

What Can I Do In Wilderness?

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and Wilderness on National Forests in Alaska

**A Summary of ANILCA Provisions Affecting the Public's Use of
Motorized Vehicles, Aircraft, Motorboats, Equipment, and
Facilities in Wilderness and a Wilderness Study Area on National
Forests in Alaska**



**USDA Forest Service
Alaska Region
November, 2005**

Introduction

The 5.7 million acres of wilderness within Alaska's Tongass National Forest and the 2.1 million acres of the wilderness study area on the Chugach National Forest offer superb opportunities to enjoy extensive undeveloped natural environments. For many people, these areas are places to pursue wildland recreation, subsistence, and other wildland-dependent activities. The Forest Service is committed to managing designated wilderness so that it will endure, while providing public access and uses consistent with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (ANILCA). Congress set aside large areas in conservation system units in Alaska through ANILCA, including 14 wilderness areas on the Tongass National Forest in 1980. In 1990, the Tongass Timber Reform Act amended ANILCA and added an additional five wilderness areas. Congress included provisions in ANILCA to implement its intent to protect the Alaskan lifestyle by allowing certain exceptions to the Wilderness Act. The purpose of this brochure is to clarify what activities the public are allowed to conduct in wilderness areas within the national forests in Alaska and any requirements needed to conduct those activities.

ANILCA designated two national monuments on the Tongass National Forest – Misty Fjords and Admiralty National Monuments. The vast majority of acreage in both monuments is also designated wilderness, so the special provisions for public activities in wilderness largely apply in those monuments.

On the Chugach National Forest, Section 704 of ANILCA identified the Nellie Juan-College Fjord Area for review as a wilderness study area in order to determine the suitability or nonsuitability of the area as wilderness. Recommendations were developed through the Chugach Forest Land and Resource Management Plan processes in 1984 and 2002, and were forwarded to the Chief of the Forest Service in Washington, D.C. To date, no action has been taken by Congress. Forest Service national policy and the Chugach Forest Plan maintains the principle of non-degradation of conditions (preserving the wilderness character) existing on the date the area was established to guide the management of both designated wildernesses and the wilderness study area (1980), to the extent consistent with ANILCA. Therefore, all references and responses throughout this document regarding wilderness also apply to the Nellie Juan-College Fjord Wilderness Study Area.

This summary provides answers to questions frequently asked by the public about uses in wilderness, and explains regional Forest Service policy contained within the Forest Service Manual (FSM) and Forest Service Handbook (FSH) system (FSM 2320, Alaska Supplement 2300-2003-2 and FSH 2709.11). It describes what types of public access and equipment are allowed and under what conditions, as well as those prohibited in Congressionally-designated wilderness and wilderness study areas on the national

forests in Alaska. For citations specifically relating to requirements for permits from the Forest Service for various public activities, see national and Alaska regional supplements to policy in FSM 2320 and 2710, FSH 2709, and also 36 Code of Federal Regulations 251, Land Uses. This summary does not address administrative uses within wilderness. Those uses are addressed through separate processes and provisions in both the Wilderness Act and ANILCA.

The Alaska Region has attempted to accurately summarize the law and policy in these questions and answers, but it is not possible to cover all possible instances and considerations in a summary. The actual laws and policies remain the authoritative source for the applicable rules. Over time, policy may be clarified and changed by appeal decisions, court actions, or by authority of Congress.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established the National Wilderness Preservation System *"...to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of Wilderness."* This was done *"...in order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition..."* Section 4(c) of the Act prohibits permanent roads and commercial enterprises in wilderness except as specifically provided in the Act. The Act further states *"...except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area."* Additionally, Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act states, *"...the use of aircraft or motor boats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable."*



ANILCA, however, exempts Alaska Wilderness areas from many of the prohibitions of the Wilderness Act and provides unique management direction. ANILCA Section 707 states: *"Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, Wilderness in Alaska shall be administered in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act..."*

In summary, the ANILCA exceptions include:

