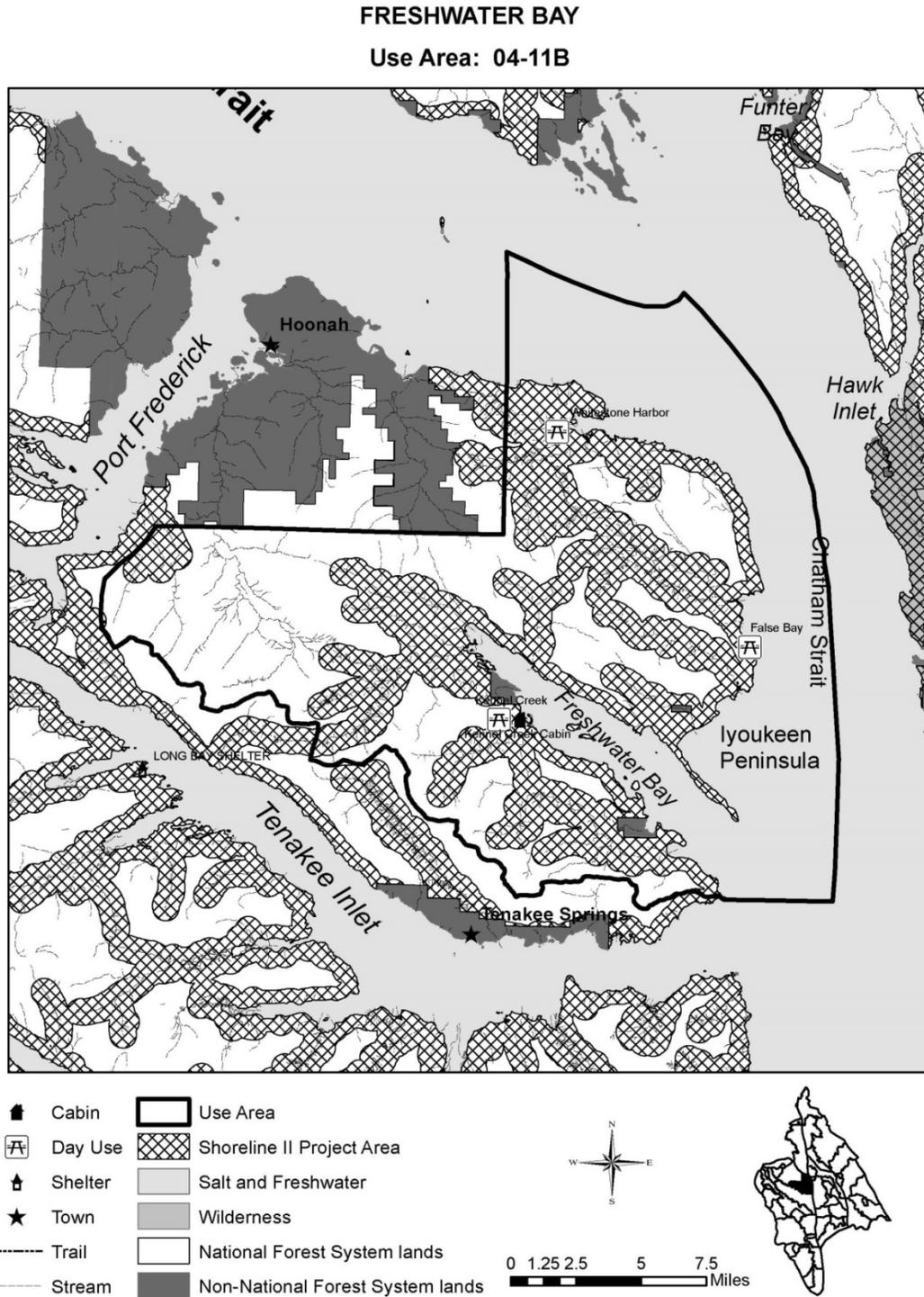
## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Activities include sightseeing, camping, day use picnicking, subsistence and sport fishing, hunting, gathering forest products, boating, and use of the Forest road system.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Commercial fishing, recreational boating, sport fishing, hunting, boat based outfitting and guiding, gathering forest products, and subsistence activities.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	The primary locations for commercial activities in this use area include: Wukuklook Creek Trail, Freshwater Creek, Iyoukeen Cove, Red Cliff Islands, Freshwater Bay, and Iyoukeen Peninsula.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Iyoukeen Peninsula, Kennel Creek, Red Cliff Islands				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Angoon, Gustavus, Hoonah, and Tenakee Springs Community Use Areas. This use area contains portions of WAA 3523, 3524, 3525, and 3551 which are important deer harvest areas for Hoonah and Haines.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 213 bald eagle nests in this use area. There are five known historic goshawk nests associated with three territories. NMFS has identified six harbor seal haul-outs in this use area. This use area is within the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area for state and federal management of brown bears..				
<b>Fisheries</b>	The broad valley found in the area provide for streams with abundant fish habitat and fishing opportunities. Approximately 20 Class I streams have been identified in this area. Several streams are important fisheries for the people of Hoonah and some can be accessed through the road system.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Infestations of Canada thistle, orange hawkweed, oxeye daisy, yellow sweetclover, reed canarygrass, and common tansy have been recorded in this use area. Orange hawkweed and white sweetclover populations are being treated in the Whitestone Harbor area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Thirty-seven historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current anticipated management or resource concerns include potential conflicts with outfitter/guide use at public recreation sites including: Wukuklook, lower Suntaheen, Kennel Creek, and False Bay.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	170	1,022	170	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	140	90	1,980	950	130
<b>Alternative 3</b>	140	90	1,980	950	130
<b>Alternative 4</b>	230	150	3,225	1,550	215
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kennel Creek Dock – This dock is for Forest Service administrative use. Outfitter/guides may use this dock as permitted, but they may not moor boats/planes overnight, leave boats/planes unattended, or obstruct administrative use. Outfitter/guides that are not permitted to use this dock must anchor so as not to obstruct boat or floatplane access to the dock.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

- Outfitter/guide use of Kennel Creek Cabin is prohibited.
- A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.

Figure A-42. Map of the Freshwater Bay use area



**Use Area 04-12, Tenakee Inlet  
Sitka/Hoonah Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
2,803	981	627	9,954	4,147
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area encompasses central and eastern portions of Chichagof Island that surround Tenakee Inlet as well as lands adjacent to Chatham Strait from the mouth of Tenakee Inlet south to Florence Bay. This use area includes the following special designation areas in their entirety: Kadashan LUD II, Trap Bay LUD II, and Kadashan LUD II Wild River. Access to the shoreline areas of Chatham Strait is difficult and is dictated by weather conditions, however there are many miles of accessible shoreline in the following areas: Basket, Long, Seal, Saltery, Crab, Kadashan, Corner, and Trap Bays.</p>				
<b>LUDs</b>				
<p>Semi-Remote Recreation, Old-Growth Habitat, LUD II, LUD II Research Natural Area, LUD II Special Interest Area, LUD II Wild River, Special Interest Area, Scenic Viewshed, Modified Landscape, and Timber Production</p>				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
<p>Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Roded Modified</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
203		156,547		
<b>Communities</b>				
<p>Tennakee Springs</p>				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<p><i>Administrative Facilities:</i> Trap Bay, Corner Bay boat dock and work center <i>Shelters:</i> Long Bay <i>Trails:</i> Indian River Trail (motorized and non-motorized)</p>				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
<p>Private, townsite, and State lands (~ 4,000 acres) surround the community of Tenakee Springs. Native Allotment parcels are located at Kadashan and The Portage. A large tract of Native Corporation land is located along much of the use area's Chatham Strait shoreline along with parcels at the head of Basket Bay and along Kook Creek.</p>				
<b>Energy</b>				
<p>National Forest System road accesses Indian River power project.</p>				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
<p>A private cabin is located near the mouth of Crab Bay. A sawmill is operated at Corner Bay. Communication site.</p>				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	<p>Tenakee Hot Springs, Tenakee Trail (only the eastern portion is located on national forest lands with most of the trail located within the corporate limits of the City of Tenakee), Corner Bay, Kook Lake Cabin and Long Bay Shelter, The Portage, Basket Bay, Kadashan River, and karst features (Trap Bay, the outlet for Kook Lake, and Indian River).</p>			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Fifteen outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, three of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity conducted is brown bear hunting (99 service days annually by 4 outfitters/guides), which occurs throughout the use area from late April to late May and the last half of September. Eight outfitters/guides conduct freshwater fishing activities (48 service days annually) in this area from May to September. Most use occurs at Kadashan River. Camping and remote-setting nature tour activities are conducted infrequently by eight outfitters/guides (less than 20 service days annually) and occur from June to September. Season of use for the use area is late April through September.
<b>Non-Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	The communities of Angoon, Hoonah, and Tenakee Springs use National Forest lands throughout the use area for recreation and subsistence uses.
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Commercial trollers and crabbers, boat and land based outfitter/outfitters/guides, and recreational boaters.
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Kadashan River, Basket Bay, Goose Flats, The Portage, and Corner Bay (April to September); Kook Lake subsistence sockeye fishery (June 1 – July 31).
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Corner Bay Road
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	An annual average of a few dozen subsistence fishing permits have been returned for use at Basket Bay and Sitkoh Bay. This use area includes most of the Tenakee Springs and parts of the Angoon, Hoonah, and Gustavus Community Use Areas. This use area includes WAA 3526, 3627, 3629, 3630, and part of 3308. One or more of these WAA are important deer harvest areas for Angoon, Meyers Chuck, Haines, Skagway and Tenakee Springs. There are no anticipated restrictions on subsistence resources due to this project. Public comments raised concerns about outfitter/guide activities impacting important subsistence use areas for the communities of Angoon, Hoonah, and Tenakee Springs. Specific areas mentioned were Basket Bay and Lake, Kadashan Bay and watershed, Kook Lake.
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified one Steller sea lion and eight harbor seal haul-outs. Historical data indicates there are 341 mapped bald eagle nests. There is one historic goshawk nest. The north shore of the use area from The Portage to East Point lies within the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area for state and federal management of brown bears. Public comments indicated the quality of brown bear hunts is declining and concerns were expressed about declining bear populations.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Ninety-seven Class I streams have been mapped and 16 high value fishing streams identified. Kook Lake supports a diminished return of sockeye salmon, and Pavlof Lake has a minute sockeye run. A cooperative sockeye stock assessment program, approved by the Federal Subsistence Board, was started at Kook Lake in 2001. All systems contain Dolly Varden char and coho, chum and pink salmon. The Kadashan River is the largest producer of coho salmon in this area.
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Infestations of orange hawkweed, oxeye daisy, reed canary grass, and Japanese knotweed have been recorded in this use area.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Forty-one historic sites were identified.
<b>Recreation</b>	Public comments raised concerns about excessive use at Kadashan River from guided fishing activities. Camping impacts at Long Bay Shelter have been documented including numerous felled trees and trash.
<b>Wilderness</b>	None

