

## **Region 19: Herendeen Bay, Port Moller and Shumagin Islands**

### **Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region**

#### **Region Boundary**

Region 19 encompasses the area of the Shumagin Islands and a section of the Alaska Peninsula lying south of Port Moller. Unga, Nagai and Popof Islands, as well as the dozens of other islands that make up the Shumagin Islands, are a part of this region (Map 3-19). The mountainous southern half of the Alaska Peninsula, from Beaver Bay in the southwest to Stepovak Bay in the northeast, comprises the mainland part of Region 19. The boundaries of this region are the same as the original (1984) Bristol Bay Area Plan. Elevations range from sea level to the highest of the glaciated mountaintops in the northeast corner of this region at 5,402 feet. Almost the entire population of this region is located on Popof Island in the city of Sand Point, the largest community in the Aleutians East Borough with 952 year-round residents. Most of the land in the Region is in federal ownership and located within the Alaska Peninsula and Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuges. See Map 3-19.

#### **State Lands: Ownership and Acreage**

Most of the state land in Region 19 is the tidelands and shorelands. Almost all of the state-owned uplands are found at the heads of Herendeen Bay and Port Moller and includes most of the peninsula that divides these two bodies of water. Other small blocks of state-selected lands are found in the vicinity of Sand Point and on Nagai Island. The plan applies to 83,962 acres of state-owned and state-selected uplands and 1,093,144 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**

This region is situated on the edge of the North American Tectonic Plate where it meets the Pacific Plate. The resulting Aleutian Range of mountains forms the steep mountainous terrain of the mainland portion of Region 19. Numerous bays cut into the rocky coastline along the Pacific Ocean. On the north side of this Region the only contact with Bristol Bay waters is in the upper reaches of Herendeen Bay and Port Moller where the terrain is a little more gentle, reaching out into extensive mud flats around the peninsula that divides these two bays. Volcanoes reside just beyond this Region's boundaries. Mount Dana at 4,442 feet is to the southwest and Mount Kupreanof at 6,220 feet is to the northeast, with the latter most recently active in 1987. The region as a whole is considered seismically active.

The offshore islands in the Pacific Ocean also exhibit relatively mountainous terrain with Unga Island, the largest of the Shumagin Islands, having a high point of 2,283 feet. A much smaller Big Koniuji Island also quickly rises to an elevation of 1,878 feet. This island group is characterized by indented coastlines with cliffs lining the shore in many places.

## **Climate**

Given that all land within Region 19 is in such close proximity to the open sea, it enjoys a maritime climate. This moderates the temperatures to a monthly average low of 27°F in February to a high of 58°F in August (representative weather data for Sand Point). Frequent storms carry moisture from the North Pacific resulting in 33 inches of precipitation annually with 52 inches coming in the form of snow. Winds are commonly moderate to strong. The area is generally free of permafrost.

## **Other**

Region 19 is within the Port Moller, Stepovak Bay, and Simeonof Island Quadrangles. It lies entirely within the boundaries of the Aleut Regional Native Corporation and the Aleutians East Borough.

## **Access**

Residents are dependent upon air or marine transportation. Sand Point is the only major airstrip in this Region with a 4,000 foot paved runway. There are daily flights from Anchorage. Other locales within this Region are served by charter aircraft or boat. Marine cargo arrives monthly from Seattle. The Alaska Marine Highway System services Sand Point but only runs from May to October. There is no road access to the Region.

## **Resources and Uses**

**Cultural and Historic.** Archaeological evidence indicates that areas within the Region have been continuously occupied for at least 8,000 years by the Unangan, known in modern times as the Aleut. The 1700s brought tremendous change as the Russians established a fur trading business here and many Natives were forcibly transplanted to the Pribilofs to work in the seal trade. Scandinavians and other Europeans immigrated here in the 1800s to work in the whaling and fishing industries. The Saint Nicholas Chapel in Sand Point is on the National Register of Historic Places. The state Office of History and Archeology lists 106 sites in Region 19 – sixty-seven prehistoric, thirty-three historic, five of mixed origin, and one paleontological.

**Economic.** Commercial fishing and government jobs provide the majority of cash income. Many residents hold commercial fishing permits. Subsistence harvests of salmon, other fish and marine mammals are important to the residents. Game, birds, plants and berries are also an integral part of villagers' diets.

**Recreation.** Recreation in the Region is primarily related to outdoor activities such as hunting, sport fishing, wildlife viewing, photography, and hiking. The Alaska Peninsula and Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuges receive the majority of this use.

