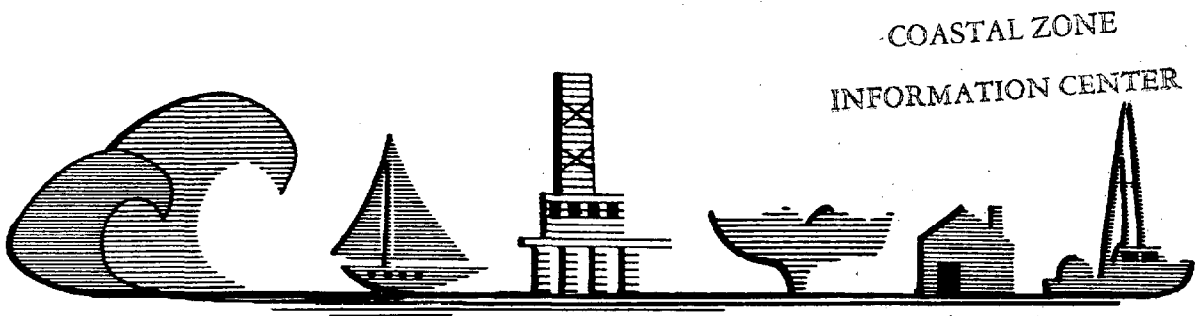

Alaska Coastal Management Program
1984 Report On
District Coastal Management
Programs



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Alaska
Department of Governmental Coordination
Management and Budget

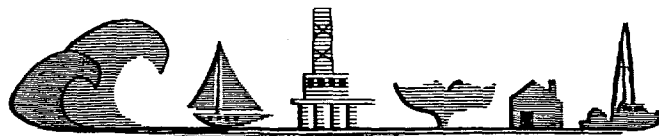
Bill Sheffield, Governor
November 1984

Alaska Coastal Management Program

Produced By

The Office of Management and Budget
Division of Governmental Coordination
Pouch AW, Juneau, Alaska
99811

November 1984



Alaska Coastal Management Program

State of Alaska

Bill Sheffield, Governor

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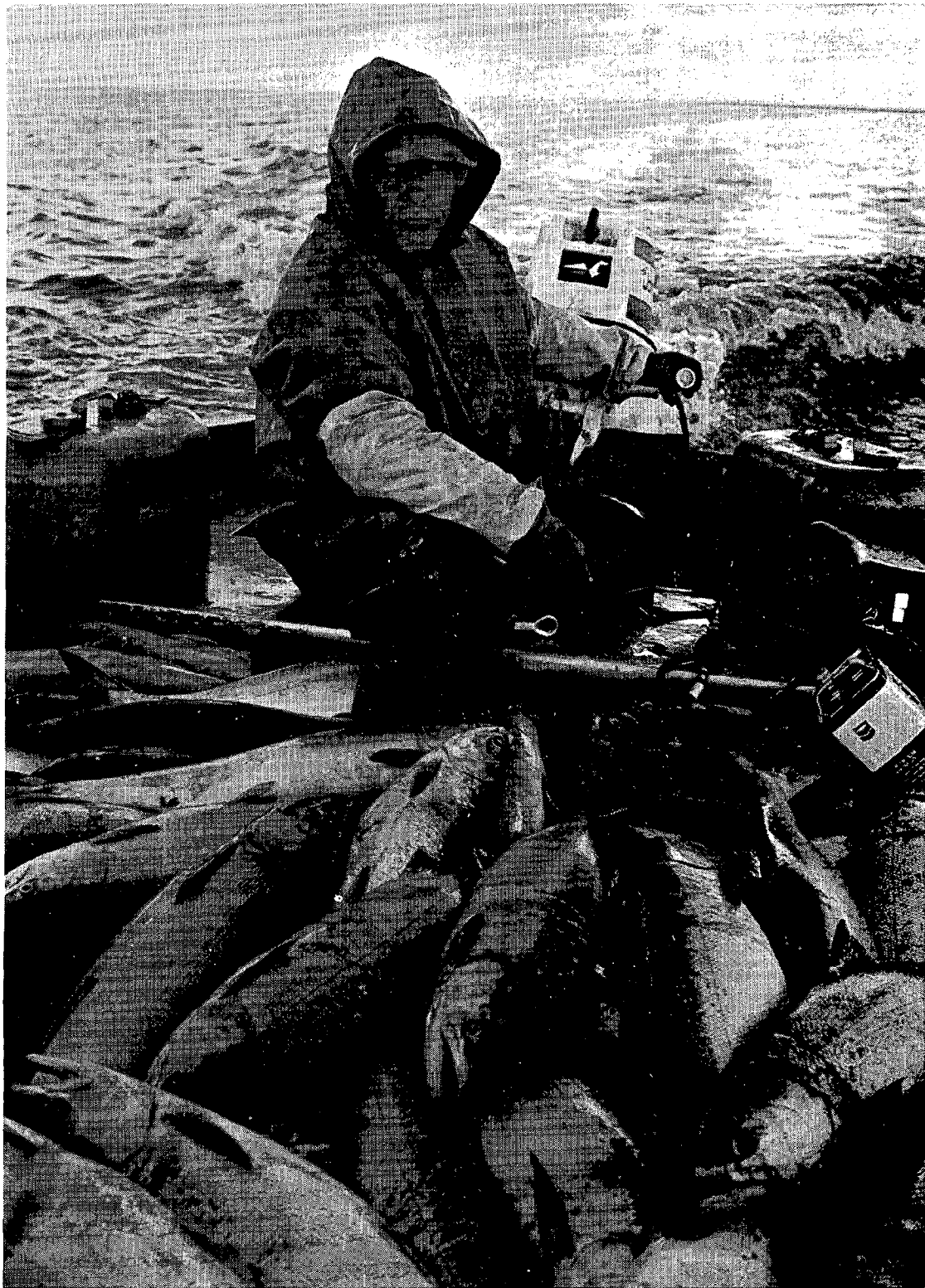


Photo James H. Barker

Commercial fishing on the Yukon River, near Alakanak, Alaska

Introduction

This booklet describes the accomplishments of the districts that participate in the *Alaska Coastal Management Program*. It briefly explains how the *Alaska Coastal Management Program* began and how it works. It then provides a summary of district achievements as of the end period of fiscal year 1984 (June 30, 1984).

