

## **Region 22: Lower Alaska Peninsula – Unimak & Krenitzin Islands**

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

#### **Region Boundary**

Region 22 occupies the extreme westerly part of the Alaska Peninsula, Unimak Island, and the Pavlof, Cherni, and Sanak Island groups situated south of the Alaska Peninsula (Map 3-22). Except for several small holdings in the communities within this Region, there are no state-owned uplands. Native corporations or the federal government own almost all of the land within Region 22. There are three National Wildlife Refuges within the Region – Izembek, Alaska Peninsula, and Alaska Maritime. Izembek is also designated as a state game refuge, although the federal government owns all of the uplands. The boundaries of this region are the same as the original (1984) Bristol Bay Area Plan with one addition. In order to address all of the land within the Aleutians East Borough, the Krenitzin Islands were added to the planning area. Communities are coastal and include King Cove (pop. 691), Akutan (pop. 420), Cold Bay (pop. 85), and False Pass (pop. 64).

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

Almost all state land in Region 22 is the tidelands and shorelands. The few areas of state-owned uplands are in the vicinity of the four major settlements. The plan applies to 9,164 acres of state-owned and state-selected uplands and 2,449,977 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands.<sup>42</sup>

#### **Physical Geography**

The physical geography of this Region is dominated by a series of volcanoes, mostly glaciated, that occupy the southern half of the Alaska Peninsula and most of the major islands. A nearly flat coastal plain occupies the northern half of the Peninsula. The volcanoes form a northeast spine of mountains that descend rapidly to sea level. Rocky headlands and sandy beaches characterize the coast on the south side of the Peninsula. There are two bays, Morzhovoi and Cold Bays, which cut so deeply that they almost transect the peninsula. Offshore islands include the Pavlof Islands and Deer Island, which have steep terrain, and the relatively flat Sanak Islands. On the north side of the Alaska Peninsula there is a broad coastal plain separating the mountains from Bristol Bay. This plain is characterized by gently rolling tundra

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<sup>42</sup> Acreages of shorelands have not been calculated.

surrounding numerous lakes and wetlands. Barrier Islands on the north shore, with their long sandy beaches, protect an extensive lagoon system that provides the unique set of conditions to attract millions of migrating birds in seasonal congregations.

Off the southwest end of the Alaska Peninsula, less than a mile across Isanotski Strait (False Pass) lies Unimak Island, which is also characterized by steep terrain. Thirteen-mile-wide Unimak Pass separates Unimak Island from the first of the Krenitzin Islands. This group of six major islands and numerous small ones has mostly mountainous terrain with many small embayments. Akutan Island is the largest island in the group.

### **Climate**

Region 22 has a maritime climate. Temperatures range from a monthly average low of 23°F in February to a high of 56°F in August. Frequent storms carry moisture from either the Bering Sea or 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 22 is within the Unalaska, Unimak, False Pass, Cold Bay, and Port Moller Quadrangles. It lies entirely within the boundaries of the Aleutians East Borough and the Aleut Regional Native Corporation Boundary.

### **Access**

The settlements are dependent upon air or marine transportation. Cold Bay serves as a regional air transportation hub with a 10,000-foot paved and lighted runway. This also serves as an international hub for private aircraft. There are gravel airstrips at King Cove (3,360') and False Pass (2,100') with a seaplane base at Akutan. All four communities have regularly scheduled air service.

Marine cargo arrives monthly from Seattle. The Alaska Marine Highway System services all four settlements but only runs from May to October. There is no road access to the Region, but each community has a local network of roads. Cold Bay has the most extensive with 40 miles of gravel roads. Under a plan approved in 2004, a road and hovercraft ferry will provide a more reliable link between King Cove and the major airport at Cold Bay.

