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STATE OF ALASKA
Walter J. Hickel, Governor

ANNUAL REPORT OF PROGRESS, 1967 - 1968

FEDERAL AID IN FISH RESTORATION PROJECT F-5-R-9

SPORT FISH INVESTIGATIONS OF ALASKA

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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INTRODUCTION

This report of progress consists of findings and work accomplished under the State of Alaska Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Project F-5-R-9, "Sport Fish Investigations of Alaska."

The project during this reporting period was composed of 21 separate studies. Of these, seven jobs continued the inventorying and cataloging of the numerous waters, providing a comprehensive index of the State's recreational waters. Nine jobs accomplished special studies involving Dolly Varden, grayling, silver salmon, king salmon and sheefish, among others. The remaining five jobs are designed to accomplish creel census, migration, access and silver salmon egg-take studies. The egg-take study, Job 7-F, was inactive because egg-takes were accomplished under other projects.

Special reports on specific phases of the Dolly Varden Life History Study have been published in the Department's Research Report series.

The information gathered from all of these studies provides the background necessary for better management and assists in development of future investigational studies.

The subject matter contained within these reports is often fragmentary in nature. The findings may not be conclusive and the interpretations contained therein are subject to re-evaluation as the work progresses.

RESEARCH REPORT SEGMENT

STATE: ALASKA Name: Sport Fish Investigations of Alaska.
Project No: F-5-R-9 Title: Investigations of Alaska's Public Fishing Access Requirements.
Job No: 18-G

Period Covered: May 1, 1967 to May 1, 1968.

ABSTRACT

Land information obtained from the Bureau of Land Management and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources revealed a total of 66,450,019 acres withdrawn or classified by various federal agencies. State selections total 18,103,031 acres with state patented land comprising 5,423,058 acres.

Work continued on the Water Inventory Catalog which presently consists of 1,880 entries.

An intensive access study was conducted in the Fairbanks area, similar to the one in the Matanuska Valley in 1964 and the Kenai Peninsula in 1965. One hundred thirty-one streams were examined in the study area which included 41 fishery streams and 90 non-fishery streams encompassing 732.86 stream miles. Borough, state or federal ownership accounted for 490.92 stream miles. Land in private ownership was found on both sides of the remaining 241.94 stream miles. Five lakes included in this study contained 3,827 surface acres. Public access was available to 8,413 feet of frontage adjacent to the lakes.

Drafts of revised memoranda of understanding between BLM state offices and the ADF&G were reviewed by both agencies. Specific fish and game management agreements will be formulated for the Iliamna and the Gulkana-Copper River classification unit.

A survey of ten lakes in the Walker Lake-Kobuk River area on the south slope of the Brooks Range was initiated as a cooperative project with the BLM.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the project of investigating Alaska's public sport fishing access requirements be continued.
2. It is recommended that improvement of techniques for cataloging land and biological data to enable fast, accurate recall of specific information be continued.
3. It is recommended that extensive work be expended on canoe trails to ensure access to streams which would disperse the sport fishing pressure into remote areas by canoeing and floating various water-sheds.
4. It is recommended that we encourage other state agencies to develop additional parking and camping areas to facilitate a more uniform dispersal of recreational effort.

OBJECTIVES

1. To investigate potential recreational fishing areas in the public domain, state selected lands, borough grant lands, and private lands.

2. a) To make recommendations for the classification of lands for public fishing access purposes.
- b) To make recommendations to appropriate land agencies for programs and practices which would enhance and protect the fishery resource in areas suitable for multiple land use.

TECHNIQUES USED

Information concerning biological and limnological characteristics on waters studied was obtained from the waters file maintained by the Department of Fish and Game. Fishery information was obtained while working with district Sport Fish biologists using standard biological field survey methods. An initial biological survey was conducted on the Walker Lake-Kobuk River complex on the south slope of the Brooks Range.

Land status information concerning land adjoining lakes, streams, and saltwater shorelines was obtained from public records at the Alaska State Division of Lands office and the district offices of the Bureau of Land Management in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Where applicable, ownership records were checked at the borough offices in Anchorage, Soldotna, Fairbanks, and Palmer. Both federal and state land records were reviewed periodically prior to any field work planned for a specific management region.

Waters located on the Fairbanks Study Area were considered public if some form of borough, state, or federal jurisdiction existed over a portion of the land adjoining a stream or lake. When both sides of a given distance of stream were in private ownership, the land was considered private, although many land owners allow free access over their lands to anglers who either request permission or trespass intentionally or inadvertently. Section line right-of-way was not considered as public access in the Fairbanks Study Area.

