

Region 7: Upper Mulchatna and Upper Hoholitna

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Region Boundary

Region 7 is situated in the northeastern part of the Bristol Bay planning area and encompasses the upper Mulchatna River basin (Map 3-7). The boundaries of the Region are defined on the north by the boundary of the Lake and Peninsula Borough and on the east by the boundary of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The boundary is similar to that in the 1984 Bristol Bay Area Plan but has been modified to correspond to the Lake and Peninsula boundary on the north and thus encompasses slightly more land to the northwest than did the original area plan. Elevations range from less than 300 feet in the Nikabuna Lakes area in the south to over 4,200 feet in the Bonanza Hills. There are no settlements in the Region. The nearest settlement is Nondalton (pop. 221), a few miles to the south.

State Lands: Ownership and Acreage

The majority of land within Region 7 is owned by the State of Alaska. Approximately two townships are held by the Federal Government and approximately one and a half townships are in possession of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. Conveyances to the Lake and Peninsula Borough total approximately 14,575 acres. The plan applies to 1,606,959 acres of state-owned and state-selected uplands.

Physical Geography

Region 7 is within the Lime Hills ecological province. The upper Mulchatna drainage basin includes the Chilikadrotna, Chilchitna, Chulitna, and Koksetna Rivers. Other significant drainages include Bonanza Creek, Ptarmigan Creek, and Black Creek. Due to the change in the northwest boundary of Region 7, also included are the upper portions of the Holitna drainage including the South Fork of the Hoholitna River, Gnat Creek, McKinley Creek, and Weasel Creek. Major lakes include Nikabuna, Long, Tutna, and Half Cabin Lakes. Named Mountains include Groundhog Mountain in the south, Mesa Mountain in the central area and Marys and Halfway Mountain in the north. Topographic relief is modest with most of it developed in the north and east. The highest elevations occur in the Bonanza Hills where over 2,800 feet of relief is present.

The Region displays a variety of landscapes, including mountains, fast-flowing rivers, tundra, marshy lowlands, and ponds. Higher elevations in the Bonanza Hills are marked by alpine tundra and barrens. Tree covered areas occur along the valleys of the Mulchatna and Holitna Rivers; these areas consist of spruce woodland and shrubs, or at some locales an open spruce

forest-shrub-bog mosaic. Most terrain in the low-lying country of the Long Lake-Nikabuna Lakes-Chulitna River area has cover consisting of low shrub and lichen tundra. At intermediate elevations the spruce woodland and tundra give way to tall shrub vegetation.

Climate

Region 7 lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42° to 62°; winter temperatures average 6° to 30°. The record high is 91° and the record low is -47°. Annual average rainfall is 26 inches, with 64 to 70 inches of snowfall. Most of the Region is underlain by isolated masses of permafrost. Generally the areas immediately under or adjacent to the main course of the Mulchatna and South Fork of the Hoholitna Rivers are free of permafrost.

Other

Region 7 is within the Lake Clark and Iliamna Quadrangles. It is within the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Regional and the CIRI Native Corporations. It is also within the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

Access

Access to Region 7 is quite limited. There are no airports in the Region and no roads. An unimproved trail, the Telaquana-Nondalton Trail (RST No. 291) extends through the southeast portion of this planning region and connects with the Telaquana Trail (No. 1508) five miles southwest of Twin Lakes within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. Of course, floatplanes can access many waterbodies in the Region.

Resources and Uses

Cultural and Historic. There has been little in the way of excavation of prehistoric sites in the Region. However, archaeologists believe evidence suggests that people of the Paleoarctic Tradition were active in the Lake Clark area about 6,000 years ago, and perhaps earlier. A site near Twin Lakes and another along the Tazimina River suggest occupation as early as 8,000 B.C. Historically the principal native group in the area is the Tanaina Indians and evidence indicates an indigenous Na-Dene population in the Lake area prior to Russian contact. Fourteen historic and archaeological sites have been cataloged in Region 7 – three historic, four prehistoric, and seven of mixed origin.

Recreation. Most recreational uses in Region 7 are related to outdoor activities such as sport fishing, hunting, camping, river travel, and wildlife viewing. Since the region borders Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, recreational uses are similar to those of Park users. The

majority of activities are concentrated along the Mulchatna River. The upper reaches of the Mulchatna and the Chilikadrotna Rivers, within the National Park, are designated with Wild and Scenic River status; these extend partially into the Region and are the focus of recreational river use. Where the Mulchatna River flows through the Bonanza Hills, the shallow and rocky river channel is more suitable for rafts and kayaks than canoes; west of Bonanza Creek, where the valley broadens, the river is gentle. The Chilikadrotna is a swift, twisting, narrow river most suitable for rafts or kayaks.