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

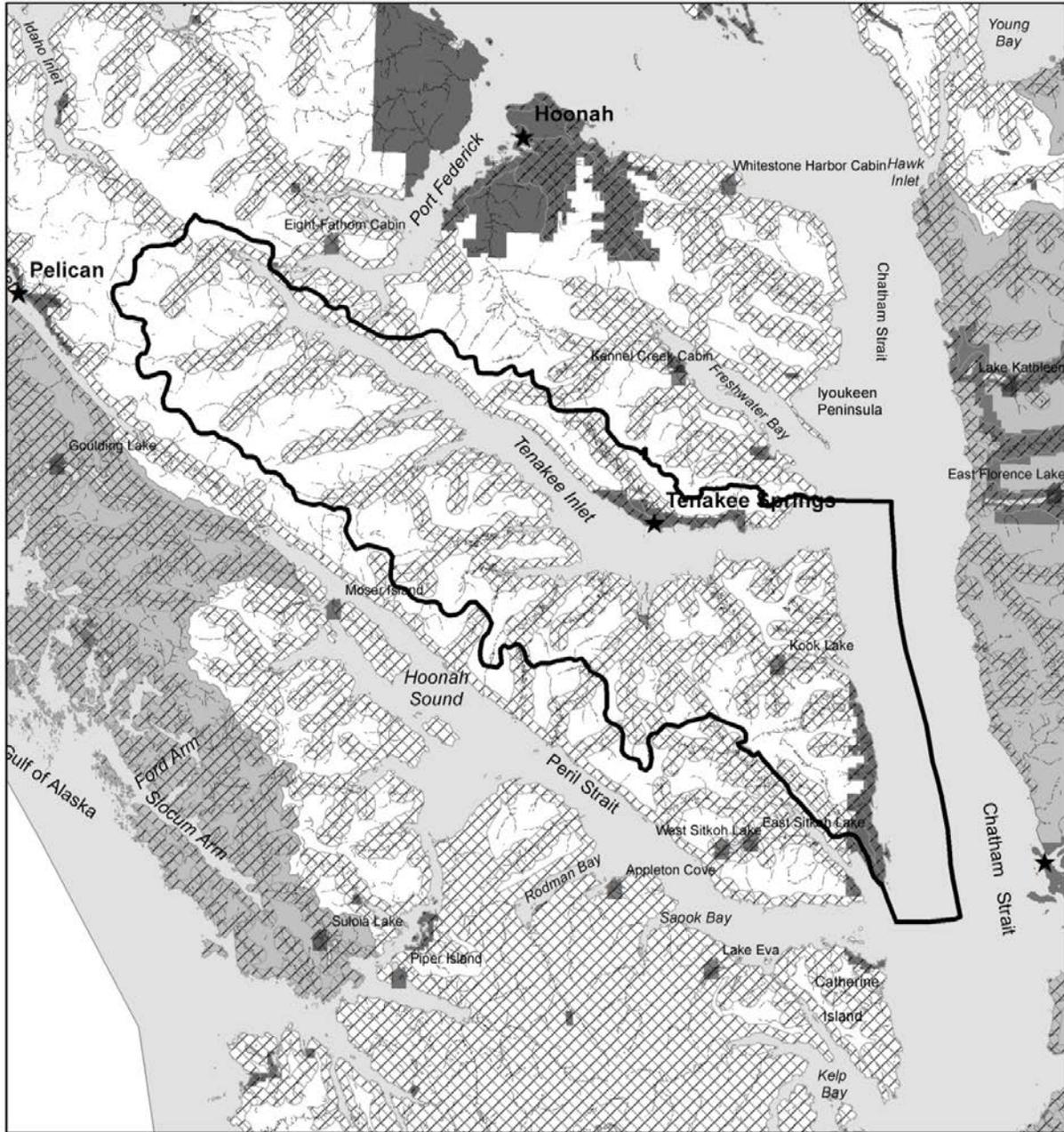
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	304	842	304	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	100	65	800	250	200
<b>Alternative 3</b>	75	50	600	190	200
<b>Alternative 4</b>	160	105	1,300	405	320
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guided sport fishing activities are prohibited at Kook Lake and Creek on weekends and holidays during June 1 – July 31.</li> <li>• Guided sport fishing activities are prohibited at Kadashan Bay streams on weekends and holidays* during the summer season.</li> <li>• Basket Bay to Kook Lake - Approximately the first 1/8-mile of the undeveloped trail (from saltwater) traverses private land. This permit does not authorize use of private land. If Kook Lake is accessed via Basket Bay, use of National Forest System land is not authorized unless the permittee provides proof that the private landowner has allowed use of the private holdings.</li> <li>• Little Basket Bay to Basket Lake - Approximately the first ¼ mile of the undeveloped trail (from saltwater) traverses through private land. Use of the private land outside of the trail corridor easement is not permitted.</li> <li>• Corner Bay Dock – This dock is for Forest Service administrative use. Outfitter/Guide Users may use this dock as permitted, but they may not moor boats/planes overnight, leave boats/planes unattended, or obstruct administrative use. Outfitter/Guide Users that are not permitted to use this dock must anchor so as not to obstruct boat or floatplane access to the dock.</li> <li>• Outfitter/guides may use the Long Bay Shelter as permitted on a first-come, first-serve basis. Outfitter/guides shall not displace unfitted/unguided users at the shelter. During emergency situations, outfitter/guide groups occupying these shelters shall make space available for persons seeking shelter.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					
*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

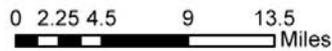
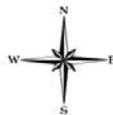
Figure A-43. Map of the Tenakee Inlet use area

## TENAKEE INLET

Use Area: 04-12



-  Cabin
-  Town
-  Stream
-  Use Area
-  Shoreline II Project Area
-  Salt and Freshwater
-  Wilderness
-  Non-National Forest Land



## Use Area 04-13, Peril Strait Sitka Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 20)	Summer (May 21 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
3,270	2,460	1,573	20,218	4,385
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Most of this use area encompasses the southern end of Chichagof Island surrounding Hoonah Sound and Peril Strait from near Sergius Point to Pt. Hayes. The use area also includes a portion of extreme northwest Baranof Island from south of Bear Bay to a point on the Duffield Peninsula west of Point Peschani. Access to the shoreline along Peril Strait and Hoonah Sound is dictated by weather conditions and tidal flow. Easily accessed shoreline is found in Deep Bay, Bear and Baby Bear coves, Goose Cove, Poison Cove, Ushk Bay, Fick Cove, Patterson Bay, False Island Bight, Lindenberg Harbor, Florence Bay, and Sitkoh Bay.</p>				
<p><b>LUDs</b></p> <p>LUD II, Modified Landscape, Old Growth, Semi-Remote Recreation, Scenic Viewshed, and Timber Production</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Primitive, Roaded Modified, Roaded Natural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
215		105,041		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p><i>Administrative Facilities:</i> Forest Service garage and dock at False Island  <i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Moser Island  <i>Shelters:</i> Ostoia Island  <i>Trails:</i> Sitkoh Creek Trail</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>Native Allotment parcels are located at Deep Bay and Poison Cove, and Native Corporation parcels are located at Broad Finger, Hoonah Sound Village, and Sitkoh Creek. The former Chatham Cannery site is privately owned and located at Sitkoh Bay. A state marine park is located at Bear and Baby Bear coves.</p>				
<p><b>Energy</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Special Uses</b></p> <p>There is a sawmill and a helicopter landing site at False Island. There are commercial fishing gear storage and communication sites throughout the area.</p>				

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Recreation Use</b>	
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Hunting, wildlife viewing, subsistence sockeye fishery at Sitkoh Creek, steelhead fishery at Sitkoh Creek, public recreation cabins and shelters, old growth forests, historic logging area, accessible beaches, hot springs, and Nelson Falls.
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Twenty-eight outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, ten of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity conducted by outfitters/guides is remote-setting nature tours (495 service days annually by 16 outfitters/guides) and mostly occurs at Sitkoh Bay Large Group Area, Sitkoh Bay, Emmons Island, Florence Bay, Sitkoh Lake Trail, Deep Bay, and Patterson Bay from late April to mid-October. Most of the late April/early May use and late September/early-mid October use can be attributed to non-hunting clients hiking with guided hunters. Seventeen outfitters/guides conduct freshwater fishing activities (178 service days annually) in this area from May to September. Most use occurs at Sitkoh Lake Creek and Sitkoh River. Three outfitters/guides conduct brown bear hunting (134 service days annually, late April-May and mid-September to mid-October) and deer hunting (21 service days annually, mid-August through late December) in this use area. These activities occur throughout the use area. Camping activities have been conducted infrequently by four outfitters/guides (38 service days annually, June to August). Season of use for the use area is late April through late December.
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	This use area is accessible and popular with Sitka residents for recreation and subsistence activities, including deer hunting during the fall months.
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Due to proximity to Sitka, the area may be used throughout the year. The water route from Sitka through inner waterways is protected and can be traveled in most weather conditions.
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	The entire area is used (April – December). Sitkoh Creek subsistence sockeye fishery (June 1 – August 31) and steelhead fishery (April-May).
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	False Island Camp (proposed), Nismeni Point, Sitkoh Bay Road, Ushk Bay Head (proposed)
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	Sitkoh Lake supports an important subsistence fishery. This use area includes part of the Angoon Community Use Area. This use area includes WAA 3308, 3310, 3311 and part of 3419. These WAA provide important deer harvest areas for Angoon, Haines, Meyers Chuck, Pelican, Sitka, and Skagway.
<b>Wildlife</b>	NMFS has identified one Steller sea lion and 10 harbor seal haul-outs. The USFWS has mapped 267 bald eagle nests. There are three known historic goshawk nests associated with two territories.
<b>Fisheries</b>	One hundred and eight Class I streams were mapped, with 21 of these having high value. Most of these streams contain runs of pink, chum, and coho salmon as well as Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout, and steelhead. This area also contains two large lakes, Sitkoh and Suloia. Suloia Lake contains rainbow trout. Sitkoh Lake supports sockeye, pink, chum, and coho salmon; rainbow, steelhead, and cutthroat trout; and Dolly Varden char. Sitkoh Lake is an important subsistence and recreational fishery. The steelhead return at Sitkoh Lake has attracted a very popular sport fishery.
<b>Botany</b>	A population of a rare plant species, Coville's rush ( <i>Juncus covillei</i> var. <i>obtusatus</i> ) occurs in this use area. Reed canary grass is found along most road systems and in some river floodplains in this use area. Infestations of narrowleaf hawkweed and oxeye daisy have also been recorded.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Fifty-two historic sites were identified.

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Recreation</b>	Sitkoh Lake Trail is in poor condition and requires reconstruction before additional guided use can be authorized. There is a user made path at Nelson Falls that is currently in well-maintained condition, but requires continued monitoring for resource impacts. Campsite impacts have been documented at Fick Cove, Finger River, Reynard Point, Patterson Bay, and Ushk Bay. There are concerns about incompatible guided activities taking place during bear hunting season (late April – late May and mid-September to mid-October). There are also concerns that the designated Large Group Areas do not provide the desired recreation experience sought by larger operators; the sites are too developed or have poor anchorage.
<b>Wilderness</b>	None

### Alternative Comparisons

Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)

\*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.

	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	599	1,011	324	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	250	160	5,055	310	230
<b>Alternative 3</b>	185	120	3,795	235	230
<b>Alternative 4</b>	405	260	8,235	500	375