**Minerals and Coal.** The mineral potential of Region 19 is high. The Alaska Resource Data Files show 100 prospects and mineral occurrences in the Region; they occur throughout the Peninsula and the Shumagin Islands. The mineral showings fall into several categories based on commodity: 1) silver-gold; 2) gold; 3) copper; 4) copper-molybdenum; and, 5) lead-zinc. Mineralization is mostly related to hydrothermal activity associated with volcanism and the emplacement of shallow intrusive rocks. Four prospects are most significant – Pyramid (north of Balboa Bay), Apollo-Sitka and Shumagin (on Unga Island), and Centennial. Pyramid is a porphyry copper type deposit of late Tertiary age; reserves of 125 million tons grading 0.4% Cu and 0.03% Mo are inferred. The Apollo-Sitka mines are important gold producers with production exceeding 107,600 ounces from ore averaging 0.22 oz/ton gold. Inferred reserves are 748,000 tons grading 0.76 oz/ton gold and 2.16 oz/ton silver. Shumagin is an epithermal gold vein similar to Apollo-Sitka; it has an estimated 540,000 tonnes grading 10.3 g/t Au, 34.3 g/t Ag.

The portion of Region 19 that is on the Alaska Peninsula is primarily underlain by the Herendeen Bay coal basin. The Herendeen Bay coalfield is similar in geology to that of the nearby Chignik coalfield in Region 17. The identified resources for the Chignik and Herendeen Bay coalfields range up to 200 million short tons; hypothetical and speculative resources range to three billion short tons. Coal occurs as Cretaceous bituminous and subbituminous coals of the Coal Valley Member of the Chignik Formation; the coal units are typically less than seven feet thick ranging from less than two to seventeen feet.

**Oil and Gas.** There is modest potential for oil and gas resources in Region 19, primarily in the area between Port Moller and Herendeen Bay. No wells have been drilled in the Region although several have been drilled in adjacent Regions. 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 of state land 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.** There are no active material sites in Region 19.

**Forestry.** There are no significant economic timber resources in Region 19.

**Fish and Wildlife.** This region is rich in fish and wildlife resources. Offshore waters harbor pollock, halibut, cod (gray and black), salmon (sockeye, chum and pink), herring, and crab (red and brown king, and tanner). Whales, sea otters, seal and sea lion are also found in nearby waters. Seabird colonies line the coast. Some of the larger terrestrial mammals found here include brown bear, moose, caribou, wolf, fox, wolverine, and land otter.

Most of the streams in this region support anadromous fish runs that contribute to the subsistence and commercial fisheries that are an important part of the local economy. The currently declining sea lion and northern sea otter populations inhabit this region. Most of this coast and offshore area is ideal seabird habitat. Of the terrestrial mammals, the one that draws the most attention is the brown bear. The numerous salmon streams of the Alaska Peninsula provide ideal habitat for this large omnivore.

Region 19 also encompasses the Port Moller Critical Habitat Area, which was created to protect habitat that supports migratory stopover areas for large number of ducks, geese, and shorebirds in the spring on their way to northern nesting grounds and in the fall on their return to southern wintering areas.

### **Management Considerations: Local and State Plans**

There are a number of local, state, and federal management plans that affect this Region and that were considered in the development of the revision of this Plan.

The Aleutians East Borough Coastal District Plan affects the entire coastal zone within this region. This plan contains extensive enforceable policies affecting state lands and should be consulted by DNR prior to issuing authorizations. The coastal plan's enforceable policies can be found on the web at: <http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/>.<sup>38</sup>

Only one state management plan affects this region, the Bristol Bay Area Plan, which has been the basis for the management of state lands since its adoption in 1984. This revision replaces and supersedes the 1984 plan.

Most of the uplands in this region are federal and fall within one of two National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs). The Alaska Peninsula and Alaska Maritime NWRs each have Comprehensive Conservation Plans (CCPs) that guide refuge activities. See the section on Local and Federal Plans in Chapter 3 for a description of these plans and how they apply to federal lands.

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<sup>38</sup> The Alaska Coastal Management Program was terminated on July 1, 2011, pursuant to AS 44.66.030.