Stream miles were determined by using a map measure on the current land status plats at ADL and BLM. All waters included in the study were located on U.S.G.S. 1:63,360 scale maps.

FINDINGS

General Land Ownership

General land patterns derived from the Bureau of Land Management and State Department of Natural Resources information revealed a total of 66,450,019 acres withdrawn or classified by the various federal agencies. Land was withdrawn for Wildlife Refuge, Indian Reservation, Reindeer Stations, and military establishments. Land classifications included Iliamna for multiple use purposes and a federal power site classification. The National Park Service and the Forest Service control an additional 27,653,175 acres of land.

Under the provisions of the Statehood Act, Alaska was given the right to select for state use or disposition approximately 104,000,000 acres of public land. Thus far, the State of Alaska has selected 18,103,031 acres with state patented land currently comprising 5,423,058 acres. Land classified by the state accounts for 1,083,117 acres. Land selection is presently curtailed pending the result of the native assertion claims which amount to approximately 383,106,096 acres.

TABLE 1 - General Land Ownership - in Alaska - 1967.

	<u>Acres</u>
National Wildlife Refuge	17,892,681
Indian Reservation	2,565,403
National Park Service	6,911,211
Military Withdrawal	1,562,030
Reindeer Stations	1,253,000
National Forest	20,741,964

TABLE 1 (Cont.) - General Land Ownership - in Alaska - 1967.

	<u>Acres</u>
BLM Iliamna Classification	6,552,000
Federal Power Site Classification	8,971,720
State Selections	18,103,031
State Patented	5,423,058
State Classified	1,083,117

Lake and Stream Cataloging

Additional entries were made in the Water Inventory Catalogs which were initiated in 1965. The present total of 1,880 entries was presented in a serially numbered printout to check duplication of numbers. A similar alphabetical printout by region was made to check duplication of names.

The 3 x 5 card index of all waters listed was duplicated to form the basis of a cross index with waters filed by watershed. The breakdown of all waters into approximately 30 watersheds will facilitate the methodical addition of new entries and checking for errors in existing entries.

One aspect of the Public Access project is to assist in the cataloging and inventory of new lakes which can create new fisheries. The joint summer field trips reveal the fish species in the lakes, and nearby topography is examined for access site purposes. The summer investigations are generally followed by winter oxygen determinations by the area biologist, and by land status investigations by the Access project.

Trail Access

Trails to 26 streams and 9 lakes along the Glenn, Richardson, Slana-Tok, Nabesna, 40-Mile, Steese, Elliot, and Alaska Highways were inspected for vehicle and foot traveling conditions. Public access personnel were assisted by Game lands personnel to research and catalog the trails. Continued effort is being expended to have the trails noted in the public lands records. The planned Multiple Use Classification of the Copper River Basin would insure access along those trails located within the classification.

Fairbanks Study Area

An intensive access study was conducted in the Fairbanks area during this report period. The study was similar to that conducted for the Matanuska Valley in 1964 and the Kenai Peninsula in 1965.

The Fairbanks Study Area includes the Fairbanks metropolitan area and the four major highways serving the city of Fairbanks (Figure 1). Land ownership on waters located within two miles of the highway was determined. The terminating points were Big Delta, Circle, Manley Hot Springs, and Clear for the Richardson, Steese, Elliot, and Nenana Highways, respectively. The Fairbanks metropolitan area consisted of eight townships including the city and the surrounding area.

One hundred and thirty-one streams were examined in the Fairbanks Study area including 41 fishery streams representing 382.34 miles or 52 percent, and 90 non-fishery streams representing 350.52 miles or 48 percent. Frontage on 111.80 miles of streams containing fish is held in private ownership. Land selections by the state accounted for 154.13 stream miles of public land while federal unreserved public domain encompassed another 90.80 miles of public land.