### Design Features and Mitigation

See Appendix C. Sitkoh Lake Trail

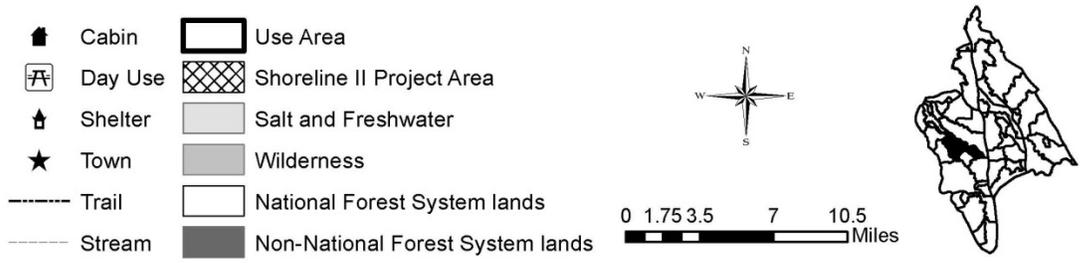
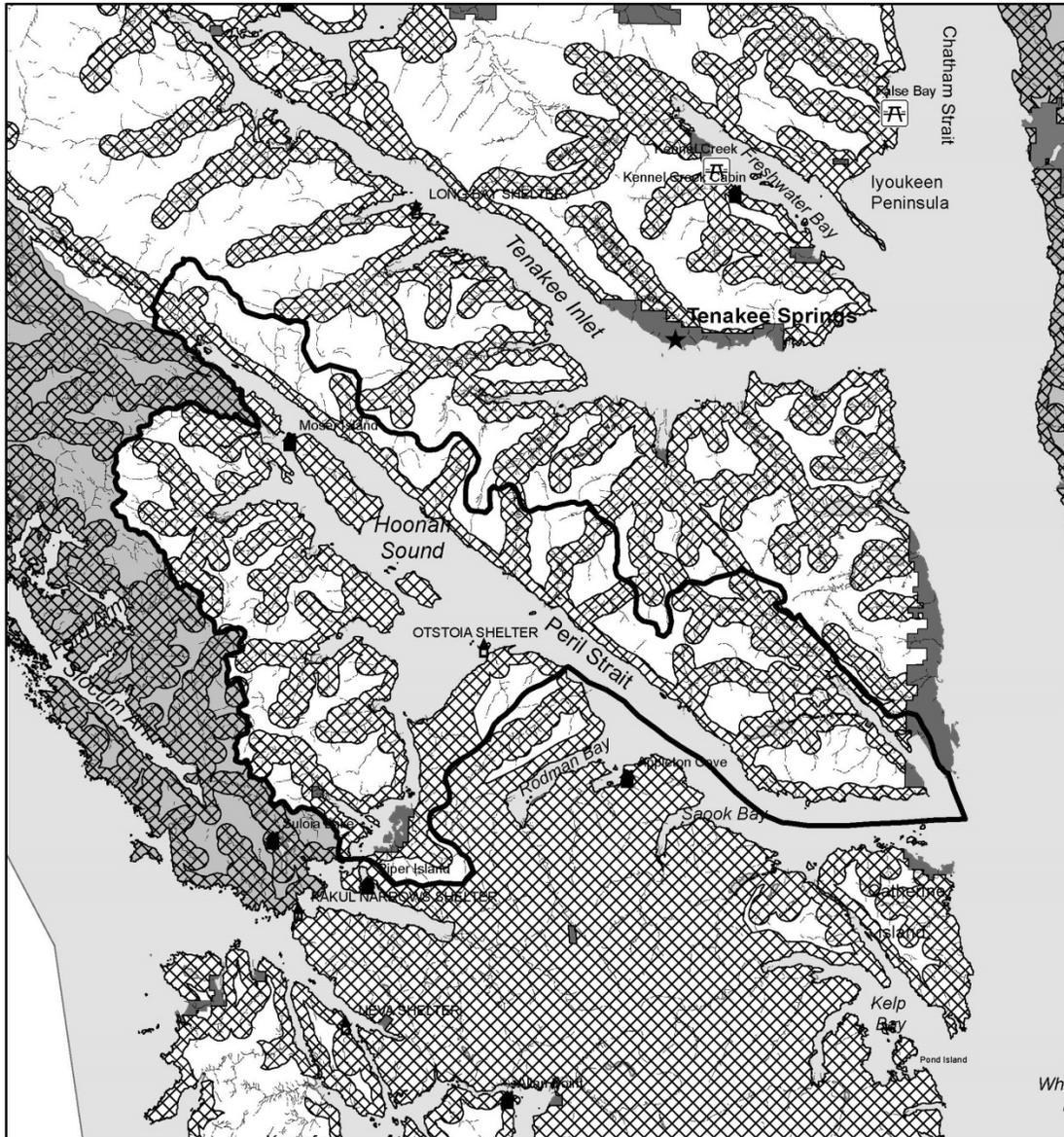
- New Outfitter/Guide Use is prohibited on Sitkoh Lake Trail until trail reconstruction is completed.
- Existing permit holders will continue to be held to current use levels on Sitkoh Lake Trail.
- Approximately the first 1/8-mile of the trail (from saltwater) traverses private land. The Forest Service has a 25' trail corridor easement (12' on either side of the trail) through the private land. The only authorized use in this corridor is foot travel. Use of the private land outside of this corridor (including that portion of Sitkoh Creek) is not permitted.
- False Island Dock – This dock is for Forest Service administrative use. Outfitter/guide users may use this dock as permitted, but they may not moor boats/planes overnight, leave boats/planes unattended, or obstruct administrative use. Outfitter/guide users that are not permitted to use this dock must anchor so as not to obstruct boat or floatplane access to the dock.
- Outfitter/guide use of Moser Island Cabin is prohibited; exceptions may be made for institutional outfitter/guides (e.g., schools, therapy groups) on a case-by-case basis.
- Outfitter/guides may use the Otstoia Island Shelter as permitted on a first-come, first-serve basis. Outfitter/guides shall not displace unfitted/unguided users at the shelter. During emergency situations, outfitter/guide groups occupying these shelters shall make space available for persons seeking shelter.
- A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-44. Map of the Peril Strait use area

## PERIL STRAIT

Use Area: 04-13



**Use Area 04-14, Slocum Arm  
Sitka Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,635	660	585	3,145	2,419
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area is located in the southwestern region of Chichagof Island including offshore islands. This area encompasses most of the southern portion of the West Chichagof –Yakobi Wilderness, between the entrance to Klag Bay and Sergius Point along Peril Strait. Access to uplands with exposed coastline is rarely possible because of ocean swell. Many miles of easily accessible shoreline can be found in the following areas: Suloia Bay, Bradshaw Cove, Leo’s Anchorage, Slocum Arm, Hidden Cove, Flat Cove, Waterfall Cove, Falcon Arm, Ford Arm, Klag Bay, Lake Anna, Sister Lake, and leeward offshore islands.</p>				
<p><b>LUD</b></p> <p>Wilderness</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Primitive, Rural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
269		70,952		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p><i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Lake Suloia. This cabin is primarily situated for fly-in lake access; however a trail from Suloia Bay accesses the lake. The cabin is located across the lake from the trail terminus, requiring cabin users to traverse around or across the lake.</p> <p><i>Trails:</i> Suloia Lake Trail. The trail is currently in poor condition and not available for outfitter/guide use until it is reconstructed.</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>Private land is located on Bauer Island and at several locations adjacent to Klag Bay. Native Corporation parcels are located at the entrance to Klag Bay, Klag Bay, Khaz Peninsula, and at the Potato Patch.</p>				
<p><b>Energy</b></p> <p>Power withdrawal at Lake Suloia.</p>				
<p><b>Special Uses</b></p> <p>There are two private cabins under Special Use permit. The first cabin is at the entrance to Klag Bay and the second is where Lake Anna and Sister Lake meet. ADF&amp;G fish study and weir at Ford Arm. Climate stations.</p>				

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Recreation Use</b>	
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Subsistence sockeye fishery at Ford Arm, Leo Anchorage, and Klag Bay, steelhead fishery at Ford Arm, remote wilderness and scenic values, historical mining buildings and equipment.
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Fifteen outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, four of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity conducted by outfitters/guides is brown bear hunting (55 service days annually by 3 outfitters/guides) and occurs throughout the use area in mid-late May and mid-Sept to early-October. Six outfitters/guides conduct remote-setting nature tours (19 service days annually) and most of the use can be attributed to non-hunting clients hiking with guided hunters. Eight outfitters/guides conduct freshwater fishing activities (14 service days annually) in this area from May to September. Most use occurs at Ford Arm. Camping activities have been conducted infrequently by two outfitters/guides (2 service days annually, June). Season of use for the use area is May to mid-October.
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Most of the unoutfitted/unguided in this area is primarily by residents of Sitka, private yachters, and others seeking an isolated wilderness experience. Activities include camping, beach combing, and subsistence sockeye fishing.
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Boat access from Sitka to the southern portion along Salisbury Sound is relatively protected. Access to the rest of the area requires traversing open ocean along Khaz Peninsula before reaching more protected waters. This open ocean section limits the recreational boat traffic accessing the area. Commercial fishermen and private pleasure boats are more commonly seen in this area.
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Ford Arm (April-August 15 for steelhead/sockeye fisheries) and Klag Bay (June 1 – August 15 sockeye fishery), entire area during hunting seasons (mid-late May and mid-Sept to early-October).
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>	
<b>Subsistence</b>	Streams in this area support important subsistence sockeye fisheries for residents of Sitka. Subsistence permits have been returned for use at Lake Anna, Klag Bay, Ford Arm, and Fortuna Straights. This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove, Pelican, and Sitka Community Use Areas. This use area includes parts of WAA 3417 and 3311 which are important deer harvest areas for Elfin Cove, Pelican, and Sitka.
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 43 bald eagle nests in this use area. There are two known seabird nesting colonies. NMFS has identified 14 harbor seal haul-outs.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Thirty-three Class I streams have been mapped and four high value fishing streams identified. Most of these streams contain runs of coho, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden char, and minute runs of steelhead. There are five sockeye salmon systems in the area, three of which are heavily used subsistence areas due to their relatively close proximity to Sitka. Lake Leo and Sisters Lake systems contain smaller sockeye runs. Since 2001, to help manage the sockeye fishery at Klag Bay, the Sitka Tribe of Alaska has been operating a fish weir.
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. An infestation of reed canarygrass has been recorded in this use area.
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twenty-one historic sites were identified.
<b>Recreation</b>	Unauthorized structures have been documented in Ford Arm. Campsite impacts have been documented at Philipino Cove, Bradshaw Cove, and Leo Anchorage.
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates low levels of visitor use throughout much of the use area, with some site-specific resource impacts at campsites. Continued monitoring, site naturalization, and education of wilderness visitors to use Leave No Trace practices is needed. Public comments raised a concern about the ability of unoutfitted/unguided groups to find places in West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness to recreate away from guided groups.

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

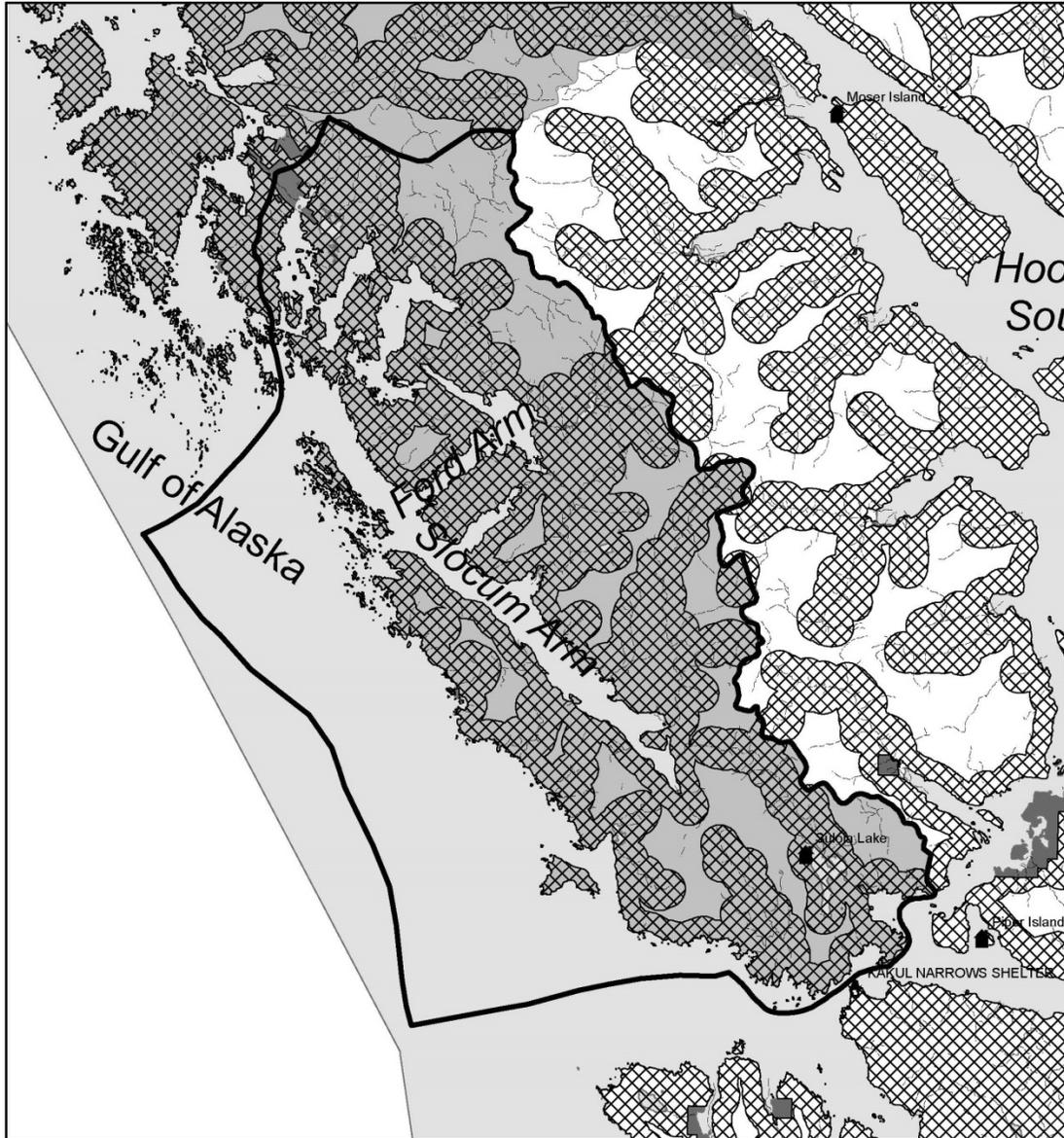
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
<p>Service Days allocated to Outfitter/Guide Use (outfitters/outfitters/guides)</p> <p>*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons, they were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD</p>					
	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	249	305	112	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	70	60	285	120	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	50	45	215	90	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	110	100	465	200	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
<p>See Appendix C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> <li>• Outfitter/guide use of Lake Suloia Trail and Cabin (access via saltwater) is prohibited until the trail is reconstructed.</li> <li>• Guided sport fishing activities are prohibited at Ford Arm Creek (see map) on weekends and holidays during May 1 – August 15. In addition, upon arrival at the creek during any time of year, if one or more groups are already fishing the creek, the permit holder must go to another creek that day.</li> </ul> <p>Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.</p>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-45. Map of the Slocum Arm use area

