

D-2141

management plan

november 1983

ALAGNAK



WILD RIVER / ALASKA

ON MICROFILM

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SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS AND NPS RESPONSE
FOR THE DRAFT ALAGNAK WILD RIVER MANAGEMENT PLAN

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

1. Comment: It is not clear what guidelines were used to direct preparation of this plan. Plan does not meet ANILCA 1301 requirements.

Response: The primary guidelines used in developing this river management plan were ANILCA--primarily Title VI, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and the wild and scenic river administrative guidelines (Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture, "National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification and Management of River Areas," September 7, 1982). This plan is also consistent with the Alaska Land Use Council's "A Synopsis for Guiding Management of Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River Areas in Alaska," dated November 1982.

2. Comment: The plan should include a narrative discussion of land status.

Response: The final plan has been revised to include a narrative discussion of land status, as well as a map.

3. Comment: The plan should include a discussion of specific proposed land exchanges and cooperative agreements.

Response: This river management plan describes the existence of private property along the Alagnak River, identifies the sites having the greatest potential for conflict between public use and private property rights, and acknowledges the mechanisms available for resolving this potential conflict. A parkwide land protection plan for Katmai, including the Alagnak Wild River, will be developed in the future as a part of the Katmai general management plan. This land protection plan will develop strategies for resolving the potential conflict between public use and private property rights at specific sites. The Katmai general management plan is scheduled to be released for public review in 1984.

4. Comment: The plan should include more detail on how the wild river boundaries were drawn.

Response: The "Description of the River" and "Boundary Determination" sections of the plan have been revised to include an expanded discussion of how the boundaries were drawn.

5. Comment: More emphasis needs to be placed on the treatment of easements and possible trespass problems.

Response: The National Park Service will work with local landowners, including Native corporations and Native allotment owners or applicants, to address trespass and resource management problems and other issues of concern. The National Park Service will enter into cooperative agreements

with the Bureau of Land Management and the effected Native corporations to manage the two public use easements on the Alagnak River. The National Park Service will designate camping areas on public land at several locations to discourage trespass problems on adjacent private property. See response to comment #3 for additional information relevant to this topic.

6. Comment: The plan should discuss anticipated increases in uses and impacts.

Response: The plan describes existing uses of the Alagnak River and how the National Park Service intends to manage it. The National Park Service has and will continue to monitor uses and environmental impacts along the river. The plan is, as written, flexible enough to respond to changing public needs. However, if increased uses or environmental impacts warrant a change to the current river management plan, the National Park Service will change the plan at the appropriate time.

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FEDERAL AREAS

1. Comment: The plan does not meet the requirements of ANILCA Section 605(d) for a detailed development and management plan.

Response: The final plan has been expanded and additional detail included. Specific comments requesting greater detail have been addressed in the final plan.

2. Comment: The plan should include a detailed narrative on land status.

Response: See response to Bristol Bay Native Corporation comment #2.

3. Comment: Cooperative agreements with private landowners will be necessary and should be discussed.

Response: See response to Bristol Bay Native Corporation comment #3.

4. Comment: Reference the guidelines used to prepare this plan.

Response: See response to Bristol Bay Native Corporation comment #1.

5. Comment: The plan should not refer the reader to the Katmai general management plan, since this document has not been released.

Response: Sections of the draft river management plan referring the reader to the Katmai general management plan (GMP) have been deleted. The Alagnak Wild River management plan is now an independent document. One unavoidable exception to this is the reference to the Katmai land protection plan (part of the GMP). Although the land protection section of the river management plan has been expanded, specific cooperative agreements, land exchanges, etc., will only be developed as part of a parkwide process.

6. Comment: The plan should acknowledge compatibility with the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan.

Response: The plan has been revised to include information from the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan and to acknowledge that this document is compatible with the Alagnak Wild River management plan.

7. Comment: Other specific, more technical comments given in writing.

Response: Fourteen of 15 specific comments were accepted and revisions incorporated into the final plan. The one exception concerned the management objectives for the river. To remain consistent with parkwide management objectives, this one comment was not accepted.

STATE OF ALASKA

1. Comment: The National Park Service has no authority to manage the Alagnak River as a park, it is a wild river.

Response: The Alagnak Wild River will not be managed as a park, but it will be managed as a part of the national park system (which includes parks, preserves, wild rivers, etc.). The language objected to was not a statement of policy by the National Park Service; rather it was taken verbatim from the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC 1271 et seq.). The final plan includes an expanded discussion and proper documentation.

2. Comment: It is inappropriate to reference the Katmai GMP as a supporting document; reference the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan instead.

Response: See response to Citizens' Advisory Commission comments #5 and #6.

3. Comment: The "Fish and Wildlife" sections of the plan are deficient; specific suggestions given.

Response: The State's numerous specific comments regarding fish and wildlife have merit. These comments have been incorporated into the final plan.

4. Comment: It is not clear how the boundaries were drawn. Also, the boundaries should follow hydrographic divides or other natural features.

Response: See response to Bristol Bay Native Corporation comment #4. Also, the acreage limitation specified in ANILCA and the lack of suitable natural features made it impossible to use hydrographic divides or natural features in drawing the boundaries.

5. Comment: Specific management objectives should be developed for the river rather than using parkwide objectives.

Response: The State's comment has merit. However, the issues and management actions effecting the Alagnak Wild River are the same as those for Katmai National Park and Preserve. Also, the parkwide management objectives were developed with public participation. For these reasons, the National Park Service has adopted for the wild river the applicable parkwide management objectives. The Katmai GMP will provide an opportunity to change the parkwide management objectives.

6. Comment: NPS should give greater emphasis in acknowledging the State's role, i.e., Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Department of Natural Resources, etc., responsibilities.

Response: No part of this river management plan conflicts with, or alters in any way, the legal authorities and responsibilities of the State of Alaska. Within the Alagnak Wild River corridor, these authorities and responsibilities include, but are not limited to, management of fish and game, water quality and water rights. If the bed of the Alagnak River is determined to be navigable, the State will have additional responsibilities for its management. The responsibilities of the National Park Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game regarding management of fish and wildlife are defined in a master memorandum of understanding between the two agencies, dated October 1982. This plan recommends no changes to the State regarding management of sport or subsistence fish and game harvest, or any other area of State responsibility.

7. Comment: Other specific, more technical comments given.

Response: Twenty-three of the 33 specific comments given by the State were accepted and revisions incorporated into the final plan. The remaining 10 comments concern proposed changes to the management objectives. See response to State of Alaska comment #5 above.

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PART 1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

Introduction

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of December 2, 1980, designated the Alagnak River, from the outlet of Kukaklek Lake to the west boundary of township 13 south, range 43 west (56 river miles) and the entire Nonvianuk River from the outlet of Nonvianuk Lake to its confluence with the Alagnak River (11 river miles), as a wild river under provisions of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The upper seven miles of the Alagnak and all of the Nonvianuk are also included within the preserve portion of Katmai National Park and Preserve, while the lower 49 miles of the Alagnak lie outside Katmai* (see map). Both sections, however, are administered by the National Park Service as a unit of the national park system. The entire wild river shall be subject to the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the acts under which the national park system is administered, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. In its administration of the Alagnak Wild River, the National Park Service may utilize such general statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such general statutory authorities otherwise available for recreation and preservation purposes and for the conservation and management of natural resources as the Service deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq., Section 10(c)).

Public use regulations (36 CFR Chapter 1) for the entire wild river are the same as those for the preserve.

Purpose of the Wild River

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act declared it a policy of the United States that "selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations." By designating the Alagnak River, Congress mandated that the Alagnak Wild River be administered in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Section 10(a)).

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's "Wild and Scenic River Analysis" (June 1, 1973) for the Alagnak cites the river's outstandingly remarkable scenic, fish and wildlife, and recreation attributes as the primary reasons the river qualified for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

*Short version for Katmai National Park and Preserve.