Minerals. Region 7 is underlain by three principal rock packages: 1) Cretaceous sedimentary clastic rocks, chiefly deep marine shale and conglomerate, underlie the northwest portion of the Region; 2) the central portion of the Region is underlain by intermediate Early Tertiary and Late Cretaceous volcanic and associated plutonic rocks; and 3) the southeast portion of the Region is underlain by Middle Tertiary felsic volcanic rocks. The Alaska Resource Data Files compilation by the U.S.G.S. shows thirteen mines, prospects, and occurrences in Region 7 and the MILS database from the U.S. Bureau of Mines shows nine. Most of these locations indicate that gold is the principal commodity of interest with one being silver and copper with minor gold.

The Bonanza Hills are the locus of a number of important mineralized areas. One of the most significant mineral deposits is the Synneva (Scynneva) Creek placer gold mine located near the confluence of Bonanza Creek and Synneva Creek. Production began in 1957 in the valley alluvials; the principal commodity was gold but significant cassiterite and tungsten occur in the concentrates. The valley alluvials are mostly uniform gravels with some boulders, interpreted as reworked glacial deposits. The Bonanza Creek placer mine is located near the intersection of Bonanza Creek and Little Bonanza Creek and the deposit extends from Gill's camp at least 6 km upstream to above Cabin (or Cash) Creek and about 6 km downstream to Caribou Creek. Bonanza Creek is both a placer and a gold-quartz vein occurrence. The Bonanza Creek placers are also considered to be reworked glacial deposits. A number of quartz-veins and shear zones are present in the bedrock, at least some of which contain free gold, minor arsenopyrite, and 5 to 6 % pyrite. Seventy-four active mining claims and leasehold locations are on Little Bonanza Creek.

Other gold occurrences in the Region include the Finnbear lode, an unnamed placer west of Long Lake, Charlie Creek, Lambert's Bar (at the confluence of the Mulchatna and Chilikadrotna Rivers), and the Mulchatna River placer occurrences (where the southeast flowing Springway Creek enters the Mulchatna River).

Oil and Gas. Bedrock underlying Region 7 is composed chiefly of granitic rocks, metamorphic aureoles surrounding these intrusives, volcanics, and Cretaceous flysh. The oil and gas potential of these rocks is considered very low.

Materials. There are no active materials sites in Region 7.

Forestry. Regions 6 and 7 contain most of the forest resources of the Bristol Bay Area. These noncommercial forests are found primarily in the Nushagak-Mulchatna drainages. Along the Mulchatna River valleys are trees that can be used for house logs. Trees are largely concentrated in the river valleys and consist of spruce, birch, and aspen. The timberline is found at approximately 1,800 feet in Region 7. Spruce is the most common tree type and grows to heights of 30 to 40 feet and up to 10 or 12 inches in diameter. Birch is common and some trees attain thicknesses of 8 to 10 inches. Perhaps the most extensive spruce forest in the Region is in the Koksetna and Chulitna River drainages.

Fish and Wildlife. Region 7 contains important habitat for moose along the river valleys and for caribou. Many streams host returns of anadromous sockeye (red), chinook (king), and coho (silver) salmon. Eagles and other raptors nest along the Mulchatna River corridor and the lower reaches of the Chilchitna River. The subsistence harvest is moderate but important within the Chulitna River drainage. Native land within this area is preserved for subsistence, heritage, and cultural resources under a 39 ANCSA authority. There is also pressure on fish and game resources from sportsmen.

Moose are relatively new to the Bristol Bay area, possibly moving into the area from the middle Kuskokwim drainages during the last 100 years. During the previous twenty years, moose numbers have increased and moose are now common along the Nushagak/Mulchatna Rivers and all of their major tributaries.

Caribou are an important resource in the area. The Mulchatna Caribou Herd has been increasing in size and expanding its range since the 1930's. Serious efforts to conduct a census of the herd have taken place since 1973; between 1981 and 1996, the Mulchatna Caribou Herd increased from 19,000 to 200,000. In recent years the herd has peaked in size, and has decreased to what is presently estimated at approximately 30,000 individuals (<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=species.main>). Region 7 contains significant numbers of caribou and contains areas that are important for calving. The area east of Tutna Lake and extending northeast to Turquoise Lake has been identified as calving grounds in the past. Recently calving has expanded throughout the upper Hoholitna River and northeastern Nushagak Hills.

Brown bear occur throughout the area and the density can be considered high. Bear streams include the Chilikadrotna drainage, the Mulchatna River, and the Chilchitna River. Spring habitat is found along the lowermost reaches of the Koksetna River.

Management Considerations: Local and State Plans

A number of local, state, and federal management plans were considered in development of this plan. Local plans include the Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Zone Management Plan, the Lake and Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan, and the Southwest Alaska Comprehensive

Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008. State plans include the Bristol Bay Area Plan, the Kuskokwim Area Plan, and the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan. Federal plans include the Lake Clark National Park General Management Plan (1984).