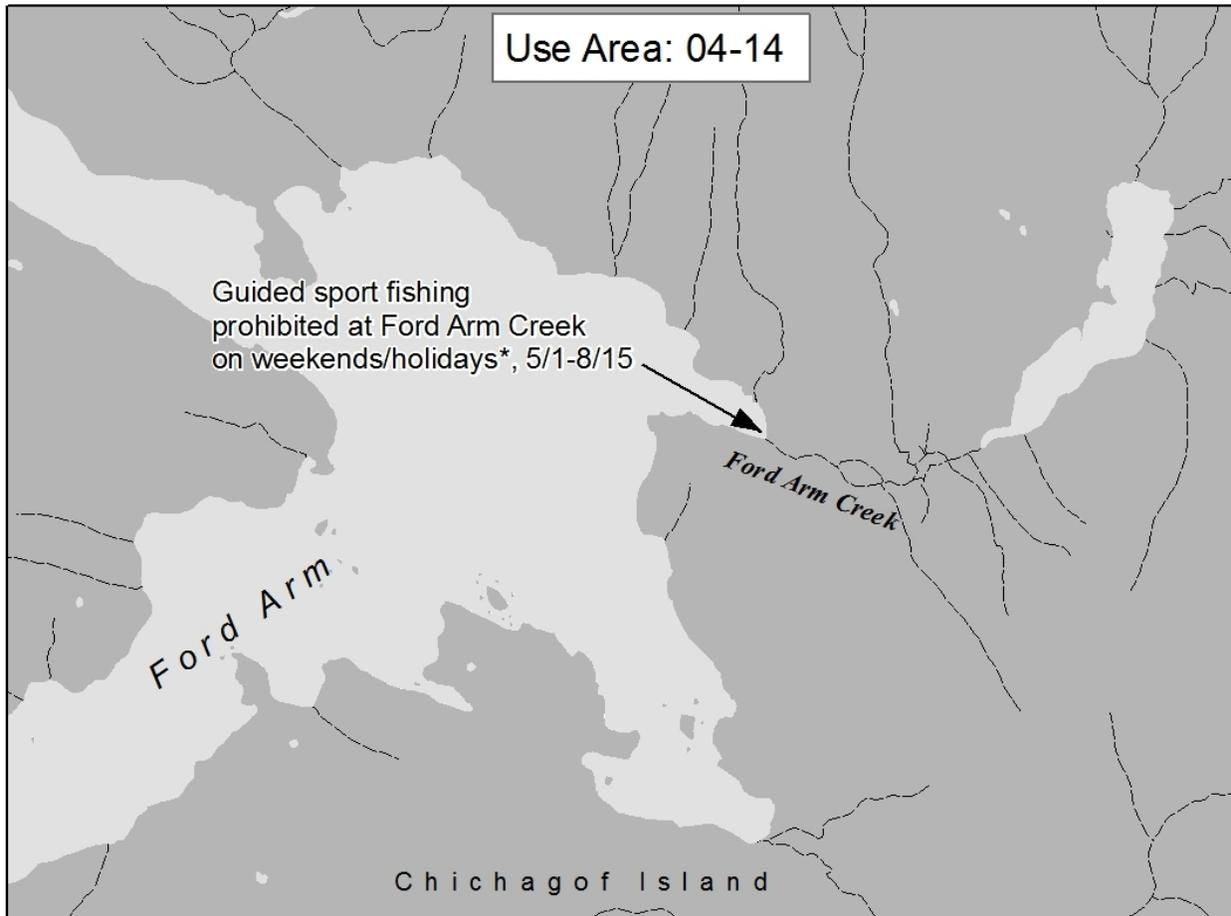
## SLOCUM ARM

Use Area: 04-14



# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-46. A map of the prohibited Ford Arm Creek area for guided sport fishing



\*Weekends are defined as Saturday and Sunday. Holidays are defined as those days recognized by the U.S. government as a federal holiday and the State of Alaska as a state holiday.

----- Stream

Light Gray Box Salt and Freshwater

Dark Gray Box National Forest System lands



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles

## Use Area 04-15A, Lisianski Hoonah Ranger District

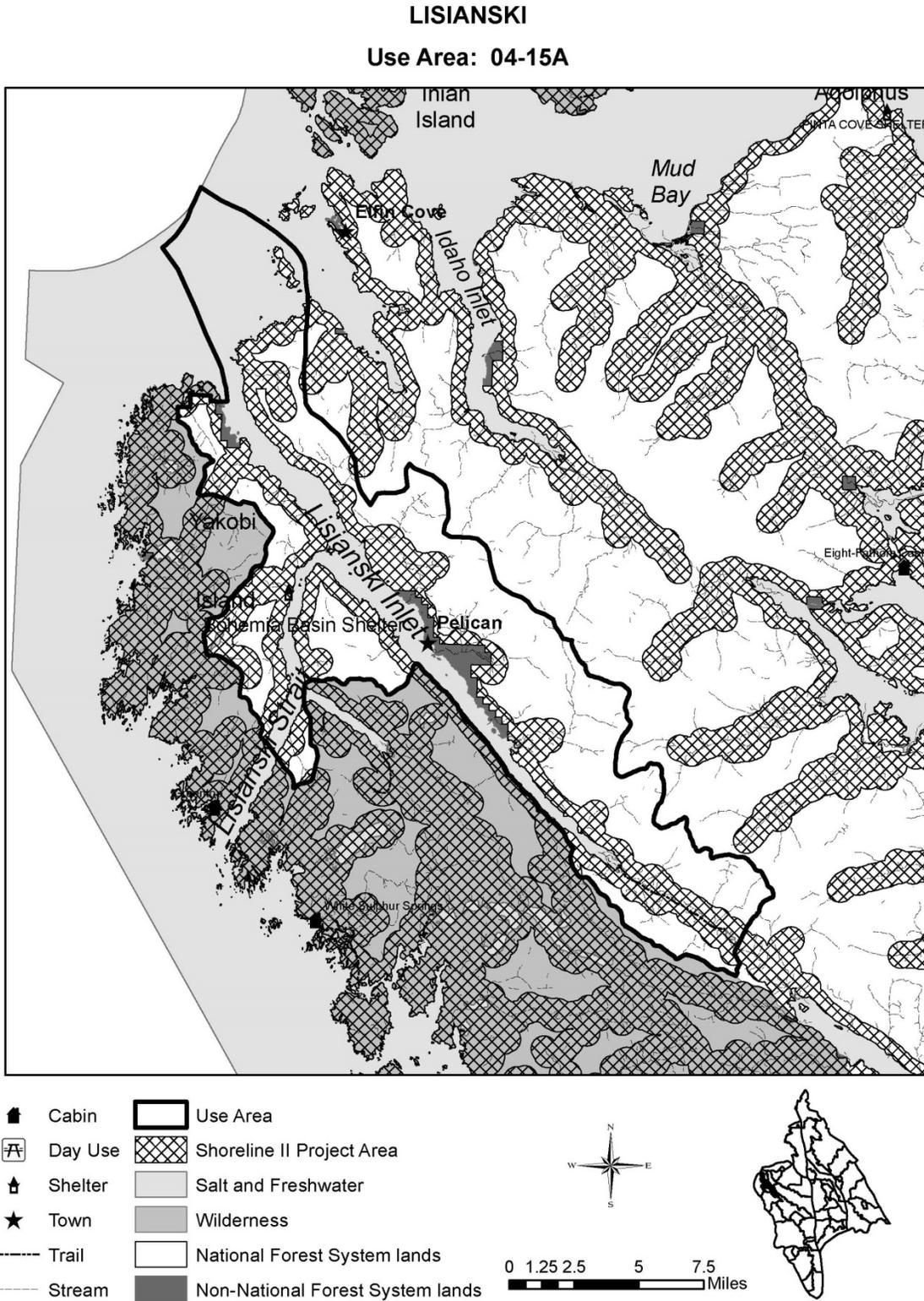
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
2,336	1,778	1,576	4,755	3,456
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area was sub-divided to exclude the Wilderness LUD areas of West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. This area includes all Lisianski Inlet and the north east portion of Lisianski Strait. It incorporates Three Hill Island, near the mouth of Port Althorp; and Lisianski River, which has been recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. This use area includes the City of Pelican and the resident community of Sunnyside. There are Non-National Forest System lands surrounding Pelican and Mite Cove. Pelican is serviced by a float plane terminal, ferry terminal, fuel dock, and boat harbor. Access to this use area is by float plane or boat.</p>				
<p><b>LUDs</b></p> <p>LUD II, Wild River, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Minerals</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
94		36,797		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>The community of Pelican is situated along the east shore of Lisianski Inlet.</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p><i>Shelters:</i> Bohemia Basin <i>Trails:</i> Bohemia Basin, Lisianski River</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>Private property adjacent to Pelican expands out across ten miles of shoreline and includes several remote inholdings isolated from the city boundary. Non-National Forest lands include: Ewe Ledge, and Mite Cove on north Yakobi Island; and the City of Pelican and adjacent private properties in Lisianski Inlet.</p>				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	This use area includes Lisianski Strait and Lisianski Inlet, popular use areas by residents and visitors to Pelican and Elfin Cove. Boaters traveling to and from the outside coast are drawn to this area for its protected waterways, scenic views, Pelican community services, and the Lisianski River estuary.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Brown bear hunting, freshwater fishing, sightseeing, and remote-setting nature tours.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Commercial and sport ocean fishing, hunting, stream fishing, hiking, sightseeing, camping, and subsistence use.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Commercial fishing; recreational boating, sport fishing, hunting, boat based outfitting and guiding, gathering forest products, and subsistence activities.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Three Hill Island, Bohemia Basin, Lisianski Strait, Lisianski Inlet, Lisianski River, and Steelhead River.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Three Hill Island; Note -Bohemia Basin is no longer designated as a large group area.				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove, Gustavus, and Pelican Community use areas. This use area includes parts of WAA 3418, 3419, and 3421 which provide important deer harvest areas for Elfin Cove, Haines, and Pelican.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 11 bald eagle nests in this use area. There are two documented seabird nesting colonies. NMFS has identified three harbor seal haul-outs in this use area. The waters of Lisianski Inlet are included in the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Eighteen class I streams are mapped in this area.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Reed canary grass and creeping buttercup and other weed species occur at the Bohemia Basin Shelter.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Eight historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource concerns include unauthorized use from residents and seasonal visitors of Pelican.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	168	601	88	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	145	130	1,190	280	165
<b>Alternative 3</b>	110	95	895	210	165
<b>Alternative 4</b>	235	210	1,940	450	270
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bohemia Basin Shelter is available for outfitter/guide use as permitted on a first-come, first-serve basis. Outfitter/guides shall not displace unfitted/unguided users at the shelter. During emergency situations, an outfitter/guide group occupying this shelter shall make space available for persons seeking shelter.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-47. Map of the Lisianski use area