- “...the taking on public lands of fish and wildlife for nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be accorded priority over the taking on such lands of fish and wildlife for other purposes.” [ANILCA 804];
- “...appropriate use for subsistence purposes of snowmobiles, motorboats, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed for such purposes by local residents, subject to reasonable regulation.” [ANILCA 811];
- “...the use of snowmachines (during periods of adequate snow cover, or frozen river conditions in the case of wild and scenic rivers), motorboats, airplanes, and nonmotorized surface transportation methods for traditional activities (where such activities are permitted by this Act or other law) and for travel to and from villages and homesites.” [ANILCA 1110(a)];
- “...the State or private owner or occupier shall be given by the Secretary such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate and feasible access for economic and other purposes...subject to reasonable regulations...”[ANILCA 1110 (b)];
- “...Secretary shall authorize and permit temporary access...in order to permit the State or private landowner access to its land for purposes of survey, geophysical, exploratory, or other temporary uses thereof whenever he determines such access will not result in permanent harm to the resources of such unit, area, Reserve or lands.” [ANILCA 1111];
- “The construction of new cabins is prohibited except as may be authorized pursuant to a nontransferable, five-year special use permit...upon a determination that the proposed use, construction, and maintenance of a cabin is compatible with the purposes for which the unit or area was established... No special use permit shall be issued to authorize the construction of a cabin for private recreational use.” [ANILCA 1303(b)(1)];
- “Previously existing public use cabins within wilderness designated by this Act, may be permitted to continue and may be maintained or replaced subject to such restrictions as the Secretary deems necessary to preserve the wilderness character of the area.” [ANILCA 1315(c)]
- “...the Secretary... is authorized to construct and maintain a limited number of new public use cabins and shelters if such cabins and shelters are necessary for the protection of the public health and safety.” [ANILCA 1315 (d)];
- “Within National Forest wilderness and national forest monuments designated by this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may permit or otherwise regulate the recovery and salvage of logs from coastlines.” [ANILCA 1315(f)]; and
- “On all public lands where the taking of fish and wildlife is permitted...the Secretary shall permit, subject to reasonable regulation to insure compatibility, the continuance of existing uses, and the future establishment, and use, of temporary

campsites, tent platforms, shelters, and other temporary facilities and equipment directly and necessarily related to such activities.” [ANILCA 1316].

Some of these specific exceptions to the Wilderness Act are subject to reasonable regulation to maintain the wilderness character, compatibility, or other values.

On the Tongass National Forest, the 19 wilderness areas that Congress designated are shown on Table 1. Maps of these wildernesses may be found at www.wilderness.net or at any Forest Service office.

Table 1: Tongass National Forest Wilderness Areas

Wilderness/Ranger District	Net Acreage	Created in
Chuck River Wilderness, Juneau Ranger District	74,298	TTRA*
Coronation Island Wilderness, Thorne Bay Ranger District	19,232	ANILCA
Endicott River Wilderness, Juneau Ranger District	98,729	ANILCA
Karta River Wilderness, Thorne Bay Ranger District	39,894	TTRA
Kootznoowoo Wilderness, Admiralty Island National Monument	956,155	ANILCA
Kuiu Wilderness, Petersburg Ranger District	60,581	TTRA
Maurelle Islands Wilderness, Thorne Bay Ranger District	4,937	ANILCA
Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness, Ketchikan-Misty Ranger District	2,142,442	ANILCA
Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness, Petersburg Ranger District	46,849	ANILCA
Pleasant-Lemesurier-Inian Islands Wilderness, Hoonah Ranger District	23,096	TTRA
Russell Fiord Wilderness, Yakutat Ranger District	348,701	ANILCA
South Baranof Wilderness, Sitka Ranger District	319,568	ANILCA
South Etolin Wilderness, Wrangell Ranger District	82,619	TTRA
South Prince of Wales Wilderness, Craig Ranger District	90,968	ANILCA
Stikine-LeConte Wilderness, Wrangell Ranger District	448,926	ANILCA
Tebenkof Bay Wilderness, Petersburg Ranger District	66,812	ANILCA
Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness, Juneau Ranger District	653,179	ANILCA
Warren Island Wilderness, Thorne Bay Ranger District	11,181	ANILCA
West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness, Sitka and Hoonah Districts	266,160	ANILCA

*Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA)

Questions and Answers

Questions and answers in this summary are divided into the following topic headings:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Recreation Activities | Access to Private Land Within Wilderness |
| Subsistence Activities | Administrative Uses |
| Taking of Fish and Wildlife | Unauthorized Uses |
| Outfitting and Guiding | Personal-Use Cabins |

Recreation Activities

What transportation methods can the public use for recreational purposes in wilderness?

