

RECREATIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Kenai National Moose Range

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Kenai, Alaska 99611

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RECREATIONAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION .

The Kenai National Moose Range, located on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, was established by Executive Order 8979 on December 14, 1941. This action withdrew all lands and water from the public domain for wildlife purposes.

The Moose Range, approximately 1,730,000 acres, contains an estimated 145,000 acres of measurable water. There are about 1,200 lakes over 6 acres in size and ponds and small creeks abound in the area. The higher elevations are predominately alpine, tundra, and bare rock.

The refuge is becoming increasingly important as a national recreation area. It is within weekend driving distance of more than one-half of Alaska's residents. and is open under State and Federal regulations to hunting, fishing, camping, and other outdoor recreation pursuits.

Recreational visits have increased from 40,000 in 1959, to 102,000 in 1964, to 323,000 in 1968. Recreational use now exceeds one-half

million visitor-use days each year. Within the next five years, this figure is expected to double. The proposed Turnagain Arm Causway could triple and quadruple this figure.

This plan is being rewritten to more accurately indicate the recreational goals of the Kenai Moose Range, and to follow the thinking outlined in the Master Plan.

II. PROGRAM POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

The Kenai Peninsula is advertized as the "Playground of Alaska". The Moose Range occupies a large portion of the Kenai Peninsula. The basic recreational program of the Moose Range is to provide a wilderness-type recreational experience for the public.

The following types of recreational facilities are not included in the Moose Range recreational plans. These facilities are best provided by private enterprise or state or local agencies on lands outside the Moose Range.

1. Modern camping facilities (electricity, flush toilets, running water, sewer hookups, etc.)
2. Developed non-wildlife oriented recreation facilities (playgrounds, golf courses, ball parks, ski slopes, marinas, etc.)

3. Commercial facilities (hotels, lodges, stores, cabins, etc.)

All recreational facilities shall be open to public use throughout the year, weather permitting. The primary objectives of the Moose Range are not jeopardized by the type of recreational use proposed in this plan.

Presently, there are three recreational facilities on this refuge that are not operated by the Moose Range. They are: (a) Kenai River Ferry, operated under a special use permit to ferry fishermen across the Kenai River at the Kenai-Russian River Campground; (b) a non-profit downhill ski facility near Soldotna, operated under permit by the Peninsula Sportmen's Association; (c) a small bow and arrow range near Soldotna, operated by the Peninsula Bowmen's Association.

The ferry presently provides a valuable service by allowing access to the Russian River from the Kenai-Russian River campground. A suspension type foot bridge is planned for this area which will eliminate the need for the ferry.

The ski hill and archery range are located near Soldotna and provide opportunity for local residents to enjoy these sports close to home. The ski facility is used mainly by children and teenagers and provides

a useful service to the community. The archery range will be phased out as other private facilities become available.

None of these facilities defeats or jeopardizes the objectives of the Moose Range.

The Kenai National Moose Range attempts to provide high quality outdoor recreational opportunities for the largest number of people consistent with the management objectives and goals of the Moose Range.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

The Moose Range is located within a four-hour drive for more than half of the residents of Alaska. (See Table 1.)

In 1948, when the Moose Range was first staffed, the only available recreational facility was an army recreational camp on Skilak Lake. From 1948 to 1951, recreational improvements consisted solely of a road to Lower Skilak Lake. In 1951, the state highway to Anchorage was completed.

The increase in Moose Range visitation was due to the Anchorage road and it greatly stimulated recreational developments. Construction reached a peak in 1962-1963 during the APW program. Presently, there

are 14 campgrounds, 110 miles of hiking trails, 142 miles of canoe trails plus numerous other developments. Visitor use, however, has increased at a much faster rate than development since 1962 to 1963.

A majority of the recreational facilities are provided by the U.S. Forest Service and the Moose Range. The Forest Service maintains 11 campgrounds, 9 trail cabins, and 87 miles of hiking trails. Other outdoor recreational facilities on the Kenai Peninsula include 5 State, 3 local, and 6 private campgrounds. Many other lodges, stores, etc., permit camping, but do not have a campground as such.

