

CHAPTER 3

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CHAPTER 3

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

Introduction

This chapter presents specific land management policy for all state uplands, tide and submerged lands, and shorelands within the planning region. Information on state lands is organized by region (Kodiak Region) and by three Areas, and includes over 106 upland management units, over 118 tideland management units, and four tideland resource management zones. The Kodiak Region consists of the islands of Kodiak, Shuyak, and Afognak. The three Areas consist of the Alaska Peninsula, the Trinity Islands, and a Small Island Group consisting of Chirikof, Semidi, and Barren Islands. Within the planning area, there are approximately 569,853 acres of uplands and 3,372,239 acres of tidelands and submerged lands. The management requirements of this area plan do not apply to non-state lands, including University of Alaska lands, Mental Health Trust Authority lands, state parks, land directly acquired by deed by another state agency, and other state owned lands directly administered by the ADOT/PF and ADF&G.

Organization of Chapter

The chapter is organized into the following sections:

- *Land Use Designations*, which describe the general management direction for specific areas of state land.
- *Management Intent*, which consists of an explanation of how specific units of state land are to be managed. (Management Intent language gives additional specificity to the general management direction provided by the land use designations.)
- *Plan Duration and Flexibility*, which indicates the planning period and requirements for plan amendment.
- *Regional Setting*
- *Regional and unit specific management* direction for state land.

Land Use Designations

A land-use **designation** recognizes uses or resources that are of major importance in a particular management unit. Unit designations are based on current and projected future use patterns and the most significant resources identified in each unit. DNR will manage activities in the unit to encourage, develop, or protect the uses or resources for which the unit is designated.

When the plan assigns a designation to a unit, the designation is accompanied by region-wide management guidelines and by management intent specific to that unit. These three pieces of information – designations, management guidelines, and statement of intent – promote the most beneficial use and set conditions for allowing for non-designated uses.

Primary designated use. Many units have a primary designated use (versus units designated General Use). Primary designated uses may take precedence over other uses. Generally, however, DNR allows multiple uses. DNR initially presumes that all other uses are compatible with the primary use. However, if DNR determines that a use conflict exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use shall not be authorized or it shall be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists (from 11 AAC 55.040 (c)). The plan may assign a designation to ensure a future use that will best serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent. There are a few instances where a management unit may have more than one primary designated use. In those instances portions of a unit are to be managed differently and a specific primary use is assigned to each part. The management intent requirements pertaining to the unit describe the standards relating to each primary designated use.

Co-designated use. Where a management unit has two or more designated uses, DNR will avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses by applying the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, the regional intent, and the Chapter 2 guidelines from this plan together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures. Only those co-designations that are generally complementary to or compatible with each other are included in this plan. Co-designated uses should, therefore, be viewed as compatible unless specific conditions at the time the Department is evaluating whether to grant an authorization indicate otherwise.

Designations Used in This Plan

F - Forestry. Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. This land will remain in state ownership. This designation also applies to log storage and log transfer facilities located on tidelands. Approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in compliance with the Coastal Development standards in the Alaska Coastal Management Act (6 AAC 80.040). This plan only designates tide and submerged lands as Forestry. There are no scheduled or planned state timber harvest programs and few merchantable stands that are not within some type of protected status, such as a state park.

Gr - Grazing. Land that is appropriate for grazing and that is suitable, in the cultivated or uncultivated state, for supporting domestic livestock. These lands will be managed in a manner that supports the sustained production of forage needed for raising livestock while providing for other public uses and minimizing impacts on habitat, recreation, water quality, and other values. This land may be conveyed only to municipalities. It may not be sold to individuals.

Gu - General Use. Land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, or, because of the size of the unit, a variety of uses can be accommodated with appropriate siting and design considerations. The General use designation may also apply where there is a lack of resource, economic, or other information with which to assign a specific land use designation, and/or the lack of current demand implies that development is unlikely within the planning period. Uplands with this classification are available for conveyance to municipalities unless stated otherwise in the unit's management intent, but cannot be sold to individuals. Tidelands with this designation cannot be conveyed except to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825.

This designation can be assigned to both uplands and tidelands. When applied to tidelands, this would include tidelands, shorelands and submerged lands not designated in specific tideland units or tideland resource management zones for specific habitat, harvest, economic, or recreation functions. These areas are generally considered appropriate for a wide variety of uses such as set net sites, mariculture facilities, or other typical uses of tidelands. Whether and how a tideland area designated General Use is to be managed will be decided through formal state and federal permitting procedures. Tidelands and submerged lands fall within the purview of the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program, and most development proposals require a Coastal Zone Consistency Determination before a use or facility can be authorized. In instances where the Coastal Zone Management Program does not apply, tideland use will be decided by DNR permitting actions. Most tidelands and submerged lands within the planning area, including those specific units designated Harvest (Hv), are recognized to contain important fisheries of one or more type; subsistence, recreational or commercial harvest.

Ha - Habitat. 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 a 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.

Hr - Heritage Resources. Land designated Heritage Resources is land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other cultural values or where there is reason to believe that these values exist.

Hv – Harvest. Fish and wildlife harvest areas are subsistence, recreational and/or community harvest areas of varied size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users; or are areas of intense harvest where the level of harvest has reached, or is projected to reach, the harvestable surplus for the resource. This land will remain in state ownership except for areas eligible for a tidelands conveyance to a municipality under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. This designation applies to uplands, tidelands and submerged lands.

Ma – Materials. Sites suitable for extraction of materials, which include common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod. This land will remain in state ownership until the material on the site is no longer required for state purposes (such as road construction and maintenance, materials storage, and public or state facilities) after which these lands may be conveyed to municipalities. These lands cannot be sold without redesignation and reclassification although some sites may be suitable for settlement after material resources are exhausted. This designation applies to uplands.

Pr – Public Facilities-Retain. These sites are reserved for a specific infrastructure to serve state interests. These units are classified Reserved Use Land and are not selectable by municipalities under state law (except under AS 38.05.810). Units designated “Public Facilities-Retain” will be retained in state ownership. This designation applies to uplands.

Rd – Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed¹. This designation applies to those areas that offer or have a high potential for dispersed recreation or tourism and where desirable recreation conditions are scattered or widespread rather than localized. Developed facilities are generally not necessary other than trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor improvements. Land in this designation may be conveyed to municipalities depending on the unit's management intent and the relative value of the recreation resources for which the unit was designated. These lands cannot be sold to individuals. This designation can also apply to tidelands. If used as a tideland designation, it applies to areas that are widely used for recreation by either commercial recreation operators or the public, and are usually associated with the use of fisheries or the viewing of a unique or scenic area. Use patterns are dispersed over a fairly large area, and few public facilities are provided other than boat launches, docks, and mooring buoys. Tidelands can be conveyed to municipalities under certain conditions, but cannot be transferred to individuals.

Se – Settlement. This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for land offerings and for residential uses. Unsettled or unsold land in the unit will be managed for uses compatible with settlement. This may include uses such as selling additional lots, laying out new subdivisions, identifying greenbelts through subdivisions, reserving materials sites for subdivision roads and building lots, placing easements on access routes, or reserving lots for community facilities and open space. Areas designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may be conveyed to municipalities and individuals.

¹ For purposes of convenience, throughout this plan this designation is referred to as ‘Public Recreation – Dispersed’.

Sc – Settlement-Commercial. This designation applies to uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private commercial, industrial, recreational, or community use. Residential use may also be appropriate in portions of an area designated Settlement-Commercial. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for land offerings for industrial or commercial uses. Unsettled or unsold land in the unit will be managed for uses compatible with eventual commercial or industrial activities. Areas designated Settlement-Commercial should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may be conveyed to municipalities and to individuals.

Sd – Shoreline Use. This designation applies to areas of state tidelands or submerged lands where water-related or water-dependent facilities for personal use by the owner of an adjacent upland site may be authorized. Facilities may include small docks, boat ramps, mooring buoys, or other facilities for personal, non-commercial use. Development of facilities for commercial or industrial use will be determined on a site-specific basis. An authorized shoreline facility is considered the private property of the owner who built or maintains it, but this private property right does not extend to the surrounding tidelands, submerged lands, or waters. This land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. Authorizations in these areas are to be consistent with applicable standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Act. The Shoreline Use designation applies to the area within 100 feet of the coast, unless otherwise noted in a unit description. The depiction of a Shoreline designation on plan maps is intended to be representational.

W - Water Resources and Uses. This designation applies to areas of important surface water sources, watersheds, or hydropower sites. This land will be retained in state ownership. This designation applies to uplands.

Wd - Waterfront Development. This designation applies to areas of tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands for water-dependent or water-related facilities, usually for industrial or commercial purposes. Waterfront development includes: piers, wharves, harbors, mineral transfer facilities, seafood processing facilities, commercial recreation facilities, and other resource development support facilities except for activities related to forestry, which is covered by the Forestry designation. Authorizations in these areas are to be consistent with applicable standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Act. This land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825 but cannot be sold to individuals.

Explanation of Mineral Designations

Except where state land is closed to mineral entry, DNR will treat mining as if it were a co-designated use. This is important to note because DNR plans usually do not apply mineral resource designations to large areas. The problems in locating and measuring subsurface

resources make it difficult and potentially misleading for this plan to apply designations to subsurface resources in the same way they are applied to surface resources. Chapter 2, *Mineral Resources*, also includes additional guidelines and a summary of statutes regulating mining and reclamation activities.

Management Intent

The plan can provide management guidance for a resource without designating it. For example, the plan may address the resource by providing management intent for a specific area, or through areawide guidelines. In addition, other state, federal, or local regulations will determine the conditions for using undesignated resources.

In some cases, the management intent for a unit discourages specific uses because these uses may create conflicts with designated uses. **Discouraged uses** may be allowed if DNR determines that the use does not conflict with the management intent, designated uses, and the management guidelines of a specific management unit. Discouraged uses include activities that should not be authorized or will not be allowed if there are feasible and prudent alternatives. If DNR determines that the discouraged use conflicts with the management intent or designated uses, and cannot be made compatible by following the management guidelines, DNR will allow it only through a plan amendment.

The plan also identifies **prohibited uses**. These are uses that have significant conflicts with other uses or resources and will not be permitted without a plan amendment. Prohibitions are rare because the plan seeks to minimize land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions.

Management intent statements for each unit refer only to state management of state land. While these statements accommodate certain proposed uses on tidelands and submerged lands, there is no guarantee that other regulatory agencies will issue permits necessary for the proposed use. All proposed development uses referenced in the management intent statements are assumed to employ best management practices in siting and operating the proposed use.

Disposal or Retention in State Ownership. Certain land use classifications, by statute, allow land to be conveyed to municipalities under the municipal entitlement program². The same statute identifies those land classifications that may not be conveyed.³ Another portion of statute (AS 38.04.015) identifies the general public interests in retaining areas of state land in public ownership. These principles were applied in developing the recommendations for retaining of state land that are identified for specific units.

² The Municipal Entitlement of the Kodiak Island Borough has been satisfied through a Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree entered into between the state and Borough dated June 1981.

³ AS 29.65.130 identifies those land use classifications that permit conveyance under the Municipal Entitlement Act. In this area plan, the designations of General Use, Settlement, and Settlement/Commercial are considered appropriate for the conveyance of lands out of state ownership. These convert to the classifications of Resource Management Land and Settlement Land.

In this plan, the land use designation and classification is the general indicator of whether land should be retained in state ownership or made available for disposal. In some cases specific recommendations for the disposal of state land are identified in the management intent statement for a unit. Also, some units include management intent language that precludes disposal, although the designation and classification might otherwise allow disposal. This includes units already under management by another state agency or that contain certain unique or sensitive uses or resources that merit retention by the state. In addition, land already under a management agreement with another state agency is usually not available for conveyance and, with the exception of certain state entities; DNR cannot convey the subsurface estate to a third party. Submerged lands, tidelands, and shorelands must be retained in state ownership, although these areas can be conveyed to municipalities under the authority of AS 38.04.820-825, but they cannot be conveyed to individuals. Conveyances under the authority of AS 38.04.820-825 are subject to the Public Trust Doctrine, which is described in the Navigability section of this Chapter.

Tidelands, Submerged Lands and Shorelands. DNR will provide reasonable access across state tidelands to upland owners. Upland access across state tidelands, including developed access facilities, may be allowed within all land use designations where DNR determines the proposed facilities are consistent with the management intent and applicable guidelines of the plan. However, state tideland use designations do not give the public access rights to adjacent private uplands.

Management Guidelines

Most state lands will be managed for multiple uses. Exceptions are lands that will be offered for private lease or ownership, and recreation sites that are less than 640 acres. For this reason, the plan establishes management guidelines that allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts. Management guidelines can direct the timing, amount, or specific location of different activities to make the permitted uses compatible. For example, the plan provides guidelines that require that land disposals must be designed to protect public access and recreational opportunities.

Duration and Flexibility of Plan

This plan guides land uses for the next 20 years subject to periodic reviews, for areas with designations involving settlement, industrial or commercial uses, or other forms of economic or community development, or until the plan is revised. In some instances, areas designated General Use may not be appropriate for development within the planning period and, if so, this is indicated in the management intent language.

The land-use designations shown on the maps in this chapter are intended to be flexible. DNR may permit uses not originally designated if DNR determines they are consistent with the management intent for the unit and consistent with applicable management guidelines.

This plan will not provide direct answers to many of the site-specific issues frequently encountered by state land managers. The plan can, however, clarify the general management objectives for the area and thereby provide the basis for a more informed decision.

Boundaries of land-use designations shown on the following maps may be modified through implementation activities, such as site planning or disposal, as long as modifications adhere to the intent of the plan and follow the procedures described in Chapter 4 under the section *Procedures for Plan Changes*.

Glossary

Definitions of terms used frequently in the plan are found in the *Glossary, Appendix A*.

Plan Structure

Plan Regions/Areas

Within the area plan boundary, there is one Region and three smaller Areas⁴. Regions are typically large geographic areas characterized by lands either contiguous, or nearly so, to each other and having generally similar characteristics. Areas are smaller spatial units with generally similar characteristics; these can be parts of a region or can be entirely separate spatial units. The Islands of Kodiak, Shuyak, and Afognak constitute the Kodiak Region. Trinity Islands, the area within the Kodiak Island Borough on the Alaska Peninsula, and several Small Island Groups situated north and south of the Island of Kodiak constitute the three Areas. The Small Island Groups include the Barren Islands north of the island of Shuyak and both Chirikof Island and the Semidi Islands south and southwest of Kodiak Island, respectively. Map 1-1 at the end of Chapter 1 depicts the plan boundary, the Kodiak Region, and the three Areas.

Management Units

In the area plan, units of state uplands and tideland have been separated into smaller geographic units called management units. State resource management is specific to this level. Management units may be large or small but usually have generally similar attributes; or they may be specific legal units like a unit within a residential subdivision; or they may be a discrete area of state land affected by a management agreement that is to be administered for a public purpose, like a port, vehicle storage facility or airport.

⁴ In this plan the term 'Area' is used to describe areas smaller than the Kodiak Region. Area plans typically refer to all large areas as 'Regions' but in this instance the areas outside the Kodiak Region are either isolated areas of uplands, small islands, or Small Island Groups.

All management units have a discrete identifying number (i.e., unit number). These are depicted on the plan maps and are included in the Resource Allocation Table. Essentially this number provides a cross-reference between the plan maps and the tables containing information about the unit. The Table contains information on unit designation, management intent, and management guidelines.

Management unit numbers are preceded by an alpha character that represents a particular place or area: 'K' represents the Kodiak Region; 'A', Afognak Island; 'T', the Trinity Islands; and 'M', the Alaska Peninsula. Letter characters are not used for Shuyak Island or the Small Island Group since there are no upland or tideland units in either area.

A specific convention is used to identify the various types of upland and tideland management units. Upland units have a geographic identifier (alpha character that represents an area) followed by a two-digit unit number. Tideland units keep the geographic identifier but are followed by either 'T' or 'TS', corresponding to whether the tideland unit is either of large or small size. To distinguish between the various types of management units, the following numbering conventions are used in this plan:

- K-01 refers to an upland management unit.
- KT-01 refers to a *large* unit of tideland and/or submerged land.
- KTS-01 refers to a *small* unit of tideland and/or submerged land.

Region and Area Descriptions

The Kodiak Region is first described in this section, followed by short descriptions of the three Areas. The descriptions of the Areas are necessarily general since they include very little land and sometimes no areas of state owned uplands, or are remote and are not used extensively. Included in the description for the Kodiak Region are the following:

Background: This component provides a description of the planning boundaries and related geographic information.

State Lands: The distribution of state lands within the region is explained in this part, including tideland management units.

Acreage: Acreages are given for uplands and tidelands/submerged lands. Land status is also specified (Tentative Approval, Patent, or Selection status). The distribution of acreage for the various islands and portions of the mainland are indicated for the upland units.

Physical Features: The general topography of the upland management unit is described.

Resources and Uses: The current uses of state land, both uplands and tidelands, as well as their resources, are described. Resources and uses include descriptions of recreational, settlement, habitat and harvest, water resources, and commercial timber.

Access: The principal mode(s) of access to state uplands are identified.

Management Constraints and Considerations: Local, state, and federal land and resource plans affecting the planning region are identified.

Management of State Land: This section describes the general way that state land, tidelands and uplands, are to be managed. This section is usually organized in a geographic basis.

Note: *Specific management direction is contained in the Resource Allocation Tables.*

Plan Maps

Plan maps show land ownership, unit numbers, and identify land use designations. The land-use designations provide the general management intent for each unit. However, they must be considered together with the statements of management intent and guidelines (unit and areawide) for a complete explanation of the management policy affecting particular units. This is essential in order to get a comprehensive understanding of the overall management intent of the area plan. The management guidelines contained in Chapter 2 are particularly critical and must be consulted in adjudication decisions affecting individual units of state land.

Limited State Holdings that are not directly managed by the state but rather, where another entity holds the primary management right are shown on plan maps but not described in resource allocation tables as units. These usually are conservation easements that were acquired by the state and other entities with EVOS funds on lands within the Kodiak NWR. No management intent or other policies were developed for these lands in the Kodiak Area Plan because the state does manage these areas beyond what has already been established by the terms of the conservation easements. Details regarding the terms of the conservation easements can be obtained from DNR case files. See the EVOS section in Chapter 2 to understand more about these areas.

Land Status Depicted In Plan Maps

The maps in this chapter are not intended to be detailed land ownership maps. Instead, they are a representation of state and federal land records current to the date of plan adoption. Land status for upland units, including private, Native corporation, municipal, and federal are derived from the Department's Geographic Information System land status coverage. This information is generalized and for this reason the land status for a particular land area can be misleading. For complete information, consult the land records of the Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Native corporations, and the Kodiak Island Borough.

The plan maps show general patterns of land ownership by color. This includes the various types of federal ownership (principally the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge), the various types of state land (general state land, Legislatively Designated Areas, Mental Health Trust

Land, University of Alaska, and lands under management agreement to another state agency) as well as Borough, Native corporation, and private lands. However, because of the way that GIS maps are created, which entails a decision hierarchy on what land status to represent in priority sequence, the colors that represent an ownership pattern may not coincide with the actual pattern of such ownership. The Department has tried to make general land status on the plan maps as accurate as possible, but the land ownership patterns of other entities may be incorrect.

The location of state owned or state-selected units is derived from information in the Department's land status records and the federal Master Title Plat. Both the land status and spatial boundaries of these units are accurately represented. However, because state land status changes with time, the same caution exists for these areas as for areas of non-state land. Both color and a distinct external boundary line indicate areas of state and state-selected land. If there is a conflict between the land status depicted by color and that indicated by a boundary line, the boundary line is correct. This line also supersedes the color representations of land ownership on the plan maps.

Resource Allocation Table

A Resource Allocation Table follows the maps that provide information on specific management units. It includes the land use designation and the land management intent for an each specific upland or tideland unit, and is directly related to the plan maps by the use of the unit identifier. Essentially, this Table details the generalized description of state management intent included under "Region and Areas Summary".

The Table is organized by Region followed by Areas. Within a Region or Area, the upland units are described first, followed by the large tideland units and any small tideland units that exist. For each unit, the table gives the unit identification number; general geographic name; general location by Meridian, Township, and Range; and size expressed in acreage. Also included is a description of the resources and uses of a unit, the designation(s), management intent, and specific management guidelines.

More specifically, the policies and resource information contained in the tables include:

Unit number - Each unit of state land has a number. Units are preceded with a letter indicating the Region or Area that they are situated in: 'K' for the Kodiak Region, 'M' for the Alaska Peninsula, and 'T' for the Trinity Islands.