## Resources and Uses

**Cultural and Historic.** Akutan began in 1878 as a fur storage and trading port for the Western Fur and Trading Company. Commercial cod fishing and processing attracted nearby Natives to the community. The community was evacuated by the military following the Japanese attack on Unalaska in June 1942. The village was restored in 1944 but many chose not to return. The False Pass area was originally homesteaded in the early 1900s and grew with the establishment of a cannery in 1917. Natives moved to False Pass from Morzhovoi, Sanak Island, and Ikatan when the cannery was built. It operated until 1981 when it was destroyed by fire. The community of King Cove was founded in 1911 when Pacific American Fisheries built a cannery, which operated until 1976 when it was partially destroyed by fire. Archeological sites dating to the last ice age indicate that the area around Cold Bay was inhabited by a large Native population. During World War II, Cold Bay was the site of the strategic air base Fort Randall. 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. There are 157 cultural sites within Region 22 – 96 prehistoric, 45 historic, and 16 of mixed origin, which are concentrated at the first two breaks in the Aleutian Chain, False and Unimak passes, and along the Bering Sea coastline. Fishing and fish processing are still the dominant industries in the Region to this day.

**Recreation.** Recreation in the Region is primarily related to outdoor activities such as hunting, sport fishing, wildlife viewing, photography, and hiking. Cold Bay draws the majority of recreationists due to its relative ease of access and proximity to the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge.

**Minerals and Materials.** There are 36 mineral occurrences in Region 22; the majority of these are epithermal precious metal occurrences of gold and silver. A few other polymetallic prospects and porphyry copper-type occurrences are known. The mineral occurrences are distributed on the Krenitzin Islands and from False Pass to the Belkofski vicinity. There is a gap with no mineral occurrences on most of Unimak Island due to volcanic cover. Potential for discovery of precious metals in the Region is high. There are no active material extraction sites.

**Coal, Oil and Gas.** The oil and gas potential of the Region is not well known. The most potential occurs along the coastal area west of Bechevin Bay to Coal Oil Creek and Cape Lapin; this area is underlain by the North Aleutians basin. No wells have been drilled in the Region and most potential probably lies beneath the waters of Bristol Bay. There are no significant deposits of coal.

**Forestry.** There are no significant economic timber resources in Region 22.

**Fish and Wildlife.** This region is rich in fish and wildlife resources. Seabird colonies line the coast and the diversity and numbers of waterfowl and shorebirds that utilize this region was the major reason for the establishment of the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. Some of the larger terrestrial mammals in the region include brown bear, caribou, wolf, fox, wolverine, and land otter. Most of the streams support anadromous fish runs that are important to the subsistence

and commercial fisheries of the local economy. Izembek Lagoon, a state wildlife refuge, contains extensive eel grass beds and provides important habitat for the numerous seabird and waterfowl that use this area as part of their annual migration. The majority of the eastern Pacific population of black brant geese and half of the world population of emperor geese use this lagoon.

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

A variety of local, state, and federal management plans affect this Region. These plans have been consulted in the process of revising the BBAP.

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>43</sup>

Only one state management plan affects this region, the DNR Bristol Bay Area Plan, adopted in 1984. This revision replaces and supersedes that plan.

Most of the uplands are part of three National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs). The Alaska Peninsula, Izembek, and Alaska Maritime NWRs all have Comprehensive Conservation Plans 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.

### **Management Summary: Uplands**

There are very few state uplands in Region 22. These exist only as small management units in the vicinity of the major settlements and are related primarily to public facilities, particularly airstrips. Several other management units of state land at Cold Bay and King Cove are not known to be required for public use, and are designated Settlement-Commercial (Sc). The areas of the airstrips are designated Public Facilities-Retain and the other management units as Settlement.

### **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.

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<sup>43</sup> The Alaska Coastal Management Program was terminated on July 1, 2011, pursuant to AS 44.66.030.

- Public Facilities-Retain (Pr). A number of small management units (R22-02, R22-04, R22-05, and R22-06) are to be retained for public purposes.
- Settlement (Se). Some small management units (such as R22-05) are designated Settlement and are appropriate for disposal during the planning period, if conveyed by the federal government. They should be developed according to the management guideline for Community Settlement Areas in the Settlement section of Chapter 2.
- Settlement-Commercial (Sc). Lands that are considered appropriate for commercial leasing, permitting, or other authorizations are designated Settlement-Commercial. Please refer to the guidelines in the Settlement section of Chapter 2.
- 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 22 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>). Land with this designation is to be retained in state ownership.
- 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).