The Moose Range lands encompass more than 1200 lakes greater than 6 acres in size. Not too many of those are suitable for recreational development. Most have swampy or marshy shorelines and some have no fish.

Most Moose Range campgrounds are located on lakes to provide for a variety of outdoor recreational pursuits for the visitors. This plan provides for recreational development compatible with the other refuge objectives. Only wilderness-type recreational facilities are to be provided to promote the visitors' appreciation of wildlife and wildlands.

IV. PROGRAM UNITS

The Moose Range is divided into two major physiographic regions. The western two-thirds constitutes the Kenai Lowlands which consist of a spruce-birch-aspen forest dotted with over 1,200 lakes. These are drained by numerous streams and interspersed with many muskegs. The scenic Kenai Mountains form the eastern third. These mountains, rising to 6,600 feet, are dissected by many glaciers which are fingers of the great Harding Ice Field.

Most of the mountain area is proposed for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System. One of these proposed areas, the Andy Simons Natural Area, is a mountainous region located between Skilak and Tustumena Lakes and includes the mountainous zone south of Tustumena Lake. Recreational development in this region will consist only of a 352-mile system of primitive hiking and horse trails. There are no campgrounds or other types of construction planned for this area which might tend to concentrate the recreational use.

The foothills, or the transition zone between the mountains and lowlands, will be the focal point for visitor information and contact. The visitor center and the largest campgrounds will be located in this area. Exhibits and audio-visual programs in the visitor center will provide educational and aesthetic enjoyment and interpretive trails in the vicinity will promote the refuge program and provide

educational opportunities for the visitors. General picnic waysides and scenic overlooks will be constructed in this transition zone to take advantage of the spectacular scenery. Many hiking trails originate in this area.

The lowlands will accommodate a large share of the recreational development. Campgrounds will be located on larger lakes and will be dispersed to avoid mass concentration. The locations are selected to provide maximum quality enjoyment. Campgrounds will be small (10 - 30 units) and facilities will be rustic to enhance the wilderness experience for each visitor.

The canoe systems presently includes 110 lakes, with a total length of 142 miles. These canoe systems will be expanded to include 192 lakes. Development will be limited to clearing trails for portages. Primitive sanitary facilities may be needed as the use of these areas increases.

Small picnic areas will be provided at each campground and waysides will be developed at areas of scenic beauty or special interest.

Two large picnic areas are planned; one in conjunction with the historical site at Point Possession, and one at the popular fishing area at Russian River.

Boat launching ramps and parking areas for boat trailers will be

constructed at most campgrounds to facilitate fishing and other water sports. Rustic wildlife lookouts will be provided at Caribou Hills and Chickaloon Flats when and if the Turnagain Causway and associated roads, and the scenic road from Homer are constructed by other agencies. Much of the recreational development planned for future years is in conjunction with these proposed roads.

Daily patrols of the more heavily-used areas is required. As use increases, it will be necessary to provide full-time patrolmen at the heavily-used campgrounds. Garbage will be picked up and daily maintenance is required at Kenai-Russian River and Hidden Lake campgrounds.

A supply of firewood shall be maintained at each campground to protect the trees in each area from the campers' axe.

Presently, Kenai-Russian River and Hidden Lake campgrounds are overcrowded during the salmon run. Up to 160 camping units have crowded into the 30 camp sites at Russian River at the peak of the salmon run. A modification from campground to a large parking lot will alleviate the overcrowded conditions.

Camper registration and limitation will become necessary if visitor use continues to increase at the same rate as it has in the past 10 years if we expect to maintain the wilderness aspect of the

Moose Range and insure a high quality recreational experience for the visiting public. A considerable increase in funds and manpower is required to accomplish such a program.

Patrolmen will have enforcement authority to handle violations.

Cabins, concessions, and other private enterprises are not compatible with the refuge recreational objectives and have not been planned for in this study.