A further analysis of the state selections includes the following fishery stream miles: General Selection, 110.05; School, Mental Health, University, 14.70; Reserve Use Application, 3.30; Timber Classification, 0.91; Public Recreation Classification, 21.23; and other classification, 3.94. Tables 2, 3 and 4 illustrate the land status along the fishery streams for the

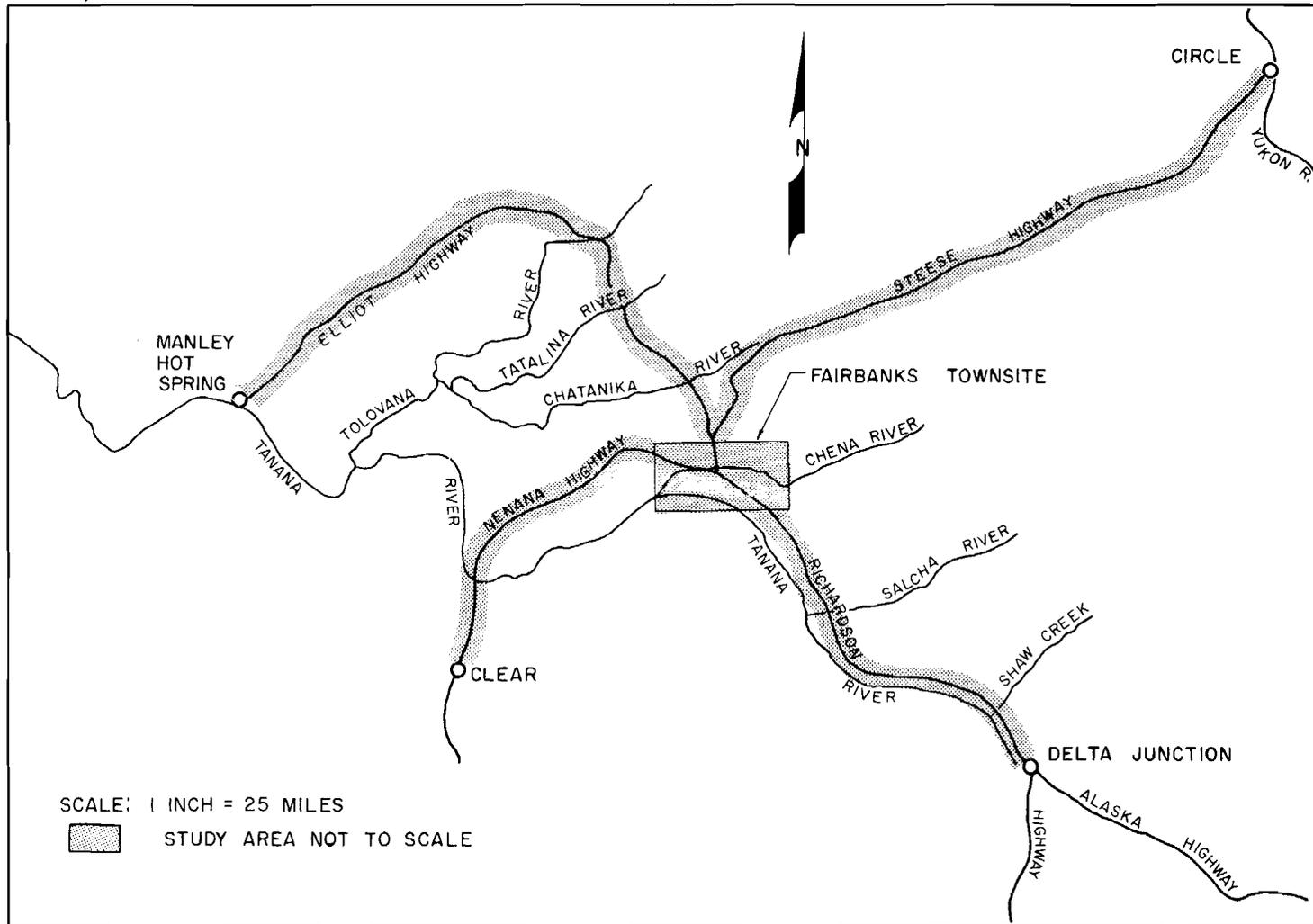


FIGURE 1. FAIRBANKS STUDY AREA

TABLE 2 - Status of Land Bordering the Richardson Highway Fishery Streams in the Fairbanks Study Area, in Stream Miles, February 1968.

Stream	General Selection	School Mental Health University	Public Recreation	Reserve-Use Application	Timber Classification	Other Classifications	Public Domain (Federal)	Total Public	Private	Total
Buckeye Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.80	0.80
Canyon Creek	2.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.50	--	2.50
Delta River	4.60	--	0.20	--	--	0.34	--	5.14	2.60	7.74
Keystone Creek	1.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.50	--	1.50
Moose Creek	5.40	--	--	--	--	--	1.20	6.60	--	6.60
Piledriver Slough	1.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.70	5.40	7.10
Salcha River	--	2.20	1.40	--	--	--	--	3.60	3.10	6.70
Little Salcha River	1.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.50	3.70	5.20
Shaw Creek	0.40	0.40	1.10	--	--	--	--	1.90	0.20	2.10
Tanana River	32.00	4.70	--	0.30	0.61	--	6.40	44.01	30.60	74.61
Tenderfoot Creek	<u>3.20</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3.20</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3.20</u>
TOTAL	52.80	7.30	2.70	0.30	0.61	0.34	7.60	71.65	46.40	118.05

TABLE 3 - Status of Land Bordering the Steese Highway Fishing Streams in the Fairbanks Study Area, in Stream Miles, February 1968.