Region 7 is located within the boundaries of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Both the Comprehensive Plan and the District Coastal Management Plan of the Lake and Peninsula Borough apply to this portion of Region 7. The Comprehensive Plan focuses on economic and infrastructure development issues and does not contain specific land use standards or a land use map. The Enforceable Policies of the District Coastal Management Plan are extensive; policies affecting anadromous streams, bald eagle nests, oil and gas development, material extraction and mining can be applicable, under certain instances, to state lands. See <http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/>¹⁹ for more information on enforceable policies. These policies should be consulted by DNR prior to issuing an authorization.

Region 7 is also subject to the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP; April 2005). This plan manages recreation uses on the two river systems and was adopted as an amendment to the Bristol Bay Area Plan (1984) and as part of the Coastal Zone Management Plan. The RRMP continues to provide the basis for the management of state lands affected by the designation of Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed within the river corridors of the Nushagak-Mulchatna system. The Area Plan forms the basis for the management of state lands with different designations.

Region 7 is also within the area covered by the Southwest Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008, which was developed for the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference (July 2003). This document developed a number of goals, objectives, and strategies to facilitate and support efforts that retain and grow the region's wealth, including diversifying the economic base.

The original Bristol Bay Area Plan (1984) affected all state lands in the Region. This plan stated that Region 7 was to be managed in conjunction with Region 6 for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and for river-oriented recreation. The northwest portion of the Region, within the Holitna drainage basin, was previously covered by the Kuskokwim Area Plan (1988), which managed the area as general use and for wildlife resources. Mineral exploration and development was also permitted, subject to leasehold location. This revision supersedes the original Area Plan. The Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan is retained as an element of the Area Plan in this revision.

Municipal Selections

Region 7 contains a large number of municipal selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough. The selections are distributed throughout the Region and total approximately 43,565 acres. A

¹⁹ The Alaska Coastal Management Program was terminated on July 1, 2011, pursuant to AS 44.66.030.

number of selections are clustered along the Mulchatna River, Tutna Lake, Nikabuna Lakes, and Weasel Creek.

Management Summary: Uplands

Plan Designations and Management

State land in Region 7 is to be managed for a variety of multiple uses, including settlement, materials extraction, public facilities development, dispersed public recreation, mineral exploration and development, and maintenance of sensitive wildlife habitats. Oil and gas exploration and development, although of only moderate to low potential, is also appropriate within the Region. The majority of lands in Region 7 are designated General Use (Gu). A relatively large amount of land has been designated Settlement (Se); this Settlement land is intended to facilitate recreation uses in the Nikabuna Lakes and Tutna Lake areas. Lands at Half Cabin Lakes, designated Settlement in the 1984 Bristol Bay Area Plan, remain designated Settlement in this (current) revision. Most of the major river corridors have been designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd); they mostly correspond to the major river corridors as defined in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP) and include the Mulchatna and Chilikadrotna Rivers. Public Use Sites that were identified in the RRMP which are used for recreation have been designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Sites (Rp).

The plan designations that are used within this Region have the following management intent. The policies and management intent guidelines described in Chapter 2 affect all DNR authorizations. Refer especially to those guidelines relating to Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas, and Settlement.

- **General Use (Gu).** Within this Region, lands that contain one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, and areas that are unlikely to be developed during the planning period are designated General Use. The land is to be managed for a variety of uses including protection of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, dispersed public recreation, minerals, oil and gas exploration and development, and protection of heritage resources. It is expected that little development will occur in these areas during the planning period, and it is not intended as a matter of policy that intensive forms of development occur in these areas other than occasionally and at specific sites. Municipal land selections, under the Municipal Entitlement program, are conveyable to the municipality subject to a Best Interest Finding by the state. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has made a number of municipal selections of lands designated General Use; these are in Weasel Creek, the Tutna Lake vicinity, and adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. Units designated General Use are to be retained in state ownership unless affected by a municipal entitlement selection and may only be conveyed to a municipality if the adjudicatory decision determines that this conveyance is consistent with the requirements of AS 29.65.