**Use Area 04-15B, West Yakobi Island**  
**Hoonah Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
2,102	1,600	1,419	4,484	3,110
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area includes the Wilderness portion of Yakobi Island and encompasses the northern ¼ of the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness. The outer coast of west Yakobi is characterized by extremely rocky shoreline with several large bays, intermittent coves and islands. Storms coming directly from the Gulf of Alaska can make this area very treacherous for boaters. There are several anchorages along the west coast of Yakobi Island. Popular recreation places include Bingham Cove, Hoktaheen Cove, Deer Harbor, Stag Bay, Takanis Bay, Squid Bay, and Greentop Harbor. This use area also includes the southwest end of Lisianski Strait which serves as a protected passage to the outside coast. Access to this use area is by float plane or boat.</p>				
<b>LUD</b>				
Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
204		30,425		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<p><i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> Greentop  <i>Trails:</i> Greentop Cabin trail</p>				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Surge Bay privately owned property				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	The outer west coast of Yakobi Island and southwest Lisianski Strait are popular by residents and visitors of Hoonah, Pelican, Gustavus, Elfin Cove, and Sitka. Outer Yakobi area attractions include: Cape Bingham, Hoktaheen Cove, Surge Bay, Deer Harbor, Takanis Bay, Squid Bay, and Greentop Harbor. Area attractions in Lisianski Strait include: Point Urey and Lost Cove. Boaters are drawn to this area for its rugged coastline, wilderness setting, scenic views, and proximity to Pelican.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Brown bear hunting, freshwater fishing, deer hunting, and remote-setting nature tours.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Most of the unoutfitted/unguided use in this area is from boaters seeking a remote wilderness experience. Other activities include: commercial and sport ocean fishing, hunting, stream fishing, hiking, exploring, kayak camping, and subsistence use.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Commercial fishing, recreational boating, sport fishing, hunting, boat based outfitter/guide activities, gathering forest products, and subsistence activities.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Takanis Bay, Bingham Cove, Yakobi Island, Takanis Lake Trail, and Lost Cove. .				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove and Pelican Community Use Areas. This use area includes part of WAA 3418 which provides important deer harvest area for Haines and Pelican.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 6 bald eagle nests mapped for this area. There are two documented seabird nesting colonies. The waters of Cross Sound are included in the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait Important Bird Area. NMFS has identified two Steller sea lion haul-outs. The Cape Cross haul-out is designated critical habitat.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	There are approximately 21 Class I stream mapped in the area. Hoktaheen Lake and associated outlet streams produce a significant return of sockeye salmon. Hoktaheen Lake is 126 acres and the outlet stream is approximately 1.5 miles long. Hoktaheen sockeye harvest is important for residents of the communities in the Cross Sound area including Hoonah, Pelican, and Elfin Cove. Two nearby systems on West Yakobi Island, Surge Bay and Takanis Bay, have minor subsistence harvest.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. No priority invasive species have been reported from this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Seven historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource concerns include unauthorized use from residents and seasonal visitors of Pelican.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons, they were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	89	318	47	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	50	45	315	65	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	40	35	240	50	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	80	70	515	105	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greentop Cabin – This cabin may be available for outfitter/guide rental for the present operating season. Prior approval through the Hoonah Ranger District is required. Use will be approved on a limited basis and must be specifically authorized by the holder's permit. Authorization will apply to the present operating season only and does not guarantee the cabin will be available for outfitter/guide use in future years. Actual use may not be applied towards future priority use. Outfitter/guides shall adhere to the <i>Policy for Outfitter/Guide Use of Tongass National Forest Public Use Cabins</i>.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-48. Map of the West Yakobi Island use area

## WEST YAKOBI ISLAND

Use Area: 04-15B



## Use Area 04-15C, Stag Bay

### Hoonah Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
701	533	473	1,495	1,037
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area was divided to include the Wilderness LUD areas of West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness including Stag Bay and the south western shoreline of Lisianski Inlet. Stag Bay is characterized as a scenic narrow fiord surrounded by massive rock cliffs with numerous water falls. There is marginal anchorage at the head of Stag Bay with access to a large estuary and the Saltery and Stag Rivers. The southwest shore of Lisianski Inlet is largely inaccessible with use occurring primarily at Steelhead River. The Steelhead River corridor is often used to access the Goulding Lakes area on the Sitka Ranger District. Access to this use area is by float plane or boat.</p>				
<p><b>LUD</b></p> <p>Wilderness</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</p>				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
14		18,115		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p><i>Trails:</i> Stag Bay Trail, Stag River Trail</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	This use area includes Stag Bay and surrounding watershed; the southwest shore of Lisianski Inlet; and the Steelhead River watershed. These are popular areas used by residents and visitors to Pelican and Elfin Cove for recreation and subsistence activities.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Brown bear hunting, freshwater fishing, and remote-setting nature tours.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Unoutfitted/unguided use in this area includes sightseeing, hiking, fishing, hunting, and boaters seeking a remote wilderness experience.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Recreational boating, fishing, big game hunting, water fowl hunting, camping, boat based outfitting and guiding, and gathering of forest products.			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Stag Bay and Saltery River.			
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None			

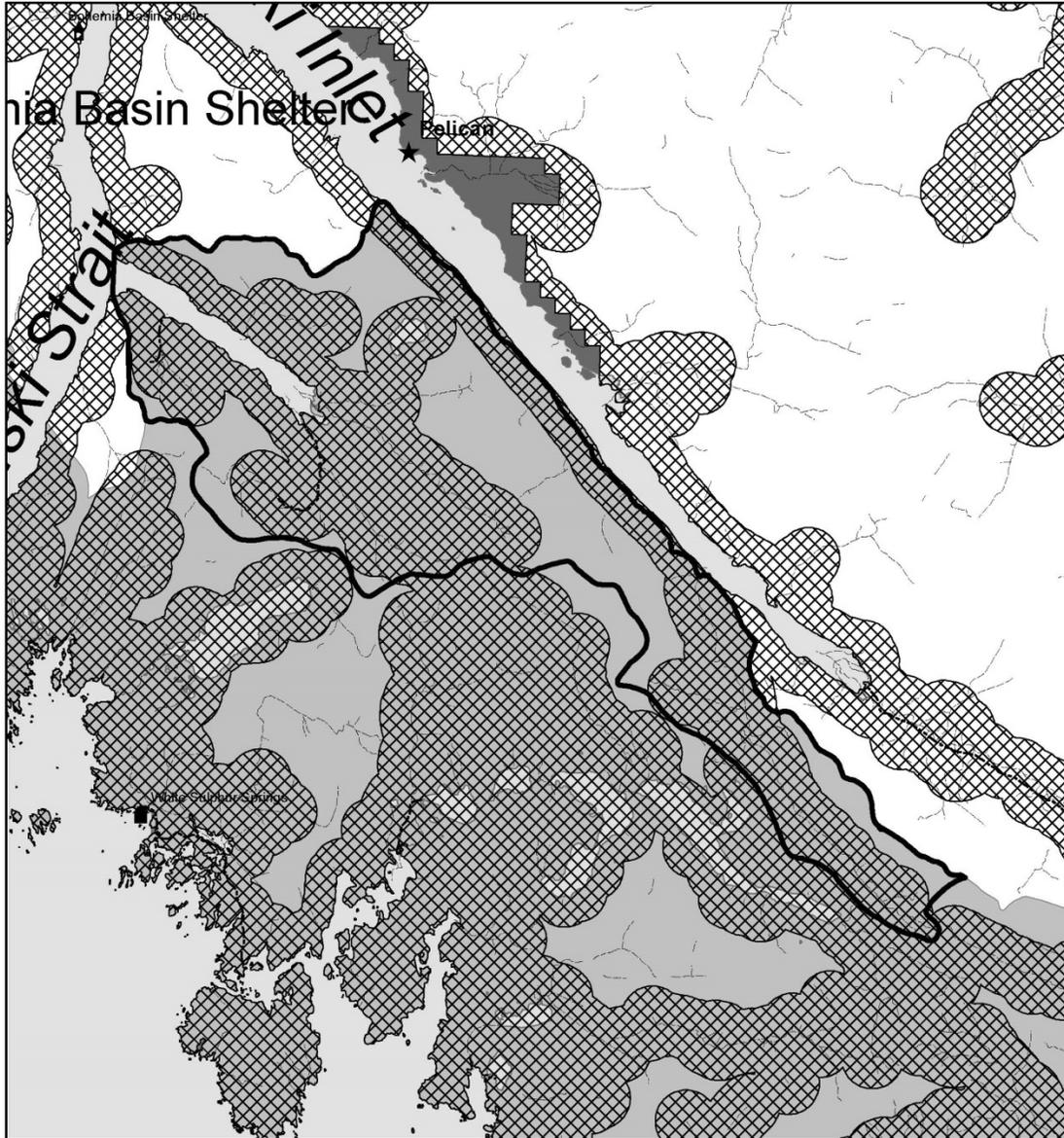
## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove and Pelican Community Use Areas. This use area includes parts of WAA 3417 and 3419 which provides important deer harvest areas for Elfin Cove and Pelican.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There are 4 bald eagle nests mapped for this area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	There are 26 Class I stream identified in the area.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. No priority invasive species have been reported.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	No historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource concerns include unauthorized use from residents and seasonal visitors of Pelican.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	Early Spring	Late Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter*
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	30	106	16	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	20	15	105	20	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	15	15	80	15	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	30	25	175	35	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-49. Map of the Stag Bay use area

## STAG BAY Use Area: 04-15C



**Use Area 04-15D, Portlock Harbor  
Sitka Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,635	1,244	1,104	3,487	2,419
<b>Description</b>				
This use area is located in the western region of Chichagof Island including offshore islands. This area encompasses the middle portion of West Chichagof – Yakobi Wilderness, between Klag Bay and Point Urey, as well as a portion along the north arm of Hoonah Sound. Access to uplands with exposed coastline is rarely possible because of ocean swell. Relatively protected waters exist from Dry Pass south to Klag Bay.				
<b>LUD</b>				
Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Rural, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
357		85, 529		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Public Recreation Cabins:</i> White Sulphur Cabin and bathhouse				
<i>Trails:</i> Goulding Trail, Didrickson Trail, Dry Pass Trail, White Sulphur Springs Trail				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Private land is located at several locations adjacent to Kimshan Cove. A Native Corporation parcel is located at Ogden Passage.				
<b>Energy</b>				
Power withdrawal Goulding Lakes.				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
Climate stations.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	White Sulphur Springs, historical mine sites, remote rugged setting of the outer coast			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Thirteen outfitters/guides have used this area between 2010 and 2014, none of which use the area consistently (at least four out of five years). The primary activity conducted is camping (22 service days annually by 1 outfitter/guide) and occurs at Black Bay, Goulding Harbor, and Myriad Islands in July. Three outfitters/guides conduct brown bear hunts (10 service days annually) throughout the use area during mid-late May and mid-late September. The remaining activities (remote-setting nature tours, freshwater fishing, and hot springs use) occur infrequently and comprise less than 10 service days annually. Season of use for the use area is May to September.				
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	The primary attraction for unoutfitted/unguided recreation use is the White Sulphur Springs cabin and bathhouse. Use at these facilities can occur year round. Other activities include camping, hiking, beach combing, picnicking, fishing, and hunting.				
<b>Use Patterns</b>	White Sulphur Springs is the primary draw for visitors. Use is infrequent in other parts of the use area.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	White Sulphur Springs (May-September)				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove and Pelican Community Use Areas. This use area includes WAA 3417 and a portion of WAA 3419 which provide important deer harvest areas for Elfin Cove and Pelican.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 31 bald eagle nests in this use area. Four seabird nesting colonies have been documented. Known bat roost at White Sulphur. NMFS has identified one Steller sea lion rookery which is designated critical habitat. NMFS has documented nine harbor seal haul-outs.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	None				
<b>Botany</b>	A population of a sensitive plant species, Alaska rein orchid ( <i>Piperia unalaschensis</i> ), occurs in this use area. No priority invasive plant species have been reported from this use area.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Twenty-eight historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Campsite impacts have been documented at White Sulphur Springs, Myriad Islands, and Dry Pass. There have been reports of illegal guiding at White Sulphur Springs.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	Monitoring indicates low levels of visitor use throughout much of the use area, except at White Sulphur Springs. This site draws visitation year round and requires continued monitoring and management. There are some site-specific resource impacts at campsites. Continued monitoring, site naturalization, and education of wilderness visitors to use Leave No Trace practices is needed. Public comments raised a concern about the ability of unoutfitted/unguided groups to find places in West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness to recreate away from outfitted/guided groups.				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	69	247	36	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	50	45	245	120	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	40	35	185	90	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	85	75	400	200	0

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

### **Design Features and Mitigation**

See Appendix C.

- A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.
- Guided groups will show courtesy to unguided groups at White Sulphur Springs bathhouse and outdoor pool by waiting their turn if either is in use and by vacating within a reasonable amount of time (1/2 hour) if a group is waiting. In addition, no more than 25% of the total outfitter/guide allocation for 04-15D Use Area for the summer season would be allowed at White Sulphur Springs each season.
- Outfitter/guide use of White Sulphur Cabin is prohibited.