## **Management Summary: Uplands**

Region 19 is to be managed for multiple uses including wildlife habitat, settlement, public facilities, and dispersed public recreation. While the potential for oil and gas is considered to be modest, exploration and development activity that is protective of other resources and uses is appropriate under this designation. The largest amount of state land, situated to the south and east of Port Moller, is designated General Use and is to be managed for multiple uses, although during the planning period it is likely that the most appropriate use of this land is for dispersed recreation and wildlife habitat protection. Most of the coastal lands in Port Moller are within the Port Moller Critical Habitat Area and are to be managed primarily for habitat. An area of residential settlement is identified near the head of Herendeen Bay. State lands in Sand Point are to be managed for public facilities, and state-selected lands in the vicinity are for community expansion.

## **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. 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).** Four blocks of state-owned and state-selected lands are located in the vicinity of Port Moller and one on Nagai Island. These areas are designated for General Use to allow for a variety of uses. While most of the land will be managed for public recreation and wildlife habitat, other uses may be compatible. One possible use for land at the back of Herendeen Bay to be used for trans-peninsular transport and associated development. ADOT/PF should be consulted prior to the issuance of authorizations or disposals in this area. Another possible use is oil and gas exploration and development activities that are protective of other resources and uses, as permitted by DNR. Land with this designation is to be retained during the planning period.

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. Any municipal land selections, under the Municipal Entitlement program, are conveyable to the municipality subject to a Best Interest Finding by the state. However, the Lake and Peninsula Borough has made no land selections on General Use lands in this Region.

- **Habitat (Ha).** This designation applies to areas of varied size 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. This land will remain in state ownership except for areas where a tidelands conveyance to a municipality is allowed under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. This designation applies to uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands. In Region 19 this

designation is applied to streams and shorelands cataloged by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as anadromous and to the area within the Port Moller Critical Habitat Area.

- 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).
- Public Facilities-Retain (Pr). This designation is used for land upon which public infrastructure is or can be built. It is commonly used for airports as these are typically retained in state ownership.
- Settlement (Se). An area at the head of Port Moller within this Region is considered appropriate for remote settlement and is designated Settlement. Note: One of the valleys at the back of Herendeen Bay may provide the best route for a transportation corridor across the Alaska Peninsula and any future developments here should not obstruct this potential. ADOT/PF should be consulted prior to issuing any authorizations in this area.

### **Specific Management Considerations**

- Generally Allowed Uses. The Generally Allowed Uses in 11 AAC 96.020 can occur on state-owned land throughout the Region with the exception of the Port Moller Critical Habitat Area.
- Port Moller Critical Habitat Area. The Alaska State Legislature has designated the Port Moller Critical Habitat Area for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat. A special area permit is required for any habitat altering work, including any construction activity and should be submitted to the Division of Sport Fish Regional Office in Anchorage representing the area in which the proposed activity will occur.
- Anadromous rivers and streams. Anadromous rivers and streams, including shorelands, as depicted in the anadromous stream catalog (<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/SARR/AWC/index.cfm?adfg=maps.interactive>) are co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd).
- Mineral Closing and Opening Orders. MCO 393, which closes a large number of major streams in the Bristol Bay Area to mineral entry, does not affect this Region. The following Mineral Closing Orders (MCO) each affect less than 60 acres: MCOs 598, 622 and 644 in Sand Point. No new Mineral Closing Orders are recommended for this Region.

- Mineral Order. 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 state land in Region 19.
- Retained Lands. Except for the several small management units allocated to Public Facilities-Retain, there are no state lands that are designated 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.

### **Management Summary: Tidelands and Submerged Lands**

Tidelands represent the majority of state lands within this Region, and are the focus of management within the Region. Most of the tidelands adjoin federal National Wildlife Refuges (Alaska Peninsula and Alaska Maritime) or Native-owned tracts. Those adjacent to the coastal islands are particularly important. The tidelands adjacent to Unga Island and the Shumagin Island group are especially valuable, providing habitat for numerous seabird colonies, harbor seal haulout sites, and both sea lion rookeries and haulouts. Eel grass beds are common throughout many of the islands of this group and extensive kelp beds are located offshore. Tidelands adjacent to the Alaska Peninsula are known sea otter concentration areas or have established populations of sea otters.