V. PHYSICAL PLAN & EQUIPMENT USE REQUIREMENTS

Campgrounds

There are presently 14 campgrounds containing 150 family units.

During peak use periods, more than 300 camping units have used the Moose Range campgrounds. Of the 14 campgrounds, 12 have water wells, only 7 have fire grates, and only 3 have adequate parking lots. Eight of the campgrounds are little more than a wide place at the end of a road, with tables, toilet, and garbage cans.

These areas will be upgraded and rebuilt to provide 295 family units.

For each 10 camping units, the following facilities are required:

10 tables

10 fire grates

10 garbage cans

10 tent pads or level parking spurs

80 barrier posts

1 double pit toilet

1 water well and pump

$\frac{1}{4}$ -mile of road

Fourteen new campgrounds with a total of 300 units will be constructed making a total capacity of 595 family units on the Moose Range. The same facilities will be required as above.

(See Table 2 for a breakdown of individual campgrounds.)

Roads

Approximately 31 miles of road will be constructed for access to various recreational facilities. Loop roads and spur roads within campgrounds are not included in this figure. The roads will be 24 feet wide, surfaced with gravel, and will have an average of one culvert per mile. A bridge is required over the Swanson River on the Snag Lake Road. (The roads are listed in Table 3.)

Trails

Much of the Moose Range is primitive in character and it should remain so. Opportunity for public enjoyment is enhanced in some

locations by the chance to use areas away from roads. The Moose Range presently maintains approximately 110 miles of hiking trails. An additional 352 miles are proposed for construction, many in the proposed Andy Simon Wilderness Area.

Most trails will involve only minor clearing, simple rustic foot bridges, and minimal rustic trail marker signs. (Trails are listed in Table 4.)

Canoe Routes

Enlargement of the canoe system, presently 142 miles long and connecting 110 lakes, will open a region in the north section of the Range endowed with an outstanding variety of plant and animal life. An additional 50 lakes and associated portages are being considered for inclusion into the canoe system.

Campsites

Campsites are small, simple camping areas along trails, roads, or lakes for 2 - 3 tent campers. A typical campsite includes 3 tables, 3 fire grates, garbage cans, and a single toilet. (See Table 5 for a list of campsites.)

Trail Shelters

Winter activities are becoming more popular each year. Snowmobiling and cross country skiing are mushrooming in popularity. Since these needs must be recognized, rustic Adirondack cabins are proposed for emergency use in heavily-used areas. (See Table 6 for location of shelters.)

Scenic Overlooks

Alaska roads in general are constructed with minimal wayside shoulders. Extreme hazards exist for the motorist who wishes to stop along the road to enjoy scenery. It is to the advantage of the Moose Range that overlooks or pullouts be constructed in areas of spectacular scenic beauty. (See Table 7 for a list of locations.)

Foot Bridges

Four suspension-type foot bridges are required across the Kenai River for access into the Andy Simons Natural Area. One of these will replace the present ferry concession at the Kenai-Russian River.

General small rustic-type bridges will be needed for crossing streams as part of the trail system. These are to be included as part of the trail program as needed. (Suspension bridge locations are listed in

Table 8.)

The Point Possession area will be designated as a historical site. This area will be appropriately marked and developed as such. Other possible historical sites include barabaras, historic trails, historic camps, etc..

Interpretive Center

A visitor center is planned for the area east of Hidden Lake. This center is to be the focal point of visitor contact. It will include exhibits, displays, and audio-visual programs; and will be manned by a naturalist throughout the summer months. An auditorium capable of seating up to 100 persons is necessary for larger groups.

VI. FUND AND MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

To adequately manage a recreation program of the magnitude outlined in this plan, the following permanent staff will be required:

Assistant Manager---Recreation

Assistant Recreation Specialist

Naturalist

Patrolmen---2 each

Maintenancemen---3 each

The duties of the individual positions are briefly as follows:

Assistant Manager---Recreation---Planning and implementing the recreation plan, scheduling interpretive programs and slide shows, correspondence, reports, administration, reviewing summer job applications, prepare and present training sessions for seasonal employees, ordering supplies and materials, etc.