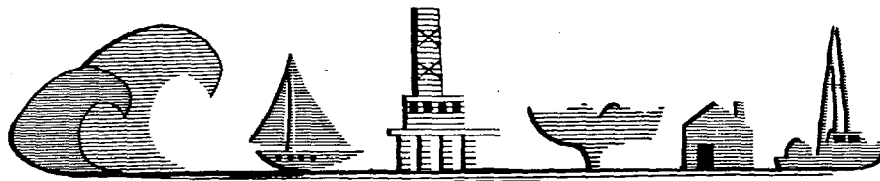
In developing local district programs, district staff work extensively with people. They hold public meetings, and learn what people think is important about the area, what aspects of the area people would like preserved, and how people would like to develop or use the resources of the area. In the process of developing coastal management programs, communities often discover, analyze, refine, and verbalize, as a group, the reasons why they live where they do, and what in their area is important to them.

Districts produce documents that reflect the thoughts and concerns of their communities or regions. District staff people research, write, and revise program documents that describe resources, anticipate possible uses, and set policies for development and land and water uses in their areas. In the documents, districts try to resolve differences about resource use, and to balance needs to develop against needs to preserve.

Districts have made good progress, through the *Alaska Coastal Management Program*, in setting goals and policies for the management of resources in their coastal areas. Thirty local districts participate in the program. Twelve coastal districts have had their programs fully approved at all the necessary levels of government. Their programs are now in effect, providing guidance and direction for the development and use of coastal resources in their areas.

The Origins of Coastal Management

Coastal management began with nation-wide interest in balanced use and preservation of sensitive coastal areas. In response to this interest, the U.S. Congress adopted the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The federal Act encourages states to develop coastal management programs that weigh needs to develop against needs to preserve, and that set policies for uses in the coastal area. The Act authorizes funding to states to develop coastal management programs. It also requires the federal government, in its discretionary activities, to be consistent with approved state programs. This enhances the role of the State of Alaska in federal decision making about resources in the coastal area of Alaska.



The Alaska Coastal Management Program

In many of the other states that participate in the coastal management program, a state agency develops and administers the coastal program. In Alaska, the program is designed to encourage State **and** local participation in the development of the program.

To balance State and local input, the Alaska Coastal Management Act of 1977 created the Coastal Policy Council to set standards by which local districts develop coastal programs. The Coastal Policy Council is appointed by the Governor and made up of representatives of local governments and State agencies. The Council is responsible for ensuring that district programs balance local, state, and national interests.

The district programs are developed at the local level of government, by coastal resource districts, which include:

- organized boroughs that exercise planning authority
- unified home-rule municipalities
- home-rule cities, first-class cities, and under certain circumstances, second-class cities
- regional coastal resource districts directed by elected planning boards and organized under AS 46.40.110-190.

The Division of Governmental Coordination, of the State Office of Management and Budget, coordinates the development of the district programs, and reviews them on behalf of the Coastal Policy Council. The Coastal Policy Council approves the district programs.

For coastal areas which are not in local districts but have significant values or uses associated with them, the Council also has the authority to adopt special management plans for these "areas which merit special attention" or AMSAs.

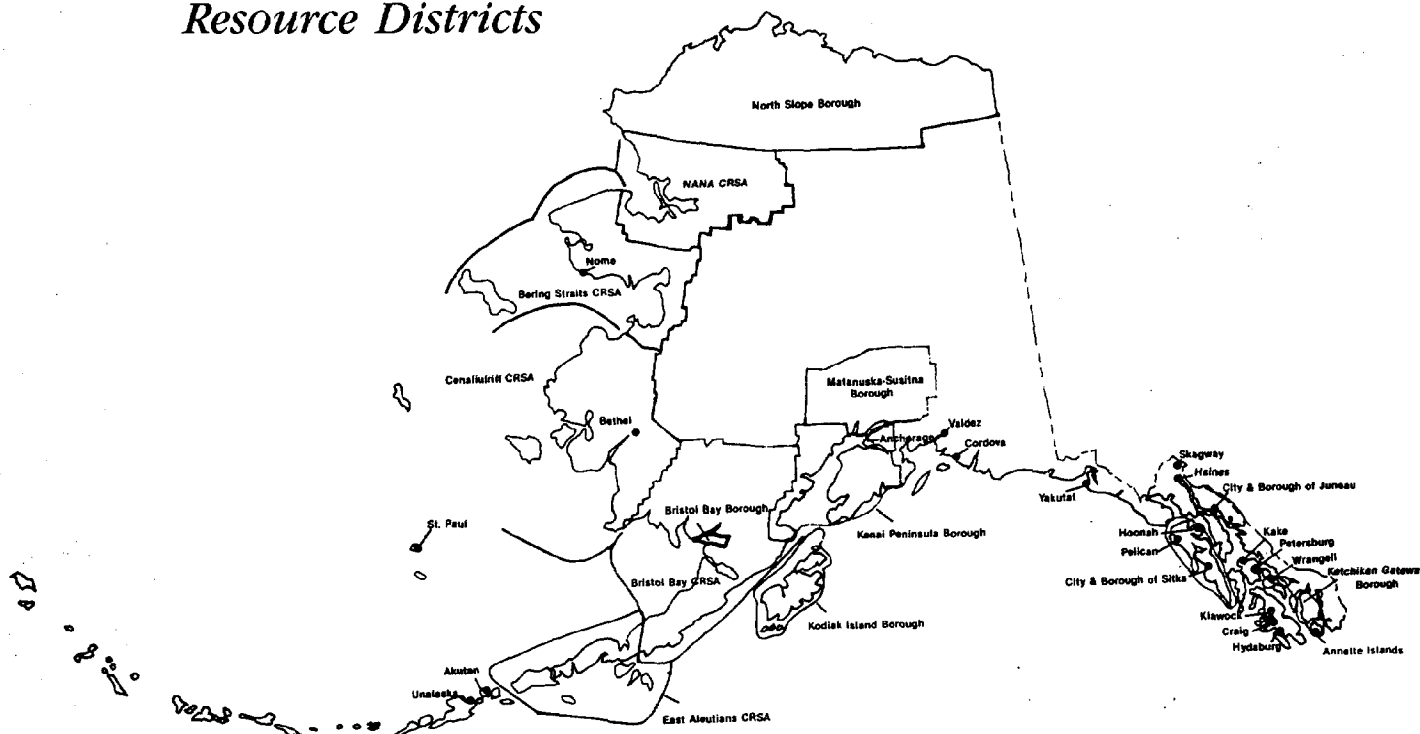
The Alaska Coastal Management Act is implemented through State, federal and local reviews of proposed development projects. The review process ensures that development is consistent with the *Alaska Coastal Management Program* standards and applicable approved district programs.