Typically, access to most of the wilderness areas on the Tongass National Forest and to the wilderness study area on the Chugach National Forest is by airplane or boat since they are remotely located away from road systems. In fact, there are only two wilderness areas where one can drive and walk in from a trailhead that is off the road system. In wilderness areas, snowmachines (when there is adequate snowcover or frozen river conditions), motorboats, fixed-wing airplanes, and nonmotorized surface transportation methods (such as skis, rafts, and canoes) are allowed by ANILCA Section 1110 if they are used for traditional activities, or for travel to and from villages and homesites. Such uses are subject to reasonable regulation by the Forest Service to protect the natural and other values of wilderness.



What are traditional activities?

The Forest Service definition of “traditional activities” includes, but is not limited to, recreation activities that generally occur in the area at the time of designation. These include activities such as sport fishing and hunting, boating, camping, picnicking, hiking, exploring, sight-seeing, nature and wildlife viewing, mountaineering, and

waterplay. No proof of pre-existing use is required in order to use a snowmachine, motorboat, or airplane.

Can the general public use other types of motorized surface vehicles for recreation in wilderness?

Except for motorboats and snowmachines, other forms of motor vehicles and equipment such as all terrain vehicles, motorcycles, or other types of off road vehicles are not allowed. However, an exception is provided in ANILCA Section 811 for rural residents to use traditional methods of access, including motorized vehicles, for subsistence uses (see Subsistence Activities section below).

Do I need a permit for recreational use of fixed-wing airplanes, motorboats, snow machines, or other forms of nonmotorized surface transportation?

The general public does not need a permit to use these types of motorized transport or any nonmotorized surface transportation method as long as they are being used for traditional activities that are otherwise legal, unless an area is specifically closed to public uses by an emergency closure order (e.g. to protect public safety or wildlife values) or prohibited following a public process with notice and hearings in the vicinity

of the affected unit or area. Recreation commercial service providers (outfitters and guides) require special use permits for their guiding activities that addresses their authorized modes of access.

Are there any restrictions on access by fixed-wing aircraft?

Fixed-wing airplanes are allowed to land on all suitable lakes, beaches, rivers, gravel bars, open ground, and icefields without a permit unless the area is closed or otherwise restricted as described above. If this transportation is associated with a recreation commercial service such as outfitting and guiding, the commercial service operator requires a permit for their guiding activity that specifies authorized methods of access.

Are helicopters allowed in wilderness areas for general public access?

No, helicopters are not allowed in wilderness for general public access. Under the National Environmental Policy Act and the Wilderness Act, Section 4(d)(1), the Regional Forester conducted an environmental impact analysis with full public process that analyzed the public use of helicopters in wilderness areas. The Regional Forester issued a Record of Decision in November, 1997, that does not allow public helicopter access in wilderness. However, helicopters may be authorized by the Forest Supervisor in emergencies such as an agency-initiated search and rescue or evacuation, where the situation involves the health and safety of people within the area, and an inescapable urgency and temporary need exists for speed. Administrative use of helicopters by government agencies may be authorized under a separate process and in accordance with provisions in the Wilderness Act and ANILCA, but are not addressed in this brochure.

What types of hand-portable, motorized equipment may be used by the public in wilderness? Is equipment such as chainsaws and generators allowed?