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

### **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 area within the Izembek State Game Refuge. The specific standards of a national/state game refuge apply in this area. The General Use designation also provides for site-specific development, such as occurs in oil and gas exploration and development activities, with appropriate protections of other resources and uses.
- Mineral Closing Orders and Mineral Order. Except for areas closed to mineral entry under existing Mineral Closing Orders or Mineral Order, all lands within the Region are open to mineral entry. (Existing Mineral Closing Orders, each effecting less than 200 acres, occur in King Cove (MCO 650), Cold Bay (MCO 552), Morzhovoi Bay (MCO 521), and False Pass (MCO 642).) Mineral Order No. 791 is an interim order 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. No Leasehold Location Orders (LLO) exist.

No additional MCOs or LLOs are recommended; the only exception applies to areas that are to be disposed of by DNR for settlement purposes, should such areas be selected for this purpose in the future. In these instances, closure of the settlement area prior to sale is required. The MCOs in areas not selected for staking within three years of the land sale shall revert to 'open to mineral entry'. See also the Mineral Resources section in Chapter 2 for more detail on subsurface management requirements.

- **Retained Lands.** There are no state lands that are designated to be retained except for those few management units that serve a public purpose and are designated Public Facilities-Retain or are part of the Izembek State Game Refuge.
- **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, Izembek, and Alaska Maritime) or Native-owned tracts. Those adjacent to the coastal islands and within the Izembek Lagoon on the northern side of the Alaska Peninsula are particularly important.

The tidelands in Region 22 include areas that are very significant biologically and that contain a variety of fisheries and marine mammal concentrations, extensive seabird colony sites, and shellfish concentrations. Two areas of particular importance are Amak Island and Sea Lion Rock, situated off the northern shore of the peninsula, and Izembek Lagoon. Another significant area is that of the Cherni and Sanak Islands groups. Amak Island and Sea Lion Rock contain extensive sea lion rookeries and haulouts, as well as areas of walrus haulouts. Izembek Lagoon, which is a National Wildlife Refuge as well as a State Game Refuge, contains extensive areas of eel grass as well as areas used for harbor seal haulouts, waterfowl seasonal concentrations (all seasons) and waterfowl molting. Portions of the lagoon are also used for brown bear spring concentrations. The exposed tidal flats on the north side of the Kudiakof Islands, part of the Izembek Lagoon NWR, are rich in razor clam concentrations. There are also high concentrations of razor clams found in the tidal flats on the northeast side of Unimak Island in Bechevin Bay. The Cherni and Sanak island groups provide habitat for a large number of seabird colonies as well as for sea lion rookeries and haulout sites. There are also known

concentration areas of established sea otter habitat, particularly around Sanak, Deer, and the Pavlof Islands. Kelp beds occur off Sanak Island. The remainder of the tidelands in this region, while somewhat less important biologically, include areas of kelp and eel grass, seabird colonies, and both sea lion rookeries and haulouts. The tidelands of this region provide, in general, areas of extensive and productive habitat. Many sheltered tidelands in bays and lagoons, particularly around the southern side of Unimak Island and the Krenitzin Island group, provide habitat for king, tanner and dungeness crab.

Commercial harvest of salmon occurs in and around Izembek Lagoon and Moffet Bay on the northern coast of this region. Halibut is harvested extensively throughout the southern tidelands of this region, especially around Sanak Islands, the south side of Unimak Island and the Krenitzin Island area. Pollock, cod and herring sac roe (food/bait) are harvested in the Krenitzin Island area as well. Pink, chum and coho salmon are harvested all along the southern coast of this region, most extensively in Pavlof Bay, Belkofski Bay, King Cove and Cold Bay. Intensive purse seine and drift (gill) net harvest occurs around False Pass, Akutan Bay and Peninsula, and Cape Lazaref on the south side of Unimak Island. Purse seine and drift (gill) net harvest also occurs at Unimak Bight. There are scattered set net sites along the southern coast of this region particularly in bays and lagoons where there is a high concentration of salmon.

Red king crab and tanner crab are harvested all along the southern coastal tidelands within this region; the highest concentrations of harvest being in the bays and lagoons. The richest harvest areas are around the Krenitzin Islands where dungeness crab are also harvested. Small concentrations of dungeness crab occur in Belkofski Bay and along the south shore of Unimak Island from Cape Lazaref to Unimak Bight.