Assistant Recreation Specialist---Plan and implement interpretive programs and displays, conduct tours and slide programs, maintain slide and photograph files, plan and design exhibits, correspondence, etc.

Naturalist---Operate visitor center and assist with interpretive programs, displays, etc.

Patrolmen---Patrol recreational areas

Maintenancemen---Sign construction and maintenance, road and trail maintenance, facility maintenance, construction and replacement, firewood cutting, and snow removal

Several seasonal employees will be needed after full development.

These include:

Seasonal Naturalists (4 each)---To man visitor center, conduct tours and interpretive programs

Seasonal Laborers (6 each)---For maintenance, garbage collection, groundskeeping, and firewood hauling

Seasonal Patrolmen (5 each)---Will be necessary to control crowds in the heavily-used campgrounds, registration, fee collection, and patrol

Other supplies and materials are listed on the following pages.

VII. COST ESTIMATES

Summary of Estimated Development Costs

RECREATION

Trails (352 miles and Bridges (4)	\$464,000
Campgrounds, additions (14)	494,000
Campgrounds, proposed (14)	589,000
Picnic Areas, proposed (24)	144,000
Signs (100)	30,000
Canoe Routes (101 miles)	38,000
Shelters (9)	27,000
Scenic Overlooks (7)	90,000
Historical Site (1)	8,000
Interpretive Center (2)	700,000
Wildlife Lookouts (2)	50,000
ROADS (32 miles)	<u>957,000</u>

\$3,591,000

Development Costs

1. ROADS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Point Possession	8	\$224,000
Shelakh Mountain	4	112,000
Snag Lake	8	263,000
Beaver Lake	4	112,000
Caribou Hills	1	28,000
Moose Lookout	3	84,000
Caribou Island	3	<u>84,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$907,000

2. TRAILS, 352 miles
(Typical Mile)
Minor clearing, bridges and
Signs, \$750.00 per mile
E. & C. included

<u>Name</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Elephant Lake Trails	27	\$20,250
Dog Team U. S. Mail	22	16,500
Mystery River	10	7,500
Chickaloon River	32	24,000
Fuller Lake Trail	21	15,750

TRAILS CONTINUED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Bear Creek	24	\$18,000
Moosehorn	25	18,750
Doc Pollard Horse Trail Extension	10	7,500
Tustumena Glacier	36	27,000
Green Lake	14	10,500
King County	10	7,500
Cottonwood Creek	10	7,500
Andy Simons	56	42,000
Surprise Mountain	11	8,250
Goat Mountain	14	10,500
Indian	8	6,000
Ptarmigan Head	6	4,500
Caribou Island	3	2,250
Timberline Lake	10	7,500
Shelakh Mountain	3	<u>2,250</u>
TOTAL		\$264,000

3. CAMPGROUNDS (Typical)

Proposed Additions to Existing
in Units of 10

10 tables at \$150.000	\$1,500
5 fireplaces at \$40.00	200
10 garbage cans at \$15.00	150
20 barrier posts at \$6.00	120
10 camp pads at \$30.00	300
1 double toilet	2,000
Clearing and grubbing	500
0.25 mile road	6,250
Well and pump	3,000
	<u>\$14,020</u>
E. & C.	<u>4,980</u>
Total per unit	\$19,000

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Swanson River	2	\$38,000
Rainbow Lake	1	19,000
Dolly Varden	1	19,000
Bottinentnin	1	19,000
Watson	1	19,000
Petersen	1	19,000
Kelly	1	19,000
Tustemena	2	38,000
Lower Skilak	1	19,000
Engineer Lake	1	19,000
Lower Ohmer	2	38,000
Upper Skilak	2	38,000

CAMPGROUNDS CONTINUED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Hidden Lake	3	57,000
Kenai-Russian River	7	<u>133,000</u>
TOTAL		\$494,000

