

Region 11: Bristol Bay Borough Area

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Region Boundary

Region 11 includes the entire uplands portion of the Bristol Bay Borough and also additional lands south and northeast of the Borough; it encompasses most of the Naknek River and King Salmon and Pauls Creek drainages (Map 3-11). The western boundary is Kvichak Bay and the eastern boundary in Katmai National Park and Preserve. The Principal communities are King Salmon (pop. 478), Naknek (pop. 640), and South Naknek (149). The Region has little topographic relief.

State Lands: Ownership and Acreage

The majority of land within Region 11 is state-owned, although Native land holdings are almost as great and are composed of the land surrounding the three principal communities. The southeast portion of the Region is Federally-owned and lies within the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge. The plan applies to 325,902 acres of state-owned and state-selected uplands and 69,615 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated).

Physical Geography

Most of Region 11 is within the Bristol Bay ecological province; a portion of the northeast and southeast area of the Region are in hilly country classified as part of the Alaska Peninsula province. Drainage is generally westward towards Kvichak Bay and the principal watercourse is that of the Naknek River which flows out of Naknek Lake. Important tributaries of the Naknek River are the southwestward flowing King Salmon and Pauls Creeks as well as the northward flowing Smelt and Chimenchun Creeks. The Region as a whole exhibits little topographic relief. However, the northeast portion of the region includes hills of the upper King Salmon Creek drainage, which have peak elevations of 2,442 feet. Most of the Region west of Naknek Lake is wetlands and underlain by only isolated masses of permafrost. Most of the country is tundra covered, although some areas northeast of King Salmon support spruce woodland.

Climate

The climate of Region 11 is mostly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 62° to 63°; winter temperatures average 29° to 44°.

The record high is 88° and the record low is -47°. Annual precipitation is 20 inches, with 45 inches of snowfall. Fog is common in the summer months. The River is ice-free from June through mid-November.

Other

Region 11 is almost entirely within the Naknek Quadrangle. It is within the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation and includes the Bristol Bay Borough – Alaska’s first borough, formed in 1962.

Access

Access to Region 11 is very good since marine, river, road, and air transport are available. Despite the small size of the region, it contains seven airport facilities, and a number of others are nearby. King Salmon is a transportation hub for Bristol Bay. Formerly an Air Force Base, the state-owned airport offers an 8,500-foot paved and lighted runway, sports a 4,000-foot asphalt/gravel crosswind runway, and an FAA air traffic control tower. A 4,000-foot stretch of the Naknek River is designated for floatplanes. Four docks are available on the Naknek River. These docks are owned by the U.S. National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska State Troopers, and the Bristol Bay Borough. Cargo goods are delivered to Naknek by barge and trucked upriver to King Salmon via a fifteen-mile connecting road. During winter, an ice road provides access to South Naknek. Automobiles are the primary means of local transportation; skiffs are utilized during summer.

The Port of Bristol Bay, with the main facility in Naknek, remains the largest commercial freight dock in Bristol Bay and a “hub” for Southwestern Alaska cargo. It has maintained a steady growth since beginning operations in 1983. During 1995, the port’s cargo handling placed 10th in volume and 4th in dollars in exports (fish) out of all ports in the United States. Cargo operations have kept the port in the Top 25 Ports by volume and by dollars for at least the last decade.

A dirt road extends east of King Salmon to Lake Camp on the edge of Katmai National Park and Preserve. Lake Camp provides boat access to Naknek Lake. Trails extend northeast a few miles from King Salmon towards the King Salmon Creek drainage. Two RS 2477 trails extend north and south; this includes the following:

- Lewis Point-Naknek (RST No. 128)
- Naknek-Egegik (RST No. 148)

Resources and Uses

Cultural and Historic. This area was settled over 6,000 years ago by Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians and was historically Sugpiaq Aleut territory. The Sugpiaqs traveled between Katmai and the Naknek River, pursuing seasonal food sources. In 1821, the original Eskimo village of "Naugeik" was noted by Capt. Lt. Vasiliev. By 1880, the village was called Kinuyak. It was later spelled Naknek by the Russian Navy. The Russians built a fort near the village and fur trappers inhabited the area for some time prior to the U.S. purchase of Alaska. South Naknek was settled permanently after the turn of the century as a result of salmon cannery development. Some villagers relocated from New and Old Savonoski, near the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes." South Naknek is one of the many villages along the coast where Laplanders were brought in to herd reindeer. The herds were purchased in the 1930s by the BIA for the local Native economy.