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-50. Map of the Portlock Harbor use area

## PORTLOCK HARBOR

Use Area: 04-15D



## Use Area 04-16A, Point Adolphus Hoonah Ranger District

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
934	711	631	3,650	1,382
<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This use area is at the northern most point of Chichagof Island and includes the Point Adolphus and Pinta Cove areas. This area is a highly popular location for both commercial and non-Outfitter/Guide Users. Opportunities for marine wildlife viewing, humpback whales in particular, attract increasing numbers of visitors each year. This use area receives one of the highest levels of commercial outfitter-guide use on the Hoonah Ranger District. For this reason this area has been isolated to be managed as one of the smallest sub-units in the project area. Access to this use area is by float plane or boat.</p>				
<p><b>LUDs</b></p> <p>LUD II and Old Growth</p>				
<p><b>ROS Existing Condition</b></p> <p>Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</p>				
National Forest Shoreline II Project				
Miles		Acres		
11		4,900		
<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>None</p>				
<p><b>Forest Service Facilities</b></p> <p><i>Shelters:</i> Pinta Cove</p>				
<p><b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b></p> <p>None</p>				
Recreation Use				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Marine wildlife viewing opportunities, camping, and scenic setting.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Brown bear hunting, kayak camping, and remote-setting nature tours.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	This is an important recreation area for the residents of Hoonah, Gustavus, Elfin Cove, and Pelican activities include camping, hiking, sightseeing, hunting, gathering forest products, and day use picnicking.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	<p>This area receives a variety of boat-based use. Offshore boat traffic consists of large and mid-size cruise ships; commercial fishing boats; chartered sport fishing and whale watching vessels; kayakers; and recreational boaters engaged in fishing, marine wildlife viewing, or transiting between communities and recreation areas along Icy Strait.</p> <p>Use patterns on National Forest System lands include: wildlife viewing, kayak camping, hunting, hiking, boat-based outfitter/guide activities, and subsistence activities.</p>			
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Point Adolphus, Pinta Cove, Eagle Beach, and Pinta Point			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

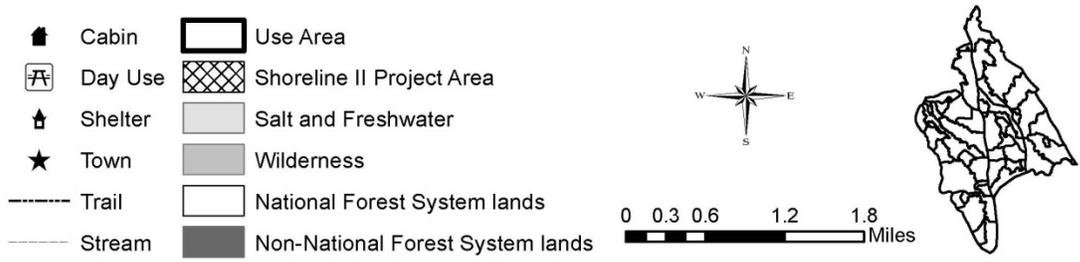
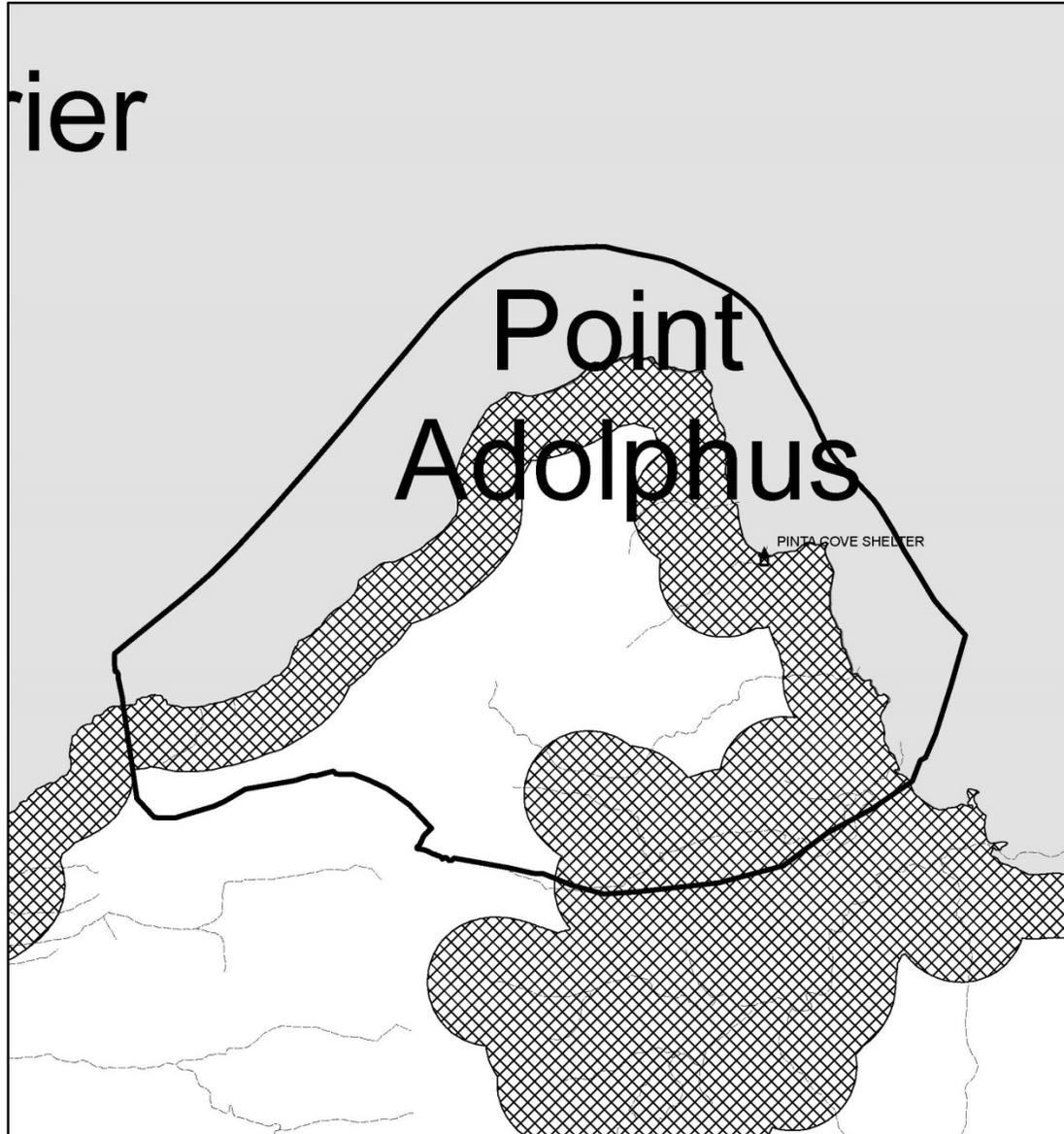
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Pinta Cove				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Hoonah, and Pelican Community Use Areas. This use area contains a portion of WAA 4222 which provides important deer harvest areas for Gustavus and Haines.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 11 bald eagle nests. The entire use area is within the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area and is closed to the use of any motorized land vehicle for brown bear hunting. The marine waters of Icy Strait within this use area are included in the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Over 24 Class I streams are mapped; however, no streams were identified with high freshwater fishing values.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Dandelion and two minute patches of reed canary grass were found at Pinta Cove. Reed canarygrass is a priority for eradication to protect a diverse upper beach meadow plant community.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	No historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource concerns include: impacts from camping, conflicting uses/users, overcrowding, and resource damage at Pinta Cove and Point Adolphus campsites.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	200	954	140	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	215	190	1,460	290	65
<b>Alternative 3</b>	165	145	1,095	220	65
<b>Alternative 4</b>	350	310	2,380	475	110
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pinta Cove Shelter is available for outfitter/guide use as permitted on a first-come, first-serve basis. Outfitter/guides shall not displace unfitted/unguided users at the shelter. During emergency situations, an outfitter/guide group occupying this shelter shall make space available for persons seeking shelter.</li> <li>• A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-51. Map of the Point Adolphus use area

## POINT ADOLPHUS

Use Area: 04-16A



Use Area Cards—Appendix A

**Use Area 04-16B, North Chichagof  
Hoonah Ranger District**

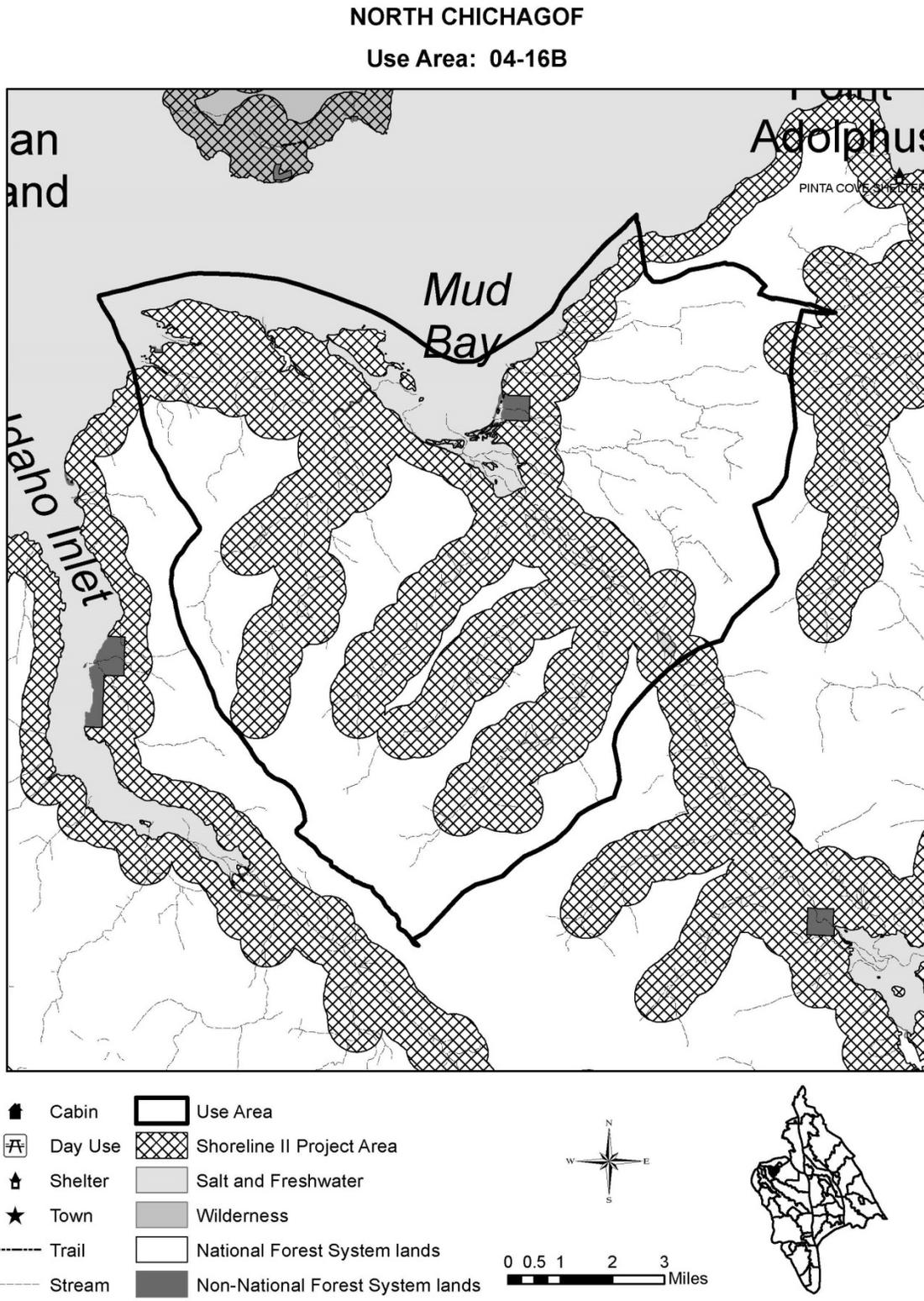
<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)</b>	<b>Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,168	431	383	4,888	1,728
<b>Description</b>				
This use area was defined to include the relatively minute management area of Mud Bay. Mud Bay is a popular recreation place and lies within 30 boat miles from Hoonah, Gustavus, and Elfin Cove. The shoreline runs from Damp Marker (between Point Adolphus and Mud Bay) and continues west along South Passage to Gull Cove at the entrance to Idaho Inlet. It includes Goose Island and Little Goose Island. Access to this use area is by float or boat.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
LUD II, Old Growth Habitat, Semi-Remote Recreation, Timber Production				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Roded Modified				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
35		30,229		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Private property located north of Mud Bay River, and three private residences at Gull Cove.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Local residents from the communities of Hoonah, Gustavus, and Elfin Cove are the primary users of this use area. This area is an essential subsistence resource to these communities. Mud Bay has an overnight anchorage for boaters traveling between communities or exploring the waters of Icy Strait. Mud Bay River is a productive Class 1 anadromous fish stream with a highly scenic estuary that attracts visitors for stream fishing, hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, and camping. There are six regularly used primitively hardened camp sites used by unoutfitted/unguided and outfitter-guide operators.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Brown bear hunting, freshwater fishing, kayak camping, and remote-setting nature tours.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Camping, hiking, sightseeing, freshwater fishing, hunting, gathering forest products, day use picnicking, waterfowl hunting, and boating.			
<b>Use Patterns</b>	Recreational boating, fishing, big game hunting, water fowl hunting, camping, boat based outfitting and guiding, gathering forest products, and subsistence activities. Wheeled planes are used to access the Mud Bay River estuary.			