4. PROPOSED CAMPGROUNDS

At \$19,000 Per Unit of 10

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Beaver Lake	2	\$38,000
Finger Lakes	3	57,000
Sunken Island Lake	2	38,000
Snag Lake	2	38,000
Canoe Lake	1	19,000
Point Possession	2	38,000
Neckshorta Lake	2	38,000
Barabara Lake	3	57,000
Chickaloon River	3	57,000
Trapper Joe	2	38,000
Jean Lake	2	38,000
Nikolai	2	38,000
Upper Kenai	2	38,000

PROPOSED CAMPGROUNDS CONTINUED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Scenic Highway	3	<u>57,000</u>
TOTAL		\$589,000

5. CANOE ROUTES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Northern Unit	14	\$4,200
Middle Unit	16	4,800
Swanson River	25	7,500
Swan Lake	17	5,100
Chickaloon River	20	6,000
Shadura Lake	9	2,700
E. & C.		<u>7,700</u>
TOTAL		\$38,000

6. PROPOSED PICNIC AREAS
(Typical Unit)

3 tables at \$150.00	\$450
3 fireplaces at \$40.00	120
1 garbage can	15
1 single toilet	800
Surfacing, road, etc.	<u>200</u>
	\$1,585
E. & C.	<u>415</u>
Total	\$2,000

PROPOSED PICNIC AREAS CONTINUED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Dunlin Lake	3	\$6,000
Beaver Lake	3	6,000
Elephant Lake	3	6,000
Snag Lake	3	6,000
Lower Swanson River	3	6,000
Jean Lake	3	6,000
Paddle Lake	3	6,000
Falcon Lake	3	6,000
Snowshoe Lake	3	6,000
Sportfish Lake	3	6,000
Barabara Lake	3	6,000
Grouse Lake	3	6,000
Seven Lakes No. 4	3	6,000
Upper Swanson River	3	6,000
Swan Lake Road	3	6,000
Rabbitfoot Lake	3	6,000
Caribou Island, Tustemena	3	6,000
Lower Skilak	3	6,000
Frying Pan Island	3	6,000
Hidden Lake A	3	6,000
Hidden Lake B	3	6,000

PROPOSED PICNIC AREAS CONTINUED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Kenai River	3	6,000
Mull	3	6,000
West Boundary	3	<u>6,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$144,000

7. SHELTERS

Standard	\$2,600
E. & C.	<u>400</u>
Total	\$3,000

<u>Name</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Elephant Lake	\$3,000
Nuthatch Lake	3,000
Two Island Lake	3,000
6, at undetermined locations	<u>18,000</u>
TOTAL	\$27,000

8. SCENIC OVERLOOKS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Grandview	\$10,000
Trapper Joe	20,000
Upper Nikolai Creek	10,000

SCENIC OVERLOOKS CONTINUED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Lower Nikolai Creek	10,000
Shelakh Mountain	10,000
Upper Skilak	20,000
Lower Skilak	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	\$90,000

9. FOOTBRIDGES
4 required

Suspension-type	\$40,000
E. & C.	<u>10,000</u>
Total	\$200,000

10. HISTORICAL SITE

Point Possession	\$6,000
E. & C.	<u>2,000</u>
Total	\$8,000

11. INTERPRETIVE CENTER

5,000 S. F. at \$50	\$250,000
Water System	12,000
Sewer System	7,000
Clearing and Landscaping	5,000
Utilities	<u>6,000</u>
	\$280,000
E. & C.	<u>70,000</u>
Total	\$350,000

INTERPRETIVE CENTER CONTINUED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Shelakh Mountain	\$350,000
Trapper Joe	<u>350,000</u>
TOTAL	\$700,000

12. WILDLIFE OBSERVATION CENTERS

Typical Center	\$20,000
E. & C.	<u>5,000</u>
Total	\$25,000

<u>Name</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Chickaloon Flats	\$25,000
Moose Lookout	<u>25,000</u>
TOTAL	\$50,000

13. SIGNS

Typical, 100 at \$300	TOTAL \$30,000
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Recreation Program Manpower Costs