The Process

More specifically, the process of developing a district program for adoption into the *Alaska Coastal Management Program* involves seven steps:

1. A district develops a **resource inventory** to identify the important natural and cultural resources within its boundaries. These resources include habitats, socioeconomic information, uses and activities, ownership or management responsibilities, and historic and prehistoric resources.
-

Alaska Coastal Management Resource Districts



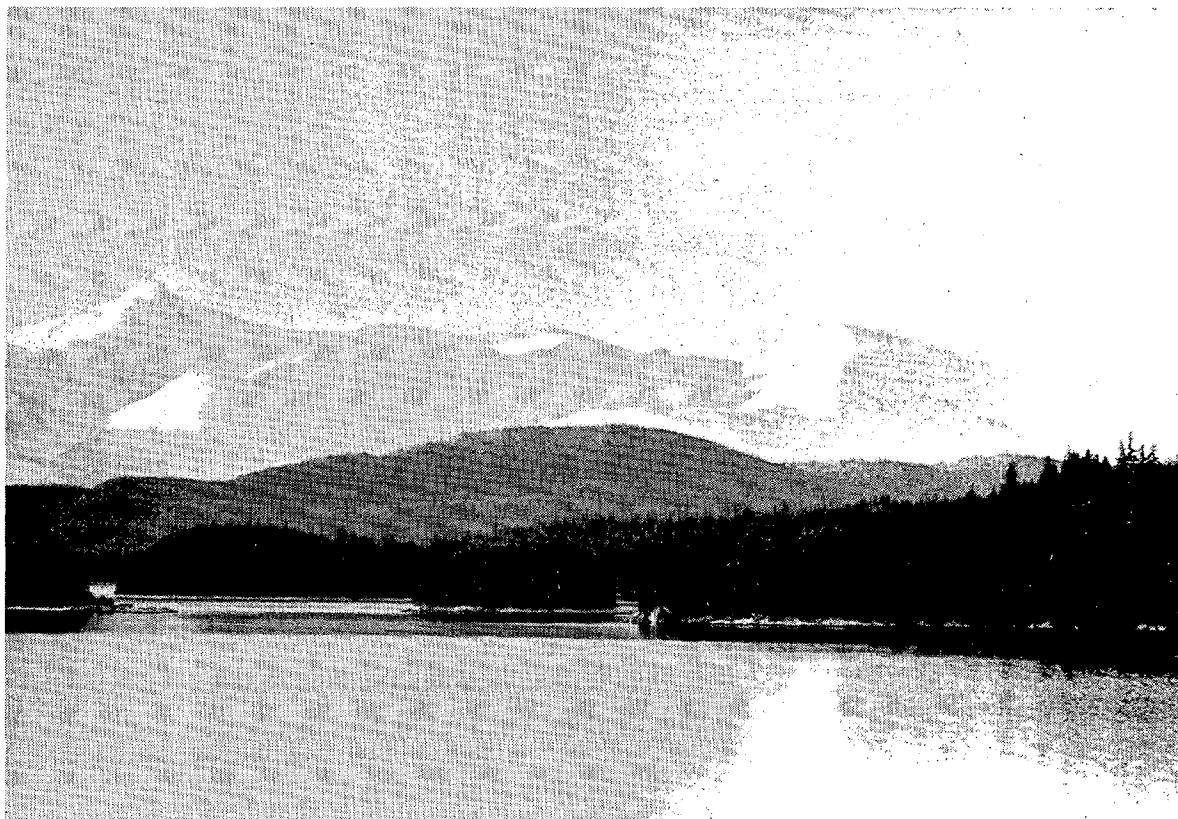
2. A district develops a **public hearing draft** of the program. The public hearing draft contains all elements of the final plan, including the resource inventory and analysis, program policies, and methods of implementation. The draft is circulated for a 60-day period for review by people within the district, as well as agencies, interest groups, and industry. The draft is revised to address comments received.
3. The revised plan is **conceptually approved** by the governing-body of the district—either a city council, borough assembly, or coastal resource service area board. The plan is then forwarded to the Coastal Policy Council for review.
4. The staff of the Council, in the Division of Governmental Coordination, reviews the plan against the statewide coastal management standards. The Division distributes the conceptually-approved plan and the results of its review, or its **findings and conclusions**, for a 45-day comment period.
5. After reviewing the staff's findings and conclusions and comments on them, the Coastal Policy Council decides whether to **approve the plan** in whole or part.
6. The approved plan is submitted to the **federal Department of Commerce** for approval. It is also sent back to the district for final adoption by ordinance.
7. After all approvals are received, the Division of Governmental Coordination files the plan with the Lieutenant Governor's office and announces the **effective date**. Upon filing, the plan becomes part of the approved *Alaska Coastal Management Program*, and is then used as the basis for consistency reviews.

1984 Progress Report

In fiscal year 1984 (FY84), Alaskan districts made good progress in setting goals and policies for development in their areas. Thirty local districts participate in the *Alaska Coastal Management Program*. Twelve coastal districts have programs that have been approved at the State, federal, and local levels of government. Seven of these—the Bristol Bay Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, and Kodiak Island Borough, and the Cities of Bethel, Hydaburg, and Nome—were approved during FY84.