Commercial fishing is carried on extensively in this region. Pacific herring sac roe harvest occurs at Beaver Bay (Cape Aliaksin). A halibut harvest occurs around the Shumagin Islands and Unga Island. Foreign trawl for sablefish, pollock, cod and ocean perch occurs in this region. Purse seine harvest of all varieties of salmon occurs all along the coastline of this region, most intensely in the bays and lagoons, from Stepovak Bay to Unga Strait. Salmon are also harvested by purse seine, mostly on the east coast of Unga Island. There is a more sporadic purse seine harvest on other islands in the Shumagin Island group. Commercial fishing and fish processing (bottomfish, pollock, salmon and fish meal) are currently the dominant activities in the Sand Point area. It is the home of the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain. A large number of residents hold commercial fishing permits, but there is also a large influx of transient population during the fishing season. A small number of set net permits occur along the eastern coastline of Balboa Bay and in Lefthand Bay, scattered set net permits occur around southern portions of Unga Island, and a few set net permits are scattered along the southern coastline of the Alaska Peninsula in this region. Although the community of Unga is no longer occupied year-round, it is occupied in summer for subsistence harvest of salmon and other fish. Local subsistence harvest consists of mostly salmon.

Red king and tanner crab are harvested all along the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, with the highest concentrations of harvest in the bays and lagoons. Dungeness crab are harvested in Stepovak and Beaver Bays.

### **Plan Designations and Management Intent**

**Coastal and Municipal Tidelands.** Tidelands adjacent to native or private land are designated General Use except for areas within municipalities, which are designated Waterfront Development<sup>39</sup>. There are other specific, scattered sites that are associated with transportation or various forms of economic development that are also designated Waterfront Development<sup>40</sup>. Tideland authorizations in these areas are considered appropriate, but such authorizations shall protect sea lion rookeries and haulouts, harbor seal haulouts, established sea otter pupping areas and sea bird colonies, and shall minimize disturbance to kelp and eel grass beds.

**Tidelands adjacent to National Wildlife Refuges (R19T-01).** These areas are affected by a Tideland Resource Management Zone. Tidelands within this Zone are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed and Habitat and are to be managed to protect habitat values and maintain the public recreation value of these areas, particularly for the tideland resources described above. For a detailed description of this Tideland Resource Management Zone, see Tidelands Summary in Chapter 3.

See the Resource Allocation Table for more details on these tideland management units.

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<sup>39</sup> Municipal tideland management units: Sand Point: R19T-03 through 06, Squaw Harbor: R19T-03.

<sup>40</sup> R19T-02.



**Resource Allocation Table for Upland Management Units - Region 19**

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Acres / Designation(s)</b>	<b>MTRS</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Info</b>
R19-01 Nagai Island and Port Moller	63,463 Gu - General Use Ha - Habitat	Map 3-19	The large inland portion of this unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for a variety of uses, including subsistence and recreational harvest, the protection of sensitive habitats and fish/wildlife, the possible development of the Herendeen coalfield, oil and gas exploration and development, and dispersed recreation. Development authorizations may be considered appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the specific requirements of Chapter 2. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period. That portion of the unit covering Nagai Island is designated Habitat and is to be retained in state ownership. It is intended that this unit be retained in state ownership during the planning period.	This unit covers several townships of state land near the Port Moller area and state-selected land on Nagai Island. Near Port Moller the mountainous terrain rises quickly from the coast in many places. Numerous valleys containing anadromous streams provide more gentle gradients for access. The Port Moller Critical Habitat Area (R21T-01) covers the majority of this unit's coastline. Waterfowl concentrate in these waters. The state selections on Nagai Island are a top-filing of Native-selected lands. They are located on the north end of Nagai Island around protected harbors. Some coastal land is accessible while other areas of the coast are steep and covered with seabird rookeries. Marine mammals and seabirds use this area. The Herendeen coalfield underlies the majority of this unit.
R19-02 Herendeen Bay	20,098 Se - Settlement	Map 3-19	Unit is designated Settlement and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement in Chapter 2. It is intended that land disposals locate along the coast and in the valleys in a manner that mitigates wildlife impacts and maintains a right-of-way for a future transportation corridor. One of the valleys at the back of Herendeen Bay may provide the best route for a transportation corridor across the Alaska Peninsula and any future developments here should not obstruct this potential. ADOT/PF shall be consulted prior to issuing any authorizations in this area. Portions of this area may be closed to mineral entry when a land disposal is under consideration.	This unit is comprised of all state land at the head of Herendeen Bay. The area lies just south of the Port Moller Critical Habitat Area. Abutting this unit to the south is the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge. A potential trans-peninsular transportation corridor should be maintained. Marine mammals, seabirds and waterfowl use the area. Herring and blue crab spawn in the bay. Lawrence, Grass and Deer valleys all branch off of the bay and are spring concentration areas and/or feeding concentration areas for brown bear. Cannery ruins, old cabin sites, borough land and a Native allotment occupy scattered lots around the shore. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a heritage site in this unit on the east side of Herendeen Bay. The Herendeen coalfield underlies this unit.
R19-03 Sand Point	1.29 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-19 S056S073W Sec. 8	These units are to be retained by the state. OSL 691 is to be managed by ADF&G under Interagency Land Management Agreement ADL 200414. OSL 458 is to be managed by ADF&G as residential quarters or office.	OSL 691 is a 2.7 acre lot in Sand Point to be used for an ADF&G warehouse. OSL 458 is a 0.28 acre lot in Sand Point (Lot 15 of Humboldt Harbor Estates) to be used for ADF&G residential quarters or office.
R19-04 Sand Point Airport	61 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-19 S056S073W Sec. 19	This unit is to be retained by the state to provide an airport for Sand Point. It will be managed by ADOT/PF pursuant to Management Rights ADLs 220568 and 224241.	This unit contains the Sand Point Airport and is comprised of OSLs 52, 841 and 989 and LSH 177 and is to be managed by ADOT/PF. MCOs 598, 622 and 644 affect this unit.

## Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Management Units - Region 19

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R19T-01 Tidelands adjacent to NWR	182,320 Ha - Habitat Rd - Public Recreation and Tourism- Dispersed	Map 3-19	Tidelands adjacent to the Alaska Maritime and Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuges are to be managed to protect sensitive habitat values, fisheries and wildlife resources, and the public recreation resources of the NWR. A Tideland Resource Management Zone (TRMZ) affects these tidelands. See "Management Summary, Tidelands" in Chapter 3 for a more detailed description of TRMZs and the management intent and requirements for such zones. As appropriate, consult with Alaska Maritime and Alaska Peninsula NWRs, USFWS, and NMFS prior to issuing authorizations.	<p>The tidelands associated with offshore islands, principally Unga Island and the various islands in the Shumagin Island Group, contain the majority of the sensitive habitats and marine resources within the Region. All of the offshore islands are included within the Alaska Maritime NWR.</p> <p>The tidelands adjacent to Unga Island and the Shumagin Island group are particularly valuable, providing habitat for numerous large seabird colonies (spring, fall and winter concentrations of 10,000 to 100,000 birds or more), harbor seal haulout sites, both sea lion rookeries and haulouts, and an area of herring spawning. Kelp beds are located offshore of many such islands within this group and also occur on the eastern shore of Unga Island.</p> <p>Tidelands adjacent to the Alaska Peninsula are known sea otter concentration areas or have established populations of sea otters. A herring spawning area occurs in Lefthand Bay.</p> <p>Harvest: Purse seine harvest occurs along the Pacific coastline of the Alaska Peninsula in this region, most intensely in bays and lagoons from Stepovak Bay to Unga Strait for pink, sockeye, chinook, chum and coho salmon. Herring sac roe are harvested at Beaver Bay (Cape Aliaksin). A few scattered set net permits occur along the coastline of the Alaska Peninsula, mostly on the eastern coastline of Balboa Bay and in Lefthand Bay. Red king and tanner crab are harvested along the southern coastal tidelands in this region with the highest concentrations being in bays and lagoons. Dungeness crab harvest is concentrated in Stepovak and Beaver Bays.</p> <p>The tidelands around the Shumagin Islands are highly desirable for commercial fishing and fish processing, particularly Unga and Popof Islands. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, mostly on the east coast of Unga Island and also around other islands in the Shumagin group. Domestic trawl harvest of halibut occurs in tidelands around this island group and foreign trawl occurs for sablefish, pollock, cod and ocean perch. There are a few set net permits around these islands particularly around the southern portions of Unga Island (community of Unga). The community of Unga is occupied only in the summer for subsistence harvest of salmon and other fish. Subsistence harvest around Unga and Popof Islands consists of mostly salmon. Sport fishing is also prevalent in the tidelands of this region.</p>
R19T-02 Lefthand Bay/Balboa Bay	14,487 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-19 S053S075W	The unit is to be managed to accommodate tideland industrial uses, including those related to a potential oil and gas terminal. Development in tidelands must be coordinated with upland development, which, if it were to occur, would take place within Native-owned lands.	The unit consists of a tideland tract at the head of Balboa Bay, and extending to the head of Lefthand Bay, in an area that is considered to have potential for an oil and gas terminal or as a transshipment point for processed mineral resources. Adjacent uplands are occupied by units owned by Native corporations or individuals.
R19T-03 Squaw Harbor	1,748 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-19 S057S074W	The unit is to be managed to accommodate tideland commercial and industrial uses. Note: It is unlikely that all of the area within this unit will be used for future commercial and industrial tideland uses. A fairly large area of tidelands is designated Waterfront Development given the	The unit is situated generally within Baralof Bay, adjacent to the community of Squaw Harbor on Unga Island. This area is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. This tideland unit excludes all private tidelands.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Acres / Designation(s)</b>	<b>MTRS</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Info</b>
			uncertainty of the exact location of future facilities needed to support this community.	