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary & COLA</u>
Refuge Manager---Rec.	GS-12	\$18,800
Recreation Specialist	GS-11	15,768
Naturalist	GS- 9	13,087
Patrolman	GS- 9	13,087
Patrolman	GS- 7	10,727
Maintenanceman	WG- 8	12,979
Maintenanceman	WG- 5	11,273
Maintenanceman	WG- 5	11,273
Naturalist (4 each) 5/15 - 9/10	GS- 5	11,563
Laborer (6 each) 5/1 - 9/30	WG- 3	23,328
Patrolman (5 each) 5/15 - 9/10	GS- 5	<u>14,155</u>
	TOTAL	\$156,340

Recreational Program Annual Operating Cost

UTILITIES \$7,500

VEHICLES

Pickup Trucks (10 each) at \$.10		
Operating Cost	\$20,000	
Replacement Cost	<u>5,000</u>	
	\$25,000	25,000

Sedans (2 each) at \$.10		
Operating Cost	\$4,000	
Replacement Cost	<u>1,000</u>	
	\$5,000	5,000

Garbage Trucks (2 each) at \$.15		
Operating Cost	\$6,000	
Replacement Cost	<u>2,000</u>	
	\$8,000	8,000

Stake Trucks (1 each) at \$.15		
Operating Cost	\$1,500	
Replacement Cost	<u>1,000</u>	
	\$2,500	2,500

AIRCRAFT

Super Cub (1 each)		
Operating Cost	\$12,000	
Replacement Cost	<u>3,000</u>	
	\$15,000	15,000

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

Road Grader (1 each) (10/hour)		
Operating Cost	\$2,500	
Replacement Cost	<u>2,000</u>	
	\$4,500	4,500

Dump Truck (2 each)		
Operating Cost	\$4,000	
Replacement Cost	<u>2,000</u>	
	\$6,000	6,000

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

Loader-Backhoe		
Operating Cost	\$1,500	
Replacement Cost	<u>2,000</u>	
	\$3,500	3,500
Small Cat		
Operating Cost	\$2,000	
Replacement Cost	<u>1,200</u>	
	\$3,200	3,200
Tilt Bed Trailer		
Operating Cost	\$300	
Replacement Cost	<u>500</u>	
	\$800	800
SMALL TOOLS, POWER TOOLS, ETC.		2,500
CLEANING SUPPLIES		500
TOILET SUPPLIES		1,000
GROUNDS MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		500
TRAIL MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		500
SIGN MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		600
FACILITY MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,500
GARBAGE BAGS		1,500
CAMERA FILMS AND DEVELOPING		1,500
EXHIBITS (CONTRACT)		2,500
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND HANDOUTS		3,000
OFFICE SUPPLIES		500
SEPTIC TANK PUMPING		6,600
	TOTAL	<u>\$105,000</u>
	PERSONNEL	<u>156,340</u>
	TOTAL OPERATING COST	\$261,340

VIII. PROGRAM DATA

Data for this plan is primarily from three sources:

Values of Wildlife and Related Recreation on the Kenai

National Moose Range. Harold Steinhoff. 1968.

Kenai Master Plan. 1970.

State of Alaska Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Other public use data is on file at the Kenai National Moose Range office.

TABLE I

Area of Residence, KNMR Visitors 1968

Kenai Peninsula	11.9%
Anchorage-Palmer Area	59.1%
Other Alaska	3.3%
Lower 48 States	25.5%

Miles Driven, KNMR Visitors 1968

Less than 100	71.1%
100-1000	3.3%
1000-2000	-----
2000-3000	4.5%
3000-4000	9.7%
4000-5000	11.3%
5000+	-----

TABLE II
Family Camp Units

<u>Present Campgrounds</u>	<u>Present Size</u>	<u>Total Developed Size</u>
Kenai-Russian River	40	70
Hidden Lake	37	60
Upper Skilak	10	20
Lower Ohmer	6	15
Engineer	3	10
Lower Skilak	13	20
Bottinentnin	3	10
Kelly	3	10
Petersen	3	10
Watson	3	10
Dolly Varden	10	10
Rainbow	5	10
Swanson River	4	20
Tustumena	10	20
Sunken Island	3	20
Jim's Landing	10	10
Upper Ohmer	3	3