- **Habitat (Ha).** Generally, this designation applies to areas of various size that are important for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of a species. In Region 6 this designation is applied to streams and shorelands cataloged by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as anadromous (<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/SARR/AWC/index.cfm?adfg=maps.interactive>). The land use designation Ha is to be retained in state ownership.
- **Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd).** Lands with the designation of Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed are to be managed so that their public recreation values are protected and maintained. Within these areas the primary surface uses are intended to be those related to hiking, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and the like. Selections on these lands are considered appropriate for conveyance to a Borough under the Municipal Entitlement program (subject to a Best Interest Finding by the state). This designation is used along the corridor of the Mulchatna River, the Chilikadrotna River, and the Tutna Lake drainage.
- **Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp).** This designation applies to areas with a concentration of recreational users or tourists, or that are likely to have such concentrations. Within this Region this designation applies to the specific recreation sites identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan. Unless otherwise indicated in the Resource Allocation Table, these sites are to be retained by the state. In some instances they may be conveyed to a Borough, subject to the Borough retaining them in public ownership and ensuring that they remain available for public use. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has made municipal selections on most of the public use sites in Region 7.
- **Settlement (Se).** This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. Lands designated Settlement occur at Half Cabin Lakes, the Tutna Lake vicinity, Nikabuna Lakes, and a unit of state-selected lands southeast of the Chulitna River. All are intended for remote recreational use. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has a number of municipal selections on land designated Settlement at Nikabuna Lakes and the Tutna Lake vicinity. Settlement lands are appropriate for conveyance to the Borough under the Municipal Entitlement program. See Chapter 2 for specific requirements for remote settlement.

Specific Management Considerations

The plan designations that are used within this Region have the following management intent. The policies and management intent guidelines described in Chapter 2 affect all DNR authorizations. Refer especially to those guidelines relating to Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas, and Settlement. See also the descriptions of the plan designations in the first part of this Chapter; this section indicates which lands can be conveyed out of state ownership and those that must be retained.

- Generally Allowed Uses. The Generally Allowed Uses in 11 AAC 96.020 can occur throughout the Region.
- Except for areas closed to mineral entry under existing Mineral Closing Orders, all state lands within Region 7 are open to mineral entry. No additional MCOs are recommended; the only exception applies to the areas to be disposed of by DNR for purposes of Community Settlement. Closure to mineral entry is recommended at or before plat adoption. No leasehold location orders are recommended. See the Minerals section in Chapter 2 for more detail on subsurface management requirements.
- Mineral Closing and Opening Orders. This revision of the Bristol Bay Area Plan retains the mineral closing and opening orders largely implemented by DNR at the time of original plan adoption. These MCOs either close a proposed settlement area or close a number of major streams to mineral location. This includes the following:
 - MCO 393 – Major streams in the Nushagak and Mulchatna drainage basin
- Leasehold Location Orders. Leasehold Location Order No. 1 covers small portions of Region 6, much of Region 7, and portions of Regions 8 and 9. Under this order, rights to locatable minerals may be acquired only under the Leasehold Location System, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195. In the affected area, an approved Plan of Operations for a mineral lease takes the place of a Land Use Permit required for unleased land. If the proposed lease activities are minor, a plan of operations is not required (11 AAC 86.800). The Plan of Operations must show how the operator proposes to comply with the lease stipulations and other pertinent guidelines in this plan. See Chapter 2, section F.
- Municipal Selections. Those management units considered appropriate for conveyance to the Lake and Peninsula Borough are identified in the Resource Allocation Table.
- Retained Lands. There are no state lands within this Region that are designated to be retained except for those designated Habitat (Ha). Note: Certain management units that are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Sites (Rp) may be conveyed out of state ownership and to the Borough as part of the Municipal Entitlement program – providing the land conveyed remains public land and the public retains access to the public use site. Unless conveyed to the Borough under the municipal entitlement program, land designated General Use are to be retained by the state.
- Navigable Waters. Shorelands (rivers and lakes) that are believed to be navigable are listed in Table 3.1 in the Navigability section of this Chapter. Authorizations in these waters must ensure the continued use of a waterway by the public for purposes of trade, travel, and commerce. Note: These waterbodies are assigned a plan designation of Habitat, Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, or a co-designation of Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Authorizations issued by DNR are to maintain the habitat and public recreation values of these waterbodies. Adjacent to Region 7, this also includes the navigable waters of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

See the Resource Allocation Table for more detail on the upland management units.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Management Units - Region 7