Purpose of this Plan

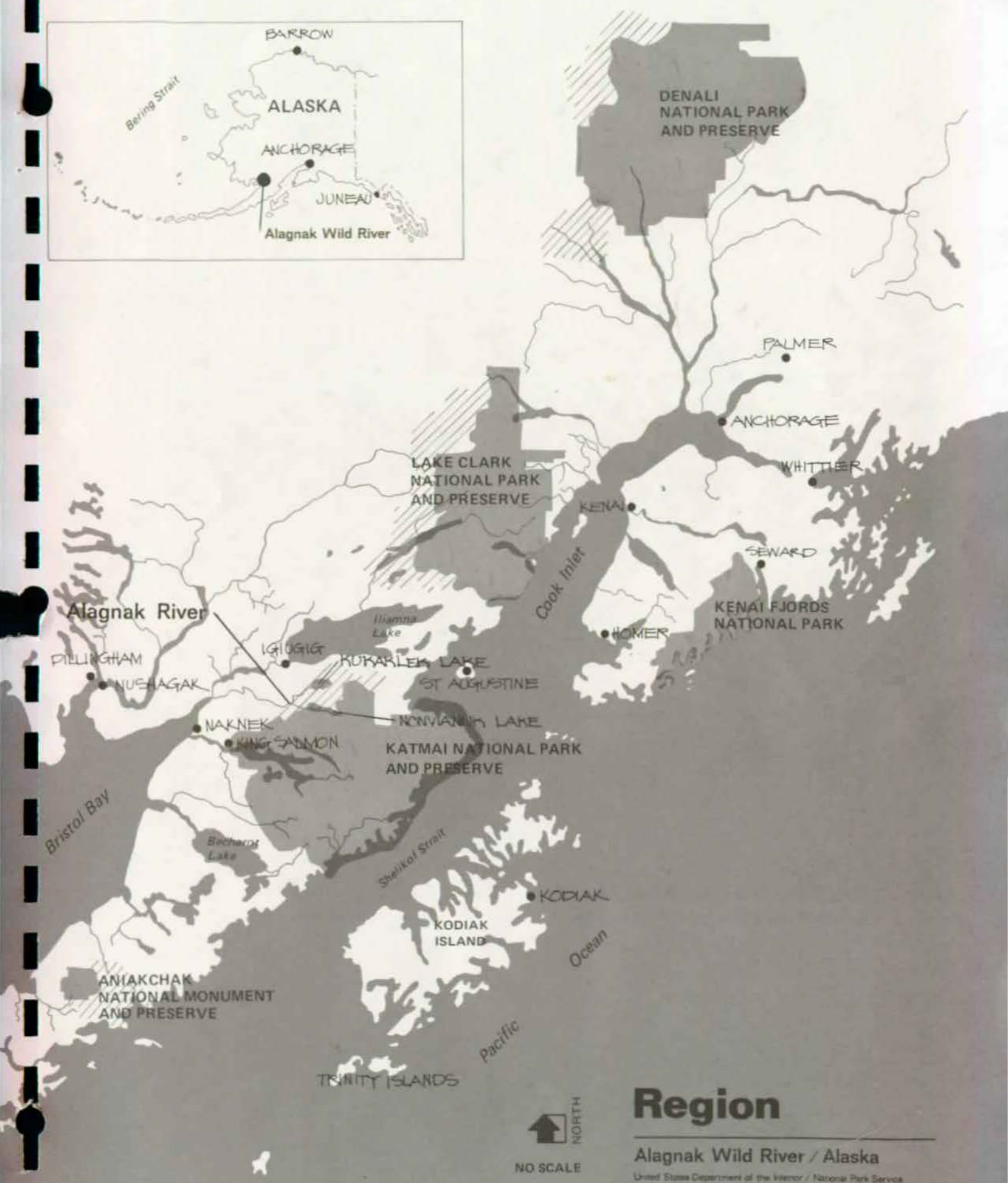
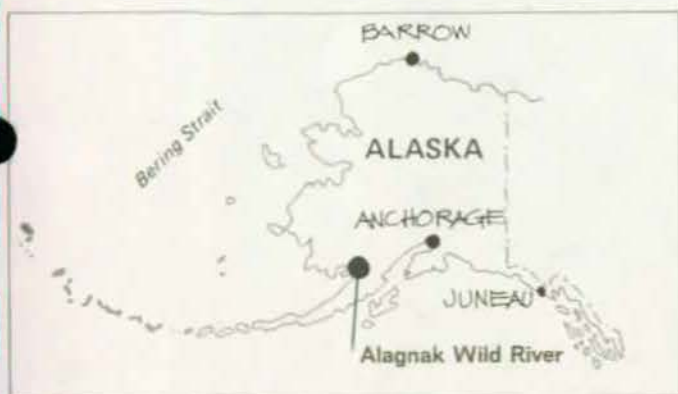
A general management plan (GMP) for Katmai National Park and Preserve is currently being prepared and is expected to be completed by the summer of 1984. The general management plan is the comprehensive park plan which will guide the Service's visitor use, facility development, and park administration strategy for the next 5-10 years. This river management plan is intended to further define and implement the GMP strategy for a specific area of Katmai, i.e., the Alagnak Wild River.

This plan is intended to satisfy the requirement of ANILCA that detailed boundaries and a river management plan for the Alagnak Wild River be forwarded to Congress by December 1983 (ANILCA, Section 605(d)).

The Katmai GMP was sufficiently advanced by August of 1983 to allow the river management plan to be separated from it in order to meet the December 1983 deadline. Post-ANILCA public involvement in planning for Katmai began with a draft statement for management in the spring of 1982 (identification of issues and management objectives), continued through the scoping phase for the general management plan in early summer, 1982, and continued with the identification of alternatives for the draft general management plan and Alagnak Wild River proposed boundaries during the summer of 1983. Public meetings concerning this last phase were held on July 27, 1983, in King Salmon, July 28 in Naknek and August 11 in Anchorage.

Two environmental impact statements (EIS's), "Proposed Katmai National Park" and "A Proposal for Protection of Eleven Alaskan Rivers," were approved by the Department of the Interior in 1974 and 1980 respectively. These EIS's addressed the environmental impacts of designating the Alagnak as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The primary guidelines used in developing this river management plan were ANILCA--primarily Title VI, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and the wild and scenic river administrative guidelines (Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture, "National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification and Management of River Areas," Sept. 7, 1982). This plan is also consistent with the Alaska Land Use Council's "A Synopsis for Guiding Management of Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River Areas in Alaska," dated November 1982.



Region

Alagnak Wild River / Alaska

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

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1981

PART 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RIVER AND PUBLIC USE

The Alagnak River and its resources are described in Part 2 only to the extent necessary to understand the river management plan.

Description of the River

The Alagnak River, locally known as the Branch River, is a 74-mile long clear-water river originating in Kukaklek Lake in southwest Alaska and emptying into the Kvichak River. Its major tributary, the Nonvianuk River, is an 11-mile long clearwater river originating in Nonvianuk Lake. The south bank of the Alagnak River forms a part of the northern boundary of Katmai National Preserve, while all of the Nonvianuk River lies inside the preserve (see map). The last 18 miles of the Alagnak River have been conveyed to Levelock Natives Limited, and for this reason this segment of the river lies outside of the wild river corridor.

For convenient descriptive purposes and clarity the Alagnak can be divided into five sections. From the outlet of Kukaklek Lake the first half dozen river miles flow slowly through a dry upland tundra, and contain many sloughs rich in fish and bird life and important to mammals. The view from the river is open and unobstructed, extending 2-4 miles to low ridgelines paralleling the river.

Below this, a riparian spruce forest and a progressively more incised channel (up to 200 feet) limits the view from the river for 10 miles. This section has numerous stray rocks or small, rocky rapids (Class I-II on the International Whitewater Scale), and one major ledge drop (Class III) which is runnable in a 12-13 foot raft at normal water levels. It is impossible to line a boat through this rapid, but it is possible--with considerable difficulty--to portage by climbing out of the 100-200 foot deep gorge.

Several miles before its confluence with the Nonvianuk, the floodplain widens progressively. The enclosing bluffs diminish in elevation and increase in distance from the river. Below its confluence with the Nonvianuk, islands become numerous, and though there are generally only one or two main channels, navigation is no problem. A prominent ridgeline parallels the river on its north side for approximately half of this 13-mile river segment. This ridgeline is located 1-1½ miles from the river and the wild river boundary was drawn so as to include it within the wild river corridor. Also for several miles downriver from the end of the preserve, the topography slopes gently upward away from the river on the south side and several miles of land are visible from the river. Here, the wild river boundary extends outward for 1½ miles to include most of the foreground and middleground views.

The next 15 river miles are braided. Here the river spreads out across a flat countryside, flowing through the spruce forest, dividing sometimes in a few dozen braids. Selecting the proper channel and avoiding sweepers require constant attention and occasionally quick maneuvering. Views from the river are generally obstructed by vegetation and limited by the flat topography beyond.

In the vicinity of Estrada's native allotment (12 miles above the end of the wild river corridor), the character of the river changes. The number of braids decrease and the river again flows through several large channels where route finding is less of a problem. The spruce forest continues, but open, flat tundra or swampy areas bordering portions of the river permit views for more than a mile from the river.