Seasonal subsistence fishing occurs around Belkofski. King Cove subsistence harvest consists almost entirely of salmon with some harvest of seabirds and eggs. In False Pass, subsistence harvest consists mainly of salmon, halibut, geese and seals. Subsistence harvest by local Akutan resident population includes seal, salmon, halibut, clams and waterfowl (birds and eggs).

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

The extensive tidelands within this Region either abut native corporation land or national wildlife refuges, and tideland management reflects this ownership pattern.

**Coastal and Municipal Tidelands.** Tidelands adjacent to native or private land are designated General Use. Areas within municipalities, which are designated Waterfront Development as are units at Lenard Harbor and Hot Springs Cove. Municipal tidelands<sup>44</sup> occur at Cold Harbor, False Pass, and Akutan. Tideland authorizations in these areas are considered appropriate, but authorizations must protect sensitive resources and must be consistent with specific, applicable management requirements for a management unit.

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<sup>44</sup> Cold Bay: R22T-07 and RT22T-08; False Pass: R22T-02 through R22T-04; Akutan: R22T-05 and R22T-06.

**Tidelands adjacent to National Wildlife Refuges are affected by a Tideland Resource Management Zone (R22T-01).** 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 this tideland management unit.



## Resource Allocation Table for Upland Management Units - Region 22

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R22-01 Pavlof Bay	6,630 Gu - General Use	Map 3-22 S052S079-080W	The unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for a variety of uses, including the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their associated habitat, 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. It is intended that this unit be retained in state ownership during the planning period.	The unit is situated on fairly flat terrain at the head of Pavlof Bay in an area characterized by low and generally flat to gently rolling topography. The predominate vegetation is dwarf shrub. There are numerous ponds, lakes, and wetlands. There are no known anadromous streams or historic/prehistoric sites. An area of caribou wintering occurs in this unit.
R22-02 Cold Bay Airport	1,702 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-22 S057S088W, S057S089W	The unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed by ADOT/PF consistent with FAA and state guidelines for airport management.	This unit is comprised of OSL 350 and contains the Cold Bay Airport. Some rights-of-way and lots within the townsite are also a part of this unit. An area of caribou wintering occurs in this unit.
R22-03 Cold Bay	286 Sc - Settlement- Commercial	Map 3-22 S058S088W, S058S089W	The unit is to be managed for a variety of uses, including possible community expansion. This land is adjacent to the airport and borough lands, and could be used for future community expansion by providing commercial land compatible with the airport. It is considered appropriate for a state land disposal. Development authorizations may be considered appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the specific requirements of Chapter 2.	This unit is comprised of OSL 1111 south of the Cold Bay airport. This level tundra is covered with low shrubs and has an anadromous fish stream running through it.
R22-04 King Cove Airport	381 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-22 S058S085W, S058S086W	The unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed by the ADOT/PF consistent with the Management Rights in ADLs 224220, 221398 and 221399.	This unit is comprised of LSHs 75 and 188 and contains the King Cove Airport.
R22-05 King Cove DOT Facilities	0.90 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-22 S059S086W	The unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed by ADOT/PF under the terms of LSHs 75 and 288 and as a public right-of-way.	This unit is comprised of LSHs 75 and 288 and OSL 981. There is a small lot within the townsite of King Cove that contains equipment storage for the airport. The remainder of this unit is the road connecting the town to the airport.
R22-06 False Pass Airport	138 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-22 S061S094W Sec. 28,33-34	The unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT/PF) consistent with ADOT/PF guidelines and the Management Right (ADL 224133).	This unit is comprised of OSL 977 and contains the False Pass Airport.

**Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Management Units - Region 22**

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R22T-01 Tidelands adjacent to NWRs	266,844 Ha - Habitat Rd - Public Recreation and Tourism- Dispersed	Map 3-22	Tidelands adjacent to the three National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) and the State Game Refuge are to be managed to protect sensitive habitat values, fisheries and wildlife resources, and the public recreation resources of the NWRs. 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, Izembek, and Alaska Peninsula NWRs; USFWS; and NMFS prior to issuing authorizations.	<p>This tideland unit adjoins three National Wildlife Refuges - Izembek, Alaska Peninsula, and Alaska Maritime. Most of the Ikatan Peninsula and adjacent tidelands are included in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The Izembek State Game Refuge includes the tidelands within Izembek Lagoon and north of the Kudiakof Islands. This tideland unit contains a rich diversity of habitats and resources.</p> <p>There are a variety of marine resources that are scattered throughout this Region, including eel grass and kelp beds, numerous seabird colonies, sea lion rookeries and haulouts, as well as walrus rookeries and haulouts. This Region also contains a significant population of sea otter. The outstanding resource areas within this Region coincide with the area of the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge, Izembek State Game Refuge and with the Alaska Maritime NWR at Amak Island and rocks. Izembek SGR consists of an extensive lagoon system that is rich in eel grass and kelp beds, and contains extensive areas used for harbor seal haulouts, brown bear concentrations (spring), and waterfowl seasonal concentrations (spring and fall). The Izembek Lagoon portion of the SGR is enclosed within the Izembek NWR which consists of uplands bordering the lagoon including spits and the Kudiakof Islands. Amak Island and rocks contain a large population of walrus and sea lions and has haulout areas for both. Sea bird colonies are also present on this island. The remaining parts of the Region also possess significant resources, with most of these concentrated on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula. Within the latter area, there are numerous sea bird colonies, concentration areas of kelp and eel grass, and sea lion rookeries and haulouts. The Sanak Island group contains the majority of the sea lion rookery and haulout areas.</p> <p>Harvest: Salmon are harvested in the tidelands on the northern side of the peninsula in this region, particularly around Izembek Lagoon and Moffet Bay. Commercial harvest of a variety of resources occurs along the southern coast and islands of this region. Pink chum and coho salmon are harvested throughout the tidelands but most extensively in Pavlof Bay, Belkofski Bay, King Cove and Cold Bay. Intensive purse seine and gill net harvest of salmon occurs around False Pass, Akutan Bay and also from Akutan Peninsula to Cape Lazaref on the south side of Unimak Island, including Unimak Bight. There are scattered set net sites along the southern coast of this region particularly in bays and lagoons where there is a high concentration of salmon. Halibut harvest occurs throughout the southern tidelands of this region, especially around the Sanak Islands, the south side of Unimak Island and the Krenitzin Islands area. Pollock, cod and herring sac roe (food/bait) are harvested in the Krenitzin Islands area as well. Red king and tanner crab are harvested in the bay and lagoons all along the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula. Dungeness crab are harvested in the highest numbers in Belkofski Bay and along the south shore of Unimak Island from Cape Lazaref to Unimak Bight. There are also concentrations of</p>