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R07-01 Hoholitna	342,351 Gu - General Use	Map 3-7	The unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for a variety of uses, including the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their associated habitat, mineral exploration and development, and dispersed recreation. Development authorizations may be considered appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the specific requirements of Chapter 2. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period. Land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough are considered appropriate for conveyance, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding. Except for state lands that may be conveyed to the Borough, lands designated General Use are to be retained in state ownership.	This unit is located in the northwest portion of Region 7. It encompasses the headwaters of the South Fork of the Hoholitna River including Weasel Creek and McKinley Creek. This unit is in an area which was previously part of the Kuskokwim Area Plan. It has been included as part of the Bristol Bay Area Plan in order to address municipal entitlement selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough in the general vicinity of upper Weasel Creek. Vegetation consists of spruce, birch, and aspen woodlands with tall shrub at higher elevations. The South Fork of the Hoholitna River, Weasel Creek, McKinley Creek, Gnat Creek, and lower Killae Creek are cataloged as anadromous fish streams. The Holitna-Hoholitna sub-basin is perhaps the largest producer of salmon in the Kuskokwim River drainage - predominantly chinook, chum, and coho. Spawning populations of sockeye and pink salmon are also present. Additionally, it is a popular system for recreational fishing for pike and sheefish. The area is used by sport fish and hunting guides. Caribou are known to winter in this unit, and calving occurs in the northern part of the unit. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has selected land in the unit as part of its municipal entitlement. Part of the unit is affected by LLO 1.
R07-02 RRMP 25	496,123 Gu - General Use	Map 3-7	The unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for a variety of uses, including the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their associated habitats, mineral exploration and development, and dispersed recreation. Some forms of recreation use, including commercial recreation, may be appropriate if these recreational uses are found to be compatible with the management intent for adjacent river corridors designated Ha-Rd or Rd in the Area Plan. Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the protection of these resources, consistency with the recreation uses specified in the RRMP, and the specific requirements of Chapter 2; see particularly the requirements for Management Guideline K, "Caribou and Moose Calving and Rutting Areas", in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas section and with Management Guideline J, "Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan", in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. For convenience, Table 2.2 contains a listing of allowed, prohibited, and conditional (recreational) uses by RRMP Management Unit. Management Guideline J in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2 specifically defines the relationship between the RRMP and the BBAP, and must be consulted in adjudication decisions. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations associated with recreation uses and mineral exploration and development. Settlement is not considered an appropriate use. Except for state lands conveyed to the Borough, lands designated General Use are to be retained in state ownership.	This unit is located in the upper Mulchatna River drainage and largely corresponds to Management Unit 25 from the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan. The unit encompasses the uplands area drained by the Mulchatna River, Chilikadrotna River, Chilchitna River, and the Tutna Lake streams which are cataloged as anadromous. Two land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough occur within the unit that are located generally west and east of Tutna Lake. The unit is affected by LLO 1. The management of this unit is governed by the requirements of the Bristol Bay Area Plan. (Previous to this revision, DNR authorizations relating to recreation uses and structures were guided by the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP).) The requirements of the RRMP have been carried over except for prohibitions on permanent facilities and docks. Unit R07-02 was significantly changed during the 2013 Plan Amendment process. Those areas of the then R07-02 that contained significant concentrations of wetlands were allocated to R07-02A. Areas without such concentrations remained in R07-02. Caribou are known to winter in portions of this unit.

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R07-02A Wetlands adjacent to Upper Chilikadrotna River	54,090 Wr - Water Resources	Map 3-7	<p>Manage unit to protect and maintain wetlands wetland hydrologic connections to adjacent streams and wetlands. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation is considered an appropriate use in this unit.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid impacts or mitigate impacts to wetlands and sensitive habitats.</p> <p>There are several municipal selections within this unit. If the adjudutory decision determines that the conveyance of state land to the borough is appropriate, the Water Resource designation is extinguished and replaced by a designation of Dispersed Recreation.</p>	<p>Consisting of two subunits that are separated by the Chilikadrotna River and its riverine area, each is characterized by extensive concentrations of wetlands except for strips of evergreen forest adjacent to the two streams that traverse the unit (Big Bonanza Creek in the northern subunit and Duimmy Creek in the southern.) Terrain is generally flat. A number of municipal selections occur in this unit. Caribou are known to use this unit as wintering habitat, and moose rutting, wintering, and calving occur in the very eastern portions of the unit.</p> <p>Unit R07-02A was significantly changed during the 2013 Plan Amendment process. Those areas of the then R07-02 that contained significant concentrations of wetlands were allocated to R07-02A. Areas without such concentrations remained in R07-02.</p>
R07-03 PU38/Bonanza Creek	75 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S008N033W	<p>This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and tourism. The unit is to be retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for "Public Use Sites" in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.</p>	<p>Campsite on the Mulchatna River 5 miles upstream of the mouth of Bonanza Creek. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU38). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.</p>
R07-04 Half Cabin Lake	12,649 Se - Settlement	Map 3-7	<p>The unit is designated Settlement (Se) and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement and those for the Caribou and Moose Rutting and Calving Area, both of which are described in the Settlement, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections, respectively, of Chapter 2. Buffers along anadromous fish streams must also conform to the management guidelines in Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This land consists of three blocks located on the upper Mulchatna River drainage in the vicinity of Half Cabin Lake, generally east of the river and west of the Bonanza Hills. The terrain is modest with vegetation of spruce woodland (spruce, birch, and aspen) and shrub. Lakes in the unit provide excellent sites for floatplane landings. The unit also enjoys access to the upper Mulchatna River. There is a campsite and floatplane landing area at the outlet of Half Cabin Lake, a campsite and floatplane landing area at the outlet of an unnamed lake west of Loon Lake (local name), and a campsite and floatplane landing area at the outlet of Loon Lake. The main valley of the Mulchatna River contains wintering areas for moose and caribou. Brown bear also utilize this stream, especially during the spawning season of anadromous fish. Raptors also nest along the Mulchatna River valley. The state may offer land for remote settlement in this area. The unit is affected in part by MCO 393 and LLO 1.</p>
R07-05 PU49/Bonanza Hills	40 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S009N030W	<p>This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for "Public Use Sites" in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.</p>	<p>This unit contains a campsite and floatplane landing area on an unnamed lake in the northern margin of the Bonanza Hills. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU49). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.</p>
R07-06 Corridor of the Upper Mulchatna River Note: This extensive	172,911 Rd - Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Ha - Habitat	Map 3-7	<p>This unit, which consists of the navigable portions of the Mulchatna River and its adjoining uplands, as well as Chilidadrotna and Chilikadrotna Rivers and Nikadavna Creek, as depicted in Map 7-6, is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd). Except for those areas that may be conveyed under the Municipal Entitlement program, the unit is to be retained by the state and managed to maintain the recreational uses of the Mulchatna</p>	<p>This unit consists of uplands adjacent to the rivers of the upper Mulchatna River drainage, including the Chilikadrotna River, and Tutna Lake drainage within Region 7 as depicted in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP). The unit consists of RRMP Management Units 21, 22, 23 and part of 20. The width of the corridor, adjacent to the streams, varies, and may be up to four miles wide. Vegetation consists of lichen</p>