The Nonvianuk and Alagnak rivers are of roughly equal volume where they join. The 11 mile long Nonvianuk is a moderately swift (5 mph), single-channeled, flatwater tributary. Low hills border the river, but the enclosing spruce forest generally limits the view.

Land Status

The land status along the Alagnak River is described by the land status map included within this plan and the following narrative.

Two large blocks of land along the river have been conveyed to private owners. Land bordering the outlet of Kukaklek Lake and first 2½ miles of the Alagnak River have been conveyed to Igiugig Natives Limited (village corporation). This land is inside Katmai National Park and Preserve. The second large parcel, consisting of the last 18 river miles plus an additional one-mile wide strip, have been conveyed to Levelock Natives Limited (village corporation). The lower 18 river miles are outside the wild river corridor, while the one-mile wide strip cuts the corridor into two parts (see map). Bristol Bay Native Corporation (regional corporation) owns the subsurface of the Igiugig and Levelock land.

Four additional parcels have been selected by Native corporations, but not yet conveyed. Two of these are 640 acre parcels selected by Levelock, contiguous with the land already conveyed to Levelock. The other two parcels are historic place applications filed by Bristol Bay Regional Corporation.

Twelve Native allotment applications totaling 1,692 acres have been filed within the wild river corridor, some of them containing multiple parcels. Legally, Native allotments can contain up to 160 acres each in up to four separate parcels. One of the 12 allotments has been patented and the other 11 are still being adjudicated. The patented allotment belongs to Mrs. Agnes Estrada, and is identified as such on the Land Status and General Features map in this plan since it is referred to in the text as a locally well known landmark.

A 2.36 acre site located at the outlet of Nonvianuk Lake is in private ownership. Cry of the Loon Lodge is located on this site.

Lands belonging to the State, a political subdivision of the State, or in private ownership are excluded from the Alagnak Wild River corridor (ANILCA, Section 606(a)).

Two one-acre public use easements were reserved by the Bureau of Land Management. The first is located on Igiugig land at the outlet of Kukaklek Lake, inside Katmai National Park and Preserve, and the second is located on Levelock

land downstream from the end of the wild river corridor. According to the land conveyance documents, the following are legal public uses of these two one-acre site easements:

"vehicle parking (e.g., aircraft, boats, ATVs, snowmobiles, cars, trucks), temporary camping and loading or unloading. Temporary camping, loading, or unloading shall be limited to 24 hours." (Interim conveyance to Igiugig Natives Limited, BLM case #AA-6669-A through AA-669-J, March 14, 1980, and interim conveyance to Levelock Natives Limited, BLM case #AA-6678-A through AA-6678-J, May 24, 1979).

No mining claims have been filed within two miles of the Alagnak Wild River. A number of oil and gas leases covering the lower river (some inside the present wild river corridor) were granted during the early 1950s, but these leases all expired during the early 1960s and were never renewed.

The National Park Service acknowledges the existence of Revised Statute (RS) 2477. This 1866 law grants rights-of-way across public land based on past use. Although the National Park Service is not aware of the existence of any RS 2477 rights-of-way within the Alagnak Wild River corridor, the Service acknowledges that such rights may be recognized at some future time. Past use, for RS 2477 purposes, must have occurred prior to 1976.

