

REMOTE CABINS

Goals

Providing Opportunities for Private Use of State Lands. Provide opportunities for isolated cabin development in remote locations where survey and conveyance are impractical, where disposal of land would cause potential conflicts with other resources and uses, or where a long-range interest in public ownership and use exist.

Resource and Economic Impacts. Contribute positively to other uses of natural resources, and minimize the undesired impacts of remote cabins on other resource uses.

Community and Social Impacts. Minimize undesired changes in the character of life among nearby communities or residents by remote cabins while considering the needs and demands of all state residents.

Management Guidelines

A. Minimize Conflicts. Where remote cabins are allowed, they will be offered in locations, numbers, and under management guidelines that minimize conflicts with other anticipated forms of resource use and management (for example, wildlife habitat, forestry, agriculture, or public recreation and mining).

B. Buildings, Density and Specific Guidelines. Limitations on the number or size of buildings, allowed or prohibited forms of access, and any other considerations appropriate to the area may be established before remote cabin permits are offered.

C. Other Guidelines. The stream corridor and instream flow, trail corridor, lakeshore management, and wetlands management guidelines for land disposal projects also apply to remote cabin permits.

D. Type of Interest in Land. Remote cabin permits are not intended to be converted to fee simple disposals of land that otherwise would be retained in state ownership. Guidelines for remote cabins in each area are designed to avoid creating future pressures for actual disposal (for example, by setting appropriate number and density limitations).

E. Rights-of-Way. New rights-of-way to remote cabin sites will not be granted unless doing so protects other important public values.

F. Mineral Entry. Unless closed for other reasons than the presence of permitted remote cabins, remote cabin permit areas will remain open to mineral entry.

G. Unauthorized Use. Before an area is opened to remote cabins, DNR must determine how many unauthorized cabins already exist in that area and resolve these situations. The total number of cabins in a given area should not exceed the total assigned by this plan. (This number does not include trapping cabins.)

H. Implementation of Remote Cabin Program. This program should not be implemented in the Copper River Basin until DNR has sufficient budget and staff to ensure that the statutes, regulations, and guidelines of this plan related to remote cabins are followed. This includes the ability to deal with unauthorized uses of state land, commercial uses, and locations of cabins.

Land Allocation Summary

Remote Private Cabins. DNR can issue permits (valid for up to 25 years) to individuals to build temporary cabins in remote areas. Up to 50 remote cabins will be allowed in the following areas:

- Manker and Greyling Creek drainage - up to 2 cabins (MU 11D)
- Ahtel Creek drainage - 5 cabins (MU 29A)
- Indian Creek drainage - 7 cabins (MU 29A)
- East Fork Chistochina drainage - 8 cabins (MU 29A)
- Chistochina River drainage - 10 cabins (MU 29A)
- Sinona Creek and Lake drainage - 8 cabins (MU 29A)
- Gakona River Excelsior Creek drainage - 10 cabins (MU 29A)

Trapping Cabin Construction Permits. Trapping cabins will be allowed in all areas consistent with existing regulations except proposed land offerings and legislative designations at Kettlehole Lakes - Mendeltna Creek, Thompson Pass, and in the Nelchina-Tazlina state recreation river corridor.