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unit includes the Chilikadrotna and Chilchitna Rivers as well as the Mulchatna mainstem and Nikadavna Creek			<p>River and the adjoining upland corridor, its public recreation values, and to protect moose and caribou habitat. The management requirements of the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP) are to be followed by DNR in the granting of authorizations related to certain types of recreational uses and structures. See the Management Intent and Management Guidelines in the RRMP for Management Units 20, 21, 22, and 23. For convenience, Table 2.2 contains a listing of allowed, prohibited, and conditional uses related to recreational facilities by RRMP Management Unit. Management Guideline J in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2, which more specifically defines the relationship between the RRMP and the BBAP, also applies and should be consulted in adjudication decisions. If the adjudicatory decision of a municipal entitlement selection determines that it is appropriate to convey state land, the classification of the selection converts to Rd (Dispersed Recreation).</p> <p>In general, authorizations should not be issued for non-recreational uses that are incompatible with the management intent of this unit and the management objectives of the RRMP. Oil, gas, and mineral exploration and development are considered appropriate if consistent with these management objectives or if in the best interest of the state. The municipal selections affecting this unit are considered appropriate for conveyance, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding by DNR. If determined appropriate for conveyance, a public use easement of 200 feet, measured from OHW, shall be imposed. It is intended that this area shall remain vegetated and undisturbed, except for isolated sites necessary for public facilities or public recreation facilities. The purpose of this easement will be to protect resources and values of riverine areas, and provide for public access.</p>	<p>tundra and low shrub in the lower reaches and tall shrubland and scattered spruce-birch-aspen woodlands in the upper reaches of the river corridors. The corridors contain streams cataloged as anadromous; these are utilized by brown bear, especially during the salmon spawning season. Moose use the corridors as calving areas and over-winter in the upper reaches of the Mulchatna River. Raptors nest along the main valley of the Mulchatna. The unit is partly affected by MCO 393 and LLO 1. This corridor does not include the specific public use sites identified in the RRMP. These are specific, individual units. The unit contains a large number of land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under the Municipal Entitlement program.</p> <p>This unit has been affected by the 2013 Plan Amendment process. It has been enlarged in size to include moose wintering and calving areas in the upper reaches of the Upper Mulchatna and Chilikadrotna river drainages. Caribou are also known to winter in this unit.</p>
R07-07 PU37/Mulchatna River	171 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S007N034W	<p>This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for "Public Use Sites" in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.</p>	<p>This unit consists of a campsite on the Mulchatna River, 3 miles upstream of the mouth of Big Bonanza Creek. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU37). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.</p>
R07-08 PU47/Ptarmigan Creek drainage	227 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S007N030W	<p>This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for "Public Use Sites" in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.</p>	<p>Floatplane landing area on unnamed lake in the Ptarmigan Creek drainage. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU47). The area is affected by LLO 1 and by a municipal selection of the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.</p>
R07-09 PU48/Big Bonanza Creek	84 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S006N033W	<p>This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for "Public Use Sites" in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the parcel remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.</p>	<p>Campsite and floatplane landing area on an unnamed lake drained by Big Bonanza Creek. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU48). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.</p>