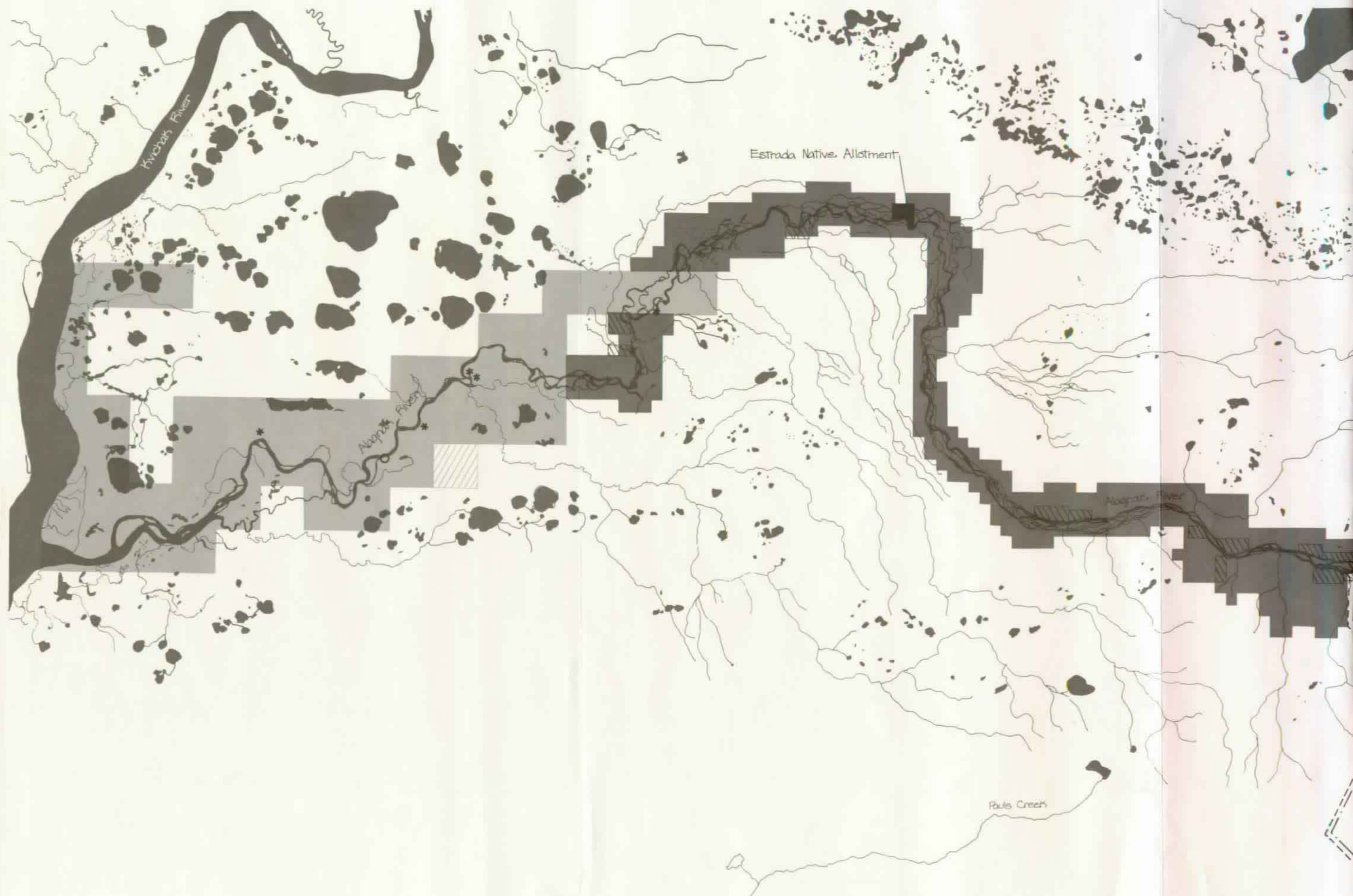
Navigability

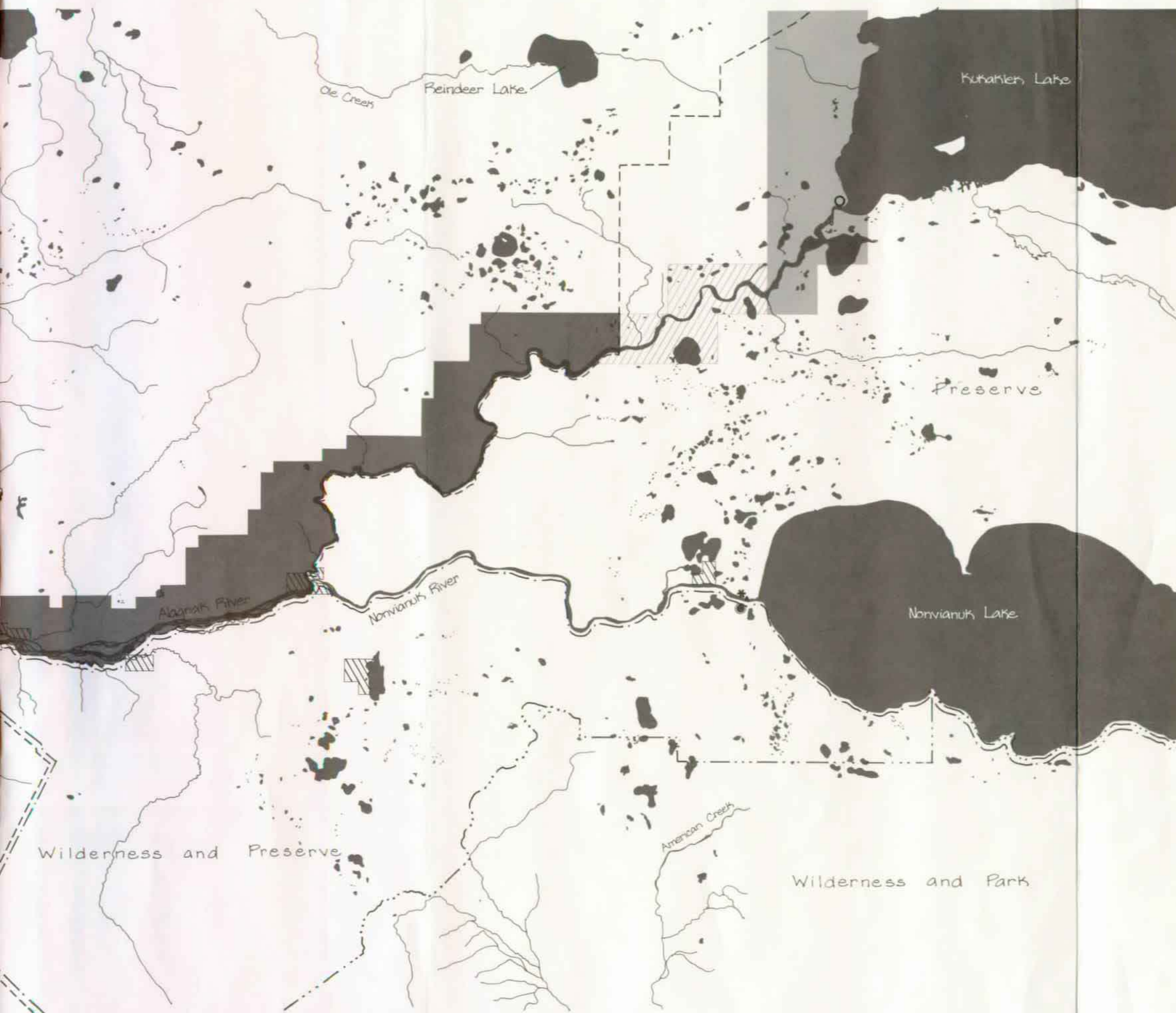
The Bureau of Land Management has administratively determined that the segment of the Alagnak River that flows through lands conveyed to Levelock Natives Limited is navigable and that the segment of the river which flows through lands conveyed to Igiugig Natives Limited is not navigable (due to the rapids located about six miles above the Alagnak-Nonvianuk confluence). BLM has not issued a navigability determination for other segments of the river, because one has not been required for land conveyance purposes.

The bed of that segment of the Alagnak River which flows through Igiugig lands was also conveyed to Igiugig, while the bed of the river adjacent to the Levelock lands now belongs to the State of Alaska. Under provisions of the Alaska Statehood Act, the State owns the bed of navigable water bodies. The bed of the remainder of the Alagnak and Nonvianuk rivers is currently in federal ownership, pending an official determination of navigability.

On a statewide basis, the State government is seeking a liberal interpretation of navigability while the BLM uses more conservative criteria. The State has filed a number of court cases, each of which is intended to test specific navigability criteria used by BLM. One of these court cases involves the Alagnak and Nonvianuk rivers and Kukaklek and Nonvianuk lakes, all of which the State contends are navigable and therefore belong to the State.

It is uncertain when the navigability dispute involving the Alagnak River will be resolved.





Land Ownership

Katmai National Park & Preserve:

- Park
- Preserve
- Wilderness
- Wild River

Native Corporation:

- Conveyed
- ▨ Unconveyed Selections

Small Private Parcels:

- Patented
- ▨ Application

- Public Easements - one acre

General Features

- * Sport Fishing Lodges
- NPS Administrative Facility

Boundary Exclusions for Small Private Parcels Not Shown



Land Ownership & General Features

Alagnak Wild River / Alaska

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

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Fish and Wildlife

Fish

The fishery is one of the Alagnak River's most significant resources and an important reason for its designation as a wild river. It is an important contributor to the Kvichak River, which on the average is the largest producer of sockeye salmon in the world. Bristol Bay, into which the Kvichak drains, is Alaska's largest and richest commercial salmon fishery, with sockeye salmon being the most important species taken.

The Kvichak drainage, including the Alagnak River, is designated by the State as the Bristol Bay Wild Trout Area. The State's regulatory restrictions for the Bristol Bay Wild Trout Area are the same as for all of Bristol Bay with the exception of the requirement to use unbaited, single hook lures, and the prohibition against helicopters. These two restrictions apply to the entire Bristol Bay Wild Trout Area, of which the Alagnak River is the southern boundary. The State's management criteria for the Wild Trout Area are listed below:

1. Rainbow trout are the target fish. Other species will continue to be protected by a minimum of publicity.
2. Limits on rainbow trout will remain restrictive to assure a broad multi-age class fishery.
3. A variety of fishing methods should be accommodated within the area. However, additional fly-only streams should not be encouraged because current harvest levels are not excessive and fly-only restrictions tend to exclude some anglers.
4. Bait fishing should remain outlawed due to high mortalities associated with released fish.
5. The catch and release philosophy should be perpetuated and encouraged.
6. The rainbow trout spawning closure should remain in effect.
7. There should be no subsistence fishing with gill nets on rainbow stocks.
8. Stocking of hatchery reared rainbows in the area will not be allowed.
9. The Department will continue to work with other agencies to assure free public access to the area while keeping the area as "wild" as the trout stock.

The principal species of sport fish taken on the Alagnak are king salmon, silver salmon, red salmon, chum salmon, rainbow trout, char, grayling, and northern pike.

The Alagnak is important to subsistence fishing in that it provides salmon spawning habitat, though most of the subsistence catch is actually taken on

the Kvichak River. See the subsistence section of this plan for additional detail.

Wildlife

Wildlife is an important attribute of the Alagnak River, which is inhabited by a wide diversity of species typical of southwest Alaska. "The Bristol Bay region contains 5,000-8,000 brown (grizzly) bears, perhaps the largest population in Alaska" (Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan (BBCMP), p. 35). Bears are attracted to the salmon spawning streams, including the Alagnak River. The river provides critical bear habitat during the summer and fall (BBCMP, p. 35).

Moose are attracted to riparian habitat, including the Alagnak River, during all four seasons. Moose are seldom abundant in the Bristol Bay region, which supports a population of approximately 2,500 animals (BBCMP, p. 36).

Most of the Alagnak River drainage west of Kukaklek and Nonvianuk lakes provides winter habitat for caribou. Furbearers found along the river include beaver, lynx, mink, otter, fox, wolverine, and occasionally wolf.

The river provides good nesting habitat for bald eagles and swans are common, particularly in the small lakes bordering the river.

The Alagnak Wild River and the preserve portion of Katmai National Park and Preserve are open to sport and subsistence hunting (refer to Subsistence section for elaboration). Most people who visit the river also enjoy seeing and photographing wildlife.

Recreation

Southwest Alaska is one of the premier areas in the State for sport fishing and hunting. Visitors from around the world who dream of experiencing sport fishing at its finest frequently come to southwest Alaska. The tourist industry, based primarily on these and other natural values, is economically the second most important industry in the region, surpassed only by commercial fishing.

The Alagnak River is a major contributor to the sport fishing and hunting reputation enjoyed by this region. In 1982, 17 commercial sport fishing guides brought their clients to the outlet of Nonvianuk Lake alone. Seven sport fishing lodges currently operate along the river and several commercial operators offer guided float trips. Levelock Natives Limited is disputing the legality of three of the four lodges located outside the wild river corridor, which are located on barges in the river, adjacent to Levelock land.

The following comments provide some insight into the recreational values and uses of the Alagnak River:

"The Alagnak River is the most popular river for float trips in the Bristol Bay area. The river is long, relatively easy to float and offers good angling for trout, char, grayling, and all five species of salmon. Moose hunting is good and many sportsmen enjoy combined hunting and

fishing trips in September... Bears, moose, caribou, eagles, and the usual variety of local birds (are) abundant. The river flows through a variety of scenery and has enough fast water to be exciting for the inexperienced rafter." (Gwartney, ADF&G as reported in Stirling)

"The one interest common to all visitors was fishing. People came to fish, talk fishing, or float and fish." (NPS Rangers, Dennis and Penny Knuckles)

Subsistence

The Alagnak River is within the traditional subsistence area of the residents of Levelock and Igiugig who have long been dependent on the salmon and big game of the area. By the early 1900s they were herding reindeer in these areas, a use which lasted until the 1940s (Behnke, ADF&G).