Unit name - Each unit has a name that provides a brief description of its location.

MTR - The Meridian, Township, and Range, of each unit is indicated. In all cases the Seward Meridian applies. There may be more than one township and range, as when a management unit crosses township and/or ranges boundaries.

Acreage - The approximate acreage in each unit is indicated.

DNR Designation - Land use designations indicate the primary and co-primary uses and resources for each unit. Typically, this plan uses only one designation (primary) for an upland unit although some units having two complementary uses, termed “co-designations”. Co-designations are frequently applied to tideland units and to upland units in the area north of Ugak Bay where there are many units have a co-designation of Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. Where co-designations have been used, the uses reflected in the designations are intended to be generally compatible and complementary to each other.

Management Intent - This column indicates the management direction for a specific unit. It is consistent with the recommended designation, but includes more information on how state land is to be managed. In some small-sized units, the management intent is likely to be brief since the designation itself is often sufficient to indicate the management intent. This is not the case with large units, and, in these instances, the management intent statement is critical to an understanding of how the various resources within the unit are to be managed. This section also indicates if the unit is to be retained in state ownership; if it is appropriate for transfer to a city or borough; and those unit resources that must be taken into consideration for land disposals or other forms of development or use. In some instances the development of a unit is not appropriate during the planning period and this is indicated.

Resources and Uses - This column summarizes the resources and uses for which the unit is designated and which are considered important in the unit. It also provides a generalized description of the unit, and may indicate the presence (or absence) of certain other resources that are important to land management decisions. Typical among this type of information is whether the unit contains (or lacks) a heritage site or significant concentration of wildlife, fisheries, or habitat(s), the current use of the unit, adjacent land ownership, and the zoning designation of the Kodiak Island Borough that affects the unit.

Region and Areas Summary

Kodiak Region: Kodiak, Afognak, Shuyak Islands

The Kodiak Region, which is the primary focus of the area plan, consists of the Islands of Kodiak, Afognak, and Shuyak Islands. In the description that follows, state uplands and tidelands have been described in general, and the management requirements that are included apply to both the Region and Areas. The management strategy of the area plan is more effectively described as a unit because of the commonalities between the Region and Area tidelands and because only a very small amount of upland acreage exists in the Areas⁵.

⁵ The three Areas include the areas of state uplands and tidelands on the Alaska Peninsula, similar areas on Trinity Island, and state tideland and submerged lands adjacent to the Small Island Group. The Small Island Group includes islands north and south of Kodiak Island. The Barren Islands are situated north of Kodiak Island, while Chirikof Island and the Semidi Islands are situated south and southwest of Kodiak Island.

Descriptions of the Alaska Peninsula, Trinity Islands, and the Small Islands Group Areas are included at the end of this Chapter. This description is meant to be brief, focusing on general geographic themes, with general management strategy for these Areas included in the discussion that follows.

State Lands

Uplands. State-owned and state-selected uplands in the Kodiak Region total approximately 570,000 acres. Although terrain varies greatly, the majority of these lands are mountainous. The largest contiguous block of state acreage, which is on the east side of Kodiak Island, has many peaks approaching 4,000 feet. Northward, elevations and slopes transition to lower peaks on Afognak Island and the hilly lowlands of Shuyak Island. Exposed bedrock at higher elevations gives way to glacial till overlain by volcanic ash on lower slopes and along drainages, resulting in many vegetation types, including alpine tundra, high brush, poplar forest, and Sitka spruce forest. This variety in terrain and vegetation provides a broad range of habitat types suitable for mountain goat, brown bear, elk, and deer.

Tidelands. State tidelands and submerged lands included within tideland management units of the Kodiak Region total 69,000 acres, and occupy portions of the coast along Kodiak, Afognak, and Shuyak Islands. These tideland areas can be characterized into three types: rocky offshore islands and islands at the head of bays, generally flat intertidal areas at the heads of the numerous small and large bays, and steeply sloping intertidal areas at prominent points and capes along the coast. Each of these is a diverse, biologically productive area that provides habitats for a variety of marine mammals, seabird colonies, and fisheries with commercial and community importance. The rocky headlands typically provide habitat to marine mammals (sea lion and seal rookeries and haul outs, sea otter concentration areas), sea bird colonies, and herring spawning, rearing, and feeding areas. These areas are also characterized by the presence of kelp beds, some often extensive, and are also sometimes used by waterfowl for wintering. The most numerous of the tideland units, however, occur at the heads of bays that occupy fairly flat intertidal areas that often contain areas of estuarine wetlands. These areas provide habitat for marine mammals (sea lion and seal haul outs, sea otter concentrations), sea bird colonies, waterfowl, and have important crab and herring concentrations. Anadromous streams often occupy portions of the tideland units, and there may be multiple anadromous stream mouths depending of the size of the tideland unit. Lagoons also occur within this type of tideland and are associated with extensive estuarine wetlands and eel grass beds. The last of the three tideland types consists of steeply sloping areas at points and capes, which typically provide habitats for marine mammals (sea lion and seal rookeries and haul outs, and sea otter concentrations) and are characterized by concentrations of sea bird colonies. They are also important as waterfowl wintering and herring spawning and rearing areas. Kelp beds often grow in near shore areas.

Acreage

Acreage estimates for the state upland and tideland management units are given below:

<u>Geographic Areas</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Uplands	569,800
Tidelands and Submerged Lands	3,372,200

Access

Except for units situated on eastern Kodiak Island, some of which can be reached by road, all other units must be accessed by floatplane, fixed wing aircraft, or boat. The marine highway system provides access to Port Lions and Kodiak. Air transportation is provided on a regular basis to each of these small communities, although the frequency of service varies.

Physical Features: Uplands

Steep or mountainous terrain characterizes most of the state lands in the Kodiak Region. The most extensive area of state uplands in this region is found along the northeast trending central divide on Kodiak Island, on the Shearwater Peninsula, and north of Ugak Bay. These areas are very mountainous, with most peaks in the range of 2,000 feet and some approaching 4,000 feet. Small cirque glaciers occur near the higher peaks along the divide, and most of these areas are incised by relatively narrow canyons and valleys and drained by short, steep streams. The few areas of state uplands along the road system and some of the units situated in the northern portion of Kodiak Island and the Kupreanof Peninsula are of either flat or moderately sloped terrain. Vegetation and habitat types are closely related to differences in elevation, and for the most part consist of barren rock and alpine tundra. High brush and moist tundra occur at lower elevations. Sitka spruce forest occurs only on the state land units found at the northern and easternmost coasts of the island, near Anton Larsen, Monashka, and Chiniak Bays, and on Woody, Spruce, and Popof Islands.

Overall, the topography of Afognak, Raspberry, and Marmot Islands consists of lower elevations and more moderate slopes than that of Kodiak Island. Units of state land on these islands represent the full range of topography and vegetation that exists there. The highest peaks and most of the steeper terrain occur in the western portion of Kodiak Island, whereas most of the eastern part of the island is made up of flat or gently rolling terrain with many pothole lakes. Mature stands of Sitka spruce occur mostly at elevations below 1,000 feet. Most of Shuyak Island is state land. This island is mostly hilly lowlands and has many pothole lakes. A very high proportion is vegetated with well developed stands of Sitka spruce.

Hydrology

The climate of Kodiak is usually characterized as maritime, with less seasonal and daily temperature variations than continental climates, high annual precipitation, frequent cloud cover, rain and wind. No permafrost exists on Kodiak. The geology of Kodiak is dominated by metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rock underlying unconsolidated deposits. Groundwater is found in both the unconsolidated deposits and bedrock. Wells have been developed with yields greater than 200 gpm.

Since the topography of much of Kodiak is steep with resultant high gradient streams combined with relatively shallow bedrock runoff patterns that tend to be fairly “flashy” (rapid response of runoff to rainfall events). Reduction of this flow is mostly influenced by storage available in the thick vegetation of the island, wetlands, snowpack, and surface depressions. Evapotranspiration is not a large loss factor on Kodiak during most of the year.

Precipitation and runoff patterns are less seasonal than some other maritime climatic areas of Alaska. Generally, the wettest period is from September through January, and the driest is June through August. Peak precipitation and runoff usually coincide in October (8.36” rainfall), lowest runoff usually coincides with lowest precipitation in July (4.12” rainfall). Total annual precipitation is 75”, and total annual snowfall is 71”.

Hydrologic information on Kodiak Island is very limited. There are very few stream gages currently operating, and a very small number of historical gages that have been operated for which data is available. Groundwater data is even more limited than surface water data. Hydrologic information for making resource management and development decisions (commercial, industrial, instream flows) will likely need to be collected prior to any development.

The availability of water for settlement and development vary considerably depending on the location of the proposed action. Surface water is the prominent source of water on Kodiak Island. Every village, town and city on Kodiak Island depends on surface water to supply its domestic, commercial and industrial needs. Groundwater is limited to areas of large alluvial deposits, of which there are few. Bedrock is at or near the land surface and is not expected to contain large quantities of water.

Uses and Resources

Uplands. Most of the state uplands in the planning area are on the eastern part of Kodiak Island. Although much of these lands are considered remote, access to it is greatly facilitated by the road system. Because of this, the most intense use of state land occurs on the northern and eastern portions of the large block of contiguous acreage north of Ugak Bay. Recreational uses include hiking, bicycling, wildlife viewing, cross-country skiing, recreational vehicle use, and snowmachining. Subsistence, sport and commercial harvest

activity tends to be more dispersed than recreation, in pursuit of mountain goat, brown bear, deer, and elk in the higher and more remote areas, and salmon, trout, Dolly Varden and grayling in streams. In terms of area, grazing is the most extensive commercial use of state uplands.

Tidelands. Most public use of state lands occurs on tidelands and submerged lands. This probably results from the presence of fishing, subsistence, and hunting opportunities; ease of access provided by boat; and the absence of other modes of transport. Tideland areas are used extensively for commercial fishing purposes, recreation, and harvest (subsistence, commercial, and recreational).

With few exceptions, the entirety of the coastline is used for some form of subsistence, recreation, or commercial fishing activity at some time of the year. Commercial fishing occurs throughout the Region and focuses on the harvest of dungeness, tanner, and red king crab; herring (sac roe and bait/food); salmon; and shrimp. The harvest of salmon and dungeness crab occurs throughout the Region. Shrimp harvest is concentrated on the south and east sides of Kodiak Island and on the north and east sides of Afognak Island. Reflecting the population distribution of Kodiak Island, most recreation use occurs within 30 nautical miles along and near road corridors. Often, the bays are attractive as anchorages, either to access an attraction, or commercial services, or are important as harbors. Subsistence use tends to occur adjacent to the outlying communities and villages, but sometimes extends far beyond the immediate vicinity, depending on the resource that is being harvested. Crab, shrimp, marine fish, marine invertebrates, various forms of vegetation, marine mammals, and waterfowl are important to subsistence harvest. A few tideland areas on Afognak Island have also been important as log transfer facilities in support of the timber harvest operations on the Native corporation's land on this island.

The resources provided by the tidelands within this region, especially those associated with the more sensitive tidelands designated Habitat, include the use of these areas for the schooling, rearing, and spawning of Pacific herring and anadromous fish. They are also important as concentration areas for a variety of crab, groundfish, and shrimp; as overwintering areas for Pacific herring and waterfowl; and as concentration areas for marine mammals (sea lion and seal rookeries and haul outs, sea otter concentration areas) in bays and near isolated rocks and islands. Some function as wildlife movement corridors or provide habitat for brown bears in intertidal areas. Important concentrations of kelp and eel grass as well as estuarine wetlands often occur in these areas. Kelp and eel grass provide important habitat for Pacific herring and estuarine wetlands often support diverse and productive biological environments. See previous description of tidelands under 'State Lands' for more habitat information on these features.

Local, State, and Federal Plans

Except for the Shuyak Island State Park and Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area management plans and the Kodiak Archipelago Bear Conservation and Management Plan, other state site specific or management plans within the planning area do not exist.⁶ Both management plans, prepared by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and ADF&G, respectively, were consulted during the preparation of the area plan.

A variety of local and federal plans exist, reflecting the position of the Kodiak Island Borough on the management of private and certain public lands within its corporate boundary and that of the federal agencies responsible for the management of the four National Wildlife Refuges and the National Park within the planning boundary. These plans have been consulted by DNR in the preparation of the area plan. The explanation that follows describes federal or local management of federal or locally owned uplands.

The Kodiak Island Borough has a regional comprehensive plan, several more specific management plans, a zoning ordinance, and a district coastal zone management plan. The zoning ordinance and comprehensive plan cover all of the land within the corporate boundary of the Kodiak Island Borough, but are primarily focused on the communities/areas of Kodiak and on several smaller communities. More detailed elements of the comprehensive plans exist for Chiniak, Monashka Bay, the Pasagshak Narrow Cape area, and the Woman's Bay area. Both the island comprehensive plan and the more specific community plans identify a preferred land use map and provide guidance to local land use development through a set of policies as well as specific land management recommendations. The zoning map provides more specific direction on preferred land use patterns. Both these plans and the zoning map were reviewed to determine their relationship to state land, and the Borough Zoning map was used extensively in developing use designations for the upland and tideland units. They were also used in the development of state policy for tidelands management in areas adjacent to communities. The district coastal zone management plan includes a number of specific recommendations on the creation of Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) in addition to general policies on coastal uses and resources⁷. The AMSAs, which typically provide detailed direction to coastal management for specific areas, have not been adopted by the Borough and therefore do not apply. At the time of plan preparation, the Borough was in the process of developing a comprehensive trails management plan. It is DNR's intention to work with the Borough in the preparation and implementation aspects of this plan as it relates to state land.

⁶ There is also the Kodiak Island Public Easement Atlas prepared by DNR, although this is not a management plan per se.

⁷ District Coastal Management Plans, including the Kodiak plan, are to be revised under 11 AAC 114. Because the ACMP standards (2004) are different than those used in the development of the current Borough plan, different policies will apply in the revised coastal zone plan. DNR adjudicators should consult the most recent, adopted version of the Kodiak District Coastal Plan prior to granting authorizations.

The Kodiak Refuge Conservation Plan provides broad policy guidance and establishes management direction for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. At the time of Area Plan preparation, the Refuge Plan was under revision. Both the current plan (1987) and the proposed plan (2003) were reviewed. Generally, the revised plan establishes its management strategy around two basic forms of management termed 'Minimal Management' and 'Moderate Management'. The former emphasizes maintenance of the natural environment with a minimal amount of human interference, while the latter also emphasizes protection but permits certain types of human activity. Most of the Refuge is proposed to be managed under the 'Minimal Management' strategy, except for small areas along the coast in the northwestern part of the Refuge on Kodiak Island that are to be managed for 'Moderate Management'. A tideland resource management zone described in this Chapter identifies those uses of state tidelands that are consistent with ANILCA requirements and 'Moderate Management' standards.

The Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Management Plan applies to lands along the Alaska Peninsula within the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge Management Plan for this area, which is in the process of revision, recommends 'Wilderness' and 'Minimal Management' as the principal management themes. The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge is also administered according to a comprehensive conservation plan. A tidelands management zone, which identifies those uses of state tidelands that are consistent with ANILCA requirements, affects the tidelands adjacent to these National Wildlife Refuges.

The Katmai National Park Resource Management Plan (1994) and its General Management Plan (1986) are used to provide guidance to federal management of this National Park. Federal policy toward the management of state tidelands and submerged lands is described in the General Management Plan. It states that the National Park Service will work cooperatively with the state to ensure that existing and future activities occurring in the areas adjacent to the park boundary "are compatible with the purposes for which the park was established." A tidelands management zone affects the tidelands and submerged land abutting the Park.

Management Summary

Uplands

Uplands are to be managed according to the specific land use designations and management intent in the Resource Allocation Table, following, and according to the Areawide Management Policies in Chapter 2.

Areas with Specific Designations:

Habitat. These areas (designated Ha) are to be managed to protect the fisheries, wildlife, and habitat values that are associated with a particular management unit. Resource values are identified for each unit designated Habitat in the Resource Allocation Table. There are

relatively few areas of uplands that are designated Habitat. The core central range of the Roosevelt Elk herd on Raspberry Island and the eastern portion of Marmot Island that adjoins a special use designation protecting sea lion pupping rookeries are designated Habitat. Large portions of the Shearwater Peninsula are also designated Habitat, reflecting an existing classification of this land that resulted from the Terror Lake Agreement between DNR and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and from agreements that are part of a land exchange with a village corporation (Old Harbor).

Settlement and Settlement-Commercial. Units designated Settlement (Se) or Settlement-Commercial (Sc) are appropriate for development or disposal for the purposes of settlement during the planning period. There are relatively few areas designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial, reflecting the absence of areas with suitable topography, access, and soils. Settlement areas include lands near Bear Creek and at the eastern end of Raspberry Island, the Kupreanof Peninsula on Kodiak Island where there have been a number of previous state and borough disposals, areas along the Cape Chiniak Road, and portions of the Shearwater Peninsula. A single unit (K-68) within the City of Kodiak is designated settlement. With the exception of the units in Kodiak and those along the Cape Chiniak Road, areas designated Settlement are intended for remote subdivision development where public facilities and services are not to be provided, either by the State or Borough. Specific requirements for land disposals are specified in the Settlement section of Chapter 2.

General Use. Most upland units situated in remote, mountainous, and generally inaccessible areas are designated General Use (Gu). These include the extensive state holdings in the northern and central parts of Kodiak Island. Units for which there was insufficient information, or for which there was no apparent economic use or need, or where a number of uses could satisfactorily exist because of unit size, were also designated General Use. These areas are to be managed to allow for a variety of uses, consistent with the management intent statement for a specific unit and with the specific requirements affecting grazing, land disposals, and subdivision development identified in Chapter 2. Areas that are identified as having important wildlife, fisheries, or habitat values in the management intent statement of a unit description are to be managed to protect and maintain these resources.

Grazing. Grazing (Gr) is designated as the principle use on Sitkinak Island. It is also recognized as an allowed use in areas north of Ugak Bay in the units designated General Use or co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. Areas designated grazing or co-designated grazing are to be managed as multiple use lands to support a variety of public benefits, including fish and wildlife habitat, public recreation, and public access. General standards for grazing are identified in the Grazing and Recreation sections of Chapter 2. More specific standards exist in areas co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed; these areas are to be managed consistent with Management Guideline H in the Grazing and Public Recreation sections of Chapter 2. Grazing is not considered an appropriate use in most areas of the Shearwater Peninsula; see also Management Guideline G in the Grazing section of Chapter 2.

Public Recreation - Dispersed. Areas designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) are to be managed to provide continued opportunities for dispersed recreation by the public. Other uses may occur in these areas, but only to the extent that they are compatible with the principal use of dispersed recreation. Areas co-designated Public Recreation - Dispersed and Grazing north of Ugak Bay are to be managed to ensure the long-term use of this large area of state land for both grazing and public recreation. Management Guideline H in the Grazing and Public Recreation sections of Chapter 2 provides specific management standards for this area. The largest areas of state land designated Rd are situated on the promontory of state land that extends into Pasagshak Bay situated west of the Launch Complex and an area adjacent to the coast southwest of the Launch Complex. Another large area (units K- 36 and K-37) occurs southeast of Elbow Mountain, coinciding with the Natural Use zone classification of the Borough. Although other areas of state land accommodate public recreation, they have other uses and are to be managed principally for the benefit of that use.

Water Resources. Areas near Port Lions and Kodiak designated by these communities as watersheds have been designated Water Resources (W). These areas are to be managed to protect and maintain community water supply sources.

Tidelands

State tide and submerged lands will be managed according to the designation given in the Resource Allocation Table or as part of a specific tide and submerged lands Tideland Resource Management Zone. These areas are also subject to Alaska coastal management standards and to the state permitting system that is used to apply these standards.

Areas with Specific Plan Designations:

State tidelands are to be managed to protect sensitive tideland resources; maintain opportunities for commercial, recreational, and subsistence harvest; and ensure the continuation of important recreational activities. They will also be managed to allow for shoreline development in areas adjacent to communities where residential or commercial/industrial uses are considered appropriate by the local unit of government or appropriate land manager, or at specific sites where some form of development occurs or is planned.

Habitat. State tidelands designated Habitat (Ha) will be managed to protect sensitive habitats and areas important as fish and shellfish habitat, marine mammal concentration sites, wildlife movement corridors, and subsistence areas. Habitat designations are often applied to estuarine areas, the mouths of anadromous streams, special management areas that contain a rich diversity and concentration of fishery and wildlife resources, and to certain rocks and islands used for marine mammal rookeries and haul outs. They are also used as a co-designation with Public Recreation - Dispersed in the Tideland Resource Management Zones for tidelands and marine waters that are specified in this plan. Development authorizations may be granted in these areas, but the sensitive fisheries or wildlife resources of these areas must be protected.