Stream	General Selection	School Mental Health University	Public Recreation Classification	Reserve-Use Application	Timber Classification	Other Classifications	Public Domain (Federal)	Total Public	Private	Total
Berry Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.10	1.10	1.20	2.30
Birch Creek	--	--	1.60	--	--	--	5.70	7.30	22.00	29.30
Birch Creek (NF)	--	--	0.70	--	--	--	3.00	3.70	--	3.70
Buster Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.40	1.40	0.70	2.10
Chatanika River	10.40	--	2.90	0.70	0.30	1.40	25.80	41.50	10.60	52.10
Chena River	8.80	5.00	12.20	0.30	--	0.20	--	26.50	14.50	41.00
Chena River (NF)	7.60	--	0.20	0.20	--	--	--	8.00	4.50	12.50
Chena River (SF)	2.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.20	1.20	3.40
Colorado	1.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.40	1.00	2.40
Faith Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.90	5.90	--	5.90
Flat Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.50	2.50
Grouse Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.60	1.60
Jenny M. Creek	--	1.40	--	--	--	--	--	1.40	0.40	1.80
Moose Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.10	2.10
Poker Creek	--	--	--	--	--	2.00	--	2.00	--	2.00
Stiles Creek	--	1.00	0.90	--	--	--	--	1.90	--	1.90
TOTAL	30.40	7.40	18.50	1.20	0.30	3.60	42.90	104.30	62.30	166.60

TABLE 4 - Status of Land Bordering the Elliot Highway Fishing Streams in the Fairbanks Study Area, in Stream Miles, February 1968.

Stream	General Selection	School Mental Health University	Public Recreation	Reserve-Use Application	Timber Classification	Other Classifications	Public Domain (Federal)	Total Public	Private	Total
Baker Creek	1.30	--	--	1.70	--	--	--	3.00	--	3.00
Eureka Creek	2.00	--	--	0.10	--	--	--	2.10	--	2.10
Globe Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.20	4.20	--	4.20
Hot Spring Slough	6.85	--	--	--	--	--	1.80	8.65	1.70	10.35
Hutlinana Creek	5.70	--	--	--	--	--	5.70	11.40	--	11.40
Hutlitakwa Creek	7.60	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.60	--	7.60
Livengood Creek	--	--	0.03	--	--	--	5.60	5.63	0.90	6.53
O'Brien Creek	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.60	3.60	--	3.60
Tatalina River	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.10	7.10	--	7.10
Tolovana River	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.60	7.60	--	7.60
Washington Creek	<u>3.40</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4.70</u>	<u>8.10</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>8.60</u>
TOTAL	26.85	--	0.03	1.80	--	--	40.30	68.98	3.10	72.08

Richardson, Steese and Elliot Highways. Two streams along the Nenana Highway and one stream within the Fairbanks townsite area accounted for an additional 15.64 stream miles of public and 9.97 stream miles of private lands for sport fisheries. The primary sport fishery of these streams in the study area is Arctic grayling, Thymallus arcticus.

The 90 streams covering 350.52 miles that were considered non-fishery or marginal for a sport fishery contain 230.35 miles, or 66 percent, of public land and 120.17 miles, or 34 percent, of private lands bordering these streams.

The overall analysis of all land status along streams for each highway and the Fairbanks townsite in the study area is illustrated in Table 5.

Fairbanks Lakes:

The 5 lakes within the Fairbanks Study Area contain a total of 3,827 surface acres. Public Recreation Classifications and Reserve Use Applications furnish public access to 8,413 feet of frontage on the 5 lakes.

Birch Lake, 56 miles from Fairbanks, is 850 acres with 2,640 feet of frontage requested for public use via Reserve Use Application 26288. This lake was rehabilitated in July 1966, and stocked with rainbow trout, Salmo gairdneri.

Clearwater Lake, 105 miles southeast of Fairbanks, contains 340 acres and has 1,980 feet of frontage requested for public use by RUA 26193. This lake contains a natural population of Arctic grayling.