The first salmon cannery opened on the Naknek River in 1890. By 1900, there were approximately 12 canneries in Bristol Bay. The Homestead Act enabled canneries to acquire land for their plants, and also made land available to other institutions and individuals. The management unit, owned by the Russian Orthodox Church on the north bank of the River, was the first land recorded in Naknek. Squatters built shelters on the church property and were eventually sold lots in what became the center of Naknek. A post office was established in 1907.

In the 1930s, an air navigation silo was built at the site of present-day King Salmon. At the beginning of World War II, the U.S. built an Air Force base. It was maintained by the Federal Aviation Administration throughout the war. In 1949, a post office was established, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed a road to Naknek. Other government quarters, such as National Park Service, Fish & Game, and the weather bureau, were developed. The community has grown as a government, transportation, and service center for the commercial red salmon and recreational visitor industries. The air force base was closed in 1993.

The state Office of History and Archeology lists fifty-two sites in Region 11; thirty-five of these are historic, eight are prehistoric, and nine are of mixed origin. Most of the historic and archeological sites occur along the course of the Naknek River. New sites are discovered periodically and added to the Alaska Heritage Resource Database when reported.

Economic. Government jobs, transportation and fishing-related employment are the mainstays of the King Salmon area economy. Many residents hold commercial fishing permits. Air services employ an important segment of the community; King Salmon is a major air trans-shipment point for Bristol Bay salmon. The Bristol Bay red salmon fishery is the largest in the world, although there have been relatively poor seasons in recent years. Processed salmon are trucked over the Naknek-King Salmon road each summer, where jets transport the fish to the lower 48. King Salmon is also a departure point for the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and Katmai National Park and Preserve, which includes Brooks Camp and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Fishing for all five species of salmon and rainbow trout are one of this area's top attractions. King Salmon airport is the summer hub for backcountry and fishing

adventures in the area. The Air Force Base has been closed, although it is maintained under contract by Chugach Development Corp. Trident Seafoods, North Pacific Processors, Ocean Beauty and other fish processors operate facilities in Naknek. Naknek is the seat of the Bristol Bay Borough and King Salmon is headquarters for the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

Recreation. The Bristol Bay Borough can be considered the “gateway” to Katmai National Park and Preserve. Most travelers to the park pass through King Salmon airport. The Katmai National Monument was first established in 1918 to preserve the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, an area of streaming ash flows created by Novarupta Volcano. The Park is famous for brown bear, fish, wilds, and is the site of the Brooks River National Historic Landmark with North America’s highest concentration of prehistoric human dwellings (approximately 900).

Sport fishing is a very important seasonal resource in Region 11. The Naknek River is host to a variety of sport fish including king, silver, and red salmon as well as large rainbow trout and Arctic char. A number of lodges and guides in the Naknek-King Salmon area cater to the recreational and commercial recreational sport fishing industry.

Minerals. The Region has no known mineral occurrences and most of the bedrock is covered by Quaternary alluvium.

Oil and Gas. Potential exists in the subsurface for both oil and gas resources. Because the Tertiary sedimentary on-lap assemblage contains some intercalations of subbituminous coal, there is also potential for coalbed methane production. The northern half of the Alaska Peninsula is geologically promising for oil and gas development, including most of Region 11.

State and Native landowners are currently pursuing a new hydrocarbon exploration licensing and leasing program. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Lake and Peninsula, Bristol Bay, and Aleutians East Boroughs have signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in support of oil and gas lease sales and licensing in the Bristol Bay and Alaska Peninsula region (March 17, 2004). Similar MOUs are in effect between the DNR and The Aleut Regional Native Corporation (December 18, 2003) and the DNR and Bristol Bay Native Corporation (July 10, 2003).

Materials. Most materials sites are located along the Naknek-King Salmon road. Several materials sites are present.

Forestry. Region 11 is at the southern extent of the treed areas of Bristol Bay. In general, there are no forested lands of significance south of Region 11; on a regional scale the Naknek River is commonly considered the southern extent of forested lands. The non-commercial forests in the Naknek-King Salmon area have a modest to very low suitability for human use.