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Mud Bay, Mud Bay River, South Passage, Goose Island, Goose Creek, Gull Cove, Mud Bay River upper estuary.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Hoonah, and Pelican Community Use Areas. This use area contains a portion of WAA 4222 which provides important deer harvest areas for Gustavus and Haines.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 16 bald eagle nests. There is one known historic goshawk nest. The entire use area is within the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area. Consider using Tier I site stipulations for brown bears. NMFS has identified two harbor seal haul-outs. The waters of Icy Strait within this use area are included in the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Twelve Class I streams have been mapped, of which five streams were identified with high fishing values.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. No priority invasive species have been reported. This area has not been surveyed recently.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Five historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource concerns include: conflicting uses/users at Mud Bay, motorized boat use on the Mud Bay River, campsite impacts, and wheeled plane landings in the Mud Bay estuary.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	200	954	140	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	110	100	980	140	85
<b>Alternative 3</b>	85	76	735	105	85
<b>Alternative 4</b>	180	160	1,595	225	135
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decision of whether or not to authorize wheeled airplane use at Mud Bay as a mode of access to facilitate non-motorized activities that originate from marine shoreline areas will be at the discretion of the District Ranger.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-52. Map of the North Chichagof use area



Appendix A—Use Area Cards

**Use Area 04-16C, Idaho Inlet  
Hoonah Ranger District**

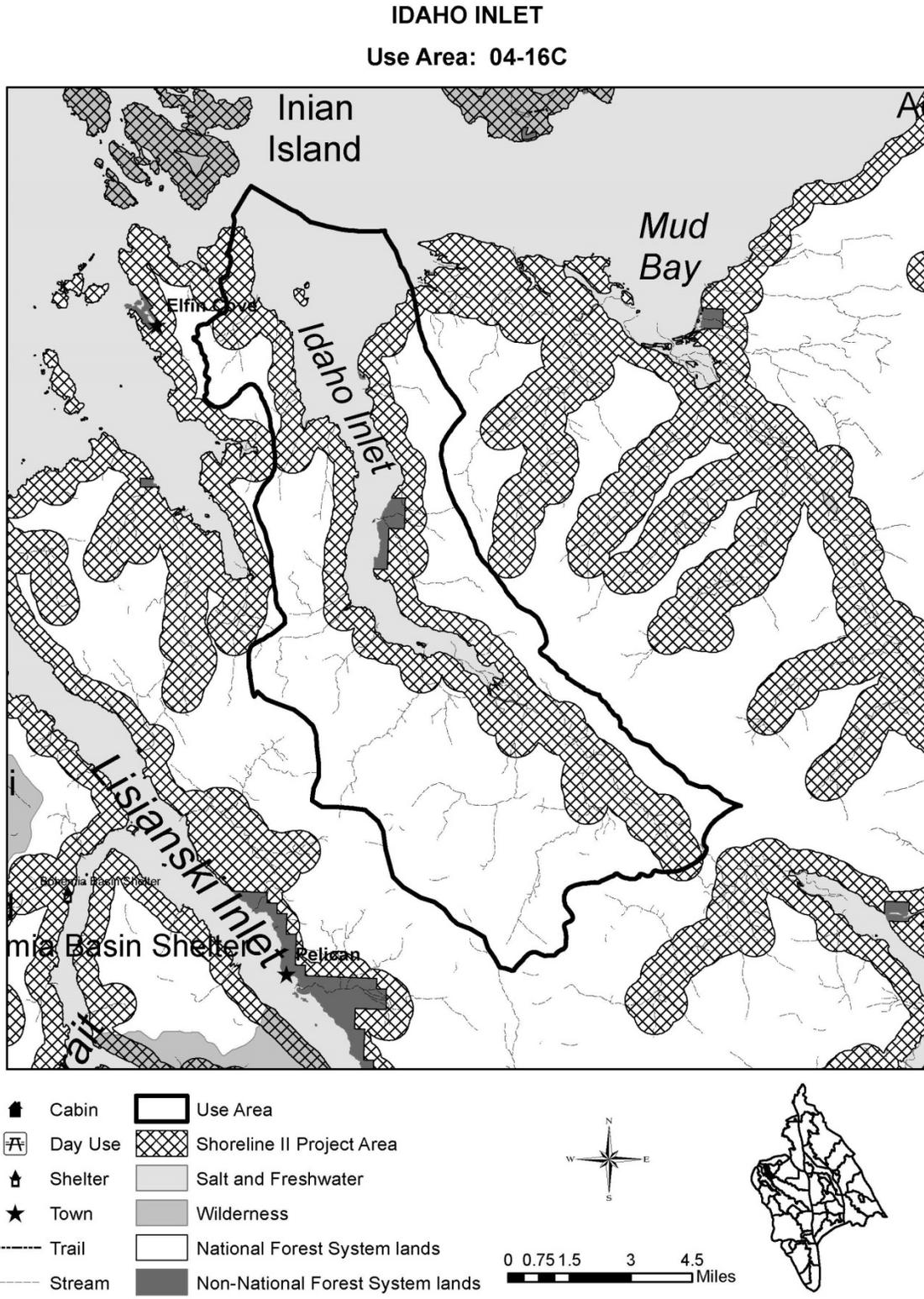
<b>Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users</b>				
<b>Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)</b>	<b>Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)</b>	<b>Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)</b>	<b>Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)</b>	<b>Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)</b>
1,402	2,902	2,574	10,494	2,074
<b>Description</b>				
This use area encompasses all of Idaho Inlet excluding Gull Cove. This area was defined to include Idaho Inlet and the popular recreation areas of Marble Creek the Trail River estuary. This use area includes Big Shaw and Little Shaw Island and the increasingly popular outfitter/guide use area of Fox Creek. Access to this use area is by float plane or boat.				
<b>LUDs</b>				
LUD II, Semi-Remote Recreation, and Timber Production				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
39		173,451		
<b>Communities</b>				
There is a resident community of approximately 3-4 homes located on the northeast shore of Idaho Inlet. "Nip-N-Tuck" is an historic site on the west shore of Idaho Inlet and includes several primitive structures and one cabin under special use permit.				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
None				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
There is State selected property on east shore of Idaho Inlet and private residences on the northeast shore.				
<b>Special Uses</b>				
There are two permitted cabins in Idaho Inlet.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Idaho Inlet has a secure overnight anchorage at the head of the bay. Trail River is a productive Class 1 anadromous fish stream with a highly scenic estuary that attracts visitors for stream fishing, hunting, hiking, sightseeing, and wildlife viewing. Trail River, Marble Creek, Fox Creek, and Big Shaw Island are popular locations for outfitter-outfitters/guides conducting interpretative nature tours.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Kayak camping, hiking, brown bear hunting, freshwater fishing, and remote-setting nature tours.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Camping, hiking, sightseeing, freshwater fishing, hunting, gathering forest products, day use picnicking, and boating.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Use Patterns</b>	Transient and commercial fishing boaters use the head of Idaho Inlet for a secure overnight anchorage. Outfitter/outfitters/guides and recreational users anchor at the head of the bay to access the Trail River estuary for hiking, hunting, wildlife viewing, and stream fishing. Boaters and kayakers often travel through Idaho Inlet for sightseeing and wildlife viewing. Mid-size cruise ship outfitter/guide operators conduct nature tours at Marble Creek, Fox Creek, and Big Shaw Island.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Fox Creek, Idaho Inlet, Trail River, Marble Creek, and Big Shaw Island.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	Fox Creek				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Hoonah, and Pelican Community Use Areas.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	There were 34 bald eagle nests mapped. Consider using Tier I site stipulations for brown bears. NMFS has identified two harbor seal haul-outs in this use area. The waters of Idaho Inlet are included in the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Twenty-five Class 1 streams have been mapped with only one stream, Trail River, identified with high fishing values. Trail River was identified as having potential habitat concerns due to motorized watercraft. See Appendix C for mitigation.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Dandelion well established in an otherwise pristine beach meadow at Fox Creek.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Three historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource problems include: resource damage from heavy foot traffic at Fox Creek LGA, conflicting uses/users at Trail River during bear hunting seasons, and motorized watercraft use on Trail River.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service Days allocated to Outfitter/Guide Use (outfitters/outfitters/guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons, they were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alt. 1 No Action</b>	--	200	954	140	--
<b>Alt. 2 Proposed Action</b>	435	385	3,045	145	100
<b>Alt. 3</b>	330	290	2,285	110	100
<b>Alt. 4</b>	710	630	4,960	240	160
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendices B and C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outfitter/guides are prohibited from using the areas identified as "Not Authorized" on the map for the Fox Creek Large Group Area (see Appendix B).</li> </ul>					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-53. Map of the Idaho Inlet use area



Use Area Cards—Appendix A

**Use Area 04-16D, PLI Wilderness**  
**Hoonah Ranger District**

Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
934	711	631	1,769	1,382
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area was defined to isolate the Pleasant/ Lemesurier/Inian Islands (PLI) Wilderness to be managed as one use area. The northwest boundary of Use Area 04-11 has been adjusted to include Pleasant Island in this use area. The PLI Wilderness has a high recreational value and offers a diversity of recreation opportunities. This wilderness area is important to the lifestyle of local residents for traditional and customary uses. Access to this use area is by float plane or boat.</p>				
<b>LUD</b>				
Wilderness				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
96		14,192		
<b>Communities</b>				
None				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Trails:</i> Lemesurier Island Lake trail				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Privately owned properties on Lemesurier Island and Inian Islands.				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>		Residents and visitors of the communities of Hoonah, Gustavus, and Elfin Cove are the primary users of this area. There are several private inholdings and one special use cabin within this wilderness area. All three islands are important to the lifestyle of local residents for traditional and customary uses and recreation activities such as: such as deer hunting, subsistence use, hiking, sightseeing, seeking solitude, and gathering of forest products.		
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>		Camping, kayaking, and remote-setting nature tours.		
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>		Activities include camping, hiking, sightseeing, exploring, subsistence use, hunting, day use picnicking, and gathering forest of products.		
<b>Use Patterns</b>		This area is a travel corridor between the communities of Pelican, Elfin Cove, Gustavus, and Hoonah for commercial fishing vessels, recreationists, and local residents. Pleasant, Lemesurier, and Inian Islands are essential resources for the subsistence lifestyle of local residents.		