A summary of district achievements follows. The chart of district program milestones (Figure 1) depicts past accomplishments and shows dates when the Division of Governmental Coordination expects each coastal district to next reach milestones of the program development process. Individual summaries follow the chart, including lists of publications produced in FY84. For programs that have been fully incorporated into the *Alaska Coastal Management Program*, the publications that make up the complete approved program are also listed.

For easy reference, the district summaries are listed in categories: boroughs, municipalities and cities, and coastal resource service areas (CRSAs). Areas outside districts are also included, to provide a complete picture of all the more detailed plans prepared under the ACMP.



District Coastal Management Program Milestones

July 1984

DISTRICT	Calendar 1982				Calendar 1983				Calendar 1984				Calendar 1985			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Aleutian Island East CRSA																
Anchorage, Municipality of																
Bering Straits CRSA																
Bethel, City of																
Bristol Bay Borough																
Bristol Bay CRSA																
Cordova, City of																
Craig, City of																
Haines, City of																
Hoonah, City of																
Hydaburg, City of																
Juneau, City and Borough of																
Kake, City of																
Kenai Peninsula Borough																
Ketchikan Gateway Borough																
Klawock, City of																
Kodiak Island Borough																
Matanuska-Susitna Borough																
NANA CRSA																
Nome, City of																
North Slope Borough																
Pelican, City of																
Petersburg, City of																
Sitka, City and Borough of																
Skagway, City of																
Valdez, City of																
Wrangell, City of																
Yakutat, City of																
Cenailiurrit (Yukon-Kuskokwim) CRSA																

☒ Resource Inventory ☒ Coastal Policy Council and Federal Review ☒ Program Amendment
☒ Public Hearing Draft Produced ☒ Effective Date

NOTES: 1. District programs just beginning (Akutan, St. Paul and Unalaska) are not shown.
 2. Milestones shown after the second quarter of 1984 are projected only.

District Summaries

Boroughs

Bristol Bay Borough

The Bristol Bay Borough has completed its coastal management program. The program was approved by the Coastal Policy Council in September 1983 and received federal approval during November. It went into effect at the beginning of 1984. The plan focuses on resources important to maintaining a viable and productive fishing industry. The borough has established detailed policies for management of development near anadromous streams. The resource inventory provides valuable information about the borough.

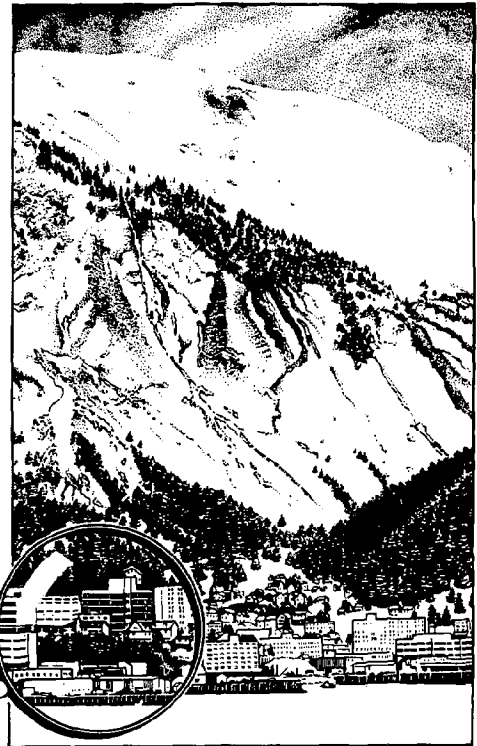
Work is now proceeding on a detailed plan for development of the waterfront area near a new dock in Naknek, identified as an area which merits special attention (AMSA). The detailed plan will help the Borough determine how to make best use of land in the area.

Approved Program Documents:

- Bristol Bay Borough Coastal Management Program Description, June 1983 (with addendum #1, December 1983).

City and Borough of Juneau

The City and Borough of Juneau distributed a combined draft comprehensive plan and coastal management plan in late 1982. During 1983, the draft plan was subject to intensive review by the planning and zoning commission and a citizens advisory committee. Public hearing drafts of the district coastal management program and downtown waterfront AMSA were presented for public review in the summer of 1984. The downtown waterfront study focuses on developing Juneau's downtown as an attractive center for tourism and providing sites for water-dependent activities. Work is also underway on a plan for Auke Bay.



City and Borough of Juneau

Kenai Peninsula Borough

Coastal management planning stopped short of completion in June 1981. In 1983 the borough sought additional funding from the State to complete the plan. This effort will be underway in FY85.

Ketchikan Gateway Borough

Ketchikan's coastal management program received Coastal Policy Council approval on December 8, 1983. The plan reflects the extensive involvement of several task forces of local citizens, community residents, the port commission, and the planning commission. Major issues addressed were the waterfront, forestry, and fisheries. A means for evaluating the environmental sensitivity of areas in the borough was established.

The program was designed to present a reasonable balance between development and resource protection to meet the needs of local residents. It establishes policy for the more developed area of the Borough. Further planning for other areas may occur in the future. The program went into effect on May 1, 1984.

Approved Program Documents:

- Ketchikan Gateway Borough Coastal Management Program, Conceptually Approved Program, July 1983.

Kodiak Island Borough

The Kodiak Island Borough coastal management program received Coastal Policy Council approval in December 1983. The program addressed energy facility siting and fisheries issues. Policies will help the Borough address development related to oil exploration in Shelikof Strait. A detailed resource inventory and a series of large format maps depicting important resources were included in the program. The plan went into effect in March 1984.

Approved Program Documents:

- Kodiak Island Borough Coastal Management Program, Conceptually Approved Draft, June 1983 (with Addendum Number One).
- Progress Report (Resource Inventory), reprinted June 1983.
- Resource Maps.

Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The Borough planning department produced a public hearing draft in March 1983. After a review period, the program was conceptually approved by the Borough Assembly in August 1983. The program was approved by the Coastal Policy Council on December 8, 1983, and went into effect on February 15, 1984.