Fish and Wildlife. All five species of Pacific salmon – king, sockeye, pink, silver, and chum – spawn in the Naknek River system. Sockeye are the most important commercially. Freshwater sport fish, including rainbow trout, Arctic char, Dolly Varden, and northern pike, are generally

prolific throughout the area. The Naknek drainage experiences some of the highest levels of sport fishing effort in the Bristol Bay area; in 2002 the drainage is estimated to have experienced 24,401 angler-days.

King Salmon Creek and Pauls Creek support moose and King Salmon Creek is noted as an important bear stream. The Region is within game management unit no. 9 which has the highest brown bear harvest in Alaska (682 in 2001-2002). Region 11 is within the range of both the Mulchatna Caribou Herd and the Northern Alaska Peninsula Herd.

Eagle nesting sites are concentrated along the middle and upper Naknek River as well as King Salmon Creek. The western two-thirds of Region 11 consists of low-lying, poorly drained land that contains an abundance of lakes, ponds, and marshes. This area, combined with the Naknek River, is good waterfowl habitat that supports mallards, gadwalls, teal, and some northern shovelers.

Management Considerations: Local and State Plans

A number of local, state, and federal management plans were considered in development of this plan. Local plans include the Bristol Bay Borough Coastal Zone Management Plan, the Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Zone Management Plan, the Lake and Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan, and the Southwest Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008. State plans include the Bristol Bay Area Plan and the Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan. Federal plans include the Katmai National Park and Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, and Alagnak Wild River Compendium – 2003.

Region 11 encompasses the Bristol Bay Borough and portions of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Both the Comprehensive Plan and the District Coastal Management Plan of the Lake and Peninsula Borough and Bristol Bay Borough apply to portions of Region 11. The Comprehensive Plan focuses on economic and infrastructure development issues and does not contain specific land use standards or a land use map. The Enforceable Policies of the District Coastal Management Plan are extensive; policies affecting anadromous streams, bald eagle nests, oil and gas development, material extraction and mining can be applicable, under certain instances, to state lands. See <http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/>²⁴ for more information on enforceable policies. These policies should be consulted by DNR prior to issuing an authorization.

Region 11 is also within the area covered by the Southwest Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008, which was developed for the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference (July 2003). This document developed a number of goals, objectives, and strategies to facilitate and support efforts that retain and grow the region's wealth, including diversifying the economic base.

²⁴ The Alaska Coastal Management Program was terminated on July 1, 2011, pursuant to AS 44.66.030.

The Bristol Bay Area Plan (1984) affected all state lands in the Region until this revision. The original Area Plan managed the Region for fisheries, including harvest and processing, wildlife harvest, recreation, community expansion and transportation, and oil and gas exploration and development in upland areas. This revision replaces and supersedes the 1984 Area Plan.

The Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan (ADOT/PF, November 2002) identified a Cook Inlet to Bristol Bay Transportation Corridor, which in general extends from Cook Inlet to South Naknek connecting with the communities of Pedro Bay, Iliamna, Newhalen, Igiugig, Levelock, King Salmon, and Naknek. The transportation corridor connects the rich seafood resources and communities in Bristol Bay, as well as the Iliamna Lake communities, with resupply, support and market centers in the Alaskan railbelt. It consists of a marine segment (Cook Inlet), an intermodal transfer location at Williamsport or Iniskin Bay, and then primarily overland and riverine routes along Iliamna Lake and the Kvichak River valley to the port town of Naknek on Bristol Bay. A tie-in to the Pebble Copper mine is also a possibility. The function of the route is primarily logistical. Transportation improvements along this corridor would lower the cost of transport, thus yielding benefits to the quality of life for residents and helping to stimulate economic growth.

The Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan (ADOT/PF, November 2002) also identified an Alaska Peninsula Transportation Corridor, which in general extends from South Naknek to the Chignik connecting with the communities of Egegik, Pilot Point, Ugashik, and Port Heiden. The Alaska Peninsula Corridor is an overland route linking the communities of the Alaska Peninsula from Ivanof Bay to Naknek. The key facility in this corridor is the port at Chignik, from which fuel and supplies can be disbursed to other communities via road connection. From Chignik the corridor extends west along the Gulf of Alaska coast to Perryville and Ivanof Bay. It also extends from Chignik to Chignik Lake and Chignik Lagoon, then crosses the Alaska Peninsula to Port Heiden. From Port Heiden the corridor extends north, connecting Pilot Point, Ugashik, Egegik and South Naknek, and tying into the Cook Inlet to Bristol Bay Corridor at Naknek.