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
				dungeness crab around the shores of the Krenitzin Islands.  Sport fishing is prevalent in the tidelands adjacent to this region. Seasonal subsistence fishing occurs around Belkofski, King Cove, False Pass, Cold Bay and Akutan. Subsistence harvest consists mainly of salmon, but also includes halibut, clams, geese, other waterfowl and eggs and seals.
R22T-02 False Pass North	392 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S061S094W Sec. 22,27	Unit is to be managed to accommodate tideland commercial and industrial uses, including a new boat harbor for the community of False Pass.	The unit is situated to the north of the False Pass community in an area that is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. A new harbor may go in this unit.
R22T-03 False Pass Central	13 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S061S094W Sec. 28	The unit is to be managed to accommodate tideland commercial and industrial uses.	The unit is situated near the main part of the False Pass community in an area that is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. There are a number of private tideland units near this unit, some of which have industrial and fisheries use.  Commercial fishing and fish processing are currently the dominant activities involving tidelands around False Pass. Tideland facilities support the fish processing industry and provide commercial docking facilities for the State Ferry which docks bi-monthly between May and October. False Pass also provides docking facilities for barge service from Seattle.
R22T-04 False Pass South	320 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S061S094W Sec. 33,34	The unit is to be managed to accommodate tideland commercial and industrial uses.	The unit is situated south of the False Pass community in an area that is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. There are a number of private tideland units near this unit, some of which have industrial and fisheries use. Note: This tideland unit excludes ATS 58.
R22T-05 Akutan Community North	470 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S070S112W Sec. 8-12	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 at, and east of, the community of Akutan in an area that is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. There are a number of private tideland units that adjoin this unit, some of which have industrial and fisheries use. This tideland unit excludes all private tidelands. Commercial fishing and fish processing dominates Akutan's economy.
R22T-06 Akutan Community South	507 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S070S112W Sec. 9-13	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 west and south of the community of Akutan in an area that is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. There are a number of private tideland units that adjoin this unit, some of which have industrial and fisheries use. This tideland unit excludes all private tidelands. Commercial fishing and fish processing dominates Akutan's economy.
R22T-07 Cold Bay North	863 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S057S088W, S057S089W	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 north and east of the community of King Cove in an area that 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 King Cove. Seafood processing in this area occurs year-round and the north harbor provides ice-free moorage for fishing boats. Tideland facilities support the fish processing industry and provide commercial docking facilities for the State Ferry which docks bi-monthly between May and October.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Acres / Designation(s)</b>	<b>MTRS</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Info</b>
R22T-08 Cold Bay South	4,331 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S057S088W, S058S088W	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 southeast of the community of King Cove in an area that is considered appropriate for tideland commercial and industrial uses. This tideland unit excludes all private tidelands.
R22T-09 Aleutians West	2,449,977 Gu - General Use	Map 3-22	Manage unit for a variety of uses and resources. Protect eel grass beds and sea bird colonies. Maintain opportunities for commercial, subsistence, and sport fish harvest.	<p>This unit consists of that portion of the Region not included within the Tideland Resource Management Zone (R22T-01) or in areas where tidelands adjoin municipalities (units R22T-02 through -08).</p> <p>The vast majority of the sensitive biological resources occur with the TRMZ, particularly within the Izembek Lagoon, Amak Island and rocks, and the offshore islands on the Pacific side of the unit. Within R22T-09 there are scattered areas of eel grass beds and sea bird colonies.</p> <p>Salmon are harvested in the tidelands on the northern side of the peninsula in this region, particularly around Izembek Lagoon and Moffet Bay. Commercial harvest of a variety of resources occurs along the southern coast. Pink chum and coho salmon are harvested throughout the tidelands but most extensively in Pavlof Bay, Belkofski Bay, King Cove and Cold Bay. Intensive purse seine and gill net harvest of salmon occurs around False Pass. There are scattered set net sites along the southern coast of this region particularly in bays and lagoons where there is a high concentration of salmon. Halibut, red king and tanner crab are harvested in the bay and lagoons all along the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula. Dungeness crab are harvested in the highest numbers in Belkofski Bay.</p> <p>Sport fishing is prevalent in the tidelands adjacent to this region. Seasonal subsistence fishing occurs around Belkofski, King Cove, False Pass, Cold Bay and Akutan. Subsistence harvest consists mainly of salmon, but also includes halibut, clams, geese, other waterfowl and eggs and seals.</p>
R22T-10 Lenard Harbor	613 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S058S087W, S058S088W	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.	The unit is situated on the southeast side of Cold Bay near the road to King Cove. The tide and submerged lands have a brown sandy substrate and moderate slope. Deep waters of Lenard Harbor are known to contain red king and tanner crab. Dungeness crab inhabit the seagrass fringe at the head of Lenard Harbor. Bivalves are abundant near the head and southeast side of Lenard Harbor but not particularly so in this management unit. Herring concentrate in the unit and waterfowl concentrate in the area during spring staging.
R22T-11 Hot Springs Bay	84,788 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-22 S069S112W	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.	The unit is located at the head of Hot Springs Bay adjacent to an area of geothermal activity that is considered one of the most promising in the State. Thermal waters capable of electrical generation may also be suitable for space heating and industrial direct-use applications. Hot Springs Harbor is one of the few sheltered deep water harbors in the Aleutians. The beaches contain material from sand to boulders, gravel beaches typically form an apron leading to dunes behind the beach. Boulder beaches consist of blocks derived from cliffs located immediately behind the beach; these boulder beaches typically are small and are exposed only at low tide. There are no

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
				<p>large concentrations of seabirds in the bay. Although sea lions haulout and have a rookery outside of Hot Springs Bay, none utilize the inner bay. The entire Krenitzin Islands area, including Hot Springs Bay, has concentrations of waterfowl in the spring, fall, and winter.</p>