Harvest. State tidelands are also to be managed to ensure the continuation of recreational and commercial harvest and subsistence uses. All of the submerged and tideland areas within the Kodiak Region are important at some time during the year for commercial, recreational, or subsistence harvest. Individual tideland units that are designated Habitat are also co-designated as Harvest (Hv) if some form of harvest activity takes place. Development authorizations issued on tidelands affected by the Harvest designation must consider impacts to the various forms of harvest and are to mitigate impacts to this activity. This requirement pertains to individual tideland units designated Harvest, units co-designated Harvest with another designation, and to areas designated General Use where some form of harvest occurs.

Public Recreation - Dispersed. State tidelands important for some public recreational purpose have been designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) or are co-designated with another use. Tidelands affected by the Rd designation will be managed so that tideland uses authorized by the Department protect important recreational resources and are consistent with adjacent uplands management. Authorizations will be consistent with the statutory objectives of the Shuyak and Afognak Island State Parks and should be consistent with the Borough zoning ordinance as it affects uplands. The Department shall coordinate its decision-making in areas adjacent to uplands in National Parks or Wildlife Refuges with appropriate federal agencies to insure that public recreation values are maintained. Extensive areas of tidelands and marine waters adjacent to the latter are co-designated Rd and Habitat, reflecting their recreational and habitat values. The Rd designation is also used to maintain popular recreational use areas and anchorage capacity or protect an important scenic viewshed. Development authorizations may be granted in areas designated Rd but must ensure that a unit's management intent is satisfied and that the authorization is consistent with the public trust doctrine. Tidelands designated Rd mostly occur in the Tideland Resource Management Zones and in a few isolated tideland units, principally at Monashka Bay and adjacent to areas of public lands within the City of Kodiak.

Waterfront Development and Shoreline Use. State tidelands adjacent to communities will be managed to accommodate that development considered appropriate in local land use plans or zoning maps and are designated Waterfront Development (Wd) and Shoreline Use (Sd). The Wd and Sd designations that apply in the area plan reflect the planned upland land use patterns.

General Use. Tide and submerged lands not included within a tideland unit or a Tideland Resource Management Zone are designated General Use (Gu). Large areas of state tidelands and submerged lands are affected by this designation since all areas that are not identified as important for specific habitat, harvest, or recreation protection, included in a tideland resource management zone, or intended for development, are affected by the Gu designation. The state coastal zone permitting system is to determine which uses are appropriate within these areas and is to establish any particular site or operational requirements.

Areas Affected by Tideland Resource Management Zones.

There are four Tideland Resource Management Zones (TRMZ) that apply to tideland and submerged lands adjacent to state and federal lands that are under some form of protected status. The four TRMZs consist of the tidelands and marine waters adjacent to (1) the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), (2) the Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) and Katmai National Park and Preserve along the Alaska Peninsula and those parts of the Alaska Maritime NWR within the planning boundary, (3) Afognak and Shuyak Island State Parks and those state lands that are administered by DPOR adjacent to these parks, and (4) the Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area (CHA). The TRMZs extend one-half mile from mean high water in all instances. Except for the Tugidak Island CHA the resource management zones are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation - Dispersed. These designations convert, respectively, to the classifications of Wildlife Habitat Land and Public Recreation Land. The Resource Management Zone adjacent to the Tugidak Island CHA is designated Habitat, which converts to the classification of Wildlife Habitat Land.

Tideland Resource Management Zones have been used if there is a concentration of significant marine resources or public uses within a specific area, or if individual tideland units cannot capture the diversity and intensity of these resources within a contiguous area. They are also used when there is common upland property ownership, usually of a large area that is under a protected status, such as a state or National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, or state park. The TRMZs of this plan are all of the latter type. For this type of TRMZ, the management intent is twofold: 1) to protect sensitive fisheries habitat, marine mammal concentration areas, shorebird and waterfowl concentration areas, anadromous streams and areas of estuarine wetlands, kelp or eel grass areas, as well as intertidal areas important for brown bears, and 2) limit those uses and structures on tide and submerged lands to those that would be generally consistent with upland uses. Management plans exist for nearly all the upland areas and should be consulted to determine management standards. Within the planning area, tidelands adjacent to Katmai National Park and Preserve, the four National Wildlife Refuges, the Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area, and Afognak and Shuyak State Parks are included within Tideland Resource Management Zones. For more information on special management areas, refer to Management Guideline D in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2.

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Tideland Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. A tidelands management designation affects the tide and submerged lands adjacent to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge on Kodiak and Afognak Islands. The management objectives of this zone are to protect the habitats and wildlife that characterize this area and allow certain consumptive uses, which would include foraging, and the taking of fish and wildlife for personal, recreational, commercial, and subsistence purposes. Plan Maps 3-2 through 3-4 and 3-7 through 3-11 delineate this boundary. Waters within the TRMZ are co-designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) and Habitat (Ha).

The areas of state tide and submerged lands adjacent to the Refuge will be managed for uses and structures that support subsistence, personal, recreational, and commercial activities that are consistent with these management objectives or that are authorized under ANILCA.

ANILCA provides for temporary structures and facilities directly and necessarily related to the taking of fish and wildlife and for the construction of new permanent cabins and maintenance or replacement of existing cabins. Temporary structures and facilities include temporary subsistence, commercial and personal campsites, tent platforms, shelters and other temporary facilities. Permanent structures include public use cabins, commercial set net cabins, subsistence cabins, and other commercial cabins. ANILCA also allows for the construction of new cabins that are necessary for the protection of public health and safety. DNR may also authorize, with appropriate siting and design, docks in support of commercial, recreation and subsistence activities, floatplane bases, on-shore support facilities for offshore oil and gas development, and other structures and facilities consistent with the basic management objective of a TRMZ.

Uses that DNR should not authorize include residential float homes, float lodges, or floating camps, or other types of residential, commercial or industrial uses of the tidelands inconsistent with the types of uses allowed under the ANILCA subsistence provisions. Certain types of mariculture facilities may be authorized if consistent with the management objectives of this Zone and the management guidelines for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline B under 'Aquatic Farming'. In addition, certain types of governmental, commercial, or research floating facilities may be authorized if consistent with these objectives and the management guideline for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline F under 'Floating Facilities'. In general, however, the intent is to minimize the number of authorizations, limit any authorizations to those that are allowed under the Management Guidelines noted above, and avoid the siting of all other structures on state tide and submerged lands if they are visually intrusive or are inconsistent with the management objectives of the TRMZ. DNR shall consult with the staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge before authorizing uses on state tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the refuge.

Alaska Peninsula and Alaska Maritime NWR Tideland Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. This tidelands management zone includes the tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the two National Wildlife Refuges on the Alaska Peninsula (Alaska Peninsula and Becharof), the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge which consists of numerous offshore rocks, islets, and islands scattered throughout the planning area, and Katmai National Park and Preserve. The management intent for this zone differs somewhat between the National Wildlife Refuges and Katmai National Park and Preserve. Certain ANILCA subsistence provisions, described previously for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge TRMZ, apply to the National Wildlife Refuges but do not apply to Katmai National Park and Preserve. ANILCA subsistence provisions only apply to National Parks if specifically included in the enabling legislation and Katmai National Park and Preserve does not include such a stipulation. However, subsistence uses are allowed in the Preserve. Plan Map 3-13, 'Alaska Peninsula Area' in this chapter delineates this boundary. DNR shall consult with the staff of the National Park and the three NWRs before authorizing uses on state tidelands and submerged lands. Waters within the TRMZ are co-designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) and Habitat (Ha).

Becharof and Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuges. Within the Tideland Resource Management Zone adjacent to these refuges, the management intent is threefold: 1) to protect the habitat and wildlife that characterize these areas, 2) limit those uses and structures on marine waters to those generally consistent with upland use, and 3) provide for consumptive uses, which would include foraging, the taking of fish and wildlife for personal, commercial, and subsistence purposes. Consumptive and other uses that may be appropriate as well as those uses that DNR should not authorize are described in detail under the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge TRMZ.

Katmai National Park and Preserve. This Tideland Resource Management Zone also applies to the tide and submerged lands adjacent to Katmai National Park and Preserve. The purpose of this management zone differs from that of refuges since ANILCA subsistence provisions do not apply to Katmai National Park but they do apply to the Preserve. In this part of the TRMZ, the intent is to protect sensitive habitat and wildlife and preclude incompatible tideland uses. Uses that DNR should not authorize include residential float homes, float lodges, or floating camps, or other types of residential, commercial or industrial uses of the tidelands as well as those uses that are identified as ‘Unoccupied Floating Facilities’ in the Floating Facilities section of Chapter 2 unless directly related to an authorized use. Certain types of aquatic farming facilities may be authorized if consistent with the management objectives of this Zone and the management guidelines for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline B under ‘Aquatic Farming’. In addition, certain types of governmental, commercial, or research floating facilities may be authorized if consistent with these objectives and the management guideline for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline F under ‘Floating Facilities’. In general, however, the intent is to minimize the number of authorizations, limit any authorizations that may be granted to those that are allowed under the Management Guidelines noted above, and preclude the siting of all other structures on state tide and submerged lands, particularly if they are visible or are inconsistent with the management objectives of the TRMZ.

Afognak Island and Shuyak Island State Park Tideland Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. Unlike other state parks that adjoin marine areas, the legislation creating these parks did not include submerged lands and waters.⁸ In order to control the types of uses that could occur adjacent to these parks on tidelands and submerged lands within one-half mile of mean high water line, or within the legal description of these state parks⁹, whichever is greater, are encompassed by the resource management zone.¹⁰

⁸ The upland, shoreland, tideland, land underlying tidally influenced inland water, and water overlying this land, including both the surface and subsurface estate, owned or acquired by the state within the area of the legal description of these parks is included within the two parks.

⁹ There are instances where the legal description of the two state parks encompasses areas that exceed the one-half mile distance boundary from mean high water. In these instances, the TRMZ is defined to include these additional areas. The Plan Map ‘Afognak – Shuyak Islands’ only depicts the one-half mile distance boundary. Consult the park legal description for the formal boundary.

¹⁰ The Tideland Resource Management Zone for Shuyak State Park only affects the submerged lands adjacent to this park since tidelands are already encompassed within the park boundaries. The Afognak State Park TRMZ encompasses both tidelands and submerged lands since the legal description of the park does not include tideland areas.

EVOS Acquired Properties near the State Park that are under a DNR Management Right that allows DPOR to manage these areas are also included within the resource management zone. Plan Maps 3-2 and 3-3 in this Chapter delineate this boundary.

The purpose of this zone is to protect the values and resources of these state parks, which focus on low-intensity, dispersed public recreation and the preservation of the unique wilderness values of the two parks. Public and low-intensity commercial recreation uses may be appropriate within the TRMZ and may be authorized by the Department. Uses that DNR should not authorize include residential float homes, float lodges, floating camps, or other residential, commercial or industrial uses, as well as those uses that are identified as 'Unoccupied Floating Facilities' in the Floating Facilities section of this chapter unless directly related to an authorized use. Structures that support public recreation uses or dispersed low-intensity commercial recreation may be authorized if consistent with the management intent of the TRMZ and the statutory objectives of these parks. Certain types of aquatic farm facilities may also be authorized if consistent with these objectives and the management guidelines for these facilities in the 'Aquatic Farming' portion of Chapter 2. DNR shall consult with DPOR before authorizing uses on state tidelands and submerged lands.

Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area Tideland Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. ADF&G and DNR have different permitting responsibilities in the Tugidak Critical Habitat Area. The ADF&G is responsible for evaluating activities and land uses which may affect fish, wildlife or their habitat to ensure they are consistent with the purposes for which the CHA was established. The legal description (AS 16.20.615) of this Critical Habitat Area limits ADF&G's authority to the uplands of Tugidak Island including the land and water of the lagoon. DNR is responsible for activities within tide and submerged lands. To control the types of uses that occur adjacent to the CHA, tide and submerged lands within one-half mile of mean high water line are included within a resource management zone. Plan Map 3-12, 'Trinity Islands Area' in this chapter depicts this boundary. The purpose of this zone is to protect the high wildlife and habitat values of the CHA, which was established to protect fish and wildlife and their habitats, especially marine mammals, birds, fish and shellfish. Waters within the TRMZ are designated Habitat (Ha).

Uses that DNR should not authorize include residential float homes, float lodges, or floating camps, or other types of residential, commercial or industrial uses of the tidelands as well as those uses that are identified as 'Unoccupied Floating Facilities' in the Floating Facilities section of Chapter 2 unless directly related to a DNR authorized use. Certain types of aquatic farming facilities may be authorized if consistent with the management objectives of this Zone and the management guidelines for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline B under 'Aquatic Farming'. In addition, certain types of governmental, commercial, or research floating facilities may be authorized if consistent with these objectives and the management guideline for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline F under 'Floating Facilities'. In general however, the intent is to minimize the number of authorizations, limit any authorizations to those that are allowed under the

management guidelines noted above, and preclude the siting of all other structures on state tide and submerged lands, particularly if they are visible or are inconsistent with the management objectives of this Zone. DNR shall consult with ADF&G before authorizing uses on state tidelands and submerged lands.

Description of Areas

The Trinity Islands, the area within the Kodiak Island Borough on the Alaska Peninsula, and several Small Island Groups situated north and south of Kodiak Island comprise the three Areas. The Small Island Groups include the Barren Islands north of the island of Shuyak and both Chirikof Island and the Semidi Islands south and southwest of Kodiak Island, respectively.

Alaska Peninsula. Essentially all of the uplands within the corporate boundary of the Kodiak Island Borough on the Alaska Peninsula are managed as part of two large federal wildlife refuges, Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge or are within Katmai National Park and Preserve. There are two small units of state land (M-01 and M-02) which are intended to accommodate possible port and transportation development. The areas of state tideland and submerged lands support a rich and varied marine environment, although the amount of human use for subsistence, recreational or commercial fishing is much less than compared to the Kodiak Region. Most probably, this results from the relative isolation of the area, the absence of communities that would provide support services, difficult access, and the sparse population. All of the tidelands, except a single tideland unit (MT-01) that adjoins state uplands at Wide Bay, are managed as part of a Tideland Resource Management Zone for marine waters and tidelands.

Trinity Islands. The Trinity Islands Area, situated south of Kodiak Island, consists of Tugidak and Sitkinak Islands. All contain extensive areas of state land. Tugidak Island is a state Critical Habitat Area and is managed by the ADF&G. Sitkinak Island is almost entirely owned by the state and is used primarily for grazing. The western portion of Sitkinak Island is characterized by fairly mountainous terrain vegetated with tall grasses. Other portions of the Island are either flat with wet tundra type vegetation or moderately sloping and similarly vegetated. There are five upland units (T-01, T-02, T-03, T-04A, and T-04B) and nine tideland units (TT-01 to TT-09) in this Area. Except for a small area designated Settlement-Commercial adjacent to an old US Coast Guard base (T-04B), the upland units are used for grazing and are designated for that use.

Small Islands Group. The Small Island Group consists of Chirikof, Semidi, and Barren Islands. Chirikof Island is flat to moderately sloping and, in part, is used for grazing. The federal government owns the uplands. Several cabins may exist on the northern part of the Island. Both the Semidi Islands and the Barren Islands are groups of small, rocky islands that are federally owned and have considerable habitat value. The Semidi Island group is part of

the Semidi Wilderness and both island groups are managed as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The tide and submerged lands within one-half mile of these islands is included in a Tideland Resource Management Zone for marine waters and tidelands.