Municipal Selections

Most of the Bristol Bay Borough selections, under its municipal entitlement, have been satisfied. The Borough is still entitled to approximately 350 acres of state land.

Management Summary: Uplands

State land in Region 11 is to be managed for a variety of multiple uses, including settlement, materials extraction, public facilities, dispersed public recreation, mineral exploration and development, and maintenance of sensitive wildlife habitats. Oil and gas exploration and development is also appropriate within the Region. The majority of lands are designated General Use (Gu). Because of the generally good topographic conditions and relatively good accessibility of certain of these lands, several tracts of state land in the King Salmon Creek area

have been designated Settlement (Se) in order to allow for community expansion and make available additional lands for selection by the Bristol Bay Borough. Anadromous fish streams are co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd). A large number of small management units associated with public facilities and administration are designated Public Facilities-Retain (Pr). Active materials sites are designated Materials (Ma).

Plan Designations and Management

The plan designations that are used within this Region have the following management intent. The policies and management intent guidelines described in Chapter 2 affect all DNR authorizations. Refer especially to those guidelines relating to Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas, and Settlement. See also the descriptions of the plan designations in the first part of this Chapter; this section indicates which lands can be conveyed out of state ownership and those that must be retained.

- General Use (Gu). Within this Region, lands that contain one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, and areas that are unlikely to be developed during the planning period are designated General Use. The land is to be managed for a variety of uses including protection of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, dispersed public recreation, minerals, oil and gas exploration and development, and protection of heritage resources. It is expected that little development will occur in these areas during the planning period, and it is not intended as a matter of policy that intensive forms of development occur in these areas other than occasionally and at specific sites. Selections within these lands may be appropriate for conveyance to a Borough under the Municipal Entitlement program, subject to a Best Interesting Finding by the state. Lands not conveyed to the borough under the entitlement program are to be retained by the state.
- Habitat (Ha). Generally, this designation applies to areas of varied size that are important for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in the permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of a species. In Region 11 this designation is applied to streams and shorelands cataloged by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as anadromous (<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/SARR/AWC/index.cfm?adfg=maps.interactive>). The lands are to be retained in state ownership.
- Materials (Ma). Lands designated materials are those where active or inactive materials sites are present. These can include common varieties of sand, gravel, and stone or are sites associated with materials extraction that contain conveyors, crushing, sizing, and other processing equipment. Until the materials have been exhausted, these areas are to be retained in state ownership; thereafter, other forms of authorizations or disposals may be appropriate. Authorizations should be done in consultation with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

- **Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed and Habitat (Co-designation).** Certain navigable waterbodies (lakes and streams) are co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd). Authorizations within these waterbodies should not interfere with important habitat or public recreation values. See Table 3.1 in the Navigability section of this Chapter for a listing of these streams. Note: Certain waterbodies may (only) be designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, (Rd), Habitat (Ha), or General Use (Gu). Navigable waterbodies, stream and lakes, in Katmai National Park and Preserve, east of Regions 10 and 11 are designated for Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd).
- **Public Facilities-Retain (Pr).** This designation applies to sites that are reserved for a specific public infrastructure requirement. They are to be retained in state or public ownership. In this Region, this designation applies to lands containing public facilities, commonly airports or schools. Only a small amount of acreage is affected by this designation.
- **Settlement (Se).** This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. Within this Region one area of state land is considered appropriate for settlement and has been designated Settlement (Se). This area is generally located on the north and south sides of King Salmon Creek. These areas are intended for Community Settlement; see Chapter 2 for specific requirements for this form of settlement. Settlement lands are appropriate for conveyance to the Borough.