Chisholm or Lost Lake, 56 miles south from Fairbanks, is 87 surface acres and has 462 feet of frontage requested for public use by RUA 26289. This lake was last rehabilitated in 1962 and was subsequently stocked with rainbow trout and silver salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch.

Harding Lake, 42 miles south from Fairbanks, contains 2,500 surface acres and has 3,281 frontage feet dedicated to public use via Public Recreation Classification 171. This lake was stocked with lake trout, Salvelinus namaycush, in 1963 and 1965. Other fisheries include northern pike, Esox lucius; lake whitefish, Coregonus clupeaformis; and burbot, Lota lota.

Little or Little Harding Lake, 42 miles south from Fairbanks, is 50 surface acres in size and has 50 feet of frontage dedicated to public use via RUA 27090. This lake was rehabilitated in 1966 and was stocked with silver salmon.

The five lakes within the study area are all located southeast of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway and furnish road-accessible lake fishing to the Fairbanks angler.

Chitina Area

Seven lakes along the former Kennicott and McCarthy railroad grade were examined and test netted during July while assisting the Glennallen Fishery Biologist. Three of the lakes examined, Strelna, Sculpin, and Moose, along with Van Lake, previously surveyed, were recommended for access sites.

Construction of the bridge spanning the Copper River at Chitina is planned to begin during the winter of '68-69. Completion of the bridge will cause an influx of homestead entrymen which could take up all desirable access sites.

The lakes in this area are within the boundaries of the proposed Bureau of Land Management Copper River classifications. The Multiple Use Classification planned for this area would insure proper land use and continued public access.

TABLE 5 - Summary of Land Status Bordering Streams in the Fairbanks Study Area, in Stream Miles, February 1968.

Stream Accessibility	General Selection	School Mental Health University	Public Recreation	Reserve-Use Application	Timber Classification	Other Classifications*	Public Domain (Federal)	Total Public	Private	Total
Elliot	52.25	---	1.13	1.80	---	---	83.30	138.48	18.20	156.68
Fairbanks townsite	10.10	2.74	---	1.10	---	1.58	---	15.52	50.90	66.42
Nenana	13.20	12.50	---	---	---	---	---	25.70	7.97	33.67
Richardson	54.83	7.30	2.70	0.30	0.61	0.34	8.80	74.88	46.40	121.28
Steese	<u>41.30</u>	<u>15.70</u>	<u>26.84</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>0.30</u>	<u>3.60</u>	<u>147.20</u>	<u>236.34</u>	<u>118.47</u>	<u>354.81</u>
TOTAL	171.68	38.24	30.67	4.60	0.91	5.52	239.30	490.92	241.94	732.86

* Utility
Agriculture
Foreclosure
Quit Claim Deed
Campground

State Public Recreation Classifications

State lands were classified for public recreation in four general areas during this report period, Table 6. Classification 358 furnishes public access to 3,300 feet of Clearwater Creek where the creek is crossed by the Slana-Tok Highway. The remaining land classifications provided access to saltwater fisheries. Two land orders, numbers 466 and 470, provided public recreation classification to 1,354 feet of frontage on Kachemak Bay 10 miles south of Homer. The recreation sites are inaccessible by vehicles but will serve the increasing number of pleasure boats being trailered down the Sterling Highway and launched at Homer. Classification number 389 provides for 1,485 feet of frontage for public recreation along the Clam Gulch beach area.

TABLE 6 - Parcels and Frontage of State Recreation Classifications in 1967.

Classifi- cation Number	<u>Private Recreation</u>		<u>Public Recreation</u>		<u>Area</u>
	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Foot Frontage</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Foot Frontage</u>	
358	0	0	6	3,300	Clearwater-Slana
389	0	0	1	1,485	Clam Gulch
466	25	8,652	1	594	Kachemak Bay
470	<u>51</u>	<u>13,760</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>760</u>	Kachemak Bay
TOTAL	76	22,412	11	6,139	

Chena River Access

The Chena Hot Springs road was checked for possible construction of roads or trails to the Chena River. Nine different sites were recommended for public access between Fairbanks and Milepost 37.7, the first bridge, where the road was blocked off because of bridge construction. At each of the recommended locations some form of a road or foot trail exists. Limited parking area is also present. Many of these areas are popular spots for grayling fishing. Boats can be launched at a few places during high water periods, but the majority of the places need some development. Picnic areas could also be developed.