Map 3-1 - Kodiak Region

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
A-01 Redfox Bay	Rd 12	3-2 S020S020W	Retain unit in state ownership and manage for compatibility with Shuyak State Park. Development authorizations other than those related to public recreation, safety, or navigation are not considered appropriate.	Unit is comprised of a small island in Redfox Bay that is State selected land. Adjacent uplands are managed by DPOR. Deer and bear are known to be present.
A-02 DPOR managed areas - Northern Afognak Island	Ha Pr 32765	3-2 3-3 S019S020W S020S020W S020S019W S020S018W S021S020W S020S019W S020S018W S022S018W S022S017W	<p>The four separate portions of this unit are to be managed to be consistent with EVOS deed restrictions and to be compatible with the values and objectives of Afognak Island State Park (State Park). They are recommended for inclusion in the State Park, and are to be retained by the state. Only those activities that are consistent with the statutory requirements and management objectives of the State Park and the Management Right are to be authorized.</p> <p>Note: The submerged lands that adjoin this unit are to be managed in a manner to be consistent with the upland areas of the State Park. These requirements are included in the Afognak/Shuyak Island State Park Resource Management Zone for marine waters and tidelands. See the Management Summary for Tidelands in Chapter 3.</p>	This unit consists of four separate areas on northern Afognak Island, three of which adjoin Afognak Island State Park. One area is physically separate from the park, but is similar in resource values and characteristics to the other units. All were acquired using EVOS funds for the purpose of preserving or protecting habitat important to wildlife or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. EVOS deed restrictions affect all four, and the restrictions are essentially similar, prohibiting activities inconsistent with the aforementioned objective. The unit is also affected by a DNR Management Right that enables DPOR to manage it to be compatible with the resource values of the State Park. Under the Management Right, DPOR is responsible for authorizing activities or uses/structures. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various prehistoric heritage sites dispersed throughout or near the various units.
A-03 Marmot Island	Gu 7620	3-2 S022S016W S023S016W	Unit is to be managed so that any authorizations that may be considered do not affect the sea lion rookeries, which are situated to the east and are affected by a special use designation. The entire island is to be retained by the state.	The terrain on Marmot Island is steeply sloping and is generally not conducive to development. There are strong westerly winds and access to the island is limited by a restriction imposed by the federal government (National Marine Fisheries Service) to one small, poorly situated spot on the western part of the island. There are no protected waters for boat landing. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
A-04 Marmot Island	Ha 3468	3-2 S022S015W S023S016W S023S015W	Unit is to be managed to maintain the high value habitat that sustains the sea lion pupping rookeries. Given the poor access and lack of protected waters, little human use of Marmot Island is expected in the future. The special use designation is retained; its requirements are not affected by the Area Plan.	This unit is within a Special Use Area (ADL 225034), which is intended to protect the sea lion population pupping rookeries present there. Marmot Island also has a good population of deer and some bear. Vegetation consists mostly of sitka spruce forest, with alpine tundra at higher elevations. A mineral closing order (MCO 592) affects that part of the area protected by the special use designation. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports historic heritage sites in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
A-05 Edge Mountain / Izhut Bay	Ha 1712	3-2 S023S018W	<p>Retain unit in state ownership and manage it consistent with the EVOS deed restrictions that affect this unit. Management is also to be compatible with the statutory and management objectives of the Afognak Island State Park and similar to the requirements in the Management Right (ADL 228030) that affects the adjacent portion of unit A-02. The Management Agreement should be revised, to include this unit.</p> <p>Note: The submerged lands that adjoin this unit are to be managed in a manner to be consistent with the upland areas of the State Park. These requirements are included in the Afognak/Shuyak Island State Park Resource Management Zone for marine waters and tidelands. See the Management Summary for Tidelands in Chapter 3.</p>	<p>Known bald eagle nest sites and pockets of major deer concentrations occur in the area. It is a community harvest area for black-tailed deer. Winter range for elk extends into the northern portion of this unit. Brown bear concentrate along the unnamed stream that extends into unit from the west. Most of this unit is alpine tundra with sedges, lichens, mosses and some low growing shrubs. Pockets of sitka spruce forest occur in the western portion of the unit. Native corporation land adjoins unit to east and the Afognak State Park, to the east. This unit was acquired using EVOS funds and is to be managed consistent with the EVOS agreements between the state and federal government for this unit. The surface estate is covered by a conservation easement to the U.S. Forest Service.</p>
A-06 Northwest Raspberry Island	Gu 16574	3-3 S023S025W S023S024W S024S025W S024S024W S025S025W	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, habitat, and harvest. Large portions of this unit are characteristically steep, lack access, and are unsuitable for development. The areas of lowlands along the western shoreline and north of Driver Bay are not considered appropriate for development because of the strong westerly winds and the absence of a protected harbor, even though several flat areas exist that might otherwise support settlement.</p>	<p>This large unit occupies the western tip of Raspberry Island and is generally mountainous throughout. Portions of both summer and winter range for elk occur within this unit and it is a community harvest area for black-tailed deer. The Raspberry Island herd is one of the only herds of this type on state land. Brown bear denning (suspected) occurs at higher elevations and there are known bald eagle nest sites along the coastal areas. Most of the unit is covered in alpine tundra at higher elevations and high brush vegetation such as willow or alder at the lower elevations. In the middle of and towards the southern end of the unit there are pockets of Sitka spruce forest. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation'.</p>
A-07 Onion Bay - Raspberry Island	Ha 3268	3-3 S024S025W S024S024W	<p>This unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed for its habitat values and the protection of its wildlife resources, particularly the Roosevelt Island elk herd. Any authorizations that may be granted are to ensure that impacts to the habitat and wildlife resources of this unit are avoided or are mitigated to levels that do not endanger the habitat for the elk herd. Consult with ADF&G prior to granting an authorization.</p>	<p>Portions of both the core winter range as well as summer range for elk occupy most of this unit, and it is a community harvest area for black-tailed deer. Most of the unit has high brush vegetation such as willow or alder. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation,' which permits residential development.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
A-08 Bear Creek - Raspberry Island	Se 641	3-3 S024S024W	Land within this unit is suitable for sale into private ownership. However, before land sales occur, consideration must be given to the effects of additional settlement upon the elk population. (Note: There are cabins in parts of this area now.) Disposals in this area are not considered appropriate if degradation of the elk population is likely to result from a land sale or from the overall effects of settlement. Public access to adjacent state land is to be considered and provided for in any DNR authorization, including land disposals. Consult with ADF&G prior to disposals.	Most of the unit has high brush vegetation such as willow or alder. Portions of the lower elevation, flatter terrain near Bear Creek are occupied by scattered, isolated Palustrine wetlands. There are some cabins that are now situated along Bear Creek. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation,' which permits residential development.
A-09 The Slough / Raspberry Island	Se 320	3-3 3-4 S025S023W	Sale of land within this unit during the planning period is considered appropriate. Access to the Borough lands to the west should be ensured in any authorization or disposal.	Unit occupies generally flat terrain and provides high density winter range for deer. Some elk are reported. The unit is almost entirely vegetated with Sitka spruce. There are a few isolated, scatter Palustrine wetlands. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation', which allows residential development. The central part of Raspberry Island is used extensively for hunting by the public, with access to this area occurring through the two state units (A-09 and A-10). It is also a community harvest area for black-tailed deer.
A-10 Timber Point / Raspberry Island	Se 221	3-3 3-4 S025S023W S025S022W	Sale of land within this unit during the planning period is considered appropriate. Access to the Borough lands to the west should be ensured in any authorization or disposal.	The unit occupies generally flat terrain and provides low density winter range for deer. Some elk have been reported. Sitka spruce forest prevails in this unit. There are a few isolated, scatter Palustrine wetlands. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation', which allows residential development.' The central part of Raspberry Island is used extensively for hunting by the public, with access to this area occurring through the two state units (A-09 and A-10). It is also a community harvest area for black-tailed deer.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-01 Perenosa Bay Islets	Ha Hv 956	3-2 3-3 S020S019W	Protect seabird colonies, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities.	The unit is comprised of a series of small islets in Perenosa Bay. Seabird colonies are present and the area has known concentrations of sea otters. Herring are known to use the area for rearing and feeding. Tanner, red king crab & shrimp have been commercially harvested there and it is a personal harvest area.
AT-02 Little Waterfall Bay	Ha Hv 188	3-2 3-3 S020S020W S020S019W	Protect seabird colonies, bald eagle nest sites, and marine mammals including harbor seal haulouts. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations.	This unit encompasses the entirety of Little Waterfall Bay. The area is characterized by medium sloping gravel intertidal areas that provide habitat for chum, pink & coho salmon, Dolly Varden, sea otter concentrations, seabird colonies, and harbor seal haulout concentrations. Coastline is important for river otter foraging on a year round basis, and brown bear, deer, and elk are present along tidelands. There are known bald eagle nest sites in this area and herring use the area for rearing and feeding. Commercial harvest of red king crab & shrimp has historically occurred within the unit and it is a personal harvest area, including sport fishing. Little Waterfall Lake is stocked with sockeye salmon and a commercial fishery occurs in the Waterfall Bay Terminal Harvest Area which encompasses waters adjacent to Little Waterfall Bay.
AT-03 Delphin Bay	Ha Hv 1246	3-2 3-3 S021S020W S021S019W	Protect anadromous streams, bald eagle nest sites, herring spawning areas, and marine mammals, including haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Prior to granting authorizations, review EVOS uplands acquisition documents for restrictions and consult with Kodiak NWR staff. NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	Delphin Bay is an area characterized primarily by medium sloping gravel and bedrock intertidal zones. The unit has four anadromous streams that flow into it and provide habitat for pink salmon, coho salmon and Dolly Varden. Sea otter concentrations, harbor seal haulout concentrations, and known bald eagle nest sites are present. Herring spawn, rear and feed in the area. Coastline is important for river otter foraging on a year round basis, and brown bear, deer, and elk are present along tidelands. Shrimp and herring have been commercially harvested in the area and it is used for personal harvest as well. Delphin Bay Island within the Bay was purchased with EVOS funds and is managed by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.
AT-04 Delphin Point	Ha Hv 156	3-2 3-3 S021S019W	Protect marine mammals and their haulouts, bald eagle nest sites, near shore kelp beds, and maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is in Perenosa Bay adjacent to uplands owned by Afognak Joint Venture at the tip of Delphin Point. Extensive kelp beds exist in the near shore areas adjacent to Delphin Point. The area is known to have harbor seal haulout concentrations, bald eagle nest sites, and sea otter concentrations. It is a herring rearing and feeding area and there has been commercial harvest of shrimp and red king crab. Additionally the area is used for personal harvest purposes.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-05 Outer Discoverer Bay	Ha Hv 125	3-2 3-3 S021S019W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream spawning areas, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals and haulouts, and herring spawning areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult USFWS and NMFS on marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies a low gradient area of bedrock and boulder bottom. It supports sea otter concentrations and harbor seal haulout concentrations. One anadromous stream provides habitat for sockeye, pink & coho salmon and Dolly Varden. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding and there are known bald eagle nest sites. Coastline is important for river otter foraging on a year round basis, and brown bear, deer, and elk are present along tidelands. Shrimp have been commercially harvested in the area and it is a personal harvest area, including sport fishing. Adjacent uplands are owned by Afognak Joint Venture. Historically, an ADF&G field camp was located on uplands at the confluence of Discoverer Bay and the Portage Lake outlet creek. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
AT-06 Inner Discoverer Bay	Ha Hv 1780	3-2 3-3 S021S019W S022S019W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals, review EVOS upland acquisition documents for restrictions and consult with Kodiak NWR staff prior to granting authorizations. Provide for log transfer facility redevelopment for the duration of the lease.	This unit occupies a steep gravel and bedrock intertidal area as well as estuarine wetlands at the head of the Bay. The area supports sockeye, pink & coho salmon as well as Dolly Varden and steelhead in nine anadromous streams. Sea otter concentrations and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present and herring use the area for rearing and feeding. Coastline is important for river otter foraging on a year round basis, and brown bear, deer, and elk are present along tidelands. Shrimp and herring have been commercially harvested in the Bay and it is used for personal harvest. Sport fishing occurs in the area. Although not in use, there is an active tideland lease (ADL 221676) issued to Afognak Joint Venture for a log transfer facility for an area of tide and submerged lands approximately 9.8 acres in size located immediately north of the Mallard Creek mouth in Discoverer Bay. The island within Discoverer Bay was purchased with EVOS funds and is managed by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Alaska Division of ML&W also holds a conservation easement on this island in the form of a limited state holding. Historically, an ADF&G field camp was located on uplands at the confluence of Discoverer Bay and the Portage Lake outlet creek. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-07 Inner Perenosa Bay	Ha Hv 144	3-2 3-3 S021S019W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream spawning area, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals including seal haulouts. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities.	This unit is characterized by a low gradient bedrock area that supports sea otter concentrations, harbor seal haulout concentrations, known bald eagle nest sites, and pink and coho salmon in one anadromous stream. There has been a commercial harvest of shrimp and herring within the area and it is also used for personal harvest. The coastline is important for river otter foraging on a year round basis, and brown bear, deer, and elk are present along tidelands. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
AT-08 Marmot Island	Ha Hv 3340	3-2 S022S016W S022S015W S023S016W S023S015W	Manage unit according to the requirements of the ADF&G critical habitat designation. Protect heritage sites, marine mammals and their haulouts, rookery areas, seabird colonies, and kelp beds. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with ADF&G, NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the tidal areas surrounding Marmot Island. It is a diverse intertidal area of mostly medium sloping bedrock areas with some gravel and boulder areas on the western and southern sides of the island. The unit supports kelp beds on the near shore areas on the western side of the island and four seabird colonies are present. Upland portions and tideland areas are designated as a critical habitat area due to sea lion haulouts and rookeries on Marmot Island. Additionally, the unit provides habitat for sea otter concentrations and contains harbor seal haulout concentrations. Deer and river otter use the tidelands for foraging. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. Shrimp have been commercially harvested in the area. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
AT-09 Izhut Bay	Ha Hv 264	3-2 S022S018W S023S018W	Protect anadromous stream and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit has an intertidal area that is mostly made of medium sloping bedrock. There is one anadromous stream that provides habitat for pink and coho salmon and Dolly Varden. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and there are established sea otter populations. A commercial harvest of tanner and red king crab has occurred in the area, and it is used for personal harvest. Pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon are harvested in Kitoi, Izhut, and Duck Bays, of which the majority of the salmon are produced from stocking projects associated with Kitoi Bay Hatchery.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-10 Izhut Bay	Ha 151	3-2 S022S018W	Protect kelp beds, anadromous stream and marine mammals. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. Maintain public access.	This unit has an intertidal zone made of bedrock that supports near shore kelp beds. One anadromous stream provides habitat for coho salmon. Herring use it for rearing and feeding and there are established sea otter populations present. The area is used for personal harvest and the commercial harvest of tanner crab. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon have been harvested in Kitoi, Izhut, and Duck Bays, of which the majority of the salmon are produced from stocking projects associated with Kitoi Bay Hatchery.
AT-11 Izhut Bay	Ha Hv 215	3-2 3-3 S022S018W	Protect marine mammals and bald eagle nest sites. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The intertidal areas of the unit are characterized by vertical bedrock areas and a medium sloping gravel area. Established sea otter populations and known bald eagle nest sites are present. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Herring commercial harvest occurs here and herring use the area for rearing and feeding. The area is also used for personal harvest and for the commercial harvest of tanner crabs. Pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon have been harvested in Kitoi, Izhut, and Duck Bays, of which the majority of the salmon are produced from stocking projects associated with Kitoi Bay Hatchery.
AT-12 Izhut Bay	Ha 208	3-2 3-3 S022S018W S022S019W	Protect marine mammals and their haulout areas, bald eagle nest sites, and anadromous stream. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. Maintain public access.	This unit is situated at the head of Izhut Bay and is characterized by steep bedrock and medium sloping gravel intertidal areas. One anadromous stream flows into the Bay providing habitat for pink salmon and coho salmon. Established sea otter populations, known bald eagle nest sites, and harbor seal haulout concentrations occur in the area. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. The area is used for personal harvest and, historically, for the commercial harvest of tanner crab. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon have been harvested in Kitoi, Izhut, and Duck Bays, of which the majority of the salmon are produced from stocking projects associated with Kitoi Bay Hatchery.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-13 Izhut Bay	Ha Hv 287	3-2 3-3 S022S019W S023S019W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, marine mammals and herring spawning areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The intertidal areas of this unit are primarily medium sloping gravel and some bedrock. Herring use this area for spawning and there are established populations of sea otter. One anadromous stream flows into the Bay supporting pink and coho salmon. There has been a commercial harvest of shrimp and herring and the area is used for personal harvest. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
AT-14 Kitoi Bay	Ha Hv 393	3-2 3-3 S023S019W	Protect anadromous streams, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals and herring spawning areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities, public access, and provide for the existing aquaculture tideland permit (ADL 228232). Consult DMLW for potential impact to the mariculture operation. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	The intertidal areas of this unit are characterized by steep bedrock and medium sloping gravel. Two anadromous streams flow into the Bay and provide habitat for pink salmon. Established sea otter populations and known bald eagle nest sites are present. This is a herring spawning and commercial harvest area and a personal harvest area. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Within this unit there is an area of approximately 5 acres of tide and submerged land within one finger of Kitoi Bay that makes up the boundary of a tideland permit (ADL 228232) issued to the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association for the seasonal placement of 35 floating pens used for rearing juvenile salmon.
AT-15 Outer Izhut Bay	Ha Hv 354	3-2 3-3 S023S019W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, and marine mammals. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities; maintain public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The intertidal area of this unit is mostly medium sloped gravel and some bedrock. One anadromous stream flows into the Bay, providing habitat for pink and coho salmon and Dolly Varden. Established sea otter populations and known bald eagle nest sites are present. Herring, tanner, red king crab & shrimp have been commercially harvested. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. There is sport fishing and personal harvest in the area. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-16 Peril Cape	Ha Hv 405	3-3 S023S018W S024S018W	Protect marine mammals, bald eagle nest sites, and their haulout areas and rookeries. Maintain harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the tidelands surrounding Peril Cape and is characterized by steep bedrock intertidal areas with some gravel. Established sea otter populations, sea lion haulouts and/or rookeries, and known bald eagle nest sites are present. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Tanner crab, red king crab and dungeness crab have been commercially harvested in the area and it is used for personal harvest.