Specific Management Considerations

- **Generally Allowed Uses.** The Generally Allowed Uses in 11 AAC 96.020 can occur throughout the Region.
- **Proposed Transportation Corridor.** The area identified on the Region Map as a “Potential Transportation Corridor” should be retained by the state during the planning period. Authorizations granted by DNR within or adjacent to this corridor should not preclude the future development of transportation access. Authorizations or disposals within and adjacent to this corridor should only be allowed after consultation with ADOT/PF.
- **Except for areas closed to mineral entry under existing Mineral Closing Orders, all state lands within Region 11 are open to mineral entry.** No additional MCOs are recommended; the only exception applies to the areas to be disposed of by DNR for purposes of Community Settlement. Closure to mineral entry is recommended at or before plat adoption. No leasehold location orders are recommended. See the Mineral Resources section in Chapter 2 for more details on subsurface management requirements.
- **Mineral Closing and Opening Orders.** This revision of the Bristol Bay Area Plan retains the mineral closing and opening orders, largely implemented by DNR at the time of original plan adoption. No streams in Region 11 are affected by MCO 393.

- Mineral Order No. 791 is an interim order (as of July 11, 2003) that precludes shallow natural gas leasing and oil and gas exploration licensing. This order has no effect on locatable or leaseable minerals other than shallow natural gas leasing and oil and gas exploration licensing. The order affects the southern two-thirds of Region 11.
- Retained Lands. There are no state lands within this Region that are designated to be retained except for those that are reserved as a 'Potential Transportation Corridor', and those designated Public Facilities-Retain (Pr) or Habitat (Ha). Note: Certain management units that are designated Rd may be conveyed out of state ownership and to the Borough as part of the Municipal Entitlement Act – providing the land conveyed remains public land and the public retains access to the public use site. Lands not conveyed to the Borough under the municipal entitlement program are to be retained by the state.
- Navigable Waters. Shorelands (rivers and lakes) that are believed to be navigable are listed in Table 3.1 in the Navigability section of this Chapter. Authorizations in these waters must ensure the continued use of a waterway by the public for purposes of trade, travel, and commerce. Note: These waterbodies are assigned a plan designation of Habitat, Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, a co-designation of Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, and, sometimes, General Use. Authorizations issued by DNR are to maintain the habitat and public recreation values of these waterbodies.

See the Resource Allocation Table for more detail on the upland management units.

Management Summary: Tidelands and Submerged Lands

There are few tideland management units within Region 11, reflecting the relatively small size of the region itself. Tidelands adjoining this region occupy the eastern portion of Kvichak Bay, extending from its mouth to the mouth of the Naknek River where it flows into the bay. Naknek and South Naknek are situated on the north and south banks of the Naknek River near its mouth. King Salmon is situated on the river about 15 miles upstream from the river mouth. This portion of the Naknek River to King Salmon is tidally influenced, and the designation and management intent for this part of the river is covered in this section. Much of this area consists of extensive shallow and exposed tidal flats with high biomass content. Large areas of exposed tidal flats are also common south of the Naknek River, but are only of moderate biomass. Native and private lands adjoin these tidelands.

This region is the major commercial fisheries center for Bristol Bay, and the community of King Salmon is the central shipping point for the salmon industry. There are several canneries and fish processing facilities in and around Naknek. Commercial harvest consists almost entirely of salmon. Pink, sockeye, chinook, chum and coho salmon (purse seine and drift net) are harvested in large quantities at the mouth of the Naknek River around Naknek, South Naknek and Libbyville. The harvesting of fish and fish products is the primary subsistence activity

around Naknek and King Salmon, and consists almost exclusively of salmon, but occasionally other fish. Sea mammals and seabirds and their eggs are also harvested, to a lesser extent, as a food staple.

Plan Designations and Management Intent

Coastal Tidelands. These tidelands²⁵ are designated General Use. Development authorizations are considered appropriate subject to the protection of sensitive resources and areas.

Kvichak Bay (R05T-02).²⁶ Kvichak Bay borders on both Region 5 and Region 11, but is being addressed as one management unit (R05T-02) in order that it can be managed as one unit. Both the Kvichak and the Naknek Rivers flow into this bay at its head. Description of the eastern portion of this management unit is being discussed here to the extent it affects the management units in Region 11.

The eastern part of Kvichak Bay consists of extensive shallow and exposed tidal flats having high biomass content. Large areas of exposed tidal flats are also common south of the Naknek River. This bay provides feeding concentration areas for Beluga whales, and is also an important beluga whale calving habitat. Harbor seals are common at Graveyard Point near the mouth of the Kvichak River. Shorebirds occur near the mouths of the Naknek River, and both shorebirds and waterfowl are present along the coast south of the Naknek River. The headwaters of the Naknek River support particularly high densities of staging swans and geese during the spring. See also, Region 5.