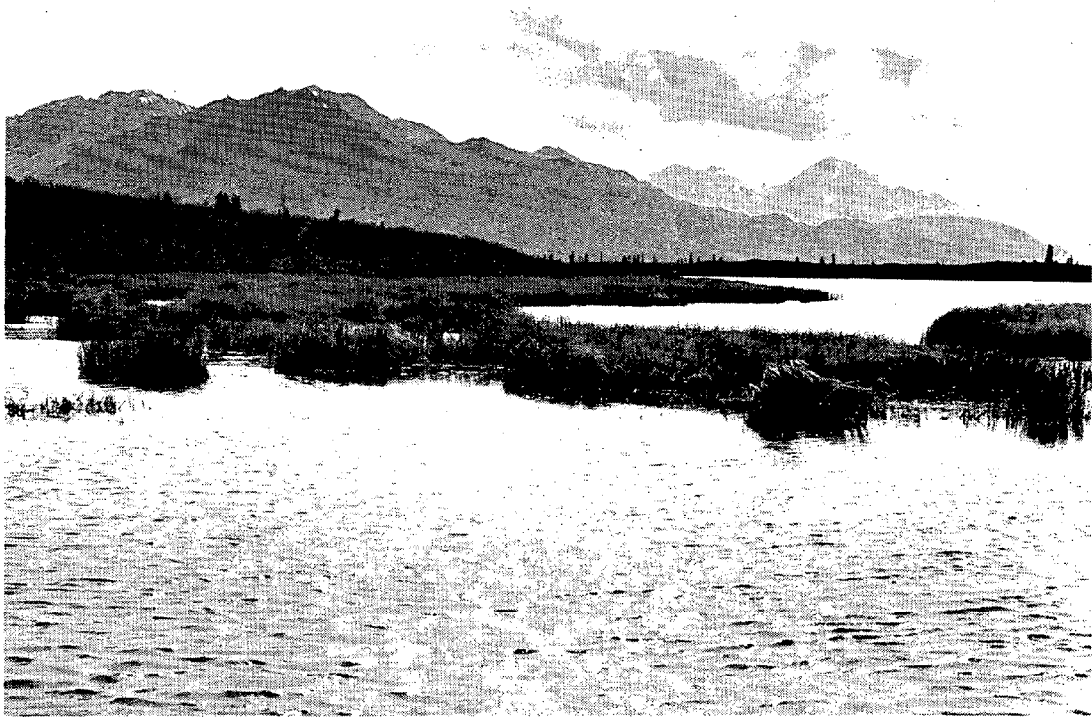


Photo: Patricia Owens

Jim-Swan Lakes, Chugach Mountain Range

The district program considered a wide range of natural resources and developed general policies to guide development in the coastal area of the Borough. Policies regarding State land disposal were controversial and underwent mediation between the Department of Natural Resources and the Borough. The Borough intends to complete a plan during FY85 for the Point MacKenzie area, as an area which merits special attention (AMSA).

Approved Program Documents:

- Matanuska-Susitna Borough Coastal Management Plan, Public Hearing Draft, March 1983.
- Matanuska-Susitna Borough Coastal Management Program, Concept-Approved Draft, August 1983 (with Addendum).

North Slope Borough

The North Slope Borough has been actively working on development of a coastal management program since early 1980. The Borough has prepared an extensive resource inventory, contained in the background report for the program.

After a series of informal review drafts, the Borough's public hearing draft was released for review in the fall of 1983. After numerous comments were submitted, primarily by State and federal agencies, and representatives of the oil and gas industry, Borough staff developed changes to respond to the comments received. The Borough Assembly conceptually approved the revised program in February 1984. The program will be considered by the Coastal Policy Council during the winter of 1984-85.

As part of its program, the Borough is working on a computerized geo-based information system and an automated review and comment system. These systems are intended to assist the Borough in tracking and responding to development within its jurisdiction.

Documents Produced in FY84:

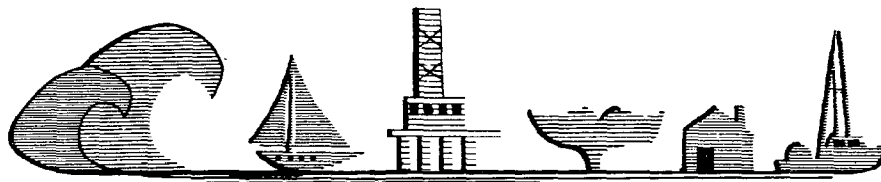
- North Slope Borough Coastal Management Program, Public Hearing Draft, August 1983.

City and Borough of Sitka

The Sitka coastal management program was approved by the Coastal Policy Council in late 1981 and adopted by local ordinance in early 1982. Through its program, Sitka obtained authority from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to issue permits for several kinds of development along the waterfront. It also obtained valuable information about resources and habitats in the Borough. In 1983, an addendum clarified the enforceable rules of the program. The Sitka Coastal Management Program became effective for local, State and federal consistency on May 17, 1983.

Approved Program Documents:

- Sitka Coastal Management Program, reprinted version including program addendum, April 1983.



City of Akutan

The City of Akutan is a new coastal district. In 1984, the City conducted community workshops and began preliminary planning tasks including delineating the district boundary; outlining issues and objectives; and conducting resource inventory and analysis. The City has petitioned to be incorporated into the East Aleutians Coastal Resource Service Area.

Municipality of Anchorage

The Anchorage coastal management program was fully approved and incorporated into the *Alaska Coastal Management Program* in 1981. Since then, several implementation measures have been developed, including a wetlands management plan and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers general permits for local approval of limited fills in wetlands. Also, the Municipality is actively working on additional program refinements.

During 1983 new wetland maps for the Anchorage Bowl and Eagle River were produced at a scale of 1:25,000. These maps are compatible with the resource atlases produced by the Municipality in 1982.

Work continued on the development of computer software to provide a geographically-based information system for the Municipality, to implement its coastal management program.

A monitoring and compliance officer began work in 1983. This person provides needed surveillance of ongoing development within the municipality.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Point Campbell-Point Woronzof Environmental Study: Background Information for Land Use Planning, February 1983.

Approved Program Documents:

- Anchorage Coastal Management Program, concept-approved final report, September 1979.
- Anchorage Coastal Management Program, Resource Policy Unit Maps, concept-approved final report, April 1979.
- Anchorage Coastal Management Plan, January 1981. (Reprint of concept-approved final report.)
- Anchorage Coastal Scenic Resources and Public Access Plan 1981.
- Anchorage, Wetlands Management Plan, October 1981, Revised February 1982 and 1983.