TABLE II (Continued)

<u>Proposed Campgrounds</u>	<u>Total Developed Size</u>
Beaver Lake	20
Finger Lakes	30
Sunken Island Lake	20
Snag Lake	20
Canoe Lake	10
Point Possession	20
Neckshortka	20
Barabara	30
Chickaloon River	30
Trapper Joe	20
Jean Lake	20
Tustumena Lake	20
Upper Kenai	20
Caribou Hills	30

TABLE III

Road Construction

Point Possession	3 miles
Chickaloon Wildlife Lookout	4 miles
Snag Lake	3 miles
Beaver Lake	4 miles
Caribou Hills	1 mile
Moose Lookout	3 miles
Caribou Island	3 miles

TABLE IV
Hiking Trails

<u>Trail</u>	<u>Present Size</u>	<u>Proposed Size</u>
Seven Lakes Trail	7.0	7.0
Fuller Lake Trail	1.0	21.0
Hidden Creek Trail	1.7	1.7
Skilak Lake Lookout Trail	3.0	3.0
Bear Mountain Trail	1.0	1.0
Hidden Lake Lookout	1.0	1.0
Cottonwood Creek Trail	2.8	10.0
Surprise Mountain Trail	6.8	11.0
Funny River Trail	27.3	27.3
Moosehorn Trail		25.0
Elephant Lakes		27.0
Dog Team		22.0
Mystery Creek		10.0
Chickaloon River		32.0
Bear Creek		24.0
Doc Pollard		10.0
Tustumena Glacier		36.0
Green Lake		14.0

TABLE IV (Continued)

<u>Trail</u>	<u>Present Size</u>	<u>Proposed Size</u>
King County		10.0
Andy Simons		56.0
Goat Mountain		14.0
Doroshin		8.0
Ptarmigan Head		6.0
Caribou Island		3.0
Timberline Lake		10.0
Interpretive Center	<u> </u>	<u>3.0</u>
	52.1	404.1

TABLE V

Campsites

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>
Poplin Lake	3
Beaver Lake	3
Elephant Lake	3
Snag Lake	3
Lower Swanson River	3
Jean Lake	3
Paddle Lake	3
Falcon Lake	3
Snowshoe Lake	3
Sportfish Lake	3
Barabara Lake	3
Grouse Lake	3
Seven Lakes #14	3
Upper Swanson River	3
Swan Lake Road	3
Rabbitfoot Lake	3
Caribou Island	3
Lower Skilak	3

TABLE V (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>
Frying Pan Island	3
Hidden Lake A	3
Hidden Lake B	3
Kenai River	3
Mull Lake	3
Kenavolof Lake	3

TABLE VI
Trail Shelters

STANDARD

ELEPHANT LAKE

NUTHATCH LAKE

TWO ISLAND LAKE

TABLE VII

Scenic Overlooks

GRANDVIEW - POINT POSSESSION

TRAPPER JOE

UPPER NIKOLAI CREEK

LOWER NIKOLAI CREEK

VISITOR CENTER

UPPER SKILAK

LOWER SKILAK

TABLE VIII

Footbridges

KENAI RIVER-RUSSIAN RIVER

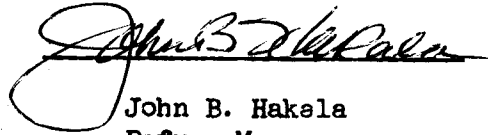
KENAI RIVER-HIDDEN CREEK

KENAI RIVER-OUTLET SKILAK LAKE

SKILAK RIVER

SIGNATURE PAGE

Submitted by:


John B. Hakela
Refuge Manager

Date

11/15/71

Approved by:

David L. Spencer
Area Refuge Supervisor

Date