Development authorizations may be considered appropriate but must avoid or minimize impacts to the beluga whale population during that part of their life-cycle involving calving and impacts to the area of the harbor seal haulout, which is situated in the central part of Kvichak Bay called 'Deadman Sands'.

Naknek Community (R11T-01) and King Salmon (R11T-02). The areas of the Naknek River near the community of Naknek (R11T-02) and King Salmon (R11T-02) are designated Waterfront Development, to accommodate the needs of the extensive fishery in this area, including its tideland support facilities. Development authorizations are considered appropriate subject to the protection of sensitive resources and areas.

See the Resource Allocation Table for more detail on tideland management units R11T-01 and R11T-02. See also, the Resource Allocation Table for Region 5 for more detail on tideland management unit R05T-02.

²⁵ Tidelands along the coast not included in R05T-02.

²⁶ The tideland management unit for Kvichak Bay consists of only one unit (R05T-02), but the description of the eastern portion of this tideland unit is provided in this region to ensure that the tideland resources of Kvichak Bay are properly understood.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Management Units - Region 11

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R11-01 North Region 11	128,224 Gu - General Use	Map 3-11	<p>This unit is designated General Use (Gu). These lands should be managed for a variety of uses including minerals, oil and gas exploration and development, protection of fish and wildlife and associated habitat, and dispersed recreation and tourism. The unit is not suitable for settlement. Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the requirements of Chapter 2. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations, and the unit is to be retained during the planning period.</p> <p>The Bristol Bay transportation corridor transects the unit; the actual position of the road alignment has yet to be determined. No authorizations or disposals should be considered that are within or near the corridor until the road alignment is known, or without consultation with the ADOT/PF.</p> <p>Lands crossed by the Pike Ridge Trail have been proposed for a land exchange. This trail, currently used by off-road vehicles (ORVs), follows a prominent ridge line. The stair-step boundary of Katmai National Park and Preserve crosses the ridgeline back and forth, thus alternating management of the trail between DNR and the National Park Service. The park boundary is difficult to identify in the field and differences between the two agencies' ORV regulations creates management problems and uncertainty for trail users. The intent of the exchange is to reconfigure the park boundary and land ownership through a land exchange that would generally place the park boundary along the ridgeline, excluding the trail, so the trail would no longer cross lands managed by the National Park Service. Those lands that come into state ownership will be managed consistent with intent for Unit R11-01. Lands that are within this unit can be traded to the Park Service without amending the plan.</p>	<p>This is a large unit of state-owned and state-selected land in the northern portion of Region 11. A variety of terrain is present from the hilly country in upper Salmon Creek to low-lying poorly drained lands west of King Salmon Creek. It is vegetated in low shrub and lichen tundra. King Salmon and Pauls Creek are cataloged as anadromous fish streams. Brown bear utilize these streams during the spawning season. Moose use the upper King Salmon and Pauls Creeks areas for rutting.</p> <p>Portions of the original (2005) unit were removed and redesignated Habitat. See unit R11-01A</p>
R11-01A Moose Calving areas North Region 11	43,501 Ha - Habitat	Map 3-11	<p>Manage unit for its habitat and dispersed recreation values. Retain in state ownership.</p> <p>Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid or mitigate impacts to moose habitat.</p>	<p>Consisting of two subunits, this unit shares many of the characteristics of unit R11-01 but differs by virtue of location and the presence of important habitat areas. It occupies relatively level terrain adjacent to two creeks (Pauls and King) situated to the northeast of King Salmon and encompasses areas of important for moose rutting and wintering.</p> <p>This unit was created through the 2013 Plan Amendment process.</p>
R11-02 King Salmon Creek	14,271 Se - Settlement	Map 3-11 S017S044W, S017S045W	<p>The unit is designated Settlement (Se) and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement and those for the Caribou and Moose Rutting and Calving Area, both of which are described in the Settlement, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2. Buffers along anadromous fish streams must also conform to the management guidelines in Chapter 2. Should the Bristol Bay Borough make land selections in the unit under the Municipal Entitlement program, such selections are appropriate for conveyance. The Bristol Bay transportation</p>	<p>This unit is made up of two areas of state-owned and state-selected land northeast of the community of King Salmon in the vicinity of Eskimo Creek. This area of level terrain is vegetated in tall and low shrubs or tundra and considered suitable for settlement. Trails from King Salmon extend into the unit. King Salmon Creek is an anadromous fish stream and the area is utilized by moose for rutting and moose and caribou wintering habitat.</p>