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R07-10 PU35/Chilikadrotna River	160 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S006N035W	This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.	This unit consists of a campsite on the upper Mulchatna River at the mouth of the Chilikadrotna River. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU35). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.
R07-11 PU42/Chilikadrotna River	86 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S006N034W	This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.	This unit consists of a campsite and floatplane landing area on the Chilikadrotna River at the mouth of an unnamed creek. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU42). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.
R07-12 PU43/Chilikadrotna River	30 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S006N032W	This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.	This unit consists of a campsite and floatplane landing area on the Chilikadrotna River at the mouth of Ptarmigan Creek. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU43). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.
R07-13 PU44/Little Mulchatna River	38 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S006N030W	This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.	Campsite on the Chilikadrotna River at the mouth of the Little Mulchatna River. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU44). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.
R07-14 PU45/Chilikadrotna River	248 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S006N030W	This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.	Campsite on the Chilikadrotna River at the mouth of the creek which drains Snipe Lake. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU45). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.
R07-15 PU34/Chilchitna River	276 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S005N036W	This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2.	This unit consists of a campsite and floatplane landing area on the Mulchatna River below the mouth of the Chilchitna River. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU34). The area is affected by LLO 1 and by a municipal selection of the Lake and Peninsula Borough.
R07-16 RRMP 19	40,389 Gu - General Use	Map 3-7	The unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for a variety of uses, including the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their associated habitats, mineral exploration and development, and dispersed recreation. Some forms of recreation use, including commercial recreation, may be appropriate if these recreational uses are found to be compatible with the management intent for adjacent river corridors designated Ha-Rd or Rd in the Area Plan. Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the protection of these resources, consistency with the recreation uses specified in the RRMP, and the specific requirements of Chapter 2; see particularly the requirements for Management Guideline J, “Nushagak &	This unit consists of state-owned uplands generally located to the west of Tutna Lake. It encompasses that portion of Management Unit 19 from the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan that extends into Region 7. It mostly includes lands that form the headwaters of Keefer Creek and an unnamed large creek northwest of Keefer Creek. Vegetation consists primarily of tall shrublands. Anadromous fish streams occur within the unit, and caribou are known to use this unit as wintering habitat. The unit is affected by LLO 1. The management of this unit is governed by the requirements of the Bristol Bay Area Plan. (Previous to this revision, DNR authorizations relating to recreation uses and structures were guided by the

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
			Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan”, in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. For convenience, Table 2.2 contains a listing of allowed, prohibited, and conditional (recreational) uses by RRMP Management Unit. Management Guideline J in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2 specifically defines the relationship between the RRMP and the BBAP, and must be consulted in adjudication decisions. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations associated with recreation uses and mineral exploration and development. Settlement is not considered an appropriate use. Except for state lands conveyed to the Borough, this unit is to be retained in state ownership.	Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP).) The requirements of the RRMP have been carried over except for prohibitions on permanent facilities and docks.
R07-17 PU36/Tutna Lake	360 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S003N035W	This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.	This unit consists of a campsite and floatplane landing area on the north side of Tutna Lake. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU36). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.
R07-18 PU46/Chilchitna River	82 Rp - Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site	Map 3-7 S004N034W	This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Rp) and is to be managed for public recreation and retained in public ownership. See also the Management Guideline for “Public Use Sites” in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of Chapter 2. Conveyance of the unit to the Lake and Peninsula Borough is appropriate with the stipulation that the unit remain in public ownership as a Public Use Site.	Floatplane landing area on unnamed lake drained by the Chilchitna River. It is identified in the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, April 2005, as a public use site (PU46). The area is affected by LLO 1. The unit is part of a land selection by the Lake and Peninsula Borough under its municipal entitlement.
R07-19 Chulitna Area	246,220 Gu - General Use	Map 3-7	This unit is designated General Use (Gu). These lands should be managed for a variety of uses including protection of fish and wildlife and their associated habitats, dispersed recreation and tourism, and minerals exploration and development. The unit is not suitable for Settlement. Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the requirements of Chapter 2. Intensive development is not intended within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations. Municipal selections are considered appropriate for disposal, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding. Except for state lands conveyed to the Borough, this unit is to be retained in state ownership.	This unit consists of the majority of the state-owned uplands in the southern portion of Region 7. The terrain displays modest relief and is well dissected. Vegetation consists primarily of spruce, birch, and aspen woodlands, tall shrublands, and tundra at lower elevations. The unit encompasses most of the uplands of drainages flowing into the Lake Clark system including the Koksetna and Chulitna drainages. There are few anadromous streams. Many of the major drainages are used as wintering areas for moose. (Note: most of the moose wintering areas are now (2013) included with the unit R07-19A.) A large area east of Tutna Lake has been used as wintering areas by the Mulchatna Caribou Herd. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has made land selections in the unit, adjacent to Lake Clark National Park straddling the Koksetna River, as part of its municipal entitlement. The Telaquana-Nondalton trail passes through the eastern portion of the unit. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports few sites within this unit, but this likely represents remoteness and lack of surveys. Much of the unit is affected by LLO 1. This unit has been affected by the 2013 Plan Amendment. The size of this unit has been somewhat diminished and two additional units, created. R07-19A was created to encompass areas of wetlands and areas within portions of the headwaters of the Chulitna River. R07-19B was established to encompass areas of moose wintering habitat that were not discretely identified in the original (2005) unit.