AT-17 Cape Izhut / West Peril	Ha Hv 364	3-3 S024S019W	Protect near shore kelp beds, and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the area surrounding Cape Izhut and is characterized by steep bedrock intertidal areas. Kelp beds grow on the near shore areas and there are coho salmon, and established sea otter populations. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. A commercial harvest of tanner, red king crab & shrimp has occurred in the area and it is a personal harvest area.
AT-18 Duck Bay	Ha Hv 156	3-3 S024S019W	Protect marine mammals, bald eagle nest sites, and anadromous streams. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The intertidal areas of this unit are comprised of medium sloping bedrock. Established sea otter populations and known bald eagle nest sites are present as well as coho salmon in two anadromous streams. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Shrimp have been commercially harvested in this area and it is used for personal harvest.
AT-19 Selezen Point / Duck Bay	Ha Hv 169	3-3 S024S019W	Protect marine mammals and anadromous stream. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The intertidal areas of the unit are comprised of medium sloping bedrock. The unit provides habitat for established sea otter populations and coho salmon in one anadromous stream. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. The commercial harvest of shrimp has occurred in the area and it is a personal harvest area.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-20 Selezen Bay	Ha Hv 198	3-3 S024S019W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, seabird colonies and marine mammals including haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies Selezen Bay and is characterized by medium sloping bedrock and gravel intertidal areas. It provides habitat for chum, sockeye, pink and coho salmon in an anadromous stream. Large seabird colonies, known bald eagle nest sites, established sea otter populations and harbor seal haulout concentrations occur in the area. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Shrimp and herring have been commercially harvested in the area and it is used for personal harvest. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports historic and prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
AT-21 Mary Anderson Bay	Ha Hv 275	3-3 S023S019W S024S019W	Protect anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals and their haulouts, and herring spawning areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The unit occupies Mary Anderson Bay and is characterized by medium sloped bedrock and gravel intertidal areas. One anadromous stream flows into the Bay and provides habitat for pink salmon. Established sea otter populations, known bald eagle nest sites, and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. Shrimp and herring have been commercially harvested. Sport fishing and personal harvest occur in the area.
AT-22 Duck Bay	Ha Hv 134	3-3 S024S020W	Protect marine mammals and anadromous stream. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit lies on the western side of Duck Bay and is characterized by intertidal areas mostly of steep bedrock and a flat gravel area. Established sea otter populations use the area. One anadromous stream provides habitat for coho salmon. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. This is an important overwintering area for deer. Elk, river otter, and brown bears are present. The unit provides important access points for hunters. There has been the commercial harvest of shrimp and the area is used for personal harvest.
AT-23 Parrot Island	Ha Hv 280	3-3 S024S020W	Protect herring spawning areas, and marine mammals including their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is comprised of a series of islands in Kazakof Bay with the most notable being Parrot Island. Steep bedrock makes up the intertidal areas. The unit is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area that also provides habitat for established sea otter populations and harbor seal haulout concentrations. Red king crab & shrimp have been commercially harvested in the area and sport fishing and personal harvest also occur.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-24 Inner Kazakof Bay	Ha Hv 890	3-2 3-3 S022S020W S023S020W	Protect herring spawning areas, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals and their haulout areas, and the various anadromous streams. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The unit occupies the head of Kazakof Bay and is characterized by medium sloping gravel intertidal areas. Eight anadromous streams provide sport fishing opportunities and habitat for chum, sockeye, pink and coho salmon along with steelhead and Dolly Varden. There are established sea otter populations, known bald eagle nest sites, and harbor seal haulout concentrations within the unit. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. Herring use the area for spawning and have been commercially harvested along with shrimp and tanner crab. The area is used for personal harvest. An access trail exists on West Arm. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.
AT-25 Kazakof Bay	Ha Hv 1827	3-2 3-3 S023S020W	Protect anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, herring spawning areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities and provide for the log transfer facility (ADL 222924). Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the upper portion of Kazakof Bay and is characterized by intertidal areas made up of medium to steep bedrock. Pink and coho salmon occur in an anadromous stream that flows into the unit. Harbor seal haulout concentrations, known bald eagle nest sites, and established sea otter populations are present. Herring use this area for spawning, rearing and feeding. There has been the commercial harvest of red king crab, tanner crab, herring and shrimp, and the area is used for personal harvest purposes. Afognak Native Corporation has a tideland lease application (ADL 222924) for approximately 5 acres of tide and submerged land to be used for a log transfer facility.
AT-26 Marka Bay	Ha Hv 182	3-3 S024S021W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream and marine mammals. Maintain sport fishing and harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies Marka Bay and is characterized by medium sloped gravel and bedrock intertidal areas. One anadromous stream provides habitat for chum, sockeye, pink and coho salmon as well as Dolly Varden. The area is known for sport fishing and its sea otter concentrations. Herring use it for spawning. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present, and this is an important overwintering area for deer and elk. The unit is used for personal harvest, including sport fishing. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports several prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-27 Lamb Island	Ha 356	3-2 3-3 S024S021W S025S021W	Protect marine mammals and their haulout areas, and wintering waterfowl concentrations. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit is comprised of the tideland portions surrounding Lamb Island and has intertidal areas of medium sloped bedrock. This unit provides habitat for sea otter concentrations and harbor seal haulout concentrations. Herring rear and feed in the area and it is a waterfowl wintering area. Personal harvest activities occur in the area.
AT-28 Back Bay	Ha Hv 95	3-2 3-3 S024S021W	Protect anadromous streams, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals, and herring spawning areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Prior to granting authorizations, consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	This unit occupies the entirety of Back Bay adjacent to Afognak Bay. The intertidal areas are made up of medium sloping gravel. Two anadromous streams with pink and coho salmon and known bald eagle nest sites are present. It is a herring spawning and commercial harvest area as well as a personal harvest area. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present and it is an important over wintering area for deer and elk. The unit also provides habitat for sea otter concentrations.
AT-29 Afognak Bay	Ha Hv 592	3-3 S024S022W S024S021W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals, wintering waterfowl concentrations, and herring spawning areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	This unit occupies the head of Afognak Bay and is characterized by flat to medium sloping gravel intertidal areas. The unit is the outlet for the Afognak River, an important anadromous waterbody that provides reproductive habitat for chum, sockeye, pink and coho salmon, Dolly Varden, and steelhead. Sea otter concentrations and known bald eagle nest sites are present and waterfowl winter in the area. This has been a herring spawning and commercial harvest area as well as sport fishing and personal harvest area. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present and this is an important over wintering area for deer and elk. The Afognak Bay area supports the second largest salmon subsistence fishery within the Kodiak Island archipelago. Sport and commercial fishing also traditionally occur in the area. An ADF&G field camp is located on the uplands near the confluence of the Afognak River and Afognak Bay. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports various prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
AT-30 Waskanareska Bay	Ha Hv 232	3-3 S025S023W	Protect anadromous stream, marine mammals, herring spawning areas, and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is situated in Raspberry Strait near Waskanareska Bay and is characterized by flat gravel intertidal areas. Established sea otter populations, pink and coho salmon and Dolly Varden are present in one anadromous stream that flows into the Bay. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present and this is an important over wintering area for deer and elk. It is also a waterfowl wintering area where red king crab & dungeness crab have been commercially harvested. The area is used for personal harvest purposes.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-31 Selief Bay	Ha Hv 272	3-3 S025S023W	Protect herring spawning areas, waterfowl wintering areas, anadromous stream, and marine mammals. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The unit occupies Selief Bay, an area adjacent to Raspberry Strait where the intertidal areas are comprised of medium sloped gravel. Herring spawn throughout Raspberry Strait and also use the area for rearing and feeding. One anadromous stream empties into the Bay and provides habitat for sockeye, pink and coho salmon, Dolly Varden and steelhead. Waterfowl winter in the area and established sea otter populations are present. Commercial harvest of herring, red king crab & dungeness crab as well as sport fishing and personal harvest have occurred in the area. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present.
AT-32 Muskomee Bay	Ha Hv 577	3-3 S024S023W	Protect anadromous streams, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals, herring spawning areas and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies Muskomee Bay and is situated at the bend of Raspberry Strait where the intertidal areas consist of medium sloped bedrock. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for Dolly Varden, pink and coho salmon. There are known sea otter concentrations, known bald eagle nest sites, and waterfowl winter there. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. Herring spawn and have been commercially harvested in the area along with red king crab & dungeness crab. Personal harvest activities occur within the area.
AT-33 Bear Creek	Ha Hv 150	3-3 S025S024W	Protect anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, herring spawning areas, marine mammals and wintering waterfowl concentrations. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Prior to granting authorizations, consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals.	The unit is adjacent to Raspberry Strait at the exposed rocky headland that forms the mouth of Bear Creek that has mixed sand and gravel beaches and a wave cut platform bedrock area. Bear Creek is an anadromous stream supporting pink salmon. Herring spawning, rearing and feeding occur in the area. Established sea otter populations and known bald eagle nest sites are present. Waterfowl winter in the area. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. Herring, red king crab & dungeness crab have been commercially harvested and it is a personal harvest area.
AT-34 Raspberry Strait	Ha Hv 178	3-3 S023S024W S024S024W	Protect anadromous stream, wintering waterfowl concentrations and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit has shorelines composed of exposed rocky headlands and mixed sand and gravel beaches. Pink and coho salmon are present in an anadromous stream. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. Known sea otter concentrations occur and waterfowl winter in the area. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. This has been a herring, red king crab and dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a personal harvest area.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-35 Onion Bay	Ha Hv 1071	3-3 S024S025W S024S024W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, herring spawning areas, waterfowl wintering areas, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Prior to granting authorizations, consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals.	Onion Bay has beaches composed of mixed sand and gravel with exposed tidal flats towards the mouth of the bay and sheltered tidal flats and marshes at the mouth of an anadromous stream on the eastern side of the Bay. Herring use the area for spawning and have been commercially harvested nearby. The anadromous stream provides habitat for pink and coho salmon. Established sea otter populations and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Waterfowl winter there. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. The area is used for personal harvest activities. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
AT-36 Raspberry Island	Ha Hv 1218	3-3 S024S025W S025S025W	Protect heritage sites, kelp beds, bald eagle nest sites, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals including their haulout areas and rookeries. Maintain harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit encompasses a tideland area from Driver Bay to Malina Point along a shoreline made up of mostly mixed sand and gravel beaches with exposed tidal flats and rocky headlands. There are kelp beds adjacent to the near shore areas between Malina Point and Raspberry Cape. Waterfowl winter in the area and established sea otter populations and known bald eagle nest sites are present. Harbor seals use the area around Raspberry Cape and Malina Point during the spring, summer and fall. Malina Point is a sea lion haulout and/or rookery area. Herring use this area for rearing and feeding and have been commercially harvested. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. Personal harvest activities and commercial harvest of tanner crab & red king crab also has occurred within the unit. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-37 Malina Creek	Ha Hv 235	3-3 S023S024W	Protect heritage sites, wintering waterfowl concentrations, anadromous stream, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorization.	Wave-cut platforms and mixed sand and gravel beaches compose the shoreline that extends from Cape Nuniliak to the beyond the mouth of Malina Creek. It is a sport fishing area with populations of sockeye, pink and coho salmon, Dolly Varden and steelhead that use Malina Creek, an anadromous stream. Known sea otter concentrations and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Waterfowl winter in the area and herring use it for rearing and feeding. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. Herring, dungeness crab, tanner crab & red king crab have been commercially harvested in the area and it is a personal harvest area. A commercial sockeye salmon fishery takes place in the Marina Creek Terminal Harvest Area located adjacent to the mouth of Malina Creek. An ADF&G field camp is located on Malina Creek just upstream from the tidelands. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric/historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
AT-38 Malka Bay	Ha Hv 307	3-3 S023S023W	Protect anadromous streams, herring spawning areas and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	Exposed rocky headlands and mixed sand and gravel beaches characterize the shoreline adjacent to this unit. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for pink salmon. Sea otter concentrations are present. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. The commercial harvest of shrimp and herring has occurred in the area and it is used for personal harvest purposes.
AT-39 Inner Malina Bay	Ha Hv 765	3-2 3-3 S023S022W	Protect anadromous streams, marine mammals and herring spawning areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the head of Malina Bay and is characterized by low gradient gravel intertidal areas. Sea otter concentrations are present. Pink and coho salmon, and Dolly Varden are found in the area in two anadromous streams. Herring spawn throughout Malina Bay and use the area for rearing and feeding. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. Commercial harvest of shrimp, herring & red king crab has occurred and the area is used for personal harvest activities. Sport fishing also occurs in the unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-40 Malina Bay	Ha Hv 1771	3-2 3-3 S023S022W S023S023W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, marine mammals, seabird colonies, and herring spawning areas. Maintain harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies most of Malina Bay and is characterized by medium sloping gravel and bedrock intertidal areas. Herring also use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding. Pink and coho salmon use an anadromous stream and seabird colonies and sea otter concentrations are present. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. It is a tanner crab, shrimp and herring commercial harvest area and a personal harvest area. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
AT-41 Shelikof Strait	Ha Hv 261	3-3 S022S023W	Protect heritage sites, kelp beds, bald eagle nest site areas, anadromous stream and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is in Shelikof Strait adjacent to uplands between Cape Paramof to the north and Tanaak Cape to the south. It is characterized by mixed bedrock and boulder intertidal areas and near shore kelp beds. An anadromous stream within the unit provides habitat for pink salmon and Dolly Varden. There are known sea otter concentrations and herring also use it for rearing and feeding. It is a known nest site area for bald eagles. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. Tanner crab and herring have been commercially harvested in the area and it is used for personal harvest activities. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
AT-42 Cape Paramanof	Ha Hv 218	3-3 S021S023W S022S023W	Protect marine mammals and their haulouts and rookeries. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Prior to granting authorizations, consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals.	This unit includes the tidelands surrounding Cape Paramanof, an area of low gradient mixed gravel and boulder beaches. Sea lions have haulouts and/or rookeries and there are known sea otter concentrations. Deer, elk, brown bear, and river otter are present. Both tanner crab and herring have been commercially harvested and additionally herring use it for rearing and feeding. The area is used for personal harvest activities.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-43 Paramanof Bay	Ha Hv 582	3-2 3-3 S022S022W	Protect anadromous stream, herring spawning areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is situated in Paramanof Bay and is characterized by low gradient gravel and bedrock intertidal areas. Harbor seals use the area for haulouts, and there are known sea otter concentrations there. One anadromous stream empties into the Bay and provides habitat for sockeye, pink and coho salmon, steelhead and Dolly Varden. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing, feeding and have also been commercially harvested in the area. Personal harvest activities occur within the unit. There is the presence of a large estuarine wetland area upstream from the Bay. A floating cabin is present at Long Lake Lagoon that is operated by a commercial air charter service. The unit provides important access for deer, elk, and bear and is also used for over wintering by elk and deer.
AT-44 Paramanof Bay	Ha Hv 157	3-2 3-3 S022S022W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, and marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit lies towards the middle of Paramanof Bay along the southern shore made of medium sloping bedrock. Sea otter concentrations and known bald eagle nest sites exist. Sockeye, pink and coho salmon, Dolly Varden and steelhead use an anadromous stream. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and have been commercially harvested there as well. The area is used for personal harvest purposes. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
AT-45 Inner Paramanof Bay	Ha Hv 165	3-2 3-3 S022S021W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous streams, bald eagle nest sites, herring spawning areas and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies a fork of the head of the Bay and is characterized by low gradient gravel intertidal areas. Sea otter concentrations, known bald eagle nest sites, and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Steelhead, Dolly Varden, pink, sockeye and coho salmon use one anadromous stream. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing, and feeding and have been commercially harvested here. Personal harvest activities occur within the area. The adjacent uplands are owned by Afognak Joint Venture. The unit provides important access for deer, elk, and bear. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
AT-46 Inner Paramanof Bay	Ha Hv 607	3-2 3-3 S022S021W	Protect anadromous streams, bald eagle nest sites, herring spawning areas and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the area at the head of the Bay between the two forks, having medium sloping gravel intertidal areas. Known sea otter concentrations, bald eagle nest sites, and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. It is a herring spawning, rearing, feeding and commercial harvest area as well as a personal harvest area. The adjacent uplands are owned by Ouzinkie Native Corporation and Afognak Joint Venture. The unit provides important access for deer, elk, and bear.
AT-47 Inner Paramanof Bay	Ha Hv 204	3-2 3-3 S022S021W	Protect anadromous streams and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies a fork of the head of the Bay and is characterized by low gradient gravel intertidal areas. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for sockeye, pink and coho salmon, and Dolly Varden. Known sea otter concentrations are present. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and have been commercially harvested. The area is used for personal harvest activities. Adjacent uplands are owned by Ouzinkie Native Corporation. The unit provides important access for deer, elk, and bear.