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
			corridor transects the unit; the actual position of the road alignment has yet to be determined. No authorizations or disposals should be considered that are within or near the corridor until the road alignment is known or without consultation with the ADOT/PF. Lands crossed by the Pike Ridge Trail have been proposed for a land exchange. This trail, currently used by off-road vehicles (ORVs), follows a prominent ridge line. The stair-step boundary of Katmai National Park crosses the ridgeline back and forth, thus alternating management of the trail between DNR and the National Park Service. The park boundary is difficult to identify in the field and differences between the two agencies' ORV regulations creates management problems and uncertainty for trail users. The intent of the exchange is to reconfigure the park boundary and land ownership through a land exchange that would generally place the park boundary along the ridgeline, excluding the trail, so the trail would no longer cross lands managed by the National Park Service. Those lands that come into state ownership will be managed consistent with intent for Unit R11-01. Lands that are within this unit can be traded to the Park Service without amending the plan.	
R11-03 North Naknek Airport	90 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-11 S017S047W Sec. 3	This unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF consistent with the FAA standards and the conditions given in conveyance documents, management agreements, and limited state holdings. The unit is to be retained in state ownership.	This unit is an airport facility adjacent to the community of Naknek. Much of the state land is owned by ADOT/PF (OSL 905) and/or managed by them under management agreement (ADLs 221493 and 18247) and limited state holding (LSH 223) for the purposes of administering an airport facility. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several heritage sites in or near this unit.
R11-04 Naknek Admin. Site	6.96 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-11 S017S047W Sec. 2	The unit is to be managed as public facilities for the administration of road and airport maintenance according to the provisions of the Management Right. The unit is to be retained in state ownership.	This small unit of state land (OSL 121) is located in the community of Naknek and is used as an administrative site for road and airport maintenance at the Naknek airport under a management agreement (ADL 221982).
R11-05 Naknek Materials Site	53 Ma - Materials	Map 3-11 S017S046W Sec. 4	The unit is to be managed as a materials site. Upon exhaustion of the resource, it is to be rehabilitated according to state reclamation standards and may eventually be appropriate for disposal.	This is a small unit between the communities of Naknek and King Salmon. This area had been used as a materials site under a sale agreement with the Moorcroft Construction Co. (ADL 226516) that has since closed.
R11-06 Naknek Road	57 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-11 S017S046W	This unit is to be retained by the state and managed as a public road.	This unit is the Naknek road that connects units R11-05 and R11-07. It is surrounded by land that has been conveyed to the municipality. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several heritage sites in or near this unit.
R11-07 Naknek DOT Sites	240 Ma - Materials	Map 3-11 S017S046W Sec. 1,2	The unit is to be managed as a materials site by the ADOT/PF. Upon exhaustion of the resource it is to be rehabilitated under state reclamation standards and may eventually be appropriate for disposal. No disposals should be authorized without consulting with the ADOT/PF.	This unit is comprised of two small areas between the communities of Naknek and King Salmon that are managed by ADOT/PF under an ILMT agreement (ADLs 19371, 19893, and 19380) and used as materials sites. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several heritage sites in or near this unit.

