

**Summary Prepared by the Department of Environmental Conservation
of Coastal Area Boundaries Approved by the Coastal Policy Council
(CPC) for Coastal Resource Districts Excluded From the Portable Oil
and Gas Operation Permit by Rule. (18 AAC 50.390).**

**Aleutians East Borough
Coastal Management Program
Coastal Zone Boundaries**

The coastal zone boundary for the Aleutians East Borough is all lands and waters of the Aleutians East Borough extending seaward to three miles, excluding perennially snow-capped peaks, glaciers, and active volcanic peaks.

**Aleutians West
Coastal Resource Service Area
Coastal Zone Boundaries**

The coastal zone boundary for the Aleutians West Coastal Resource Service Area extends from Unalga Pass on the east to Attu Island on the west, encompassing all land and water areas to the three-mile offshore territorial limit. The island of Adak is excluded from the Aleutians West CRSA boundary.

**Kodiak Island Borough
Coastal Zone Boundaries**

The boundaries of the coastal zone of the Kodiak Island Borough are the same as the boundaries of the Kodiak Island Borough as of 1983. These boundaries do not include the Semidi Islands, Chirikof Island, or any portion of the Alaska Peninsula.

**Lake and Peninsula Borough
Coastal Management Program
Coastal Zone Boundaries**

The Lake and Peninsula Borough coastal zone boundary includes all lands and waters within the Borough boundary, except for perennially snow-capped mountains, glaciers, and volcanoes. The offshore boundary extends three miles from mean low water (MLW) to the limits of state jurisdiction.

**City of St. Paul
Coastal Management Program
Coastal Zone Boundaries**

The coastal zone boundary for the St. Paul Coastal Management Program is the same as the corporate boundary for the City of St. Paul. The boundary encloses all territory contained within the perimeter of a three-mile line surrounding the mean low water line around St. Paul, Walrus, and Otter Islands. All land and water within the district is within the coastal zone.

**City of Whittier
Coastal Management Program
Coastal Zone Boundaries**

Since the coastal forest encompasses nearly all of the lands within the municipal boundary, the Whittier coastal zone boundary is defined as all lands within the City limits.

**City of Skagway
Areas Meriting Special Attention
Coastal Management Program Boundaries**

Port of Skagway

The boundary established for the Port of Skagway AMSA was selected to include all land in the Port area. The area was carefully selected to be large enough to accommodate public access and recreation as well as the transition to non-water dependent uses in a comprehensive manner. The AMSA boundary includes lands immediately adjacent to the water area that must be used for water-dependent and water-related uses, lands that will serve as a buffer between the “working” waterfront and historic and business district, and a nearby portion of uplands where uses do not have to be water-dependent or related.

The AMSA boundary coincides with Alaska Tidelands Survey (ATS) No. 4, with these exceptions:

- 1) The portion of ATS No. 4 where the mouth of the Skagway River is located is within the Skagway River AMSA rather than the Port AMSA.
- 2) The Port AMSA boundary swings out about 20-100 feet from the ATS No. 4 boundary in the vicinity of Congress Way. At this locale the AMSA boundary coincides with the White Pass and Yukon Route (WPYR) railroad tracks.

Skagway River

The boundary for the Skagway River AMSA was selected to include the portion of the River most subject to conflicting and competing uses. This includes the River's mouth (the western-most portion of ATS No. 4) and continues north to that part of the River that is adjacent to the northern end of U.S. Survey 3312, Tract A. The total distance along the River is approximately 3.8 miles.

Most of the surveyed and subdivided land adjacent to the River on its west bank is included within the AMSA since activities on these lands could impact the River. On the west side of the River the boundary follows the southern boundary of U.S. Survey 1439 until it is intersected by Dyea Road. From there, the boundary follows Dyea Road to U.S. Survey 1254. At this point the boundary follows the western boundary of U.S. Surveys 1254, 176, 3312 Tract B and A and 1394. The eastern boundary of the AMSA is the east side of the airport runway to 16th Avenue, the boundary continues in a northerly direction toward the 23rd Avenue highway bridge. At this point the boundary turns east to include the 23rd Avenue highway bridge and then runs parallel to the railroad tracks, at a 100 foot setback distance from the railroad track centerline, to the end of the AMSA.

Bering Straits Coastal Resource Service Area Coastal Management Plan Coastal Zone Boundaries

The Bering Straits CRSA coastal zone boundary, as approved by the Coastal Policy Council and the federal Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, includes areas where activities have, or are likely to have, direct and significant impacts on coastal resources, including anadromous fish. This coastal area encompasses a combination of selected watersheds, drainage basins, and uniform one-mile corridors from ordinary high water levels along each side of fish streams and rivers that provide habitat for important populations of anadromous fish.

The seaward coastal zone boundary of the Bering Straits CRSA extends three miles seaward from the coastline and encompasses the waters of Norton Bay. In addition, all offshore islands within the Bering Straits CRSA (including St. Lawrence Island) are included in their entirety, with the coastal zone boundary encompassing the same three-mile seaward limits from their respective coastlines.

The Biophysical Boundaries of Alaska's Coastal Zone limit the zone of "indirect influence" (the area potentially considered for coastal boundary expansion) to waters which flow into coastal waters of the Bering Straits

CRSA. The inland coastal boundary extension is necessary to manage foreseeable uses and activities that have or are likely to have direct and significant impacts on saline coastal waters and the populations of anadromous fish which are dependent upon those waters. Anadromous fish are a highly important component of the natural resources of the Bering Straits CRSA, supporting both subsistence and commercial fishing activities which are an integral part of the economy and lifestyle of residents of the region.