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R07-19A Chulitna River drainage	14,489 Wr - Water Resources	Map 3-7	<p>Manage unit to protect and maintain lakes, streams, wetlands, and wetland hydrologic connections to adjacent streams and wetlands. The intent is to maintain the natural character of the unit so that it can continue to function as a watershed for the Chulitna River. Retain in state ownership. Dispersed recreation is considered an appropriate use in this unit.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid impacts or mitigate impacts to wetlands and riverine areas or appreciably affect the streams in this unit.</p>	<p>This unit encompasses portions of the drainages important to the Chulitna River in its southern part. The Chulitna River drainage is considered particularly important for subsistence. There are scattered wetlands and a number of lakes in the unit and it is drained by two creeks, Groundhog and Rock Creeks. Terrain is generally flat to rolling, although there is a prominent knob in the center of the unit. Vegetation varies from that related to wetlands to, in areas with better soils and higher elevation, evergreen and mixed forest.</p> <p>This unit was affected by the 2013 Plan Amendment process; see note for unit R07-19, above.</p>
R07-19B Chulitna River Moose Wintering areas	80,370 Ha - Habitat Rd - Public Recreation and Tourism- Dispersed	Map 3-7	<p>Manage unit for its habitat and recreation values and, in particular, the protection of moose wintering habitat.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid impacts or mitigate impacts to wetlands and riverine areas or appreciably affect moose wintering habitat. Consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization.</p> <p>There are several municipal selections that affect this unit. If the adjuditory decision determines that it is appropriate to convey state land, the Habitat designation is extinguished, leaving the Dispersed Recreation designation, which converts to a land use classification that is conveyable to the borough.</p>	<p>This unit encompasses moose wintering areas that occur in both uplands and river corridors, especially related to the Koksetna and Chulitna Rivers and to uplands immediately south of the Nikabuna Lakes. There are six separate subunits, corresponding to the distribution of moose wintering areas in this part of the region. Note: other wintering areas in this region (to the north) were encompassed by R07-06. Terrain and vegetation are related; lowland areas tend to be characterized by shrub and wetland vegetation while uplands, which occur at the end of river valley and especially south of the Nikabuna Lakes, are characterized by sub and evergreen forest. Several municipal entitlement selections of the Borough affect this unit.</p> <p>This unit was affected by the 2013 Plan Amendment process; see note for unit R07-19, above.</p>
R07-20 Tutna Lake	68,743 Se - Settlement	Map 3-7	<p>The unit is designated Settlement (Se) and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. This land is considered appropriate for conveyance to the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement and those for moose wintering area described in the Settlement, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This management unit is located on the upper Mulchatna River drainage in the vicinity of Tutna Lake. The lands are located generally south of Mesa Mountain in the valley of Black Creek in terrain of low relief suitable for settlement. Vegetation consists of spruce woodlands and shrubs. Caribou are known to winter in this unit. Access is principally via waterways or floatplane. The area around Tutna Lake and Black Creek is used as a wintering area by moose. The Telaquana-Nondalton trail passes through the eastern part of the unit. The area is affected by LLO 1. Within the unit are four selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.</p>
R07-21 Nikabuna Lakes	57,079 Se - Settlement	Map 3-7	<p>The unit is designated Settlement (Se) and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. This land is considered appropriate for conveyance to the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement and those for moose wintering area described in the Settlement, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This land is located on the upper Mulchatna River drainage in the vicinity of Nikabuna Lakes. The area is generally north and west of groundhog Mountain and west of Long Lake. The area has several large lakes that are accessible by floatplane. The area is used as a wintering area by moose. The Telaquana-Nondalton trail passes through the eastern part of the unit. The area is affected by LLO 1. Within this unit are three land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough.</p>
R07-22 Chulitna River	7,564 Se - Settlement	Map 3-7	<p>If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are considered appropriate for settlement and for disposal during the planning period. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement of Chapter 2 and the other requirements of Chapter 2. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement and those for moose wintering area described in the Settlement, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2.</p>	<p>This state-selected land is located generally south of the Chulitna River approximately four miles east of Long Lake and adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The terrain is moderate with tall shrub woodlands. The area is utilized by moose for wintering, and is near to a moose rutting area and a raptor nesting area. The area is affected by LLO 1.</p>