**Map 3-2 - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak, and Raspberry
Islands)**

**Map 3-3 - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak, and Raspberry
Islands)**

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-01 Kupreanof Peninsula / Outlet Cape	Se 1067	3-3 3-4 S025S025W	Sale of land in this unit during the planning period is appropriate, although the absence of a suitable anchorage (from westerlies) should be carefully evaluated prior to undertaking any action. Protect anadromous stream and ensure that wildlife movement corridor(s) from upland areas to the beach fringe are maintained. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	This unit includes high density winter range for deer. It is covered with high brush vegetation comprised mostly of alder patches at elevation with mixed plants such as devils' club and ferns. The area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. Palustrine wetlands occupy portions of Sections 23 and 24. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation,' which allows residential development. Unit is a popular deer and bear hunting area.
K-02 Kupreanof Peninsula	Gu 1737	3-3 3-4 S025S025W S025S024W	This unit is not considered suitable for settlement, and is designated General Use. Protect anadromous stream and ensure that wildlife movement corridor(s) from upland areas to the beach fringe are maintained. Access to areas of recreation activities should be retained.	Most of this unit consists of steep terrain, includes high density winter range and community harvest area for black-tailed deer.
K-03 Kupreanof Peninsula / Seiba Point	Se 645	3-3 3-4 S025S025W	Disposal of this area during the planning period is appropriate, although the absence of a suitable anchorage (from westerlies) should be taken into consideration prior to a decision on the creation of a disposal. Protect the anadromous stream and ensure that wildlife movement corridors are maintained from upland areas to the beach fringe in areas of development. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	Gentle sloping terrain covered with high brush in the form of willow and alder, ferns, sedges, and devil's club characterize this unit. It includes high density winter range and community harvest area for black-tailed deer. Palustrine wetlands occur extensively throughout the flatter, central parts of the unit. This unit is a popular deer and bear hunting area.
K-04 Kupreanof Peninsula	Se 1181	3-3 3-4 S025S024W	This unit is designated Settlement and further disposals during the planning period are considered appropriate. The better areas of the unit have already been developed and consideration must be given to a variety of factors in any additional disposals. These include the protection of lacustrine wetlands; buffering between the new and existing disposals; maintenance of wildlife movement corridors to the beach fringe; and protection of the undeveloped areas along the coast that provide public access. The latter areas are not appropriate for settlement unless adequate public access to the coast is retained. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	This unit includes high density winter range and community harvest area for black-tailed deer. The terrain of this unit rolls towards rocky beaches and exposed headlands. The vegetation is of a high brush type with plants such as willow, lupine, fescue grasses and horsetail. An area of undeveloped land along the coast separates the existing subdivisions. Palustrine wetlands occur in the western part of the unit in flatter areas. A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 437) affects the unit. The unit is a popular deer and bear hunting area.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-05 Kupreanof Peninsula	Gu 2745	3-3 3-4 S026S025W S026S024W	This unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and for the small amount of dispersed recreation that occurs within the unit. Because of steep topography, the absence of a suitable anchorage, and lack of access, development of this unit during the planning period is not expected. Any development authorizations that may be granted should ensure the maintenance of wildlife movement corridors from upland areas to the beach fringe as well as public access to the coast. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	This large unit extends the width of Kupreanof Peninsula with steep terrain on the western and eastern borders and rolling to moderately sloping parts in the central portion. It includes high density winter range for deer and is a community harvest area for black-tailed deer. The vegetation varies between moist tundra areas of high grasses, high brush areas of willow or alder thickets and alpine tundra areas. There are a few scattered, isolated Palustrine wetlands; most occur within the flatter central areas of the unit. A Mineral Closing Order (MCO 437) affects small portions of the northern part of the unit. It is a popular deer and bear hunting area.
K-06 Kupreanof Peninsula	Rd 10	3-4 3-8 S025S024W	This unit is to be managed for public recreation purposes and to provide public access to the coast. Development authorizations are not appropriate except those related to public recreation or safety. This unit is to be retained by the state. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	This small, isolated unit lies on the western shore of the Kupreanof Peninsula adjacent to Viekode Bay and is mostly vegetated with high brush such as alder, fescue grasses and sedges. An anadromous stream adjoins the unit to the north and there is some low density winter range for deer. It occupies a community harvest area for black-tailed deer.
K-07 Kupreanof Mountain	Gu 537	3-3 3-4 S026S024W	This unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and for the small amount of dispersed recreation that occurs within the unit. Because of steep topography and lack of access, development of this unit during the planning period is not expected. Any development authorizations that may be granted are to ensure the maintenance of wildlife movement corridors from upland areas to the beach fringe as well as public access to the coast. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	Kupreanof mountain is the major land feature of this unit. It is sparsely vegetated in areas and is covered with low-growing mats of alpine tundra vegetation in other areas. The unit includes low density winter range for deer and is a community harvest area for black-tailed deer. It is a popular deer and bear hunting area.
K-08 Kupreanof Peninsula	Gu 1640	3-4 3-8 S026S024W	Because of the lack of coastal access and generally poor development conditions resulting from the extensive wetland areas, development of this unit during the planning period is not expected. The unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily that of dispersed recreation. Development authorizations, if considered, should ensure the maintenance of wildlife movement corridors from upland areas to the beach fringe as well as public access to the coast. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	This large unit occupies an area of moderate terrain on Kupreanof, with extensive Palustrine wetlands occupying the flatter, more central portions of the unit. It contains an anadromous stream that provides habitat for coho and pink salmon, and Dolly Varden char. The unit also provides low density winter range for deer and is a community harvest area for bear and black-tailed deer. The rolling terrain lends itself to a variety of vegetation types including alpine tundra, moist tundra areas with fireweed, fescue grasses and mosses, and high brush areas with willow and alder. The land that adjoins this unit on the west is owned by the Mental Health Trust Authority.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-09 Kupreanof Peninsula	Se 1527	3-4 3-8 S026S024W S027S024W	Because of its location along the coast and the presence of several areas of suitable topography, this unit is designated Settlement (Se), although the adequacy of suitable anchorages should be carefully evaluated prior to disposal. Disposals and/or authorizations should protect the anadromous stream, particularly those parts that are used as brown bear feeding habitat. Wildlife movement corridors and public access to the coast are to be maintained. Movement corridors and access trails are to be coordinated with similar uses in the adjacent upland unit, K-10. Development during the planning period is appropriate. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	This unit adjoins the coast and lies on the southwestern edge of the Kupreanof Peninsula towards the head of Viekoda Bay. It slopes upward from the mixed sand and gravel beaches to the beginning of steep terrain. It includes high density winter range for deer and is a popular deer and bear hunting area. There is an anadromous stream that provides habitat for coho salmon and spawning areas for pink salmon, and is a concentration area for brown bears. It is primarily vegetated with high brush in the form of alder, sedges and fescue grasses. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation', which allows residential development.
K-10 Kupreanof Peninsula	Gu 6520	3-4 3-8 S026S024W S026S023W	Unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and for the small amount of dispersed recreation that occurs within the unit. Development authorizations in these areas, if considered, should ensure the maintenance of wildlife movement corridors from upland areas to the beach fringe and continued access to areas of outdoor recreation.	This large, interior situated unit, occupies an area of steeply sloped terrain on the Kupreanof Peninsula and of generally flat terrain in its southeastern part. Development potential is expected to be low in this unit during the planning period given its remote location, the absence of roads, and generally unfavorable terrain for building. It extends across most of the base of the Kupreanof Peninsula and its mountainous terrain is primarily vegetated with moist tundra in the form of mosses, lichen, ferns and sedges. The flatter terrain in the southeast is characterized by the presence of palustrine wetlands and by vegetation that is a mixture of moist tundra and high brush. Characteristic plants include sedges and mosses ferns and low growing willows and dwarf birch in the tundra type areas and by Sitka alder, willow, ferns, and sedges in the high brush type. There are no evident anadromous streams. This is not considered a high concentration area for brown bear or a high density winter range for deer, although the general range of both animals occurs in the unit. The area is a community harvest area for deer.
K-11A Kupreanof, East	Gu 4320	3-4 S026S023W	Unit is to be managed for multiple uses, especially habitat and dispersed recreation. Development is not expected during the planning period given the unit's remoteness and steep topography. If development authorizations are necessary, they should protect the anadromous stream and the area of watershed situated to the south in unit K-11B. Access to areas of outdoor recreation activities should be retained.	This large unit, situated inland from the coast and about two miles west of the community of Port Lions, is mountainous throughout except for its far southwestern part. The northern portion of the unit is vegetated in sitka spruce and includes headwaters of an anadromous stream that provides spawning areas for pink salmon. It is vegetated primarily with high brush such as willow, lupine and sedges while extensive areas of palustrine wetlands occupy the flatter, southwestern part. The unit is a community harvest area for deer, brown bear, and black-tailed deer.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-11B Port Lions Watershed	W 3520	3-4	Unit is to be managed to protect the water resources of this area, which is part of the community of Port Lions watershed. Development authorizations other than those related to the water supply system are considered inappropriate. Any development authorizations that may be granted shall ensure that adverse impacts to the watershed are avoided or mitigated to levels consistent with the use of this area as a watershed.	This large unit occupies a generally flat area about two miles west of the small community of Port Lions. The area occupied by this unit coincides with the Kodiak Island Borough's Watershed zoning. The area has many lakes and is covered mostly with moist tundra vegetation such as fescue grasses, mosses, ferns and low-growing birch, willow and alder. Large parts of the central, flat terrain are occupied by isolated, scattered palustrine wetlands, with some lacustrine wetlands adjacent to the lakes. Scrub wetlands occur north of the lakes, which are situated in the western part of this unit, while emergent type wetlands are situated to the south of these water bodies. There are no brown bear concentration areas, although their general range coincides with the unit. There is a limited subsistence harvest of black-tailed deer.
K-12 Port Lions Airport	Pr 136	3-4 S026S022W	This unit is to be managed consistent with the requirements of the ILMT(ADL 24091), and retained by the state.	This unit is an airstrip managed by ADOT/PF adjacent to the community of Port Lions. It lies along the coast near Settler Cove. ADOT/PF manages the airstrip according to the conditions of an ILMT (ADL 24091). The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
K-13A Kupreanof Peninsula	Gu 6708	3-4 S027S023W	Unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily dispersed recreation and habitat. Development is not expected during the planning period given the unit's remoteness, lack of road access, and the presence of extensive areas of wetlands. If development authorizations are necessary, they should protect the anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, and the area of watershed situated to the north in unit K-11B.	This unit occupies a very large area of generally flat to rolling terrain that is isolated from the coast. There are large areas of forested/shrub palustrine wetlands, particularly in the more central parts of the unit, that are covered with moist tundra vegetation such as fescue grasses, mosses, ferns and low-growing birch, willow and alder. There are no concentrations of brown bear or black-tail deer in this unit, although the general range of these species occurs in this area. There are several extensions of anadromous fish streams into the eastern part of the unit. There are no road connections to this unit. This unit is a community harvest area for black-tailed deer, but hunting pressure is not intensive.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-14 Elbow Creek	5006	3-4 S027S021W	<p>This unit is state selected land under the Mental Health Trust Land grant. It must be conveyed by DNR to the Mental Health Trust Authority subsequent to its conveyance from the federal government to the state.</p> <p>A designation is not specified for this unit since area plan requirements do not apply to Mental Health Trust Land.</p>	<p>This unit of State selected land extends from Sharatin Bay south on both sides of Elbow Creek to just north of Crown Mountain. It was selected under the Mental Health Trust Land Grant type and, if conveyed to the state, it must be conveyed, in turn, to the Mental Health Trust Authority. Trust Land is not affected by state area plans or certain other AS 38 authorities. There are currently applications for Native allotments within the unit.</p> <p>The unit is characterized by steep topography except for a long, continuous swath of generally flat land that adjoins the creek. This flat area is occupied by extensive areas of palustrine wetlands and by some riverine wetlands along the creek. The coastal portions of this unit have known bald eagle nest sites. Brown bears tend to concentrate along portions of this creek, and the southwest portion of the unit has suspected brown bear denning. Mountain goats occupy Sharatin Mountain year round and use the Elbow Creek valley as an overwintering habitat. The area is popular for hunting and recreation, and is periodically used by sport fishers targeting returns of coho, pink, and chum salmon and Dolly Varden to Elbow Creek. Elbow Creek is an anadromous stream that provides spawning areas for coho, pink and chum salmon, and an unnamed anadromous stream that provides spawning areas for pink salmon. The areas on either side of Elbow Creek occupy steep mountainous terrain and are vegetated in alpine tundra, moist tundra and high brush. This unit is a community harvest area for black-tailed deer and bear.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-15 Anton Larsen Bay	Rd 362	3-4 S027S021W	If conveyed to the state, this unit should be retained in state ownership and managed for public recreation uses. Access to Anton Larsen Bay and surrounding areas should be maintained for recreational activities such as kayaking, boating, fishing, wildlife viewing, hiking, hunting, and subsistence uses as well as vessel staging. This unit is not considered appropriate for settlement, general commercial, or industrial uses. However, some types of commercial recreation uses or facilities may be appropriate, including those recreation uses that may be authorized under AS 38.05.073. Any authorization that may be granted is to ensure that current recreational uses can continue and that public access to both upland and marine areas is maintained. Adjudication of proposed commercial recreation facilities is to consider their possible effect upon the use of the remaining lands within this unit, particularly in terms of retaining public access. The state should retain this unit as either a Priority 1 or 2 in the Overall Priority Conveyance List.	This is a State selected and ANILCA top-filled area along the coast of Anton Larsen Bay vegetated almost entirely in high brush such as alder, fescue grasses and horsetail. There is currently an application for a Native allotment on this unit. Native corporation land borders the unit on the southern side. The unit includes low density winter range for deer and is a community harvest area for black-tailed deer. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this area. An unmaintained road straddles portions of the unit and connects further to the east to the Island road system. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation', which allows residential development. That portion of the unit in sections 33 and 34 in T26SR21W are ANILCA topfilled; the portion in section 3 in T27SR21W is a state selection. Both areas are affected by the native allotment application.
K-16 Ouzinkie Airport (Spruce Island)	Pr 108	3-4 S026S020W	The airstrip is to be managed according to its management authorization from FAA and DNR.	This unit is an airstrip on Spruce Island that is managed by ADOT/PF. It includes an anadromous stream that provides habitat for coho and pink salmon. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
K-17 Spruce Island (southeast)	Hr 35	3-4 S026S019W	It is unlikely that this unit will be conveyed to the state because of its importance to Kodiak natives. If it is, the unit should be retained by the state and managed to protect its cultural and heritage values. Development authorizations are not appropriate except to support the preservation of the site.	This unit is an area of State selected land located on the south end of Spruce Island. It is a flat area in a sitka spruce forest with few or no wetlands. It includes an anadromous stream that provides habitat for sockeye, coho and pink salmon. Bear and deer are present on portions of this unit and the area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. Because of the unusual configuration of the lot, there is limited access to the coast. A Native corporation owns the area surrounding the unit. The unit is also affected by a Village selection. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation', which allows residential development. The unit contains an important Russian Orthodox heritage site, which essentially precludes any development of this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-18 Spruce Island (southeast)	Hr 79	3-4 S026S019W	It is unlikely that this unit will be conveyed to the state because of its importance to Kodiak natives. If it is, the unit should be retained by the state and managed to protect its cultural and heritage values. Development authorizations are not appropriate except to support the preservation of the site.	This unit is in selection status and occupies land immediately to the south of K-17 on the south end of Spruce Island. It is entirely vegetated in sitka spruce and has few or no wetlands. Deer and bear are reported on the unit. The area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. There is good water access, and the unit occupies a fairly wide area of coastal fringe where there are known bald eagle nest sites. A native Village selection affects this unit. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation', which allows residential development. The unit contains an important Russian Orthodox heritage site which essentially precludes any development of this unit. Additionally, the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
K-19 Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park	Pr 191	3-5 S027S019W	Unit is to be managed consistent with the Interagency Land Management Transfer.	This unit is under an Interagency Land Management Transfer (ILMT) with the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (ADL 39239). The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
K-20 Materials Site - Monashka Bay	Ma 24	3-5 S027S020W	This unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF as a materials site under the Interagency Land Management Transfer (ADL 55328). Upon cessation of excavation, this unit is to be restored/rehabilitated according to state administration regulations for this type of use. Because of its location along the road and within an important public recreation area, reuse of this unit for other development purposes is not considered appropriate. Its future use should be coordinated with the land use plans of the Kodiak Island Borough for the Monashka Bay uplands.	This small unit is a materials site used by ADOT/PF (ADL 55328) in an area adjacent to Pillar Creek Road west of Monashka Bay. The unit includes low density winter range for deer. It is situated within the Monashka Creek drainage, the community's principal water source.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-21 Pillar Creek Drainage	W 3368	3-5 S027S020W S027S021W	This unit is to be retained by the State and is designated Water Resources. The area occupied by the unit functions as part of the municipal watershed for the City of Kodiak. Development authorizations are inappropriate except for those uses and facilities related to public safety or an organized water system. DNR and the City of Kodiak have agreed to enter into a long term lease that will give management rights over this area to the city, essentially allowing the city to manage activities within the drainage in order to assure compatibility with the area's use as a secondary water supply source. Once the lease is established, all authorizations are to be consistent with its requirements. Until that time, all authorizations shall be consistent with the intent and conditions of the proposed lease.	This large unit is located due west of Kodiak within the Pillar Creek watershed. The area is comprised of moderately steep terrain and is characterized by high brush vegetation such as dense willow thickets, alder and sedges. Most of the unit is zoned Watershed and functions as a secondary water supply source for the City of Kodiak. A recent DNR decision (ADL 213062) affects this unit. The City of Kodiak's application for the conveyance of this area was rejected by DNR on the basis that the community did not have any remaining land entitlement, the land is not classified for conveyance, and because the use of this land is protected by City ordinance and the state's Water Resources classification. However, the City and DNR have entered into an agreement that would result in a long-term lease (50 years), the purpose of which would be to give the City more direct management control over the land within the watershed.
K-22 Gibson Cove	Gu 253	3-5 S028S019W	This unit is to be managed for multiple uses in the part west and upslope of the highway. Development or disposal during the planning period is appropriate. Land disposals or development authorizations in this area should take into consideration potential impacts to the view shed (viewed from the southern part of the City of Kodiak). The extraction of rock from this unit may also be appropriate if adequate screening is provided from the highway and if this use is consistent with local zoning requirements. A conditional use permit will be necessary to enable use of this unit for material extraction. The area of the unit east of the road occupies steep slopes and has questionable vehicular access from Rezanof Drive West. Development in this area is considered inappropriate and DNR authorizations involving permanent structures should be avoided.	This unit is located just southwest of the City of Kodiak. The Kodiak Highway bisects the unit. The small, steep, eastern part adjoins Gibson Cove while the western part, which constitutes most of the unit, rises abruptly to the 1,000 foot level of Pillar Mountain. Except for a small area immediately west of the highway, the slopes of this unit make it generally unsuitable for development. An adjacent area was used for rock extraction, and this unit may also possess building materials in economic quantities. There are no known wetlands. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports historic heritage sites in or near this unit. Most of this unit is zoned Conservation by the Borough, while the portion adjacent to Gibson Cove is zoned Industrial.
K-23 OSL 584 - within City of Kodiak	Pr 1	3-5 S027S029W	Unit is to be retained by the state and managed consistent with the Interagency Land Management Transfer.	This unit comprises Other State Land (OSL 584) under an ILMT agreement (ADL 62435) with ADOT/PF. The site is Kodiak regional office building.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-24 OSL 45 - within City of Kodiak	Pr 1	3-5 S027S029W	Unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed for public purposes.	This unit is Other State Land 45 (from USS 2537 A&B Block 2 Lot 1). It currently has buildings that are used by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services.
K-25 Armory Site - within City of Kodiak	Pr 14	3-5 S027S029W	Retain in state ownership and manage for public purposes.	This unit is made up of two portions of land that are under an Interagency Land Management Transfer (ADL 20956 and ADL 32017) to the Alaska National Guard for an armory site. There is a Public and Charitable lease (ADL 30488) issued to the City of Kodiak on a portion of the land occupied by ILMT ADL 20956 for a city youth center and swimming pool. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
K-27 Bird Island	Pr 7	3-5 S028S019W	This unit is to be retained by the state and managed to protect bird habitat and its historical values. Authorizations are inappropriate except for uses or structures related to navigation or public safety.	This unit is an island located approximately 1 mile east of Kodiak, between Holiday Island and Woody Island. There is a bird colony on this island. This island also has historical significance related to its use as an interim quarantine area during an epidemic that occurred in the early 20th Century.
K-28 Woody Island State Recreation Site	Pr 144	3-5 S027S019W S028S019W	Unit is to be retained by the state and is to be managed consistent with the Interagency Land Management Agreement.	This unit of land on the north end of Woody Island is under an Interagency Land Management Agreement with the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for use as a state recreational site (ADL 215531).
K-29 Woody Island	Se 6	3-5 S028S019W	DNR shall not authorize any activities on this unit that would degrade its eventual usefulness to the Borough. DNR is required to convey this unit (along with K-30 and K-31) to the Kodiak Island Borough as part of its municipal entitlement.	<p>This unit is affected by a DNR Final Finding and Decision dated May 4, 1982, in which this unit along with two others (K-30 and K-31) were approved for conveyance under the Borough's municipal entitlement. These units are currently in Tentative Approval status. When this land is conveyed by the federal government, DNR must, in turn, convey them to the Kodiak Island Borough.</p> <p>This unit lies in the middle of Woody Island near Long Lake. The area is characterized by flat terrain vegetated in Sitka spruce and an understory of plants such as rose, high bush cranberry and devil's club. It is within the viewshed of the City of Kodiak. There is no indication of wetlands. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation'. Moorage is not available at this site. Deer are reported on the island. The unit is periodically used for access by sport fishers targeting rainbow trout in Long Lake.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-30 Woody Island	Se 24	3-5 S028S019W	DNR shall not authorize any activities on this unit that would degrade its eventual usefulness to the Borough. DNR is required to convey this unit (along with K-29 and K-31) to the Kodiak Island Borough as part of its municipal entitlement.	<p>This unit is affected by a DNR Final Finding and Decision dated May 4, 1982, in which this unit along with two others (K-29 and K-31) were approved for municipal entitlement selection. These units are currently in Tentative Approval status. When this land is conveyed by the federal government, DNR will, in turn, convey it to the Kodiak Island Borough.</p> <p>This unit is located on the western side of Woody island between Icehouse Lake and Tanignak Lake. The area is characterized by fairly flat terrain with Sitka spruce forest type vegetation. It is within the view shed of the City of Kodiak. There is no indication of wetlands on this unit. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation'. Moorage is not available at this unit. Deer are reported on the island. The unit is periodically used for access by sport fishers targeting rainbow trout in Tanignak Lake. Under a Settlement Agreement between DNR and the Kodiak Island Borough, this unit is to be conveyed to the Borough if it is determined that the unit will not go to an ANCSA corporation.</p>
K-31 Woody Island	Rd 24	3-5 S028S019W	DNR shall not authorize any activities on this unit that would degrade its eventual usefulness to the Borough. DNR is required to convey this unit (along with K-29 and K-31) to the Kodiak Island Borough as part of its municipal entitlement.	<p>This unit is affected by a DNR Final Finding and Decision dated May 4, 1982, in which this unit along with two others (K-29 and K-30) were approved for municipal entitlement selection. These units are currently in Tentative Approval status. When this land is conveyed by the federal government, DNR will, in turn, convey it to the Kodiak Island Borough. The Borough has requested that this unit be designated Public Recreation - Dispersed until the land is conveyed.</p> <p>This unit is located on the southwest side of Woody Island along the coast of Chiniak Bay. It is a flat area in a Sitka spruce forest. There is no indication of wetlands. The unit contains a popular recreational beach for hikers and kayakers, and is a frequent rest stop for kayakers. The Borough zones this unit 'Conservation'. Moorage is not available at this site. Deer are reported on the island. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit. Under a Settlement Agreement between DNR and the Kodiak Island Borough, this unit is to be conveyed to the Borough if it is determined that the unit will not go to an ANCSA corporation.</p>
K-32 Popof Island	Rd 34	3-5 S028S019W	Unit is to be retained by the state and is to be managed to protect its recreational values and historic resources. Authorizations are inappropriate except for uses or structures related to public safety or public recreation.	The unit consists of Popof island in Chiniak Bay, is readily visible from the City of Kodiak, and contains military facilities from World War II. It has a current recreation use; kayakers and other watercraft go to the island. Deer and parka squirrel population exist within an enclosure.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-33 Buskin River State Recreation Site	Pr 167	3-5 S028S020W	If this unit is conveyed to the state, it is to be managed for recreation purposes and retained in state ownership.	This unit consists of state selected land. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation has a land use permit from the U.S. Coast Guard to manage this area as a park, and a Cooperative Management Agreement with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities for a small portion of airport property for river access. Many portions of the unit, especially those adjacent to a road, are occupied by structures. The site was surveyed under Alaska State Land Survey (ASLS) 85-196. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
K-34 Kodiak Airport	Pr 661	3-5 S028S020W	This unit is to be administered by ADOT/PF as an airport consistent with FAA standards and any requirements imposed by the Limited State Holding.	<p>The unit includes large areas on the west and east sides of the Kodiak highway. The area on the east side of the highway is occupied by the airport and related facilities. The area west of the highway is mostly rugged steeply sloping terrain associated with Barometer Mountain except for the riverine lowlands adjacent to the Buskin River. The unit is managed by ADOT/PF through a Limited State Holding. A portion of the airport is used for military purposes.</p> <p>Buskin River is an anadromous stream that provides habitat for sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon; steelhead trout and Dolly Varden char. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various historic heritage sites in or near this unit.</p>