Today, though the majority of the subsistence harvest in this area is taken on the Kvichak River, residents of Levelock, Igiugig, Naknek, South Naknek, and Clark's Point use the Alagnak River for fishing, trapping, and hunting (ADF&G).

Most of the fish taken for subsistence purposes on the Alagnak are harvested by gill net at a summer fish camp located 10 miles above the mouth of the river on land owned by Levelock Natives Limited. This summer fish camp was formerly occupied year-round and was known as the village of Alagnak, or Branch River village.

Some subsistence users ascend the river as far as the Nonvianuk-Alagnak confluence and occasionally into Nonvianuk Lake or, less often because of the rapids, into Kukaklek Lake. These trips take place mainly in the fall and winter to fish, hunt, and trap. Moose and caribou are hunted in the fall and winter. Beaver, lynx, mink, otter, fox, wolf, and wolverine are all trapped along the Alagnak River during the winter.

There are approximately seven cabins located inside the wild river corridor, most or all of which are probably used for subsistence purposes.

Mining

There is no mining along the Alagnak or Nonvianuk rivers. There are no mining claims along the river and apparently the river has never been mined.

Prehistory and History

Little or no direct reference to the Alagnak River has been found in the literature dealing with archeology or history. Archeologic investigations on the Brooks River in Katmai and elsewhere have documented the broad outlines of man's prehistoric use of this general area. The major episodes affecting southwest Alaska during the past 200 years of recorded history are also well known. The reader is referred to the proposed Katmai National Park Final Environmental Impact Statement (1974) for a brief presentation outlining the general archeology and history of the region.

Professional cultural resource investigations for the entire park and preserve, including the Alagnak Wild River, are anticipated but have not yet been executed. The following sites located within the wild river corridor (unless otherwise noted) are potentially significant, but most of them have not yet been looked at by cultural resource professionals.

1. Fourteen to fifteen housepits, or barabaras, located approximately one-fourth mile from the outlet of Kukaklek Lake.
2. Unknown number of barabaras located approximately one mile below the Alagnak-Nonvianuk confluence.
3. Historic place application filed by the Bristol Bay Native Corporation located approximately one mile below Estrada's native allotment.
4. Historic place application (ANCSA, Section 14(h)(8)) filed by Bristol Bay Native Corporation covering approximately 3,200 acres along the Alagnak River, beginning 2½ river miles below Kukaklek Lake and ending five miles downriver.
5. Approximately seven cabins scattered along the river, some of which were probably constructed during the 1940s or 1950s.
6. Abandoned village with several barabaras, remains of log church and graveyard with wooden Russian Orthodox crosses in various states of disrepair. Located in T. 12 S., R. 42 W., Sec. 29 SM (Alaska Heritage Resource Survey site DIL-036).
7. Old Branch River village site, located about 10 miles above the mouth (outside wild river corridor).

PART 3. BOUNDARY DETERMINATION

ANILCA (Title VI) designated a large portion of the Alagnak River as a wild river. Part of the designated wild river is within Katmai National Preserve and part flows outside (see boundary map). ANILCA specified a beginning and ending point for the Alagnak Wild River corridor, directed the managing agency (NPS in this case) to formulate lateral boundaries for the river corridor within a specified period of time (three years in this case), and gave guidance on how to do it. This is the standard method for formulating the boundaries for wild and scenic rivers.

ANILCA (Section 606) authorized the establishment of a river corridor boundary to include an average of not more than 640 acres per river mile on both sides of all Alaskan wild and scenic rivers (or an average of 320 acres or one-half mile on each side of the river). Lateral boundaries are not required for those segments of a wild river which lie inside a national park or preserve (seven miles of the Alagnak River and all 11 miles of the Nonvianuk River). Applying these guidelines to the Alagnak River, 19.5 river miles (x 320 acres) require a boundary on the north side of the river only (south side is within Katmai National Preserve) and 28.4 river miles (x 640 acres) require a boundary on both sides of the river, yielding a maximum theoretical 24,416 acres authorized for the river corridor. Excluded from the corridor are all State and private lands.

The boundary was established to include two types of resources: (1) Key natural values associated with the river, such as significant fish or wildlife habitat, outstanding scenic viewpoints, areas likely to receive substantial public use associated with the river, historic and archeologic sites, and other similar considerations and (2) all the land within the visual foreground and middle ground distances, subject to the acreage limitation. In establishing the lateral boundaries for the Alagnak Wild River corridor criteria number 2 provided, in actual practice, the rationale for locating the lateral boundaries in every instance. In other words, variation in the width of the wild river corridor is directly a result in every location of the distance one can see from the river. In areas where the topography slopes gently upward away from the river, and several miles of land are visible from the river, the boundary extends outward to include as much of the foreground and middle ground as the acreage limitation permitted. Conversely, where the land is flat and densely vegetated, the boundary was located as little as several hundred yards away from the river. In total, approximately 3,000 acres bordering the river are within the foreground and middle ground distances but could not be included within the wild river corridor due to the acreage limitation specified in ANILCA (see above). The "Description of the River" section of this plan includes a general description of the area visible from each segment of the river and will help the reader further understand why the width of the corridor varies.

Subtracted from the gross acreage within the corridor were the riverbed, private patented land (one parcel), and an amount of land equal to all the Native allotment applications. The National Park Service assumes that all Native allotment applications filed with the Bureau of Land Management within the corridor will eventually be patented and therefore automatically be excluded from the corridor at the time they are patented.

ANILCA directs that, "Whenever possible boundaries shall follow hydrographic divides or embrace other topographic or natural features" (ANILCA, Sec. 103(b)). Considering the acreage limitation and the lack of suitable natural features this was not possible. The final boundary was adjusted to reference protracted survey section lines (minimum 40-acre parcels) to simplify the legal description of the boundary. The net acreage remaining within the proposed wild river boundary after these calculations is 24,034 acres.

A boundary map and a chart summarizing the acreage calculations are included in this document.

ALAGNAK WILD RIVER ACREAGE CALCULATIONS

Acreage Limitation

19.5 river miles - north side only @ 320 acres/mile = 6,240
28.4 river miles - both sides of river @ 640 acres/mile = 18,176

Total acreage limitation 24,416

Acres Within Corridor

Gross acres within corridor 29,700

Minus adjustments:

Riverbed 3,980
Private patent 157
Native allotment applications 1,525

Total adjustments -5,662

Net acres within corridor 24,038

PART 4. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The list of selected* management objectives that follows was developed for Katmai National Park and Preserve. The objectives were developed within the framework of existing laws, regulations, and policies applicable to this unit of the National Park System and with public participation. Inasmuch as the Alagnak Wild River is an integral part of Katmai National Park and Preserve, these approved management objectives are also applicable to the wild river.

Management and Administration

Work cooperatively with the State of Alaska, local governments, and private interests so that their land and water plans reflect consideration for the resources and purposes of the park and preserve.

Manage the upper 67 miles of the Alagnak River, including its two upper branches, consistent with the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Manage the new additions to the park and preserve in a manner that will protect their scenic, cultural, and natural values and provide for appropriate visitor use.

Resource Management

Identify, protect, and perpetuate Katmai's outstanding wildlife, vegetation, water, and volcanic features in their wilderness environment.

Maintain the park and preserve as an area where the Alaskan brown bears can exist under conditions that are as natural as possible with minimal adverse habitat impacts from humans.

Preserve the natural spawning conditions for the red salmon, rainbow trout, and other fish native to the park/preserve.

Manage the natural and physical resources of the park/preserve to ensure the perpetuation of the factors basic to the area's establishment.

Work cooperatively with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in regulating consumptive uses of natural resources in Katmai National Preserve so as to maintain optimum population levels.

Encourage and participate in research efforts for the purpose of assuring that there is adequate information on which to base sound management decisions concerning the park/preserve's natural, cultural, and physical resources.

Identify, preserve, and protect the park/preserve's cultural resources, including the remains of early twentieth century activities and the sites associated with earlier cultures in a manner consistent with historic preservation laws, service policies, and the purpose of the area.

*Only selected management objectives are presented. For a complete list consult Katmai National Park and Preserve Statement for Management.