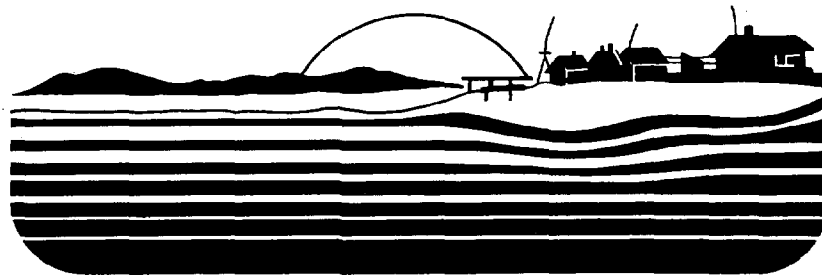
City of Bethel

The City of Bethel's coastal management program was fully approved during 1983 and went into effect at the beginning of 1984. Bethel has successfully used its coastal management program to address problems with drainage in the City. Areas important for drainage have been identified and mapped. A general permit for fill in other areas has been issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Bethel plans to complete a detailed drainage plan during 1984 and to adopt its first zoning ordinance. In addition, work on a waterfront development plan has begun.

Approved Program Documents:

- City of Bethel, Concept-Approved Program, Coastal Management Program, June 1983.



City of Bethel

City of Cordova

Cordova's coastal management program was approved by the Coastal Policy Council in 1981. Federal approval may be obtained after incorporation of a plan for the Eyak Lake AMSA.

Work is continuing on the Eyak Lake AMSA management plan. A public hearing draft of the management plan was distributed in June 1984. The draft plan provides a high level of protection to this important aquatic ecosystem.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Eyak Lake AMSA Cooperative Management Plan, Public Review Draft, April 1984.

Approved Program Documents:

- Coastal Policy Council Review Draft as amended by the City of Cordova, October 1980.
 - City Ordinance No. 530, May 4, 1981.
 - Resolution 80-66, December 8, 1980.
-

City of Craig

The City of Craig coastal management program focuses on coastal areas of the City which will receive development pressure within the next 20 years. The plan reserves sites for major land and water uses, and attempts to balance resource protection and development to meet the needs of local residents. The district worked with the agencies and public in preparing a concept-approved draft of their program in 1984. It will be considered for approval by the Coastal Policy Council in December 1984.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Craig Coastal Management Program, Public Hearing Draft, November 1983.
- Craig Coastal Management Program, Concept-Approved Draft, July 1984.

City of Haines

The City of Haines coastal management program was fully approved in 1980. The City prepared a conceptual design of the Port Chilkoot/Portage Cove AMSA which addresses the historic significance of the Fort Seward area and public access to the waterfront.

Approved Program Documents:

- Haines Coastal Management Program, October 1979.
- Refinements to the Haines Coastal Management Program, November 1980.
- Port Chilkoot/Portage Cove AMSA Waterfront Design Study, August 1982.

City of Hoonah

The City of Hoonah coastal management program was approved by the Coastal Policy Council in June 1984. The program's emphasis is on protection of traditional and customary use areas.

The city is currently working on annexation of areas adjacent to the community for protection of traditional and customary resource use areas.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Hoonah Coastal Management Program, Concept-Approved draft, February 1984.
 - Council Order of Approval, June 8, 1984.
 - Revised District Policies, June 8, 1984.
 - Revised Implementation Procedures, June 8, 1984.
-

City of Hydaburg

The City of Hydaburg coastal management program was approved by the Coastal Policy Council in April 1983 and took effect on May 21, 1984. The Hydaburg program balances coastal development with the maintenance and protection of resources traditionally and customarily used by the people of Hydaburg. District policies reflect the strong commitment to resource and habitat protection, and maintenance of access to traditional resource use areas.

Approved Program Documents:

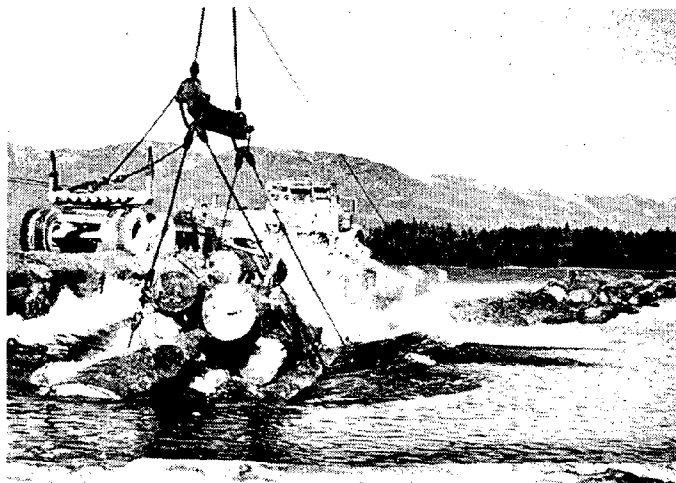
- Hydaburg Coastal Management Program, Concept-Approved Draft, January 1983.
- Council Order of Approval, April 1983.

City of Kake

An interim report on the City of Kake's coastal management program was completed in the fall of 1983, and a public hearing draft was released in April 1984. The draft plan balances the City's desire to maintain the social amenities and traditional values that characterize village life with community growth and development. The plan was conceptually approved by the City in June 1984 and will be considered for approval by the Coastal Policy Council in December 1984.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Kake Coastal Management Program, Interim Report, October 1983.
- Kake Coastal Management Program, Public Hearing Draft, April 1984.
- Kake Coastal Management Program, Concept-Approved Draft, June 1984.



City of Klawock



City of Klawock

The City of Klawock initiated a successful coastal planning effort in 1983. The City participated in an extensive community survey during 1983 to identify goals and objectives for the community. The City is working to improve community services and employment opportunities, while maintaining the traditional subsistence opportunities available to Klawock residents. The plan was conceptually approved by the City of Klawock in June 1984. The plan will be considered for approval by the Coastal Policy Council in December 1984.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Klawock Coastal Management Program, Public Hearing Draft, March 1984.
- Klawock Coastal Management Program, Concept-Approved Draft, June 1984.