K-35 Leanne Lake	Gu 5283	3-4 3-6 S028S023W S028S022W	This unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Development is not expected during the planning period owing to the unit's isolated location, lack of road or water access, and mountainous terrain. Any development authorizations that are considered necessary should protect brown bear concentrations, bald eagle nest sites, and the anadromous stream. Consult with the Kodiak Island Borough to determine suitable uses under local zoning requirements prior to disposals or granting authorizations. Maintain public access for recreation and hunting.	The unit is located southwest of Kizhuyak Bay and extends from Pestchani Point to the north to Lake Leanne in the south. It is a moderately mountainous area with a variety of vegetation types that include alpine tundra, moist tundra and high brush. There are known bald eagle nest sites throughout the unit. Brown bear concentrations occur on the unnamed stream that enters this unit from the east, and mountain goats are known to be present. The unit is zoned 'Conservation' by the Kodiak Island Borough. It is a popular deer and bear hunting area and provides important goat summer and winter range. The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge adjoins the unit to the west.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-36 Elbow Mountain / Kizhuyak Bay drainage	Rd Gu 48921	3-4 3-6 S028S022W S028S021W S029S023W S029S022W S029S021W S030S023W	<p>The unit is designated Dispersed Recreation (Rd) in its central and eastern parts, coinciding with the area affected by the Natural Use zoning of the Kodiak Island Borough. This zoning district limits most forms of development. The area affected by the Rd designation is depicted on the Plan Maps (Map 3-4). The remainder of the unit is designated General Use (Gu).</p> <p>Development is not to be authorized in the area designated Rd except for uses and structures related to safety and public recreation. Coordination with the Borough on the types of uses that are allowed or permitted in this area is recommended.</p> <p>The remaining areas of the unit are to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Development is not expected during the planning period because of the unit's isolated location, lack of road or water access, and mountainous terrain. Development authorizations that are considered necessary should protect mountain goat concentrations and over wintering areas as well as brown bear denning sites and stream concentration areas, and anadromous streams. A variety of uses may be authorized in the areas zoned Conservation by the Kodiak Island Borough. Consult with the Kodiak Island Borough to determine suitable uses under local zoning requirements prior to disposals or granting authorizations. Maintain access to areas important for recreation and for deer and bear hunting.</p>	<p>This large unit extends from just north of Elbow mountain south to Crown Mountain, west to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, and east to Russian Creek. It is a uniformly steep, mountainous area vegetated primarily with alpine tundra types such as lichens, mosses and sedges with some shrubs. There are also portions of the unit that are vegetated with high brush types like alder, willow and fescue grasses. The unit is an important recreation and deer and bear hunting area. Portions near Kizhuyak Bay include high density wintering range for deer. Mountain goat concentrations occur at high elevations surrounding Crown Mountain and Center Mountain and the Upper Salomie Creek area has been recognized as an important over wintering area. Most of the northern portion of this unit and the southwestern portion have suspected bear denning sites. Brown bear concentrations occur on the unnamed stream that enters this unit from the north. The unit includes headwaters of two anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon; and Dolly Varden char. Because the terrain is steeply sloping throughout most of the unit, there are only a few, scattered palustrine wetlands. Portions of the unit are zoned Conservation by the Kodiak Island Borough and portions, Natural Use. A variety of uses may be authorized in the areas zoned Conservation; the Natural Use zone limits most forms of development. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports a historic heritage site in or near this unit.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-37 Salonie Creek	Rd Gu 15090	3-4 3-6 S029S022W S029S021W S030S021W	<p>The unit is designated Dispersed Recreation (Rd) in its northern and western parts, coinciding with the area affected by the Natural Use zoning of the Kodiak Island Borough. This zoning district limits most forms of development. The area affected by the Rd designation is depicted on the Plan Maps (Map 3-4). The remainder of the unit is designated General Use (Gu).</p> <p>Development is not to be authorized in the area designated Ru except for uses and structures related to public safety and recreation. Coordination with the Borough on the types of uses that are allowed or permitted in this area is recommended.</p> <p>The remaining areas of the unit are designated Gu. These are areas either affected by the Borough's Conservation designation or by its mixed use zoning for Women's Bay. These areas are to be managed for multiple uses, principally dispersed recreation and those other uses allowed in the Conservation and Mixed Use zones. However, development is not expected during the planning period in areas zoned Conservation because of the isolated location, lack of road or water access, and mountainous terrain of this portion of the unit. Any development authorizations that are considered should protect mountain goat concentrations, brown bear denning sites, brown bear stream concentration areas, and anadromous streams. Development authorizations may be appropriate, and may occur during the planning period, in the area affected by the mixed use zoning districts depicted in the Women's Bay zoning map; the uses that are authorized in this area should reflect the requirements of the Borough's zoning district.</p>	<p>The unit occupies a large, fairly mountainous area southeast of the City of Kodiak vegetated primarily with alpine tundra and high brush. Geographically, the area is dominated by Eddys Range, the eastern part of Center Mountain, and the drainage of Salonie Creek. The southernmost portions of this unit that are adjacent to the American River contain low density winter range for deer. Brown bear concentrations occur on Salonie Creek that enters this unit from the east. The Upper Salonie Creek area has been recognized as an over wintering area for mountain goats. The unit contains the headwaters of Salonie Creek and American River, anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon; and Dolly Varden char. The Saltery Cove Road touches the easternmost part of the unit, but this road is not maintained for vehicular traffic and does not provide access to the unit. Four-wheeler trails have been established over the last six years along Kashevaroff Mountain to within three miles of Center Mountain.</p> <p>The unit is affected by two zoning classifications of the Kodiak Island Borough. 'Natural Use' zoning occurs within the area bounded by Salonie Creek and Russian River, a substantial area in the northern part of the unit. This zone emphasizes recreational uses, with other types of uses, especially those involving development of some kind, not allowed. The remainder of the unit, containing the vast bulk of the unit's area, is zoned 'Conservation,' which allows residential uses as a permitted use and other uses through conditional use permit. The 1982 Womens Bay Comprehensive Plan of the Kodiak Island Borough is in the process of being updated.</p>
K-38A Raymond Peak, Near Road	Se 105	3-6 S029S020W	<p>Because of the immediate access from the highway and the fairly gently topography, this unit is designated Settlement (Se). It may be appropriate for disposal/development during the planning period, although immediate use of the unit does not seem likely given other available land closer to the City of Kodiak. Note: The area upslope and directly west of this unit is also state land; see K-38B.</p>	<p>Access to this unit is available from the Kodiak Highway. Unit occupies an immediately eastward of the highway which is fairly flat for a distance of approximately one-half mile. Vegetation consists of high grasses with scattered trees. There are no known historic sites, wetlands, or anadromous streams. It is likely that portions of the unit may be used by deer as part of their winter range. The unit is zoned 'Conservation' by the Kodiak Island Borough.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-38B Raymond Peak	Gu 311	3-6 S029S020W	Unit is to be managed for multiple uses, particularly for habitat and dispersed recreation. Development in this unit is generally inappropriate given the presence of steep slopes. Development should be directed an adjacent unit of state land, K-38A, which has immediate road access and topography that is much more suitable for development.	Unit slopes sharply upward from adjacent state land in K-38A to Raymond peak. The fore slopes are characterized by grasses with scattered trees. The higher areas of the unit is characterized by alpine tundra and high brush vegetation with some areas of moist tundra. Mountain goats are reported within portions of the unit. The unit is zoned 'Conservation' by the Kodiak Island Borough.
K-39A Mayflower Creek	Se 133	3-6 S029S020W	This unit is designated Settlement (Se) given its fairly level terrain and immediate access to the Kodiak Highway. Disposal/development during the planning period is appropriate, although immediate use of the unit does not seem likely given other available land closer to the City of Kodiak. Disposals or development authorizations should protect the two anadromous streams. Public access to adjacent recreational areas along the beach and lake shall be maintained. See also unit K-39B.	This unit is comprised of state selected land adjacent to Kalsin Bay with direct access to the Cape Chiniak Road. It occupies a fairly flat area that is vegetated mostly with high brush such as alder, willow and fescue grasses, but also contains areas of spruce. The unit includes Mayflower Creek and two other anadromous streams that provide spawning and rearing areas for coho salmon. Portions of the unit provide high density winter range for deer. The unit is periodically used for access by sport fishers targeting coho salmon in Mayflower Lake. There are some scattered, isolated palustrine wetlands. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit. The area is zoned 'Conservation' by the Kodiak Island Borough.
K-39B Mayflower Beach	Rd 29	3-6 S029S020W	If this unit is conveyed to the state, it is to be managed to protect its recreational and scenic resources. Land is to be retained in state ownership. Public access from the beach to the road is to be maintained. See also unit K-39A.	<p>This unit is comprised of state selected land adjacent to Kalsin Bay with direct access to the Cape Chiniak Road. It occupies a moderately sloping area east of and downslope from the road. Area is vegetated mostly with high brush such as alder, willow and fescue grasses, but also contains some spruce. There are two anadromous streams.</p> <p>This unit is easily accessed from the road, provides scenic views, and is a popular beach for the community. Uses include camping, beachcoming, fishing, kayak access, and other family oriented recreational activities.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-40 Kalsin Bay / Brookers Lagoon	Rd 44	3-4 3-6 S029S019W	Unit is to be retained by the state and managed for recreation uses and values. Development authorizations are inappropriate within this unit except for those related to public recreation.	This unit begins at the shores of Kalsin Bay and extends a short distance south to the Cape Chiniak road. It occupies generally flat terrain characterized by areas of open grasses near the bay and by Sitka spruce forest and high brush vegetation types further inland. It includes high density winter range for deer. There is a reported population of between 40-60 goats within the unit. The area immediately to the west of the unit functions as a boat launch; this area is retained federal easement so conversion of this land to another use is unlikely. There is limited recreation use within the unit, but such use is expected to increase during the planning period. The unit is zoned 'Conservation' by the Kodiak Island Borough. There are few wetland areas.
K-41A	Hr Rd 10	3-6 S029S019W	This unit is co-designated Heritage Resources (Hr) and Public Recreation - Dispersed, reflecting the importance of the former military facilities in the history of Kodiak Island and their historic value to the community. The unit is to be retained in state ownership. Development authorizations should not be granted except as related to public access to or conservation of these facilities. OHA is to be consulted prior to issuing an authorization. Maintain public access for recreation. See also unit K-41B.	The most distinctive, and significant, feature of this unit are the World War II fortifications situated at the top of a cliff adjoining the coast and immediately north of the road. Access to these fortifications is easy and direct from this road. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) also reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
K-41B Midway Point	Se 127	3-6 S029S019W	This unit is designated Settlement (Se), reflecting the unit's direct access to the Chiniak Highway and favorable topography and vegetation. Development or disposal during the planning period is appropriate, although immediate use of the unit does not seem likely given other available land closer to the City of Kodiak. Disposals or development authorizations should take into consideration the heritage site north of the road and shall maintain the cultural and historic values of this area. Maintain public access to important recreational areas. See also unit K-41B.	This unit is situated at Midway Point on the Chiniak Highway, and extends landward for approximately one-half mile. It is a fairly flat area comprised of primarily Sitka spruce forest with an understory of plants such as high-bush cranberry, rose and horsetail. It includes high density winter range for deer. The unit includes the west fork of Twin Creek, an anadromous stream that provides habitat for coho and pink salmon. It is routinely used for access by sport fishers targeting natural returns of adult coho and pink salmon and Dolly Varden to Twin Creek. Residential uses are situated nearby.
K-42 Materials Site - Pony Point	Ma 1	3-4 3-6 S029S019W	Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF consistent with the requirements of the ILMT. The unit is to be restored/rehabilitated according to state reclamation requirements for materials extraction upon cessation of its active use as a materials site. At the cessation of extraction activities and following restoration, the management of this site is to revert back to the federal government.	This unit is managed by ADOT/PF as a materials site under ILMT (ADL 38888). It includes high density winter range for deer. The unit is zoned conservation by the Kodiak Island Borough; material sites are a conditional use in this zoning district.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-43 Materials Site - southwest of Chiniak Point	Ma 16	3-4 3-6 S029S018W	Unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF consistent with the requirements of the ILMT. The unit is to be restored/rehabilitated according to state reclamation requirements for materials extraction upon cessation of its active use as a materials site. At the cessation of extraction activities and following restoration, the management of this site is to revert back to the federal government.	Material sites are a conditional use in the conservation district of the Borough's zoning ordinances.
K-44A Slope Peak	Gr Rd 26350	3-6 S031S019W	<p>Unit is co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed and is to be managed during the planning period for grazing and dispersed public recreation. Development authorizations other than those associated with grazing operations are not considered appropriate because of the unit's large areas that are devoted to grazing operations, limited road access, and mountainous terrain. Any authorizations should protect the winter range for deer, anadromous streams, and brown bear denning sites and stream concentration areas. The lagoons and beach meadow strips near the coast also require protection. Grazing management plans are to take these factors into consideration.</p> <p>Note: The more detailed requirements relating to the management of co-designated areas of grazing and public recreation in the areas north of Ugak Bay in the Pasagshak, Miam, and Saltery drainages do not apply to this unit.</p>	This unit is bounded by Boyer and Slope peaks to the north, Pasagshak Bay road and Shaft Peak to the west, the Gulf of Alaska to the east, and south extending to the end of the peninsula, excluding the Kodiak Launch Complex. It is diverse terrain ranging from steep mountains to the north dropping into the Sacramento River basin and then rising up again to the Twin Peaks and Shaft Peak areas. As a result the vegetation is diverse including portions of sitka spruce forest, alpine tundra, high brush and moist tundra types. Coastal areas contain both high and low density winter range for deer. Brown bear concentrations occur on Sacramento River in the northeastern portion of the unit. A mountain goat population of 40-60 goats use portions of the unit. It includes portions of several anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho and pink salmon and Dolly Varden char. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit. There is a grazing lease (ADL 221677) on this unit. Grazing operations have occurred for many years in the southeast portion of the unit centering around the Kodiak (Burton) Ranch.
K-44B Sequel Point area	Gu 2586	3-6 S030S019W	Manage for multiple uses, principally habitat protection and dispersed recreation. Because of its remoteness, absence of access, and generally mountainous terrain, development is not expected in this unit during the planning period. Development authorizations for grazing are not considered appropriate within this area.	Unit is situated in an area north of the Sacramento River and both Boyer and Slope peaks. It is also situated north of the area used for grazing; grazing leases have not been issued with this area. It is characterized by mountainous terrain serrated by steep walled valleys, although the far eastern part of the unit by the coast has more moderate terrain. Sitka spruce is situated within some of these valleys; the remainder of the unit, reflecting the mountainous terrain, is mostly covered by low brush. The general range for black-tail deer and brown bear occurs within this unit, although the far eastern part of the unit which is fairly close to the coast may contain mose high density winter range for deer.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-45 Kodiak Launch Complex	Gu Rd 4221	3-6 S031S019W S032S019W	<p>This unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily grazing, habitat protection, dispersed recreation, and the operations of the Kodiak Launch Complex. Management must also be consistent with the management agreement between DNR and the Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation (ADL 226285). Except for the area within one-quarter mile of the coast within sections 4, 5 and 6 and the west half of section 9 that are designated Public Recreation - Dispersed, the remainder of the unit is designated General Use. Long term grazing operations are appropriate within this unit if they remain compatible with the operations of the Kodiak Launch Complex. Public access and the opportunity for public use of this areas trails, beaches, and natural resources (fossil beds) are to be maintained in any authorizations granted by DNR. Protect winter deer range, anadromous stream, and areas of lagoons and beach meadow strips in the eastern part of this unit. Grazing management plans are to take these factors into consideration. Unit is to be retained in state ownership.</p> <p>Certain types of uses are generally inconsistent with the management agreement between the state and AADC and are not to be authorized. These especially include the development of occupied structures in or near danger areas, and the development of radio frequency (RF) generating structures that could compromise the RF environment during a missile launch. Federal safety distance restrictions specify uninhabited zones during hazardous operations, such as those associated with a launch.</p>	<p>This unit is defined by the boundaries of an ILMA (ADL 226285) issued to Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation to operate an orbital launch facility near Narrow Cape. There is also a grazing lease (ADL 221677) and a lease for a Coast Guard Loran site (ADL 67915) on this unit. It is a fairly flat area comprised of moist tundra vegetation of tall grasses. It includes low density winter range for deer. The western portion of the unit is crossed by an anadromous stream that provides rearing areas for coho salmon. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit. The portion of this unit adjacent to the coast is designated 'Recreation' by the Land Use Plan for the Pasagshak Area of the Kodiak Island Borough. There is widespread recreational use of the beaches, trails, and other areas near the coast by the public. The area of Fossil Beach is especially popular.</p>
K-46 Ugak Island	Gu 1432	3-6 S032S019W	<p>Unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Consult with the Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation prior to issuing authorizations.</p>	<p>Ugak island is an area of rolling terrain that is vegetated on the northern half of the island with alpine tundra and on the southern half of the island with tall grasses. This unit is immediately downflight from the Kodiak Launch Complex in K-45. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric/historic heritage site in or near this unit.</p>
K-47 Pasagshak Bay, Eastern	Gr Rd 842	3-6 S031S018W S032S018W	<p>Unit is co-designated Grazing (Gr) and Public Recreation - Dispersed and is to be managed for the long-term use of this area for grazing operations and public recreation. Development authorizations other than those that are related to these uses are inappropriate.</p>	<p>Unit consists of rugged terrain except for an area immediately adjacent to the Pasagshak Road. It has moist tundra vegetation of tall grasses. The unit includes low density winter range for deer. The southeast portion of the unit is crossed by an anadromous stream that provides rearing areas for coho salmon. A grazing lease (ADL 221677) affects the eastern portion of the unit.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-48 Pasagshak River State Recreation Site	Pr 4	3-6 S031S020W	Unit is to be managed consistent with the Management Right and the Interagency Land Management Transfer.	This unit of land adjacent to Pasagshak Bay is under management of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation through a Management Right (ADL 210001) and an Interagency Land Management Transfer (ADL 65396) for use as a state recreation site. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports a prehistoric/historic heritage site in or near this unit.
K-49 Long Island	Gu 24	3-6 S032S021W	Unit is to be managed for multiple uses.	This unit consists of a group of three islands, including Long Island, just west of Pasagshak Bay.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-50A Lake Miam, Uplands	Gr Rd 20421	3-6 S030S021W S031S021W	<p>This unit is co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed.</p> <p>Unit K-50A is to be managed in a similar manner with other state land in the Saltery Lake/Creek and Lake Miam/Creek drainages, and the Pasagshak Bay area. Although there are some differences in the specifics of management for each of these areas, reflecting conditions unique to a particular area, the overall management theme is to protect the important areas of habitat, maintain opportunities for public recreation, and provide for the continued grazing uses within these three areas. See also units K-51A, K-73, K-74, and K-75.</p> <p>This area is to be managed for the primary uses of dispersed public recreation and grazing. Both grazing operations and recreational uses are to be conducted to avoid conflict between recreational users and livestock operations, and impacts to wildlife and habitat. If management techniques designed to control the movement and location of cattle are ineffective in avoiding significant conflict in the future, consideration will be given to reductions in the number of animals or use area prohibitions in the management of state grazing leases. If local voluntary management and self monitoring of the recreational uses is ineffective in avoiding damage to state land or resources some direct state management may also be required in the future.</p> <p>This unit is to be retained by the state. Land disposals of all types (residential, commercial, and industrial) are prohibited, and authorizations involving residential, general commercial, and industrial uses are considered inappropriate except for commercial recreation uses not involving the construction or use of permanent facilities or structures. Limited facilities (hardened campsites, latrines, emergency shelters, and the like) related to public recreation may be appropriate, based upon amount of use and condition of the natural environment. Navigation, public safety, some forms of communication facilities, and materials extraction for the purpose of improving ATV trails are permitted. The use of ATVs is recognized as a traditional means of access to and within this unit and their future use is considered appropriate if consistent with state regulations and statutes pertaining to their operation. DNR will coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough in the development</p>	<p>Divided by K-74, this unit consists of two distinct, physically separated parts. It extends roughly from Saltery Cove Road on the west, Pasagshak Bay Road on the east, Pasagshak Bay and the area north of the rivers that drain into Portage Bay on the south, and some distance from the American River in the north. The terrain is uniformly mountainous. In the western part of the unit the vegetation is characteristically low brush and in the eastern part, moist tundra. Winter range for deer occurs in the south end of the unit adjacent to Ugak Bay and this area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. Brown bear concentrations occur on at least one stream along the south edge of the unit. This area also includes important mountain goat summer and winter range. Several anadromous streams that provide habitat for sockeye, king, coho and pink salmon; and Dolly Varden are situated within the unit. A single grazing lease covers the entire unit (ADL 222341).</p> <p>This unit was created to separate closely adjacent areas that are effected by this grazing lease from those areas that are not. Unit K-50B, which adjoins this unit to the north and southwest, consists of state land that is unaffected by grazing or a grazing lease.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
			<p>of a comprehensive trails plan and should implement those recommendations pertinent to routing, signing, and design, to the extent consistent with statute and state administrative code. All other Generally Allowed Uses of state land are authorized.</p> <p>Grazing is recognized as a long-term use in areas co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. In those areas where grazing operations could affect recreational uses, its future viability is contingent upon the lessee's continued operation within the limits established in their grazing leases and conservation/development plans. Compatibility with recreational uses is possible when properly managed. If recreational uses change or increase, cooperative planning and management between those uses and the grazing leases will be encouraged. The state recognizes that further limitations to the grazing leases and/or the growing recreational uses may be necessary at some point in the future. State Grazing Management Plans, permits for recreational uses, or other authorizations for activities in these areas are to be written to address potential conflict between recreational users and grazing operations. These plans and authorizations shall include best management practices that are designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreational uses to continue. Grazing Leases shall be issued contingent upon the inclusion of management techniques that effectively deal with current uses and issues while effecting methods for adjusting management plans to deal with anticipated future recreational conflicts. The public should have the opportunity to review upcoming Grazing Leases and all other state authorizations in these areas prior to their issuance by DNR.</p>	
K-50B Pasagshak / American River Uplands	Gu 11534	3-6 S030S021W S031S021W	<p>This unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat protection and dispersed recreation. Because of its mountainous terrain and absence of access, development is not expected during the planning period. Any authorizations should protect winter range for deer, brown bear denning sites and anadromous streams.</p>	<p>Divided by K-50A, this unit consists of two distinct, physically separated parts. One part extends northward and one part southward from the westernmost part of unit K-50A. The terrain is uniformly mountainous with mostly low brush and alpine tundra as the principal vegetation types. Winter range for deer occurs in the southern part and this area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. Suspected brown bear denning sites occur throughout the unit. Several anadromous streams that provide habitat for sockeye, king, coho and pink salmon; and Dolly Varden are situated within the unit. Grazing operations do not occur within this unit.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-51A Crown Mountain, East	Gr Rd 23382	3-6 S029S022W S030S022W S030S023W S031S022W	<p>This unit is co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed.</p> <p>The area of unit K-51A is to be managed in a similar manner with other state land in the Saltery Lake/Creek and Lake Miam/Creek drainages. Although there are some differences in the specifics of management for each of these areas, reflecting conditions unique to a particular area, the overall management theme is to protect the important areas of habitat, maintain opportunities for public recreation, and provide for the continued grazing uses within these three areas. See also units K-50A, K-73, K-74, and K-75.</p> <p>This area is to be managed for the primary uses of dispersed public recreation and grazing. Both grazing operations and recreational uses are to be conducted so as to avoid conflict between recreational users and livestock operations, and impacts to wildlife and habitat. If management techniques designed to control the movement and location of cattle are ineffective in avoiding significant conflict in the future, consideration will be given to reductions in the number of animals or use area prohibitions in the management of state grazing leases. If local voluntary management and self monitoring of the recreational uses is ineffective in avoiding damage to state land or resources some direct state management may also be required in the future.</p> <p>This unit is to be retained by the state. Land disposals of all types (residential, commercial, and industrial) are prohibited, and authorizations involving residential, general commercial, and industrial uses are considered inappropriate except for commercial recreation uses not involving the construction or use of permanent facilities or structures. Limited facilities (hardened campsites, latrines, emergency shelters, and the like) related to public recreation may be appropriate, based upon amount of use and degradation of the natural environment. Navigation, public safety, some forms of communication facilities, and materials extraction for the purpose of improving ATV trails are permitted. The use of ATVs is recognized as a traditional means of access to and within this unit and their future use is considered appropriate if consistent with state regulations and statutes pertaining to their operation. DNR will coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough in the development</p>	<p>This is a large unit bounded by unit K-51B to the west, Ugak Bay to the south, Saltery Cove Road to the east, and Center Mountain to the north. It consists mostly of steep mountainous areas vegetated primarily with alpine tundra and high brush, although along the stream valley of Wild Creek and the coastal area at the stream's terminus there is generally flatter terrain characterized by moist tundra. The unit has mountain goat concentrations at high elevations surrounding Crown Mountain and Center Mountain. Winter range for deer and known bald eagle nest sites occur in the south end of the unit adjacent to Ugak Bay and this area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. Suspected denning areas for brown bear occur in the northeastern portion of the unit and brown bear concentrations occur on Wild Creek. Waterfowl nesting and molting areas occur in the southern portion of this unit adjacent to Ugak Bay. The unit contains two anadromous streams that provide habitat for sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon; steelhead trout and Dolly Varden char. A grazing lease (ADL 222369) affects this unit.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. /	Designation(s) /	Map(s) /	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
			<p>of a comprehensive trails plan and should implement those recommendations pertinent to routing, signing, and design, to the extent consistent with statute and state administrative code. All other Generally Allowed Uses of state land are authorized.</p>	
			<p>Grazing is recognized as a long-term use in areas co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. In those areas where grazing operations could affect recreational uses, its future viability is contingent upon the lessee's continued operation within the limits established in their grazing leases and conservation/development plans. Compatibility with recreational uses is possible when properly managed. If recreational uses change or increase, cooperative planning and management between those uses and the grazing leases will be encouraged. The state recognizes that further limitations to the grazing leases and/or the growing recreational uses may be necessary at some point in the future. State Grazing Management Plans, permits for recreational uses, or other authorizations for activities in these areas are to be written to deal with potential conflict between recreational users and grazing operations. These plans and authorizations shall include best management practices that are designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreational uses to continue. The issuance of Grazing Leases shall be contingent upon the inclusion of management techniques that effectively deal with current uses and issues while effecting methods for adjusting management plans to deal with anticipated future recreational conflicts. The public should have the opportunity to review upcoming Grazing Leases and all other state authorizations in these areas prior to their issuance by DNR.</p>	