Some kind of access and control should be acquired but improvements limited until final plans are made for the proposed dam or dams which will be constructed on the Chena River.

Road Maintenance and Construction

Public recreation classification 389 will insure public access to 1,485 feet of frontage at Clam Gulch. Although the public is free to walk along tidelands area, access from the highway to the beach is a problem.

Access to the beaches in the Whiskey Gulch area was facilitated when the Department of Highways agreed to maintain an access road used by clam diggers and campers. Additional assistance has been offered by the Department of Highways in the form of informative signs giving the name of the access route and parking areas. The Department of Highways did express reluctance to post signs due to inadequate turnaround and parking facilities on the beach. Spokesmen for the Highway agency felt that the signs would lead motorists into a "sand trap" at the beach, resulting in unfavorable publicity for the Highway Department.

Dudas Property

Public access to one of the most prized sport fisheries in Alaska will be assured upon completion of legal details concerning two parcels of land adjacent to the Anchor River on the Kenai Peninsula. The State Department of Health and Welfare was charged with disposing of riverfront property belonging to John Dudas to satisfy a lien incurred while Dudas was in the State Pioneers

Home in Sitka. The public sale was cancelled in response to requests by various local sportsmen's clubs, interested individuals and the Department of Fish and Game. Arrangements are currently in progress to have the Department of Natural Resources retain the two lots for public access to the Anchor River. The deed to the estate was conveyed to the State Division of Lands on March 12, 1968, but a hearing has not been held. This case will be closed promptly upon completion of the hearing.

Water Bottom Status

Every year the Public Access project receives several complaints from fishermen being denied access to streams which they have traditionally fished or would like to fish. Public passage across private lands adjacent to rivers and streams is of course the option of the landowner. The only assistance which can be given to the angler is to advise him if the stream itself is public or private. In order to give the angler the most accurate information possible, the Department of Fish and Game enlisted the aide of the Division of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, water rights section, in clarifying individual problems. The Department of Natural Resources was requested to define in detail the various aspects of public and private legal rights to the bottoms of streams.

The bottom of a stream may be considered state land, hence open to the public if the original surveyor meandered the stream by surveying along the bank. If the survey line ignores the presence of the stream, then it is private. Theoretically the surface and bottom of a meandered stream is public, and users have the right to travel on such thoroughfares. The information being compiled by the Department of Natural Resources will enable the Access project to quickly and correctly inform the angler of the status of the particular stream in question.

Legislation

Legislation endorsed by the State Legislative Council and submitted to the 1968 legislature would cause large-scale changes in the operation of the Department of Natural Resources Division of Lands. Senate Bill 363 would require the Division to issue for lease one five-acre private recreational tract per applicant after certain minimal requirements are met. The introduced bill also specified that lease terms would include the option to buy at the fair market price or \$100.00 per acre, whichever is less. Probably one of the most significant parts of this particular piece of legislation is that it would recognize and give priority to someone who has squatted on a plot of land. The Land Lessor, and subsequently the Purchaser if he uses the option, may locate his plot on any unclassified state land or classified for private recreation under the provisions provided.

The bill was strongly opposed by the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Natural Resources, and several sportsmen and citizen groups. The final amended version of the bill provided for the leasing of such five-acre sites only in areas specified by the Department of Natural Resources.

Companion Senate Bill 364 specifies that "no state lands classified as private recreational lands may be subdivided for purposes of sale or lease without prior approval of the legislature by concurrent resolution."

State Joint Resolution No. 45 orders the Division of Lands to discontinue wholesale lease or sale of adjacent sites on private recreational or unclassified lands. This resolution prohibits subdivision development by the Division of Lands on private recreation tracts.

Borough and Alaska State Housing Authority Assistance

Assistance was given to planners working with Alaska State Housing Authority. Maps of the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the Matanuska Susitna Borough showing distribution of sport fish species were prepared for the Alaska State Housing Authority personnel. Access inventories of the Matanuska Valley and the Kenai Peninsula which were prepared in 1965 and 1966 were also requested by the boroughs for planning purposes.

Iliamna Classification

A 6,522,000-acre mountainous area located 200 miles southwest of Anchorage was removed from the public domain by the Bureau of Land Management and accorded the initial necessary protection to insure proper land use and watershed protection (Figure 2).

Federal Register, Volume 32, No. 210, dated October 28, 1967, contained the Notice of Classification of Public Lands for Multiple Use Management. The Classification AA-818 insures the Bureau of Land Management sufficient tenure to justify the planning and execution of a land program based on Multiple Use principles. This BLM action finally protects the watershed for an important commercial and sport fishery.