City of Nome

The City of Nome submitted its conceptually approved coastal management program for Coastal Policy Council review in May 1983. The program included policies pertaining to economic compensation to cities affected by development. These policies were beyond the scope of the *Alaska Coastal Management Program*, and the Nome program was substantially revised. The revised program addresses local impacts from energy development in the Bering Sea.

The Nome Common Council conceptually approved the revised program in October, and this program received Coastal Policy Council approval on December 8, 1983. The program was approved at the federal and local levels early in 1984. It became effective for local, State, and federal consistency on March 15, 1984.

A minor amendment to the program, changing a zoning designation, was submitted in June 1984 and took effect in July.

Nome expects to be affected by any OCS development in Norton Sound and is using its coastal management program to help it prepare.

Approved Program Documents:

- Nome Coastal Management Program Background Report, July 1981.
 - Revised City of Nome Coastal Management Program, October 1983.
 - Minor Amendments to Land Use Designations, July 1984.
-

City of Pelican

Development of the City of Pelican coastal management program was started and completed during 1983. The program includes a proposed land use plan and a community design section. The design section illustrates compatible design concepts for new construction and capital improvement projects. A simplified implementation process is expected to avoid the need for additional city staff. The plan was approved by the Coastal Policy Council in June 1984 and should go into effect during September 1984.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Pelican Coastal Management Program, Concept-Approved Draft, March 1984.
- Revised Implementation Procedures, May 1984.
- Council Order of Approval, June 8, 1984.

City of Petersburg

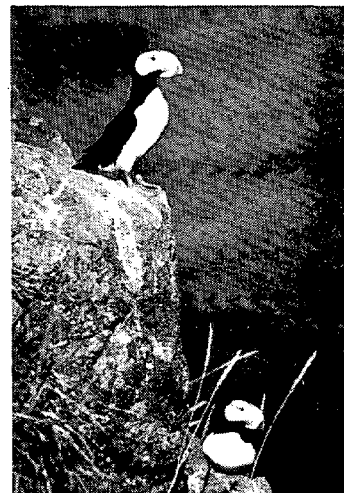
During 1983 the City of Petersburg developed its coastal management program from a resource inventory and analysis to the public hearing draft stage. A second public hearing draft was produced in early 1984 and the city is working on producing a concept-approved draft that responds to public and agency comment. Major issues include the development of Petersburg's downtown waterfront, and evaluating where the use of fill or pilings for development may be appropriate.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Petersburg Public Hearing Draft, Comprehensive Plan and Coastal Management Program, November 1983.
- Petersburg Coastal Management Program, Public Hearing Draft, March 1984.

City of St. Paul

The City of St. Paul, in the Pribilof Islands, is a new coastal district. In 1984, the City worked on a preliminary report which described the district boundary, planning issues and objectives, and coastal resources. In fiscal year 1985 the City will prepare a public hearing draft of its program. The potential for impacts on the community from oil and gas activity in the Navarin and St. George Basin is a major planning issue in the district.



City of Skagway

The Coastal Policy Council approved the amended version of the Skagway Coastal Management Program in April 1983 and the amended plan became effective for local, State, and federal consistency in June 1983. This document updates the previously approved district program. The revised document is arranged in a more readable and useful format and has proven to be easier to implement.

The new plan includes designation of Yakutania Point, a valuable recreation area for city residents, as an AMSA. Coastal management funding was used to improve public access to the point by footbridge.

Approved Program Documents:

- Skagway Coastal Management Program, amended version, September 1982.

City of Valdez

A public hearing draft of the Valdez coastal management program was distributed in February 1982. Preliminary revisions to the public hearing draft were completed in March 1984.

A revised draft of the July 1981 proposed Duck Flats AMSA was completed in November 1983. This plan provides a balance of protection and development to this important fish and wildlife habitat area. The Duck Flats AMSA will be incorporated into the revised Valdez public hearing draft.

City of Yakutat

Yakutat's coastal management program was approved by the Coastal Policy Council and fully incorporated into the ACMP in 1981. Planning staff completed a revision of the City's comprehensive plan in 1983 to update the document and ensure its consistency with the coastal plan.

Approved Program Documents:

- Yakutat District Coastal Management Program, Conceptually Approved Draft, January 1981.

Coastal Resource Service Areas

Aleutians East Coastal Resource Service Area

The Aleutians East region includes the area from Port Moller to Unimak Pass. The program was started in 1983 and is well on the way to completion. A coordinator was hired in January 1983. A series of interviews with local residents was conducted by CRSA staff to determine local views on important resource issues. A brochure outlining the results of the interviews was produced. An inventory of resources has been produced. Draft products were distributed for review in December 1983.

Major issues of interest in 1984 were the federal outer continental shelf lease sales that could affect the area and the preparation of the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan. Use of explosives for seismic exploration in marine waters has been a major concern. Several people from the Shetland Islands came to a conference to share experiences with oil development in the North Sea. The coastal management program has allowed the region to work together to deal with major development issues.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Aleutians East Coastal Resource Service Area Program Phase I Report.
- Resource Inventory for the Aleutians East Coastal Resource Service Area.

Bering Straits Coastal Resource Service Area

The Bering Straits CRSA Board made great strides in program development in 1983. Early in the year a community attitude survey was conducted by the CRSA staff. A total of 288 face-to-face interviews, of approximately 25% of the region's households, were conducted. From the results of this survey, preliminary issues, goals, and objectives were formulated.

By year's end, a contractor had been selected to prepare a resource inventory and analysis. A slide program explaining the Bering Straits coastal management program was also completed. A public hearing draft is expected in the fall of 1984.

Major issues of concern during 1983 included Norton Sound Lease Sale No. 57, off-shore mining leases, and additional proposed oil and gas lease sales in the Bering Sea. The Board has collected information from village elders to be considered when decisions are being made.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Bering Straits Coastal Management Program, Progress Report, December 1983.