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R11-08 South Naknek Airport	263 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-11 S017S047W Sec. 14,15	This unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF consistent with FAA standards and the conditions given in the management agreement and limited state holding. The unit is to be retained in state ownership.	This unit contains airport facilities adjacent to the community of South Naknek. Much of the state land is owned by ADOT/PF (OSL 921) and/or managed by them under management agreements (ADLs 33646 and 221506) and limited state holdings (LSH 298) for the purposes of administering an airport facility. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several heritage sites in or near this unit.
R11-09 King Salmon Airport	1,558 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-11 S017S045W Sec. 22-26	This unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF consistent with FAA standards and as conditioned by the conveyance (OSL 332). The unit is to be retained in state ownership.	This unit is an airport facility adjacent to the community of King Salmon. Much of the state land is owned by ADOT/PF (OSL 332) and managed by them for the purposes of running an airport facility. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several heritage sites in or near this unit.
R11-10 ADF&G Admin Site	13.21 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-11 S017S045W Sec. 23,26	This unit is to be managed by ADF&G consistent with the standards and the conditions given in management agreements and conveyance documents. The unit is to be retained in state ownership.	This unit is adjacent to the King Salmon Airport and the Naknek river on state-owned land (OSL 374). It is managed by ADF&G under an ILMT (ADL 41020) and is used as their King Salmon headquarters and office facility. There are easements on the property issued to the US Fish and Wildlife Service for a leach field for a sewer system (ADL 220685) and the Bristol Bay Borough for a right of way for the King Salmon City's sewer pipeline (ADL 225700).
R11-11 South Region 11	164,969 Gu - General Use	Map 3-11	This unit is designated General Use (Gu). These lands should be managed for a variety of uses including minerals and oil and gas exploration and development, protection of fish and wildlife and their associated habitat, and dispersed recreation. The unit is not suitable for settlement. Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the requirements of Chapter 2. See particularly the requirements for tundra swans protection in this Chapter. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations. The Alaska Peninsula transportation corridor transects the unit; the actual position of the road alignment has yet to be determined. No authorizations or disposals should be considered that are within or near the corridor until the road alignment is known or without consultation with the ADOT/PF. Unless conveyed to the Borough under the entitlement program, the unit is to be retained by the state.	This is a large unit of state-owned and state-selected land in the southern portion of Region 11. The terrain consists of low-lying lands vegetated with low shrub and lichen tundra. The unit contains many lakes, ponds, marshes and other wetlands. Several of the lakes are large enough to accommodate floatplane landings. Caribou use the unit for both wintering and rutting areas. Waterfowl concentrations are present, as tundra swans occur in the central portion of the unit. The unit has potential for discovery of oil and gas resources.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Management Units - Region 11

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R11T-01 Naknek	45 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-11 S017S047W	Unit is designated Waterfront Development. Manage unit to support commercial and industrial uses and structures.	Unit is situated on the Naknek River, near the mouth, at the community of Naknek. Unit consists of a number of subunits within the Naknek River, many of which are affected by tideland leases issued to seafood processors. Uplands are often occupied by industrial structures associated with the seafood processing industry. The river at Naknek contains a number of private facilities, which support the seafood industry.
R11T-02 King Salmon	260 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-11 S017S045W	Unit is designated Waterfront Development. This unit is to be managed so as to accommodate commercial and industrial in-river uses.	<p>Unit is situated within the Naknek River adjacent to the community of King Salmon. Unit is affected by a number of tideland leases issued for in-river structures, principally seasonal docks.</p> <p>King Salmon is the air transportation and shipping center for all of the Bristol Bay commercial salmon industry. Scheduled jet service is provided at the state-owned upland airport and the in-river tidelands include an extensive floatplane landing area. King Salmon is also the transportation hub for wilderness, sport fishing and recreational excursions to the several parks, preserves and sanctuaries in the Bristol Bay area and on the Alaska Peninsula. Salmon is the primary subsistence staple for area residents.</p>
R11T-03 Kvichak Bay, South	69,615 Gu - General Use	Map 3-11	Manage for a variety of uses and resources. Protect important concentrations of pelagic birds, sea birds, and waterfowl. Consult with NMFS for the occurrence of whales and harbor seals within this tideland unit prior to issuing an authorization. Maintain opportunities for commercial and subsistence harvest. This unit is included within the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve.	<p>This unit occupies a very small part of the coast within Region 11; almost the entirety of the tide and submerged lands within this Region are contained within R05T-02, which occupies Kvichak Bay proper. This unit occupies a small area immediately south of R05T-02. Consult Plan Map 3-11.</p> <p>This unit is characterized by shallow areas consisting of either exposed or sheltered tidal flats, the latter are common south of the Naknek River. Shorebirds and waterfowl are present within this unit. Marine mammals (primarily harbor seals) and whales are common in R05T-02 and may also occur at times within this unit, although the highest concentration areas of both occur in R05T-02.</p> <p>There is a commercial and subsistence harvest of salmon in this unit.</p>