## Appendix A—Use Area Cards

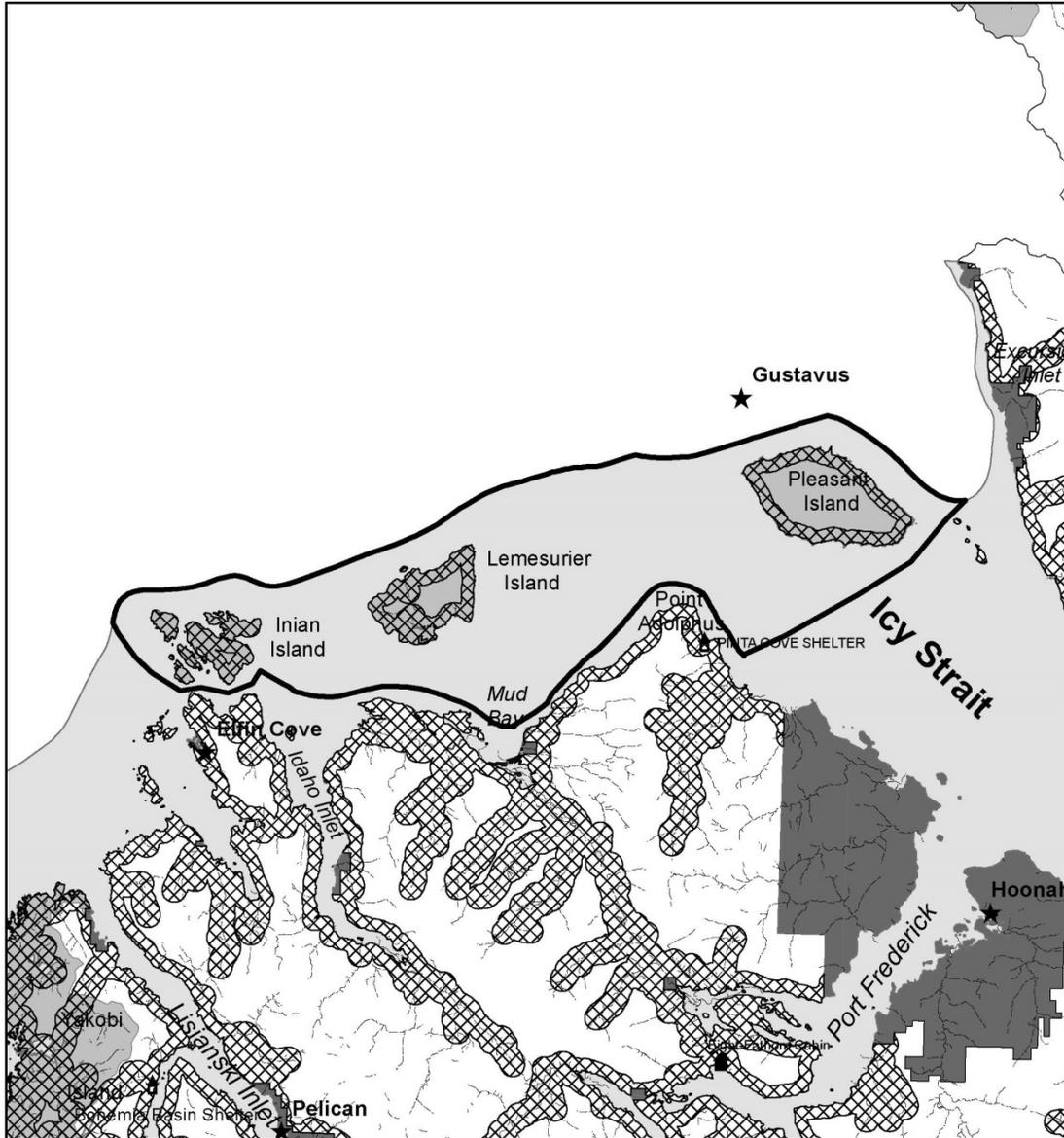
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	The most popular locations for outfitter/guide activities include: Cabin Beach on Pleasant Island, Jacks Cove on Lemesurier Island, and Crescent Beach, Earl Cove and the Hobbit Hole on Inian Islands.				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	None				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Hoonah, and Pelican Community Use Areas. This use area includes WAA 4256 and part of WAA 3421 which provide important deer harvest areas for Elfin Cover, Gustavus, and Haines.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	The USFWS has mapped 11 bald eagle nests in this use area. There is one documented seabird nesting colony. NMFS has identified one Steller sea lion and eight harbor seal haul-outs. The marine waters of this use area, except off the eastern end of Pleasant Island, are included in the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait Important Bird Area.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Four Class I stream have been mapped.				
<b>Botany</b>	A minute population of a Sensitive species, <i>Botrychium yaaxudakeit</i> , was documented on Inian Island. A population of oxeye daisy ( <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> ), has spread from private land in the Hobbit Hole, Inian Island into the Wilderness area. This is a high priority for control.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Two historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource concerns include: campsite hardening and temporary structures at recreation sites.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	73	347	51	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	40	35	265	55	0
<b>Alternative 3</b>	30	25	200	45	0
<b>Alternative 4</b>	65	55	435	90	0
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Forest Service botanist/ecologist should be consulted before permitting use in this area.</li> </ul>					

# Use Area Cards—Appendix A

Figure A-54. Map of the PLI Wilderness use area

## PLI WILDERNESS

Use Area: 04-16D



Appendix A—Use Area Cards

**Use Area 04-16E, Port Althorp**  
**Hoonah Ranger District**

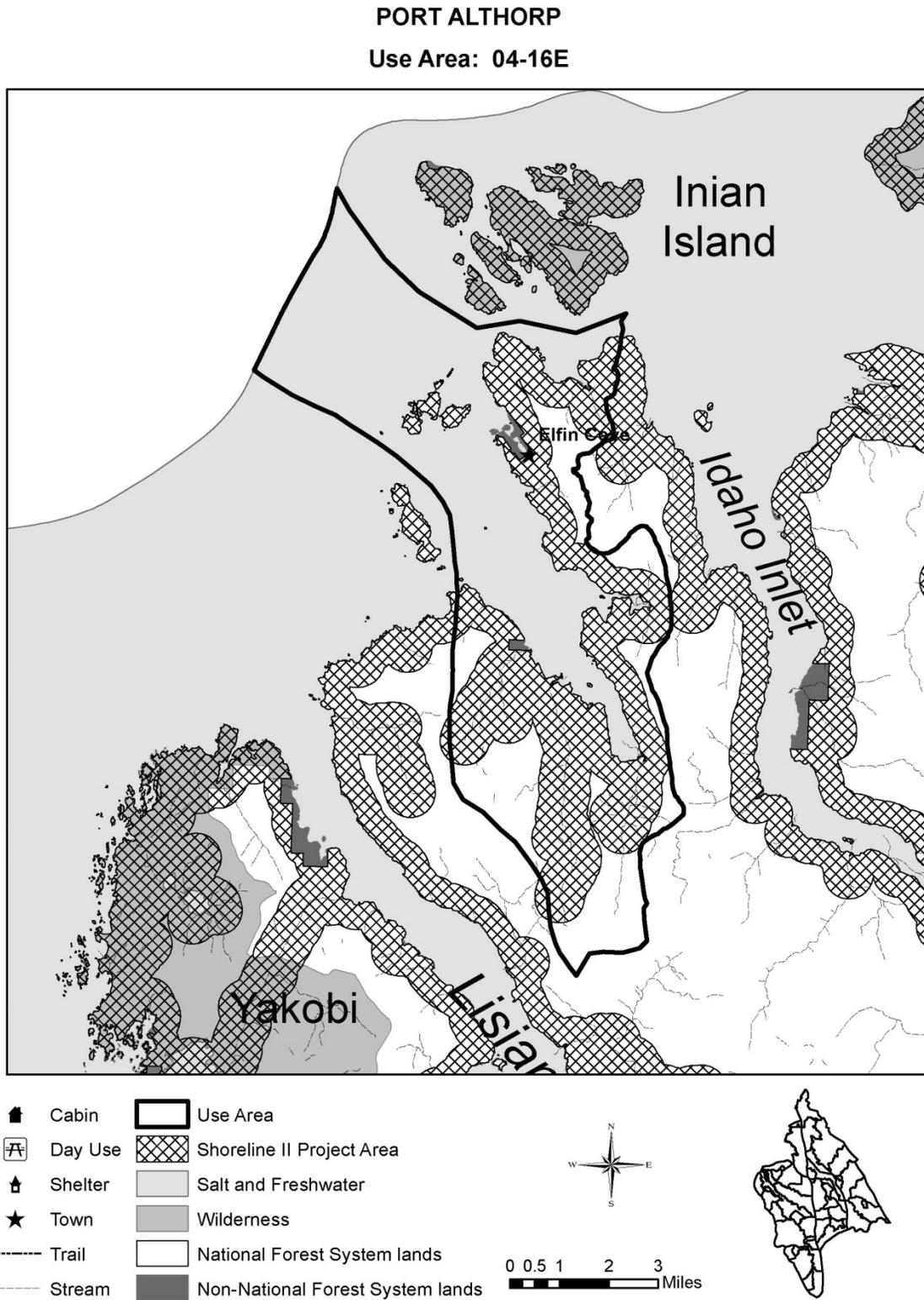
Estimated Visitor Capacity (Service Days) for ALL Users				
Winter (Jan. 1 – March 14)	Early Spring (March 15 – March 24)	Late Spring (March 25 – May 31)	Summer (June 1 – Sept. 14)	Fall (Sept. 15 – Dec. 31)
1,402	2,952	2,617	9,423	2,074
<b>Description</b>				
<p>This use area was sub-divided to isolate the area around the community of Elfin Cove and Port Althorp; and exclude Lemesurier and Inian Islands of the PLI Wilderness. This area includes the George Islands and the popular George Island WWII Gun trail. This use area has a high recreational value and offers a diversity of recreation opportunities. Port Althorp is closed to brown bear hunting. Access to this use area is by float plane or boat.</p>				
<b>LUDs</b>				
LUD II, Semi-Remote Recreation				
<b>ROS Existing Condition</b>				
Primitive, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized				
<b>National Forest Shoreline II Project</b>				
<b>Miles</b>		<b>Acres</b>		
43		13,268		
<b>Communities</b>				
Elfin Cove				
<b>Forest Service Facilities</b>				
<i>Trails:</i> George Islands WWII Gun trail				
<b>Non-National Forest System Lands</b>				
Community of Elfin Cove and one private inholding at Margret Creek in Port Althorp				
<b>Recreation Use</b>				
<b>Area Attractions</b>	Residents and visitors of the community of Elfin Cove are key users of this area as most of the popular recreation places are within 5 miles of the community. This fishing village has a fluctuating population of approximately 125 people during the summer season, which is composed primarily of seasonal commercial lodge operations. The George Island WWII Gun trail draws visitors for its highly scenic setting, hiking, and historic significance. Local, transient, commercial fishing and recreation boaters traveling between communities rely on Elfin Cove for fueling and community services. This isolated village is accessible by floatplane or boat only and has no ferry service.			
<b>Outfitter/Guide Use</b>	Remote-setting nature tours, camping, and freshwater fishing. The Hoonah District administers three Special Use Permits for lodge operations to use NFS lands. The primary activity for these operations is stream fishing; most of this use is focused at Trail River.			
<b>Unoutfitted/Unguided Use</b>	Activities include camping, hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, freshwater fishing, deer hunting, day use picnicking, and gathering of forest products.			

## Use Area Cards—Appendix A

<b>Use Patterns</b>	Commercial fishing, recreational boating, sport fishing, hunting, boat based outfitting and guiding, gathering forest products, and subsistence activities.				
<b>Primary Use Areas</b>	Granite Cove/George Islands and Port Althorp				
<b>Large Group Areas</b>	George Island, Port Althorp Salt Chuck (proposed), Port Althorp Head of the Bay (proposed) The two new proposed areas are intended to provide additional locations for small cruise ship operators to use during brown bear hunting seasons to avoid conflicting uses. These areas are proposed to be managed for wildlife viewing experiences.				
<b>Management and Resource Considerations</b>					
<b>Subsistence</b>	This use area includes portions of the Elfin Cove, Gustavus, and Pelican Community Use Areas. This use area includes part of WAA 3421 which provides important deer harvest areas for Elfin Cove and Haines.				
<b>Wildlife</b>	Although there are no mapped bald eagle nests for this area, concentrations are expected to be high. There is one seabird nesting colony documented in this use area. The marine waters of this use area are included in the Glacier Bay and Icy Strait Important Bird Area. NMFS has identified three harbor seal haul-outs. This use area includes the Port Althorp Closed Area which is closed to the taking of brown bears. Consider Port Althorp as a Brown Bear Special Use Zone per the Brown Bear Management Strategy.				
<b>Fisheries</b>	Four Class I streams have been mapped.				
<b>Botany</b>	There are no known sensitive or rare plant species in this use area. Dandelion and oxeye daisy well established at old homestead site in the salt chuck. An ornamental rose and something resembling comfrey were also seen.				
<b>Cultural/Heritage</b>	Seven historic sites were identified.				
<b>Recreation</b>	Current/anticipated management or resource concerns include: George Island WWII Canon Trail – continued high level foot traffic, and continued maintenance; two new proposed LGA's in Port Althorp – design, implementation, management, and maintenance, and unauthorized outfitter/guide activities from non-permitted seasonal lodge operators from Elfin Cove.				
<b>Wilderness</b>	None				
<b>Alternative Comparisons</b>					
Service days allocated to outfitter/guide use (outfitters /guides)					
*The No Action alternative does not reflect any service days for the early spring or winter seasons. They were not part of the 2004 Shoreline ROD.					
	<b>Early Spring</b>	<b>Late Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>	<b>Fall</b>	<b>Winter*</b>
<b>Alternative 1 No Action</b>	--	127	607	89	--
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Action</b>	445	395	4,710	310	100
<b>Alternative 3</b>	335	295	3,535	235	100
<b>Alternative 4</b>	725	640	7,675	510	160
<b>Design Features and Mitigation</b>					
See Appendix C.					

# Appendix A—Use Area Cards

Figure A-55. Map of the Port Althorp use area



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