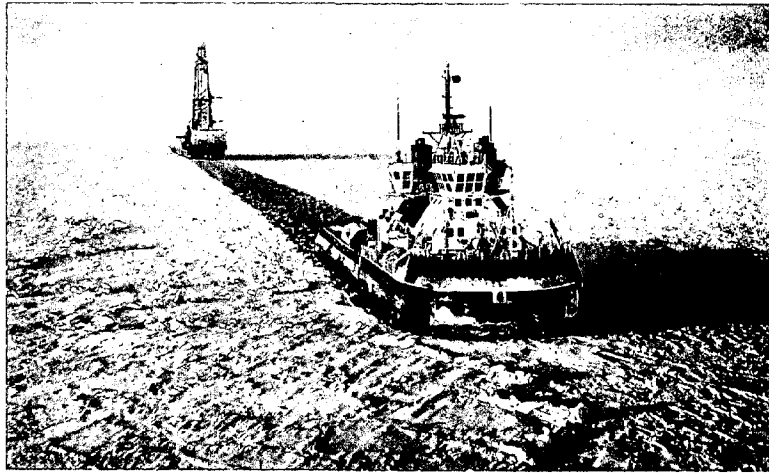


Photo: Dome Petroleum Limited

Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area

The CRSA Board developed its goals and objectives and the policies for its program during 1983. An atlas showing color maps of the region has been prepared. The public hearing draft of the program was released in April 1984. The Board has also worked closely with State and federal agencies in developing the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan, mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Bristol Bay Coastal Management Plan, Volume I, Resource Inventory.
- Bristol Bay Coastal Management Plan, Volume II, Management Plan, March 1984.

Ceñaliulriit (Yukon-Kuskokwim CRSA)

Ceñaliulriit is one of the largest of the coastal districts in the State. Ceñaliulriit spent 1983 working with agencies, industry, public interest groups, and interested individuals in revising its draft program. Two sets of revisions to the public hearing draft were issued to respond to comments received. The CRSA Board conceptually approved the program in October 1983 and submitted it for Coastal Policy Council review in 1984.

The Ceñaliulriit program emphasizes the culture and economy of the Yupik people. To address local needs for involvement in decision making and the perpetuation of the ecosystem and indigenous traditions, policies were designed for fourteen issues.

Documents Produced in FY84:

- Ceñaliulriit Coastal Management Program, Concept-Approved Draft.

Northwest Arctic Coastal Resource Service Area

During 1983, draft materials for the coastal management program were developed and reviewed with the Northwest Arctic (NANA) region, to ensure that local concerns and issues had been addressed. A public hearing draft of the NANA program is expected to be released in the fall of 1984. Important issues for the NANA region include subsistence use and cooperative planning. Village people have identified special use areas where specific policies can be designed.

Annette Island Indian Reserve

A district program for the Annette Island Indian Reserve (Metlakatla) was approved by the Coastal Policy Council in January 1980. Local consistency is applicable. State and federal consistency are not applicable because of the special legal status of the reserve.

Approved Program Documents:

— Annette Islands Coastal Management Program, November 1979.



Photo: James H. Barker

Pulling in a bearded seal, Nelson Island, Alaska

Appendix

Districts Whose Programs are Adopted into the ACMP

The following districts have had their coastal management programs fully adopted into the *Alaska Coastal Management Program*. Their program documents are effective for consistency review purposes.

Boroughs

Bristol Bay Borough
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
Kodiak Island Borough
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
City and Borough of Sitka

Municipalities and Cities

Municipality of Anchorage
City of Bethel
City of Haines
City of Hydaburg
City of Nome
City of Skagway
City of Yakutat

Indian Reserves

Annette Islands

Approved Program Documents

The district documents below, together with the standards approved by the Coastal Policy Council, make up the *Alaska Coastal Management Program*. These documents are effective for consistency review.

Boroughs

Bristol Bay Borough

Bristol Bay Borough Coastal Management Program (CMP), June, 1983
Addendum No. 1, December 28, 1983

Ketchikan Gateway Borough

Ketchikan CMP, July 1983

Council Order of Approval, December 1983

Kodiak Island Borough

Kodiak Island Borough CMP, June 1983

Kodiak Island Borough CMP Progress Report (Resource Inventory), June 1983

Kodiak Island Borough Resource Maps

Addendum No. 1 to the Kodiak program, March 1, 1984

Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Matanuska-Susitna Borough CMP, Concept-Approved Draft, July 1983

Addendum No. 1 February 15, 1984

Addendum No. 2 April 26, 1984

City and Borough of Sitka

Sitka CMP (reprinted version), April 1983

Municipalities and Cities

Municipality of Anchorage

Anchorage Coastal Management Program (CMP), Resource Policy Unit Maps, April 1979

Anchorage CMP—reprinted version, January 1981

Anchorage Coastal Scenic Resources and Public Access Plan, 1981

Anchorage Wetlands Management Plan—revised February 1982

City of Bethel

Bethel CMP, June 1983

City of Haines

Haines CMP, October 1979

Refinements to Haines CMP, November 1980

City of Hydaburg

Hydaburg CMP, January 1983

Council Order of Approval, April 1983

City of Nome

City of Nome CMP, October 1983 (revised concept-approved draft)

City of Skagway

Skagway CMP (amended version), September 1982

Council Order of Approval, April 1983

City of Yakutat

Yakutat CMP, January 1981

Areas Which Merit Special Attention Outside Districts

For coastal areas which are not in local districts but have significant values or uses associated with them, the Coastal Policy has the authority to adopt special management plans for these "areas which merit special attention" (AMSAs). AMSA-related activities and documents are described below.

AMSAs in Southern Southeast Alaska

In July 1983, the Council designated six AMSAs that are outside any coastal resource district in the southern Southeast region. The areas were designated because of their importance as traditional and customary resource use areas. Several of the areas are also subject to use for resource extraction activities such as timber and mining. The plans are being implemented by State and federal agencies through the consistency review process, in accordance with the approved management plans.

Approved Program Documents:

- Chapter Nine of the Hydaburg CMP, January 1983.
- Final Supplement for Six AMSAs Southern Southeast, July 1983.



Photo: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

For more information about the *Alaska Coastal Management Program*, contact the Division of Governmental Coordination of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget.

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