R19T-04 Humboldt Harbor	3,860 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-19 S056S073W	The unit is to be managed to accommodate tideland commercial and industrial uses. Note: It is unlikely that all of the area within this unit will be used for future commercial and industrial tideland uses. A fairly large area of tidelands is designated Waterfront Development given the uncertainty of the exact location of future facilities needed to support this community.	The unit is situated generally on Humboldt Harbor, adjacent to the community of Sand Point on Popof Island. This area is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. This tideland unit excludes all private tidelands.  Commercial fishing and fish processing are currently the dominant activities involving tidelands around Sand Point. Sand point is the home of the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain and includes local fishermen as well as a large number of transients during the fishing season. Tideland facilities support the fish processing industry and provide commercial docking facilities for the State Ferry which docks at Sand Point bi-monthly between May and October.
R19T-05 Sand Point	200 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-19 S056S073W	The unit is to be managed to be consistent with airport operations and with the requirements of the ILMA.	The unit encompasses an area of an ILMA (ADL 228251) to ADOT/PF related to the operations of the Sand Point airport.
R19T-06 Popof Strait	2,912 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-19 S056S073W	The unit is to be managed to accommodate tideland commercial and industrial uses. Note: It is unlikely that all of the area within this unit will be used for future commercial and industrial tideland uses. A fairly large area of tidelands is designated Waterfront Development given the uncertainty of the exact location of future facilities needed to support this community.	The unit is situated generally within Popof Strait, adjacent to the community of Sand Point on Popof Island. This area is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. This tideland unit excludes all private tidelands as well as tideland unit R19T-04.  Commercial fishing and fish processing are currently the dominant activities involving tidelands around Sand Point. Sand point is the home of the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain and includes local fishermen as well as a large number of transients during the fishing season. Tideland facilities support the fish processing industry and provide commercial docking facilities for the State Ferry which docks at Sand Point bi-monthly from May to October.
R19T-07 Herendeen Bay - South	445 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-19	The unit is to be managed to accommodate tideland uses associated with residential settlement.	Uplands are intended to be developed for settlement; see unit R19-02.
R19T-08 Alaska Peninsula, South	1,093,144 Gu - General Use	Map 3-19	Manage for a variety of uses and resources. Protect eel grass beds, Pacific herring spawning areas, and sea otter concentration areas used for pupping. Consult USFWS and NMFS prior to issuing authorizations. Maintain opportunities for commercial, subsistence, and sport harvest.	This unit consists of those tide and submerged lands not situated within the Tideland Resource Management Zone (R19T-01) or areas adjoining other tideland units, particularly those situated adjacent to municipalities (R19T-02 through - 07). They adjoin lands either owned privately or by Native corporations.  The majority of the sensitive biological resources within this Region are included within the TRMZ. Within this unit there are no known harbor seal, sea lion or walrus haulout areas or rookeries, or significant sea bird colonies. Nonetheless, some areas with significant resources exist. Tidelands adjacent to some portions of the coast may have sea otter concentrations or established populations of sea otter. A herring spawning area occurs in Lefthand Bay and there are eel grass beds situated at the headlands between

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
				<p>Beaver Bay and Balboa Bay.</p> <p>Purse seine harvest occurs along the Pacific coastline of the Alaska Peninsula in this region, most intensely in bays and lagoons from Stepovak Bay to Unga Strait for pink, sockeye, chinook, chum and coho salmon. Herring sac roe are harvested at Beaver Bay (Cape Aliaksin). A few scattered set net permits occur along the coastline of the Alaska Peninsula, mostly on the eastern coastline of Balboa Bay and in Lefthand Bay. Red king and tanner crab are harvested along the southern coastal tidelands in this region with the highest concentrations being in bays and lagoons. Dungeness crab harvest is concentrated in Stepovak and Beaver Bays. Sport fishing is also prevalent in the tidelands of this region.</p>