Except as allowed for the taking of fish and wildlife (see below), neither ANILCA nor the Wilderness Act allows the use of hand-portable, motorized equipment within wilderness in support of recreation activities. Motorized equipment includes machines and power tools that use a motor, engine, battery, or other non-living power source to perform work or provide transport. Hand-portable motorized equipment includes, but is not limited to, chainsaws, generators, power tools, and electric water pumps. Small, personal hand-carried devices that are not considered tools but rather are intended for personal safety or enjoyment of an individual during their wilderness activity are allowed. These include such devices as lanterns, camp stoves, flashlights, cameras, video recorders, rescue beacons, phones, Global Positioning



System (GPS) units, and other similar small equipment. Administrative use of chainsaws and power winches are allowed for clearing navigational hazards within semi-primitive motorized areas and specifically for maintaining navigation along the Stikine River. A specific exception to the prohibition against motorized equipment is provided by ANILCA Section 1316 which specifically allows for equipment directly and necessarily related to the taking of fish and wildlife. See the "Taking of Fish & Wildlife" section.

Through interim direction in 1992, the Regional Forester directed that all special use permits for cabins in wilderness be amended with the following clause:

"The use of motorized ground equipment, not designed for personal transport use, is authorized in and about authorized structures and facilities on the permitted area for a period not to exceed the termination or revocation of this permit. Authorized ground equipment includes chainsaws, generators, power brush cutters, and other hand-held tools and appliances but not all terrain vehicles (ATV's), motorcycles, or other types of off road vehicles (ORV's) except snowmachines. Power lawn mowers, rototillers, and other power garden equipment may be used only on existing lawns and gardens.

Subsistence Activities

What are subsistence activities?

Subsistence activities are the customary and traditional use by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption such as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade. (See ANILCA Section 803).

What transportation methods and equipment may be used for subsistence activities?



ANILCA Section 811 provides that rural residents engaged in subsistence activities are allowed reasonable access to subsistence resources. Use of snowmachines, motorboats, and other means of surface transportation (such as all-terrain vehicles) that have been traditionally employed for such purposes by local residents is permitted, but only by rural residents for subsistence uses and subject to reasonable regulation in accordance with ANILCA Sections 803 and 811.

The use of other mechanical or motorized equipment for subsistence activities, such as subsistence cutting of trees with chainsaws, is allowed by permit. Also refer to the section below, "Taking of Fish & Wildlife."

Taking of Fish & Wildlife

What activities are involved in the taking of fish and game?



Examples include trapping, subsistence hunting and fishing, general hunting and fishing, and commercial fishing and crabbing.

What equipment may I use for the taking of fish and wildlife in wilderness?

Equipment directly and necessarily related to the taking of fish and wildlife as a practical necessity is authorized by ANILCA Section 1316. An example of motorized equipment that may be authorized is a chainsaw winch which is used annually during moose hunting seasons. Permits are required and available through application to the local ranger district responsible for the wilderness area involved. These permits are subject to reasonable regulation to insure compatibility with the area in which they are located.

May I build a structure in wilderness for use while I am involved in the taking of fish and wildlife?

ANILCA Section 1316 provides for the authorization of new temporary facilities including campsites, tent platforms, shelters, and other temporary facilities if directly and necessarily related to the taking of fish and wildlife. This section of ANILCA directs that such facilities must be constructed of materials that blend with and are compatible with the immediate surrounding landscape. Other than temporary campsites where no materials are left on site, permits are required for the construction and use of temporary facilities. A land use rental fee is charged for the occupancy of National Forest System lands. The time of occupancy is limited to coincide with the hunting or fishing season for the species for which the temporary facility is being used. At the end of the specified occupancy, temporary facilities such as tents are to be taken down and tent frames stored flat on site. Toilet holes are to be filled in and unnecessary equipment (such as empty fuel drums) removed from the site.

Construction of private recreation cabins is not allowed. However, Section 1303(b)(1) of ANILCA provides for the construction of new cabins by a non-transferable, five-year special use permit only if a determination is made that the proposed use, construction, and maintenance of the cabin is compatible with the purposes for which the area was established, and that the use of the cabin is directly related to the administration of the

area, or is necessary for continuation of an ongoing activity or use otherwise allowed where the applicant has no reasonable alternative site for building a cabin.

What about commercial fishing and crabbing? What equipment is allowed?