Locate and identify known historic and prehistoric sites and structures for possible designation in the National Register of Historic Places and Alaska Heritage Resource Survey.

Visitor Use and Interpretation

Foster visitor understanding of and appreciation for the dramatic natural forces responsible for the park's volcanic features, the Alaska cultural history and the superlative fish and wildlife.

In accordance with the provisions of ANILCA, accommodate sports hunting and trapping in the national preserve.

Provide visitors with adequate means of access to the park, consistent with the wilderness character of the area.

Interpret the park and preserve through non-sophisticated, highly personal techniques and programs consistent with Katmai's visitor use pattern and physical resource values.

Encourage visitor activities compatible with Katmai's natural environment, including backpacking, camping, hiking, sightseeing, fishing, canoeing, and kayaking.

Through programs, informal talks, and issuing backcountry permits provide information to visitors to minimize camping impacts on natural areas.

PART 5. ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

During the preparation of the Katmai general management plan, the National Park Service asked the public and other governmental agencies to identify specific issues that should be considered in the GMP. The following list of issues represent the comments received together with issues identified by the National Park Service which relate directly to the Alagnak Wild River.

Carrying Capacity and Limitation of Use

Issue: Should the National Park Service establish a carrying capacity at this time?

Issue: Should the National Park Service limit public use of the river at this time?

In 1982, approximately 850 people visited the outlet of Nonvianuk Lake, the most heavily used site associated with the Alagnak Wild River. The vast majority of these people were sport fishing clients flown to Nonvianuk Lake by one of the 17 sport fishing guides who operated here in 1982. Two thirds of the visitors were day users (Dennis and Penny Knuckles).

Seven sport fishing lodges operated on the river in 1982, four of these downstream from the end of the wild river corridor. An unknown but substantial number of their clients fished the Alagnak, primarily the stretch of river below Estrada's native allotment (lower 12 miles of wild river corridor and further downriver).

Park rangers counted 34 parties totaling 142 people who floated the river from Nonvianuk Lake. Half were guided, few used motors and all but two used rafts. An unknown but probably small number of people also floated the river starting from Kukaklek Lake (Dennis and Penny Knuckles).

According to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Alagnak River is receiving increasing sport hunting pressure in the fall by people hunting for moose by floating the river. This use occurs after the park rangers have departed Nonvianuk Camp and is not, therefore, included in the above statistics.

The current Park Service perception is that visitors to the Alagnak River are primarily seeking excellent sport fishing. Important, but secondary, aspects of the experience they are seeking are a clean and minimally altered natural environment, an uncrowded setting, and an opportunity to view or hunt wildlife. This view is based on the observations of the Nonvianuk Camp park rangers and general discussions between National Park Service personnel and people who visited the Alagnak River. Formal sociological studies have not been conducted.

Given the current use and the type of experience these visitors are seeking the National Park Service does not propose to establish a carrying capacity or to limit use. Park management will continue to monitor the quantity of use and the environmental impacts. If further use or impacts warrant a change in the river management plan, a carrying capacity will be established and use may be limited. Any proposal to limit use will comply with CFR Chapter 1, Part

13.30, which establishes criteria and requires public notice and the opportunity for public involvement.

Access

Issue: Is current access to the Alagnak River adequate?

Access to the upper river is by floatplane to Nonvianuk and Kukaklek lakes. Occasionally floatplanes land on the smaller lakes located within a mile of Nonvianuk and Kukaklek lakes, generally when east winds cause waves too large to land on the large lakes. Boaters are normally picked up by floatplane along the lower river, below the Estrada native allotment.

Occasionally boaters will float all the way down the Alagnak to the Kvichak River and then to the village of Naknek.

Local residents use the river via motorboat and snowmachine for sport and subsistence purposes. Overland access, except as noted above, does not exist.

The National Park Service has not received any comments suggesting that current access to the river is inadequate or that additional means of access should be developed. This plan proposes no change to existing regulations governing access.

Facility Development

Public Use

Issue: What public facilities are necessary and appropriate for visitor use and enjoyment of the Alagnak Wild River?

Very little development by the National Park Service is presently necessary on the Alagnak River. National Park Service management is sensitive to the river's natural values and Congressional mandates. These natural values include a world class fishery, excellent boating, wildlife populations and habitat, and a minimally disturbed natural environment. These are the primary values for which the Alagnak was designated a wild river. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act prohibits major recreational development within the wild river corridor and discourages all but the minimum development necessary for resource protection and recreational enjoyment.

Over the long term, as uses and adverse environmental impacts increase, some hardening of key public use sites may be necessary (i.e., designating camping areas, providing fire rings, pit toilets, etc.). The purpose of this development should be to protect the natural resources, such as water quality, vegetation, soil, etc., rather than merely to provide for the comfort and convenience of the users. In 1982, approximately 850 people visited the outlet of Nonvianuk Lake, making it the most heavily used site within the wild river corridor (Dennis and Penny Knuckles). To reduce the environmental impacts associated with this level of use, the National Park Service will confine overnight camping at the outlet of Nonvianuk Lake to several of the best sites and attempt to rehabilitate other already impacted sites, build a privy to protect

the water quality and aesthetics of the area and a food cache to avoid potential problems with bears. Similar developments may be constructed at the outlet of Kukaklek Lake within the lifetime of this plan, although they are not necessary now and would require a cooperative agreement, land exchange, or lease if developed on Native corporation land.

In addition, the National Park Service may designate camping areas on public land at several other locations to discourage trespass problems on adjacent private property. For example, the confluence of the Alagnak and Nonvianuk rivers is a popular place to fish and camp overnight. However, all the land within almost a quarter mile of the confluence is covered by three Native allotment applications. So far, the impact on these sites caused by visitors has been minimal, but the National Park Service will designate several camping areas near the confluence on public land if necessary to avoid trespass problems.

Similarly, all the land within a half mile of the outlet of Kukaklek Lake has already been conveyed to Igiugig Natives Limited. A one-acre site easement was reserved by the Bureau of Land Management at the outlet of the lake in the conveyance document. The site easement allows the public the right to camp for 24 hours prior to beginning a float trip down the river. The National Park Service will enter into a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Land Management and Igiugig Natives Limited to mark the location of this site.

A second one-acre easement exists on land belonging to Levelock Natives Limited approximately five miles downriver from the end of the wild river corridor. The National Park Service may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Land Management and Levelock Natives Limited to manage this site.

Administrative Facilities

Issue: What administrative facilities are necessary within the wild river corridor for management purposes?

The National Park Service has an administrative development at the outlet of Nonvianuk Lake, consisting of a tent frame, privy, and food cache. The National Park Service does not anticipate the need for any additional administrative facilities along the Alagnak River.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game also has a salmon counting tower and base camp located on federal land within the wild river corridor, approximately one mile upriver from the end of the corridor. The ADF&G has not used this facility since the mid-1970's for cost efficiency. At some future time, however, ADF&G may decide to use the facility again. The continuation of this facility is consistent with the master memorandum of understanding between the ADF&G and NPS.

Natural Resource Management

Issue: How does the National Park Service propose to manage the Alagnak Wild River's natural resources?

The natural resources management program will ensure that the park and preserve remain as benchmarks from which the effects of human activity on similar natural systems can be measured. No actions will be taken that would change the regenerative capability of natural systems. Management actions will be based upon a thorough understanding of natural processes and their correlation with human activities, which will be gained through a program of research, survey, monitoring, and evaluation. Information about natural resources will be summarized and compiled with information about cultural resources to provide a comprehensive, usable data base designed to aid park managers in the identification and resolution of critical issues. Modern computer technology will be used for data storage, retrieval, and analysis.

No part of this river management plan conflicts with, or alters in any way, the legal authorities and responsibilities of the State of Alaska. Within the Alagnak Wild River corridor, these authorities and responsibilities include, but are not limited to, management of fish and game, water quality and water rights. If the bed of the Alagnak River is determined to be navigable, the State will have additional responsibilities for its management. The responsibilities of the National Park Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game regarding management of fish and wildlife are defined in a master memorandum of understanding between the two agencies, dated October 1982. This plan recommends no changes to the State regarding management of sport or subsistence fish and game harvest, or any other area of State responsibility.

The following proposals are listed in priority order and will be implemented pending availability of funding and/or manpower. All of the proposals except the first one are parkwide in scope and were adapted from the parkwide list of natural resource management proposals.