Within the resource-rich Bering Straits region, the harvest of renewable resources and the extraction, processing, and transportation of non-renewable resources are current and potential uses and activities within the coastal area. In the Bering Straits CRSA, mineral exploration and development are the uses and activities most likely to occur which could have direct and significant impacts on living resources dependent on saline coastal waters. To protect anadromous fish resources and habitats in the areas with greatest potential for mineral development, the Bering Straits CRSA coastal area boundary includes watersheds and drainages where mineral potential has been rated as high or very high.

Areas inland from the interim coastal boundary with identified mineral resources of lesser potential have not been included in the coastal area boundary due to the reduced likelihood of development in the foreseeable future. However, the Bering Straits CRSA also recognizes that mineralized areas which are presently not rated as high potential could become economically viable development prospects once transportation systems and a support infrastructure are in place for developments in other locations. Inland from the interim coastal boundary, rivers and streams which support anadromous fish in areas where the likelihood of mineral or other development is low are included in the coastal area boundary through provision of a corridor extending one mile from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the stream, or from the outermost active channel within braided or split-channel floodplains. This corridor extends upstream to one mile above the limits of known distribution of anadromous fish.

The corridor is not intended to be an area where development cannot or should not occur. Based on the topography of the Bering Straits CRSA, this corridor is considered the minimum area necessary to manage uses and activities (other than mineral development) within, and proximate to, the

riparian zone which have potential for direct and significant impact to anadromous fish habitats.

The Bering Straits CRSA coastal zone boundary also includes an inland setback of two miles from the marine coastal shoreline where bluffs are adjacent to, or in close proximity to, the coast. Application of the 200-foot elevation biophysical criteria for the interim coastal boundary is inappropriate where bluffs higher than 200 feet adjoin or are in relatively close proximity to marine waters; in some instances, the interim coastal boundary does not even encompass the coastal bluff. In these situations, an inland boundary has been prescribed to encompass areas clearly within a zone of marine coastal influence and in which uses and activities could have direct and significant impacts on coastal habitats and coastally-dependent resources.

Map 1 shows that the coastal area boundary south of the Inglutalik River to the southern limits of the CRSA is comprised of the interim coastal boundary, one mile corridors along anadromous fish streams, and to limited extent, mineralized areas within portions of drainage basins of the Unalakleet, Shaktoolik, Ungalik, and Ingluatlik Rivers.

From the Koyuk River west to the Sinuk River, extensive and contiguous zones of high mineral potential encompass the watershed of the Koyuk, Tubutulik, Fish, Niukluk, and Sinuk Rivers within stream reaches utilized by anadromous fish. The portions of these watershed which emanate from high potential mineralized areas inland from the inland boundary are included within the coastal boundary. Coastally-associated bluffs within two miles of the marine coastline are included in the coastal boundary near Bald Head, and between Moses Point and Cape Darby. The City of Nome has developed its own coastal management program, and the area encompassed by the Nome district is not included within the Bering Straits CRSA coastal boundary.

Anadromous fish habitats in rivers drainage to Imuruk Basin and Port Clarence include non-mineralized areas south of the Basin, and extensive mineralized zones in the Kuzitrin, Noxapaga, Agaigpuk, and American Rivers. Watersheds and portions of drainage basins which originate in these high potential mineral areas are included in the coastal zone boundary. Where mineralized areas are not present within the watersheds of anadromous fish streams, one mile corridors along the watercourses are

delineated. Coastally-associated bluffs within two miles of the marine coastline of Port Clarence south and east of Teller are included within the coastal boundary.

West of Port Clarence to Cape Prince of Wales, and north along the coast to Shishmaref Inlet, anadromous fish habitats and high potential mineral areas are more widely distributed and interspersed, creating a coastal boundary comprised of smaller watersheds, portions of anadromous fish stream drainage basins, and one mile corridors along anadromous streams where high mineral potential has not been identified. The coastal topography northeast from Cape of Prince of Wales changes to a broad coastal plain which extends inland up to 15 miles before foothills are encountered. West of Brevig Lagoon near Lost River, coastally-associated bluffs within two miles of the marine coastline are included in the coastal zone boundary.

From Shishmaref Inlet north to the common boundary with the NANA CRSA, the broad coastal plain is principally encompassed by the interim coastal boundary and shorter drainage systems which have not been documented to support anadromous fish. This area does contain identified mineralized areas adjacent to the coast, but mineralized areas are present in the upper portions of stream watersheds.

In the coastal boundary regions described above, the transition between watershed or drainage basin criteria and one mile corridor criteria follows the most reasonable and appropriate features available (drainage divides, topography, political boundaries) to appropriately represent resource concerns and to provide an identifiable coastal boundary. Some areas surrounded by the coastal area, have not currently been documented to provide anadromous fish habitats, and at present are considered low potential for mineral development or other uses and activities with the likelihood of direct and significant impacts to coastal resources.

For purposes of 18 AAC 50.390, the coastal zone includes the "Permit Notification Areas." "Permit Notification Areas" (PNA), are shown on Map 1. The areas include wetlands south of St. Michael, portions of the uplands along the southern part of the Serpentine River watershed, and portions of the Fish River and Tubutulik River watersheds.