Commercial fishing, such as beach set net (gillnet) fishing, crabbing, and shrimping, may require the use of temporary facilities and equipment. To accommodate this use, ANILCA 1316 authorizes the use of temporary facilities and equipment directly and necessarily related to such activities. Temporary facilities include tent platforms, shelters, and other temporary facilities such as caches. Such facilities and equipment are to be constructed, used, and maintained in a manner consistent with the protection of the area in which they are located. Permits are required for the construction and use of temporary facilities, and a land use rental fee is charged for the occupancy of National Forest System lands.

Outfitting & Guiding

Are commercial outfitting and guiding activities allowed in wilderness?

Outfitting and guiding services may be allowed in wilderness in accordance with Section 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act, depending upon the nature and scope of services proposed. Examples of services generally authorized in Alaska include guided hunting and fishing, wildlife viewing, river rafting, canoeing and kayaking trips, and remote nature tours. All commercial outfitting and guiding activities, including those conducted by non-profit organizations, require an authorization through a special use permit. Point-to-point commercial transportation, such as that provided by fixed-wing air taxis where no guiding or outfitting services are provided, does not require a special use permit. Overflights (flight-seeing) above wilderness areas where no landings occur on the national forest are outside the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

Can aircraft be used on Tongass National Forest wilderness areas for commercial outfitting and guiding activities?

Commercial use of fixed-wing airplanes by outfitters and guides may be allowed if authorized within their outfitter-guide special use permit. However, helicopter use is not authorized for outfitters and guides within wilderness.



Are providers of commercial hunting and fishing guiding services allowed to construct cabins in wilderness?

New cabins specifically for outfitter and guide use are not allowed to be constructed in wilderness. However, ANILCA 1315(d) does allow construction and maintenance of a

limited number of new public use cabins and shelters if such cabins and shelters are necessary for the protection of public health and safety.

When outfitters and guides provide services for the taking of fish and wildlife, temporary facilities may be authorized, including temporary campsites, tent platforms, and shelters under ANILCA 1316. All temporary facilities used by commercial service providers for the taking of fish and wildlife must be constructed, used, and maintained in a manner consistent with protection of the wilderness area, and authorized by special use permit.

Personal-Use Cabins

May I build a personal-use cabin within a wilderness area?

No. ANILCA, Section 1303, however, does provide for conditional continuation, and limited transfer, of personal-use cabins that were existing prior to the passage of ANILCA. These cabins require a special use permit.

If I have a personal-use cabin authorized by special use permit, what type of equipment can I use in maintaining the cabin and adjacent grounds?

The special use permits that authorize existing cabins specify the types of equipment that may be used in the permitted areas. The use of motorized equipment, not designed for personal transport, may be authorized for use in and around currently authorized structures and facilities on the permitted area. Authorized equipment could include chainsaws, generators, power brush cutters, and other similar hand-held tools and appliances. Power lawn mowers, roto-tillers, and other power garden equipment may only be used on existing lawns and gardens that were established prior to designation of the area as wilderness.



Unless otherwise authorized by ANILCA (see Sections 811, 1109, 1110(b), and 1111), all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, and other types of off-road vehicles are not authorized for access to personal-use cabins. Access modes allowed for the general public under ANILCA 1110(a) include motorboats, airplanes, and snowmachines (during periods of adequate snow cover).

Access To Private Land Within Wilderness

What are "inholdings" within Tongass National Forest wilderness areas and the Chugach National Forest wilderness study area? What equipment and vehicles may be used to access inholdings?

Inholdings include state and private property, valid mining claims, and other non-federal land interests that are within or effectively surrounded by National Forest System lands. ANILCA Section 1110(b) provides for adequate and feasible access to inholdings for economic and other purposes. Section 1323 provides for adequate access to secure any owner's reasonable use and enjoyment of their property, provided that the owners comply with rules and regulations applicable to ingress and egress to and from the National Forest System. The Regional Forester is responsible for determining and authorizing adequate access methods if other than fixed-wing airplanes, motorboats, snowmachines, and nonmotorized surface transportation methods are used, subject to reasonable regulation to protect natural and other values. Motorized vehicles and equipment such as helicopters and all-terrain vehicles are allowed on private lands at the discretion of the owners.