Successful management of the fishery is the key ingredient to visitor satisfaction on the Alagnak River. The fish and wildlife and the recreation subsections of this plan (Part 2) briefly describe the fishery and its importance to visitor satisfaction with management of the river. The National Park Service will seek to enter into a cooperative research agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to more precisely define the status of resident fishes within the Alagnak River drainage. The study emphasis would likely be upon the river's rainbow trout, char, and Arctic grayling populations. Such a study might be similar to the rainbow trout study now underway on the Naknek River drainage in Katmai National Park. Currently, the National Park Service has no time frame for when this study may take place.

The objectives of the Bear Management Plan for Katmai are protection of the brown bear population and its habitat, minimization of bear/human conflicts, and provision for the opportunity of visitors to view bears. Brown bear management on the Alagnak River will stress these objectives as well as maintaining the opportunity to hunt bears. Effectiveness of the plan will be checked, and the plan modified based on results of a continuous monitoring program. Monitoring will include interactions between bears and people, documentation of numbers of bears, composition of the population at each concentration area, and any perceived impact on bear habitat or bears by human activity.

A program to inventory, catalogue, and monitor wildlife resources is necessary to adequately manage wildlife resources, including management of subsistence use and sport hunting and trapping which is permitted in the preserve under ANILCA. An inventory to identify wildlife populations and distributions, determine effects upon range, note interspecies relationships, and identify sensitive wildlife habitat will be implemented as well as a monitoring program to track wildlife population variations, determine sport hunting and trapping pressures, and identify subsistence use potential.

A flora and vegetative ecological study will be started to inventory, catalogue, and monitor the vegetative resources within the park. This study will include: vascular plant inventory, parkwide vegetation map, wildlife forage analysis, physical soil conditions analysis, study of successional forest communities, and photographic/observational data collection on vegetative phenomena.

Activities occur in the Katmai region that could affect park operations or resources. The park will continue to inventory and monitor upper Alaska Peninsula regional land use activities and issues so that park management can become actively involved if necessary in issues external to the park.

Park and preserve management has been obtaining and will continue to obtain documents and data on the natural and cultural resources. To make efficient use of this data, computer technology will be used for natural and cultural resources data storage, retrieval, and analysis.

Cultural Resource Management

Issue: How does the National Park Service propose to manage the Alagnak River's cultural resources?

The National Park Service will provide for the identification, preservation, protection, and interpretation of all significant cultural resources through adequate research and programming. All actions taken will be in full compliance with the requirements of appropriate cultural resource laws, such as the Antiquities Act, the Historic Sites Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Archeological Conservation Act, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act.

All proposals and activities affecting or relating to cultural resources will be developed and executed with the active participation of professional specialists in history, archeology, anthropology, and historic architecture, in accordance with National Park Service "Management Policies" and NPS-28, "Cultural Resource Management Guidelines." No undertakings resulting in the alteration or loss of known cultural resources are proposed in this river management plan.

An archeological survey will be conducted to locate new sites and evaluate their significance in light of previous work. Procedures with minimal impact on the sites or site values will be used. This work will identify sites, provide a basis on which future actions can be prioritized, and lead to recommendations for future management of archeological resources in Katmai.

Each of the known structures will be visited and basic information sufficient for the List of Classified Structures will be recorded. This information will provide a basis for recommendations to be made concerning the action to be taken for each structure.

Public Use Regulations

Issue: Are any additional regulations governing public use of the Alagnak Wild River necessary?

Public use of the Alagnak Wild River is governed by existing regulations (36 CFR Chapter 1). The regulations for the Alagnak Wild River are the same as those for National Park Service administered preserves in Alaska.

No additional public use regulations are proposed as a part of this river management plan.

Land Management and Protection

Issue: What land acquisition, land exchange, or cooperative agreements with private landowners should the National Park Service enter into?

This river management plan describes the existence of private property along the Alagnak River, identifies the sites having the greatest potential for conflict between public use and private property rights, and acknowledges the mechanisms available for resolving this potential conflict. A parkwide land protection plan for Katmai, including the Alagnak Wild River, will be developed in the future as a part of the Katmai general management plan. This land protection plan will develop strategies for resolving the potential conflict between public use and private property rights at specific sites. The Katmai general management plan is scheduled to be released for public review in 1984.

Private land and pending applications for land along the Alagnak River are comprehensively described in Part 2 (Land Status) of this plan. Part 5 (Facility Development - Public Use) of this plan describes sites along the river which are receiving, or may receive in the future, substantial public use and which may require some action to reduce the impact of this use. Part 5 also acknowledges that several of these popular sites are in private ownership, or have pending Native allotment applications. The potential conflict between public use and private property rights will be most difficult to resolve at the confluence of the Alagnak and Nonvianuk rivers and secondly, at the outlet of Kukaklek Lake.

Cooperative agreements, the Alaska Land Bank program, and land exchanges are among the mechanisms to promote compatible uses of private land with management of the Alagnak Wild River. These mechanisms may also provide for protection of fish and wildlife, aesthetics, or other values related to the purposes of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The National Park Service is receptive to entering into such agreements.

Compatibility with other Plans

Issue: Is the Alagnak Wild River Management Plan compatible with the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan?

The Alagnak Wild River management plan is consistent with the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan (BBCMP), prepared under the direction of the Alaska Land Use Council. The BBCMP subdivided the Bristol Bay area into 31 subunits for planning purposes. The Alagnak River is included within the Western Lake Iliamna, Kvichak River subunit. The BBCMP's recommended management intent for this subunit follows:

"Manage this unit for fish and wildlife with emphasis on fisheries production and recreation on Talarik Creek and the Kvichak and Alagnak Rivers." (BBCMP, p. 157)

Primary land uses recommended by the BBCMP for this subunit include:

- Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest.
 - Recreation on Lake Iliamna, major rivers, and streams.
- (BBCMP, p. 157)

Navigability

Issue: How can submerged lands be managed to complement the objectives for managing the Alagnak Wild River?

Navigability is an issue involving the Alagnak River. However, the National Park Service is not a principal party involved in settling this dispute. It will be resolved in the courts or administratively between the State of Alaska and the Bureau of Land Management rather than in this river management plan.

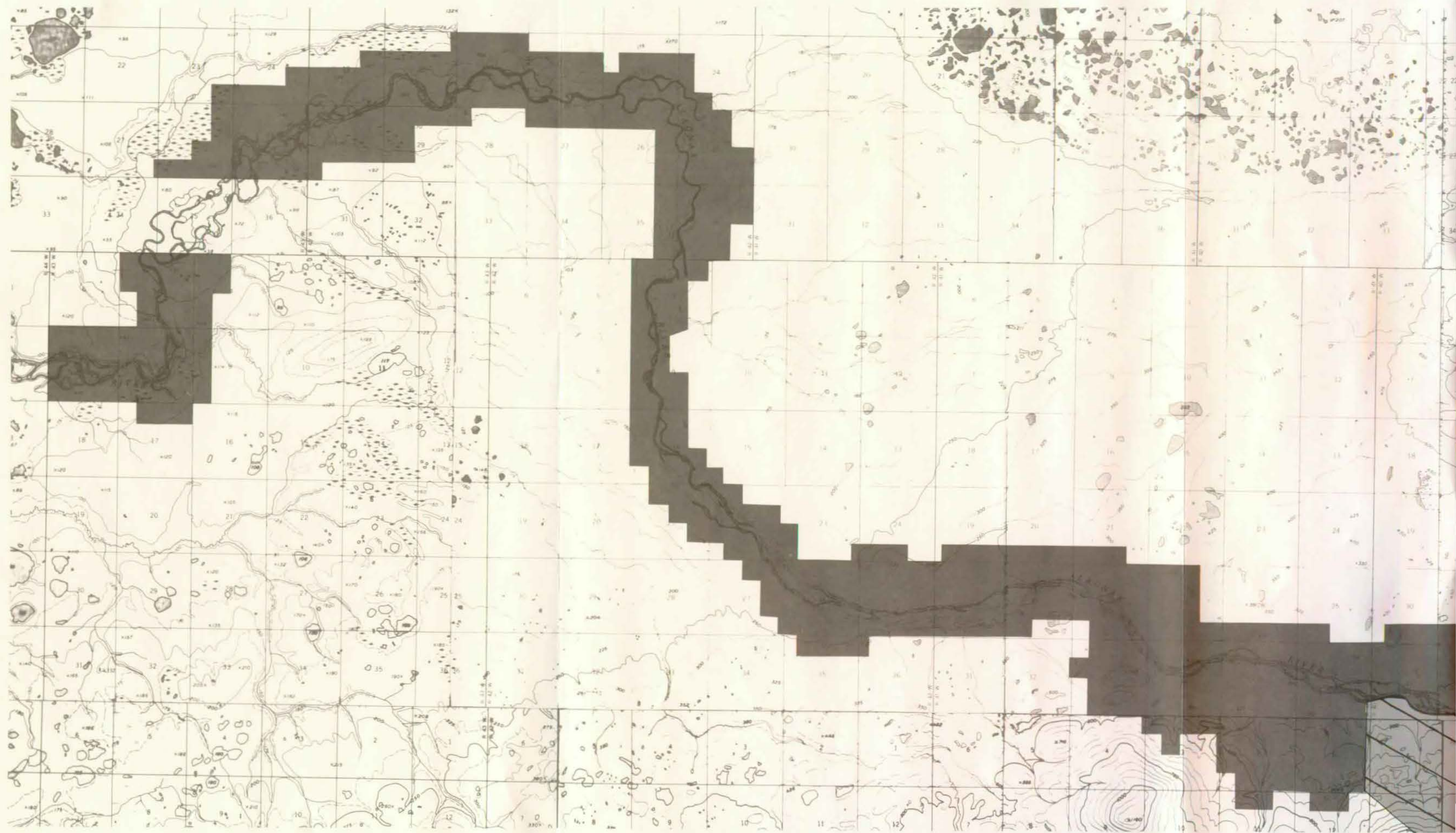
If the bed of the river within the Alagnak Wild River corridor is determined to be navigable, and therefore owned by the State, then the National Park Service and the State should develop a cooperative agreement to manage the river.