In 1962, requests from the Public Access Project were submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for the "segregation, reservation and classification" of several of the sites which we included in the current classified area. In 1963 many of the same sites and additional areas were requested under provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Requests were also submitted to the State Division of Lands to select some of the sites under provisions of the General Land Grant Act.

Fishery data gathered in previous years by access biologists, combined with current information supplied by the Sport Fish Biologist at Dillingham, was submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for use in preparing a land use plan for the classified area.

Continued sport fish studies within the Iliamna classification, particularly in the proposed disposal areas, will be conducted to determine recommendations to insure sufficient public access.

Brooks Range Survey

Survey of ten lakes on the south slope of the Brooks Range was initiated during the report period in conjunction with D-J Job 15-A, Inventory and Cataloging Project in Interior Alaska (Table 7). The survey was to assess the environmental characteristics and fish species composition of these and other Arctic waters to determine potential quality of angling and the possibility of distributing angler effort over an increased area. The public access project was interested in the Walker Lake-Kobuk River complex from the standpoint of cooperating with and assisting the BLM in developing the best plans for utilization of this area. The Walker-Kobuk complex is planned for BLM retention with a multiple use classification. Private entries are presently found on Walker, Takahula, and Wild Lakes.

TABLE 7 - Lakes in Brooks Range Survey, 1967.

<u>Lakes</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Approximate Acres</u>
Nutuvukti	19N,19E,KRM	3,600
Walker	21N,19E,KRM	9,500
Minakokosa	18N,17E,KRM	600
Iniakuk	20N,26E,KRM	3,200
Tobuk	22N,24E,KRM	380
Takahula	23N,23E,KRM	350
Kollioksak	18N,11E,KRM	500
Selby-Narvak	18N,15E,KRM	4,700
Helpmejack	18N,24E,KRM	600
Wild Lake	31N,18W,FM	2,000