Administrative Uses

Administrative use includes management or administrative actions by the Forest Service; other State, federal, and local agencies; researchers; and others involved in fulfilling management responsibilities of the land. Other than fixed-wing airplanes, motorboats, and snowmachines, administrative use of other motorized transportation



modes (e.g. helicopters) and equipment may be authorized only as necessary to meet minimum requirements for administration of the wilderness areas. After analysis, specific approval must be granted by the appropriate Forest Service authorized officer. All other activities must be completed using primitive nonmotorized methods unless specifically allowed by ANILCA or provided for in a prior approved forest plan. See FSM 2326.1, 7(a) and (b).

Unauthorized Uses

What regulations apply to unauthorized uses?

Except where ANILCA provides different direction, Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Parts 251, 261, and 262, define the general prohibitions that apply to National Forest System lands, including wilderness, and provide civil and criminal penalties for unauthorized uses and activities, including the impoundment of property.

For Further Information

The information in this brochure is a general summary of many provisions of laws, regulations and Forest Service policy formulated to implement the statutes. It is intended to create a general awareness and understanding of the special provisions in ANILCA which allow some specific exceptions to the Wilderness Act. However, as a summary, it is not all inclusive and readers who would like more detailed information may use the internet links below or check with their nearest Forest Service office.

For specific Wilderness descriptions, maps, and information:

www.wilderness.net

Tongass National Forest:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/tongass/>

Chugach National Forest

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r10/chugach/>

For a copy of the Alaska Region Forest Service Wilderness Policy (Forest Service Manual, Alaska Region Supplement, Chapter 2320 – Wilderness Management):

http://www.fs.fed.us/cgi-bin/Directives/get_dirs/fsm?2300!r10

(then select “2320”)

For a copy of the national Forest Service Wilderness policy (Forest Service Manual, Chapter 2320 – Wilderness Management):

<http://www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/fsm/2300/2320.1-2323.26b.txt>

For information about obtaining permits or other specific information, please contact:

TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

Federal Building
648 Mission Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Phone: (907) 225-3101

Southeast Alaska Discovery Center

50 Main Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Phone: (907) 228-6220

Craig Ranger District

900 9th Street
P.O. Box 500
Craig, Alaska 99921
Phone: (907) 826-3271
South Prince of Wales Wilderness

Thorne Bay Ranger District

P.O. Box 1
Thorne Bay, Alaska 99919
Phone: (907) 828-3304
Coronation Island Wilderness
Maurelle Islands Wilderness
Warren Island Wilderness
Karta River Wilderness

Ketchikan-Misty Fjords Ranger District

3031 Tongass
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Phone: (907) 225-2148
Misty Fjords National Monument
Wilderness

Sitka Ranger District

204 Siginaka Way
Sitka, Alaska 99835
Phone: (907) 747-6671
South Baranof Wilderness
West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness

CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST

3301 C Street, Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 271-3737

Glacier Ranger District

P.O. Box 129
Girdwood, AK 99587-0129
907-743-9500
Nellie Juan-College Fiord Wilderness Study Area

Hoonah Ranger District

P.O. Box 135
Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Phone: (907) 945-3631
West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness
Pleasant-Lemesurier-Inian Islands

Yakutat Ranger District

P.O. Box 327
Yakutat, Alaska 99689
Phone: (907) 784-3359
Russell Fiord Wilderness

Admiralty Island National Monument/Juneau Ranger District

8461 Old Dairy Road
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: (907) 586-8790
Kootznoowoo Wilderness
Endicott Wilderness
Chuck River Wilderness
Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness
Admiralty Island National Monument
Wilderness

Petersburg Ranger District

12 North Nordic Drive
P.O. Box 1328
Petersburg, Alaska 99833
Phone: (907) 772-3871
Petersburg Creek - Duncan Salt Chuck
Wilderness
Tebenkof Bay Wilderness
Kuiu Wilderness

Wrangell Ranger District

525 Bennett
P.O. Box 51
Wrangell, Alaska 99929
Phone: (907) 874-2323
Stikine-LeConte Wilderness
South Etolin Wilderness

Alaska Public Lands Information Center

605 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 271-3737