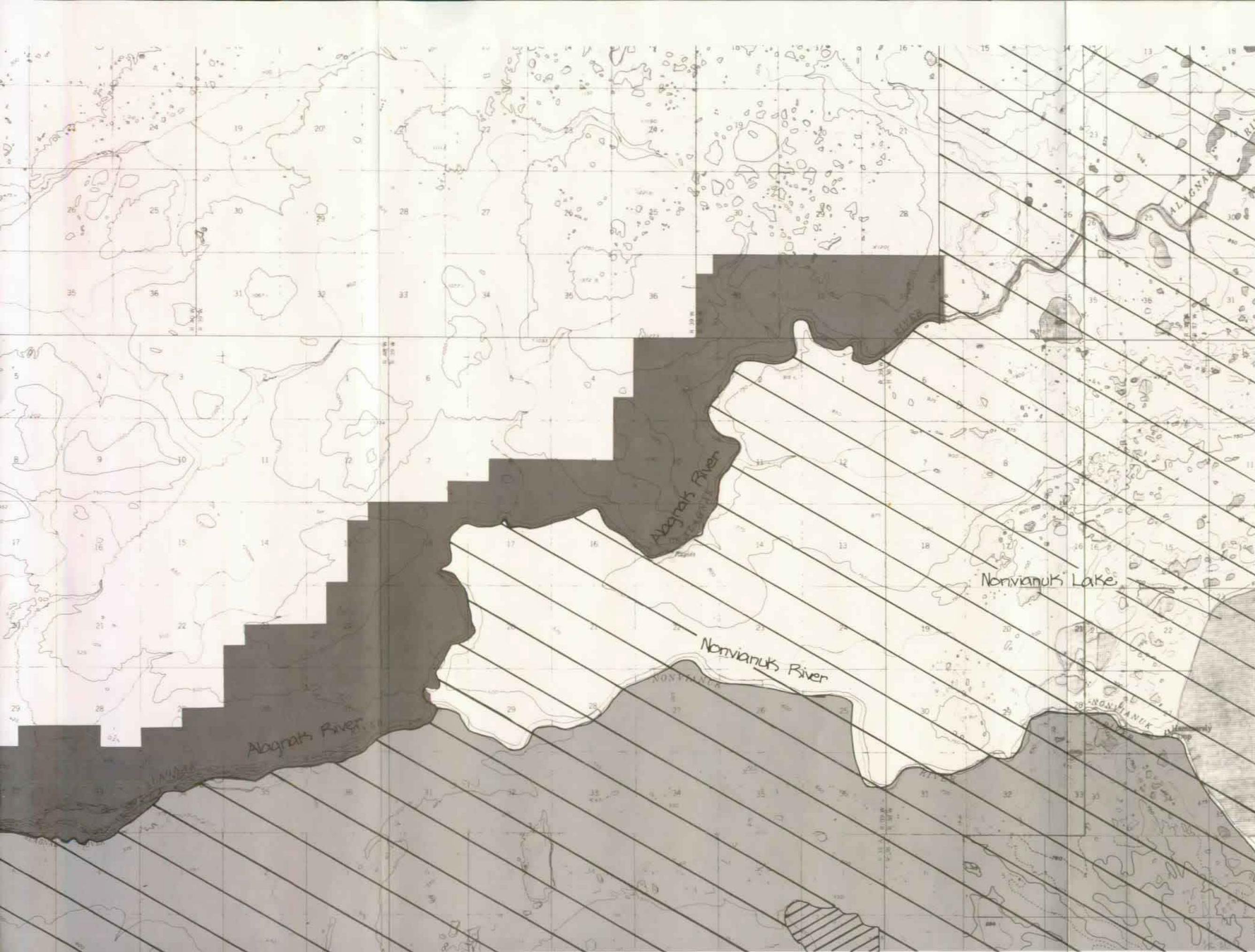
Refer to Part 2 of this plan for a discussion of navigability.





PART 6. APPENDIX

Detailed Boundary Maps

Legal Description





- Katmai National Parks
& Preserve:
-  Park
 -  Preserve
 -  Wilderness
 -  Wild River

Boundary Exclusions for Small
Private Parcels Not Shown



Detailed Boundary

Alagnak Wild River / Alaska

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

WSB-ALA 2001
DEC Sept. 03

ON MICROFILM

ALAGNAK WILD RIVER CORRIDOR - LEGAL DESCRIPTIONSeward MeridianT. 12 S., R. 38 W.

Sec. 31, $E\frac{1}{2}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 32 and 33, those portions lying northerly of the left bank of the
 Alagnak River from the line of mean high water.

T. 12 S., R. 42 W.

Sec. 19, $S\frac{1}{2}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 20, $S\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $N\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 21;
 Sec. 22, $S\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $N\frac{1}{2}$, excluding U.S. Survey 5200;
 Sec. 23, $S\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$, excluding U.S. Survey 5200;
 Sec. 24, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 25, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 26, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$, excluding U.S. Survey 5200;
 Sec. 27, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $N\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 28, $NW\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 29, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 30, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 35, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $E\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 36, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 12 S., R. 43 W.

Sec. 23, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 24, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 25;
 Sec. 26, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 13 S., R. 38 W.

Sec. 6, that part lying northerly of the left bank of the Alagnak River,
 from the line of mean high water.

T. 13 S., R. 39 W.

Secs. 1, 2 and 3, those portions lying northerly of the left bank of the
 Alagnak River, from the line of mean high water;
 Sec. 4, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 7, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 8, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 9, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 10 and 11, those portions lying westerly of the left bank of the
 Alagnak River, from the line of mean high water;
 Secs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30, those portions lying northerly and
 westerly of the left bank of the Alagnak River, from the line of
 mean high water.

T. 13 S., R. 40 W.

Sec. 13, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 23, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 24, $E\frac{1}{2}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 25, that portion lying northerly of the left bank of the Alagnak River, from the line of mean high water;

Sec. 26;

Sec. 27, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 28, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 29, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 30, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Secs. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, those portions lying northerly of the left bank of the Alagnak River, from the line of mean high water.

T. 13 S., R. 41 W.

Sec. 19, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $S\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 21, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 25, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 26, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $S\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 27, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 28, $E\frac{1}{2}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 29, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 30;

Sec. 33, $E\frac{1}{2}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 34;

Sec. 35;

Sec. 36.

T. 13 S., R. 42 W.

Sec. 4, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 9, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 15, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 16, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 21, $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 22, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 23, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 24, $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 25;

Sec. 26;

Sec. 27, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 35, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 36, $NW\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 13 S., R. 43 W.

Sec. 4, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 5, $N\frac{1}{2}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 7;

Sec. 8;

Sec. 9, $W\frac{1}{2}$ $W\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 17, $N\frac{1}{2}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $NW\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 14 S., R. 40 W.

Secs. 4 and 5, those portions lying northerly of the left bank of the Alagnak River, from the line of mean high water.

T. 14 S., R. 41 W.

Sec. 1;

Sec. 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

Aggregating 24,038 acres more or less.

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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