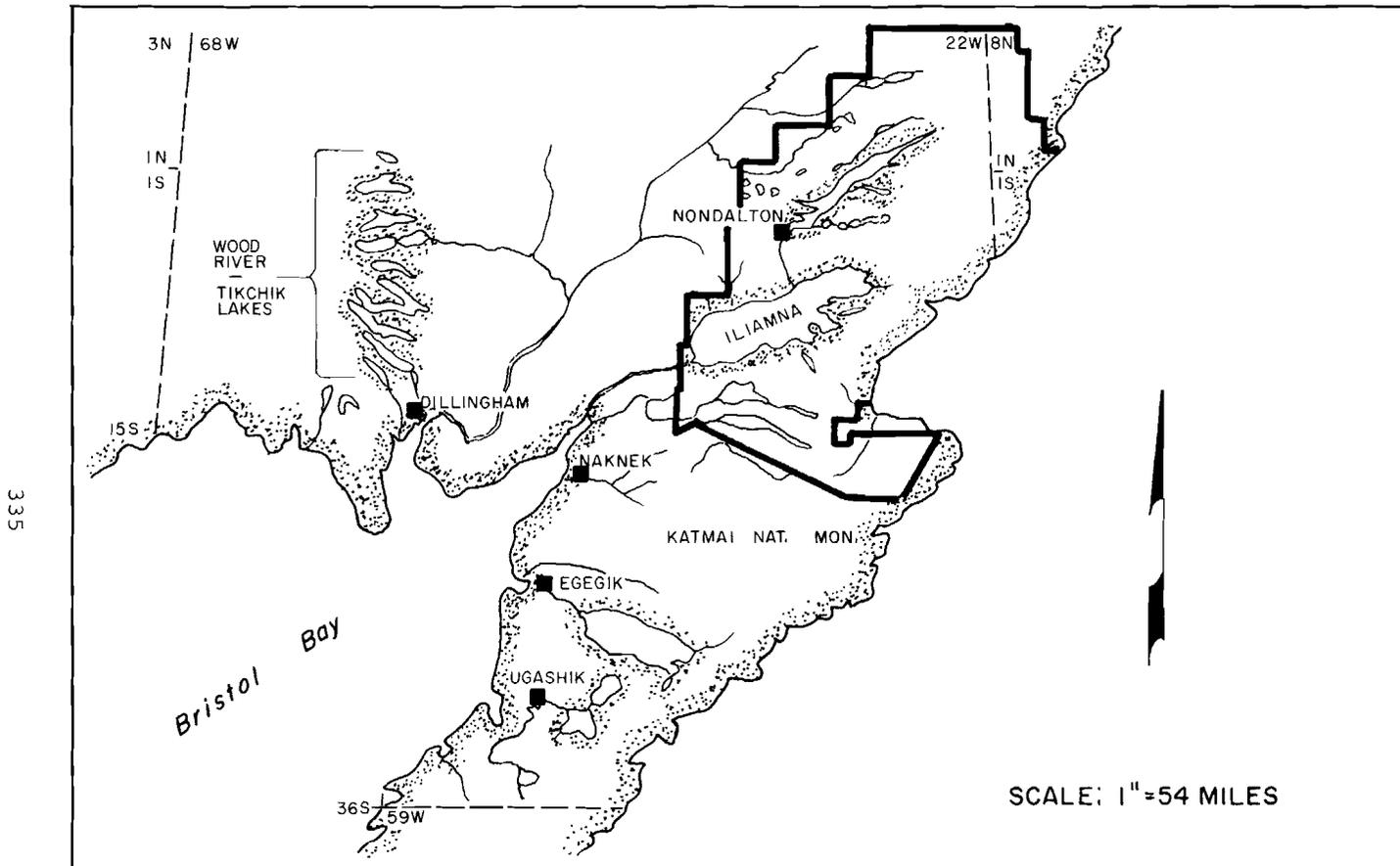


FIGURE 2. ILIAMNA MULTIPLE USE CLASSIFICATION, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, OCTOBER 1967.

Memorandum of Understanding

Drafts of revised memoranda of understanding between the BLM state office and the Department of Fish and Game were reviewed by both agencies. The original memorandum of understanding which was signed in 1965 had no provisions for unit agreements such as for the Iliamna Classification. The revised memorandum is planned to allow for specific Fish and Game management agreements which will utilize data obtained from Department of Fish and Game research projects to help produce joint land use plans.

Specific Fish and Game management agreements will be formulated for the Iliamna and Gulkana-Copper River classification units. The agreements basically will allow the Department of Fish and Game a certain amount of authority on land use if the proposed land use affects the fish and game resource of the area. Ultimate authority and management of the land still will rest with the Bureau of Land Management.

DISCUSSION

The Fairbanks study revealed that a large amount of desirable fishery stream frontage remains open to agricultural homestead and other forms of random entry available on the public domain land. The small size of the grayling streams in this area would generally preclude them being meandered in a land survey; hence, they would be encompassed within private entries and lost for public access. The large amount of unclassified state land is also vulnerable but to a lesser extent.

Public access to four of the five lakes furnishing roads to fishing sites for the residents and visitors in the Fairbanks area is insured only by Reserve Use Application. The Reserve Use Application is considered by many State Lands people as the weakest form of land tenure, or even no tenure at all. The State Division of Lands has conferred Public Recreation Classifications on the most undesirable of swamp and marshlands but is reluctant to insure, for the public, access to the few lakes available to the angler in the Fairbanks area by agency action.

The Bureau of Land Management Multiple Land Use Classification for the Iliamna area and proposed similar classifications for the Gulkana-Copper River basin are milestones in Alaska's history for planned comprehensive land management. The inability of the state to provide adequate maintenance for the few overcrowded campgrounds now in operation is further indication that public recreation planning, development and maintenance is presently better handled by federal agencies such as U. S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Key access areas along the beaches on the Kenai Peninsula are receiving the heaviest use since the area became popular locally. Paved highways the complete distance are encouraging more people to utilize these beaches. The need for off-the-road parking space is critical and the Departments of Highways and Natural Resources are reluctant to take steps to alleviate the situation. The Department of Highways will make signs and maintain driveways if the signs and driveways lead the motorist to a firm, level, well maintained area. They are concerned about unfavorable publicity that may result if the driveway leads to the tidal beach area and causes personal inconvenience or disaster. Funds and regulations prohibit maintenance off the normal highway right-of-way.

The Department of Natural Resources Parks and Recreation program is singularly oriented to developments such as picnic tables, grills, and outhouses and is not inclined to be involved in simple parking area construction.

The Department of Highways has created "rest stops" consisting of ample parking areas at several important streams in Alaska. This work, which was done with funds from the Highway Beautification program, was curtailed due to war costs.

Memoranda of Agreements in preparation between the Department of Fish and Game and other resource-oriented agencies will spell out the necessary ground rules for a complete analysis of the resources and subsequent proper management. The agreements will prevent duplication of effort but still include the efforts of all concerned agencies.

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