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-51B Crown Mountain, West	Gu 24380	3-6 S029S023W S030S023W S031S023W	This unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat protection and dispersed recreation. Development is not expected during the planning period because of the unit's remoteness, limited road or water access, and mountainous terrain. Any authorizations should protect the high density winter range of black-tail deer, brown bear concentration areas along streams, and anadromous streams.	This is a large unit bounded by Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to the west, Ugak Bay to the south, Crown Mountain to the east, and Center Mountain to the north. It consists mostly of steep mountainous areas vegetated primarily with alpine tundra and high brush with a pocket of sitka spruce forest near Hidden Basin. There are mountain goat concentrations at high elevations surrounding Crown Mountain. Winter range for deer and known bald eagle nest sites occur in the south end of the unit adjacent to Ugak Bay and this area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. The southern portion of the unit has known spring brown bear concentrations, including brown bear concentrations occur on Wild Creek. Waterfowl nesting and molting areas occur in the southern portion of this unit adjacent to Ugak Bay. The unit contains two anadromous streams that provide habitat for sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon; steelhead trout and Dolly Varden char.
K-52 Hidden Basin	Gu 20222	3-4 3-6 S030S024W S030S023W S031S024W S031S023W	This unit is to be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Protect winter range for deer, areas of mountain goat concentrations, waterfowl nesting and molting areas, brown bear denning sites and stream concentration areas, and anadromous streams.	This unit is bounded on the western side by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and by Ugak Bay to the east. The rolling areas of the unit on the eastern side are vegetated with high brush. Towards the western side of the unit the primary physical features are mountainous terrain with alpine lakes. This area is vegetated primarily with alpine tundra. The higher elevations in the western portion of this unit have concentrations of mountain goats. Winter range for deer occur in land surrounding Hidden Basin and this area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. There are two areas of brown bear denning (suspected) in the northern portion of the unit, and brown bear concentrations on the unnamed streams that feed into Hidden Basin. There is a waterfowl nesting and molting area on this unit near Hidden Basin. The unit includes several anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon; and Dolly Varden char.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-53 Kiliuda Bay	Ha 23448	3-7 3-8 S031S024W S031S023W S032S025W S032S024W S032S023W	<p>This unit is to be managed for its habitat values and resources, and this management is to be consistent with the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (Appendix B). As long as the project is in operation and the adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resulting from the project remain, this unit is to be managed, in consultation with ADF&G and USFWS, consistent with the Refuge Administration Act, applicable regulations in Title 50 CFR adopted under 16 U.S.C., and any requirements of ANILCA which are applicable to determine necessary mitigation. Any proposed use found by USFWS to be incompatible with the Refuge purposes will not be permitted. Grazing operations are prohibited in this unit. DNR should coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough to determine applicable zoning requirements prior to granting an authorization in this area.</p> <p>After the project is no longer in operation and the adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resulting from the project no longer remain, the unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Protect winter range for deer, areas of mountain goat concentrations, waterfowl nesting and molting areas, brown bear denning sites and stream concentration areas, and anadromous streams.</p>	<p>This unit was designated as the Kiliuda Bay Unit in the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (see Appendix B). It is bounded on the western side by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, by Kiliuda Bay to the south, and Ugak Bay to the east. The rolling areas of the unit on the eastern side are vegetated with high brush. Towards the western side of the unit the primary physical features are mountainous terrain with alpine lakes. This area is vegetated primarily with alpine tundra. The higher elevations in the western portion of this unit have concentrations of mountain goats. The eastern portions of the unit are used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. This unit includes anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon; and Dolly Varden char. Grazing is not allowed in the Borough's Wildlife Habitat zone on the Shearwater Peninsula.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-54 Kiliuda Bay	Ha 2421	3-7 S033S025W S033S024W S033S023W	<p>This unit is subject to the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (Appendix B) with land to be specifically managed in a manner consistent with standard 3(b). The primary resource value is habitat for brown bear, other wild mammals, birds, fish or other animals. The primary management goal is the maintenance of the habitat's productivity, with provisions for human use of the fish and wildlife resources present.</p> <p>In consultation with ADF&G, the unit is to be managed to be compatible with the primary management goal, subject to valid existing rights and uses, for the life of the hydroelectric project and any associated adverse impacts to fish or wildlife. If a major economic use is determined by DNR to be a higher and better use of any portion of this unit, DNR will consult with ADF&G and USFWS as to the habitat protection or mitigation measures necessary. DNR will institute necessary habitat protection or mitigation measures after a written review by an interdisciplinary team using the best data practicably available. Authorizations for grazing are prohibited. DNR should consult with the Kodiak Island Borough to determine applicable zoning requirements prior to granting an authorization.</p> <p>After the project is no longer in operation and the adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resulting from the project no longer remain, the unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Protect winter range for deer, brown bear denning sites and stream concentration areas, ridges containing concentrations of mountain goats, and anadromous streams.</p>	<p>This unit is situated at the head of Kiliuda Bay, and has been conveyed to the state as part of the land exchange with the Old Harbor Native Corporation. The Exchange Agreement requires that this unit be managed for its habitat values and that state land management be consistent with the provisions of the Terror Lake Project Agreement under standard 3(b). The unit includes anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon; and Dolly Varden char. There are known bald eagle nest sites along the coastal portions of the unit. The areas adjacent to Kiliuda Bay are used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit. The unit is zoned 'Wildlife Habitat' by the Kodiak Island Borough and neither grazing or commercial resource extraction are allowed.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-55 Shearwater Peninsula	Ha 65207	3-6 3-7 S031S023W S031S022W S032S024W S032S023W S032S022W S032S021W S033S024W S033S023W	<p>This unit is subject to the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (Appendix B) with land to be managed in a manner consistent with standard 3(b). The primary resource value is habitat for brown bear, other wild mammals, birds, fish or other animals. The primary management goal is the maintenance of the habitat's productivity, with provisions for human use of the fish and wildlife resources present.</p> <p>In consultation with ADF&G, the unit is to be managed to be compatible with the primary management goal, subject to valid existing rights and uses, for the life of the hydroelectric project and any associated adverse impacts to fish or wildlife. If a major economic use is determined by DNR to be a higher and better use of any portion of this unit, DNR will consult with ADF&G and USFWS as to the habitat protection or mitigation measures necessary. DNR will institute necessary habitat protection or mitigation measures after a written review by an interdisciplinary team using the best data practicably available. Authorizations for grazing are prohibited in this unit. DNR should consult with the Kodiak Island Borough to determine applicable zoning requirements prior to granting an authorization.</p> <p>After the project is no longer in operation and the adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resulting from the project no longer remain, the unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Protect winter range for deer, brown bear denning sites and stream concentration areas, ridges containing concentrations of mountain goats, and anadromous streams.</p>	<p>This unit is part of the Shearwater Unit in the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (see Appendix B). The unit encompasses most of the western part of the peninsula and is uniformly mountainous with the exception of the river basins that drain into Kiliuda Bay and Ugak Bay. The area is characterized primarily by alpine tundra vegetation at elevation and pockets of sitka spruce forest, areas of tall grasses and high brush in the river basins. Winter range for deer occurs along the northern edge of the unit adjacent to Ugak Bay and this area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. Much of the unit has been identified for brown bear denning (suspected), and brown bear concentrations occur on the unnamed streams at the south edge of the unit. Mountain goats frequent ridge areas on a year round basis. This unit includes several anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon; and Dolly Varden char. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit. The area is zoned 'Wildlife Habitat' by the Kodiak Island Borough and neither grazing or commercial resource extraction are allowed.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-56 Shearwater Bay / Santa Flavia Bay	Ha 1836	3-7 S033S023W	<p>This unit is subject to the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (Appendix B) with land to be specifically managed in a manner consistent with standard 3(b). The primary resource value is habitat for brown bear, other wild mammals, birds, fish or other animals. The primary management goal is the maintenance of the habitat's productivity, with provisions for human use of the fish and wildlife resources present.</p> <p>In consultation with ADF&G, the unit is to be managed to be compatible with the primary management goal, subject to valid existing rights and uses, for the life of the hydroelectric project and any associated adverse impacts to fish or wildlife. If a major economic use is determined by DNR to be a higher and better use of any portion of this unit, DNR will consult with ADF&G and USFWS as to the habitat protection or mitigation measures necessary. DNR will institute necessary habitat protection or mitigation measures after a written review by an interdisciplinary team using the best data practicably available. Authorizations for grazing are prohibited in this unit. DNR shall also consult with the Kodiak Island Borough to determine applicable zoning requirements prior to granting an authorization.</p> <p>After the project is no longer in operation and the adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resulting from the project no longer remain, the unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Protect winter range for deer, brown bear denning sites and stream concentration areas, ridges containing concentrations of mountain goats, and anadromous streams.</p>	<p>This unit consists of four separate, physically separate parts. Three of the units front on Shearwater Bay while the fourth extends from Pillar Point in the north to Ermine Point in the south and thence eastward to Santa Flavia Bay. These units have been conveyed to the state under an Exchange Agreement with the Old Harbor Corporation. This Agreement requires that this unit be managed for its habitat values and that state land management be consistent with the provisions of the Terror Lake Project Agreement under standard 3(b). The unit includes anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon; and Dolly Varden char. There are known bald eagle nest sites along the coastal areas. The areas adjacent to the Bays are used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit. The area is zoned 'Wildlife Habitat' by the Kodiak Island Borough and neither grazing or commercial resource extraction are allowed.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-57A Shearwater Peninsula, General Use Area	Gu 8871	3-7 S032S021W S032S022W S033S022W	Manage unit for multiple uses, particularly dispersed recreation and habitat protection. Grazing operations are prohibited. Settlement in this unit is considered inappropriate and such uses should occur in unit K-57B.	This unit is characterized by mountainous terrain except for a single stream valley in its southern part. Because of the terrain conditions, vegetation is characterized by low brush in the more exposed and drier locations. There are some scattered stands of spruce at lower elevations and in the flatter areas. Brown bear concentrations occur along the anadromous fish stream in the southern part of the unit, and there are known spring concentrations in other areas as well. Suspected denning areas occur within the interior part of the unit. There are no concentration areas of black-tail deer, although the general range for this species occurs within the more central parts of the unit. DNR adjudicators should be aware that there is an agreement between DNR and the Kodiak Island Borough which stipulates that settlement should not occur in this unit, but within the adjacent K-57B.
K-57B Shearwater Peninsula, settlement area	Se 21435	3-7 S033S023W S033S022W	This large unit is to be managed to be consistent with the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (Appendix B). Under that Agreement, some areas may be appropriate for and can be developed for remote settlement. Areas with generally favorable topography for settlement are few and occur generally along the principal drainages. See Settlement section of Chapter 2 for more detail on this type of development. Also see Section 3(c and d) of the Cooperative Management Agreement that pertains to consultation requirements with ADF&G and USFWS. Grazing operations are prohibited in this unit. Consult with the Kodiak Island Borough to determine allowed and conditional uses in this unit.	This unit is part of the Shearwater Unit in the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project. The unit has steep mountainous terrain and is characterized by a variety of vegetation types including alpine tundra, tall grasses, high brush and some areas of sitka spruce forest. Winter range for deer occurs along the northern edge of the unit adjacent to Ugak Bay and this area is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. Much of the unit has been identified for brown bear denning (suspected), and brown bear concentrations occur on streams within the unit. Many of the highland areas are used by mountain goats. The unit includes several anadromous streams that provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon; and Dolly Varden char. Those portions of the unit adjacent to anadromous streams draining into Boulder and Santa Flavia Bays are periodically used for access by sport fishers targeting natural returns of adult coho, chum, and pink salmon and Dolly Varden. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric/historic heritage sites in or near this unit. The Kodiak Island Borough zones this area 'Wildlife Habitat'.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-58 Shearwater Peninsula	Ha 8555	3-6 3-7 S032S022W S033S021W	<p>This unit is subject to the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (Appendix B). The primary resource value is habitat for brown bear, other wild mammals, birds, fish or other animals. The primary management goal is the maintenance of the habitat's productivity, with provisions for human use of the fish and wildlife resources present. The unit is to be managed, in consultation with ADF&G, in a manner compatible with the primary management goal, subject to valid existing rights and uses, for the life of the hydroelectric project and any associated adverse impacts to fish or wildlife. If a major economic use is determined by DNR to be a higher and better use of any portion of this unit, DNR will consult with ADF&G and USFWS as to the habitat protection or mitigation measures necessary. DNR will institute necessary habitat protection or mitigation measures after a written review by an interdisciplinary team using the best data practicably available. Grazing is a prohibited use.</p> <p>After the project is no longer in operation and the adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resulting from the project no longer remain, the unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Protect winter range for deer, brown bear denning sites and stream concentration areas, and anadromous streams.</p>	<p>This unit is part of the Shearwater Unit in the Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (see Appendix B). It occupies the eastern portion of the peninsula and is characterized by alpine tundra vegetation at elevation and tall grasses and high brush along the more rolling riverine areas. The unit includes low density winter range for deer and is used for the community harvest of black-tailed deer. Brown bear denning (suspected) has been identified in the northern portion of this unit, and brown bear concentrations occur on streams within the unit. This unit includes several anadromous streams that provide habitat for pink and chum salmon and Dolly Varden char. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports various prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.</p>
K-62 Aiaktalik Island	Gu 4281	3-11 S040S031W	<p>Manage unit for multiple uses. Grazing operations may be appropriate. Development authorizations granted by DNR should protect the bald eagle nest sites.</p>	<p>This island is characterized by flat terrain and tall grass vegetations such as fescue grass, fireweed, low-growing willow and alder. There are known bald eagle nest sites on the western parts of the island. That portion of the unit within 40S30W is state selected (top-file) land; that portion within 40S31W is state owned. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.</p>
K-63 Sundstrom Island	Ha 280	3-11 S040S031W	<p>Manage island to protect seabird colonies and bald eagle nest sites.</p>	<p>This island is characterized by flat terrain and tall grass vegetations such as fescue grass, fireweed, low-growing willow and alder. This island has a large seabird colony, known bald eagle nest sites, and is part of the Alaska Maritime Wildlife Refuge.</p>
K-64 Akhiok Airport	Pr 125	3-11 S037S031W	<p>Manage unit for airstrip purposes consistent with ADL 221773 or successor management agreements.</p>	<p>This unit is currently managed by ADOT/PF (ADL 221773), and is located southwest of Akhiok.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-65 Karluk Airport	Pr 92	3-9 S030S032W	Manage unit for airstrip purposes consistent with ADL 224036 or successor management agreements.	This unit is currently managed by ADOT/PF (ADL 224036 and ADL 221413). The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
K-66 Larsen Bay Airport	Pr 101	3-8 3-9 S030S029W	Manage unit for airstrip purposes consistent with ADL 221429 or successor management agreements.	This unit is currently managed by ADOT/PF (ADL 221429). The west end of this unit is crossed by an unnamed anadromous stream that provides spawning areas for pink and chum salmon.
K-67 Gibson Cove / St. Paul Harbor	Rd 5	3-5 S028S020W	If this state selected unit is conveyed from the federal government, manage it for public recreation purposes. Development authorizations are to be limited to those required for public safety purposes or for recreational management. Protect prehistoric heritage site. Unit is to be retained in public ownership.	This unit is approximately three acres of state selected land adjacent to St. Paul harbor on the southwest corner from Gibson Cove. It is a protected beach area vegetated with low brush such as sedges, shrubs, and grasses. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
K-68 Swampy Acres	Se 64	3-5 S028S020W	If this unit of state selected land is conveyed from the federal government, it should be considered for disposal during the planning period. Although settlement appears to be the best use of this unit, other forms of development, including industrial, commercial, or mixed use development may be appropriate. Leasing of the unit or portions of the unit for these types of uses may also be appropriate. Coordinate with Kodiak Island Borough on zoning and other local land use requirements. Protect cultural resources.	This unit of state selected land known as Swampy Acres lies within the two mile boundary of the City of Kodiak. The rolling terrain of the unit is vegetated with low brush types such as shrubs, grasses, and moss mat. This area has been known as Swampy Acres since World War II when a developer was offering lots in the area under that subdivision name. There was a diesel power plant and substation built in the area as well that was later abandoned. There is good road access through the area and the Kodiak Electric Association currently has a right of way permit with BLM and with state concurrence.
K-69 Puffin Island	Rd Hr 2	3-5 S028S020W S028S019W	If this state selected unit is conveyed from the federal government, unit is to be managed for public recreation purposes and to protect the World War II military structures. Development authorizations are to be limited to those required for public safety purposes, the protection of cultural resources, or recreational management.	This unit of state selected land encompasses the west side of Puffin island in Chiniak Bay. The island is a known harbor seal haulout area and seabird colonies are present.
K-70 Erskine Mountain	Gu 534	3-5 S028S020W	If this state selected land is conveyed from the federal government, unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily dispersed recreation. Development authorizations granted by DNR should protect the anadromous stream and the winter concentration area of black-tailed deer.	This unit of state selected land is mountainous in nature encompassing much of Erskine Mountain. The vegetation in the area is a high brush type with plants such as willow, alder, sedges and fescue grasses. One anadromous stream located on the east side of the unit supports Dolly Varden Char and the area has known winter concentrations of black-tailed deer.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-71 Cliff Island	Rd 1	3-5 S028S020W	If this state selected land is conveyed from the federal government, unit is to be managed for public recreation purposes. Development authorizations are to be limited to those required for public safety purposes or for recreational management. Unit is to be retained in public ownership.	This is a small unit of state selected land occupying all of Cliff island at the mouth of Womens Bay. Bald eagles are known to nest in this area and waterfowl use it for wintering.
K-72 Sargent Creek	Rd 57	3-5 S028S020W	If this state selected land is conveyed from the federal government, unit is to be retained in public ownership and managed for public recreation purposes. Development authorizations are to be limited to those required for public safety purposes or recreational management.	This unit of state selected land is adjacent to the community of Womens Bay. Sargent Creek, an anadromous stream, flows through the middle of the unit and supports spawning populations of coho salmon. The fairly level area near the coast is vegetated in low brush types such as shrubs, grasses, and willow.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-73 Lake Rose Tead / Pasagshak Bay	3066	3-6 S031S020W	<p>The Pasagshak area contains a wider variety of uses and resources values than the areas of Saltery Cove and Lake Miam and therefore requires more specificity in its management. This is reflected in specific requirements for habitat protection and in varying designations. Refer to the Plan Map for the areas affected by plan designations and to the descriptions that follow. Subunits have been created within this larger unit in order to be consistent with the way that other units are described in this plan and to provide an indication of specific designations management guidelines within this unit. See also management sub-units K-73A, K-73B, K-73C, K-73D, K-73E, and K-73F.</p> <p>In general, unit K-73 is to be managed in a similar manner with other state land in the Saltery Lake/Creek and Lake Miam/Creek drainages. Although there are some differences in the specifics of management for each of these areas, reflecting conditions unique to a particular area, the overall management theme is to protect the important areas of habitat, maintain opportunities for public recreation, and provide for the continued grazing uses within these three areas. See also units K-50A, K-51A, K-74, and K-75.</p> <p>The area of this unit is to be managed for the primary uses of dispersed public recreation and/or grazing. Both grazing operations and recreational uses are to be conducted to avoid conflict between recreational users and livestock operations, and to avoid impacts to wildlife and habitat. If management techniques designed to control the movement and location of cattle are ineffective in avoiding significant conflict in the future, consideration will be given to reductions in the number of animals or use area prohibitions in the management of state grazing leases. Increased direct management of recreational activities may be required in the future if these activities are damaging state land or resources.</p> <p>This unit is to be retained by the state. Land disposals of all types (residential, commercial, and industrial) are prohibited, and authorizations for residential, general commercial, and industrial uses are inappropriate with certain exceptions. These exceptions include commercial recreation uses not involving the construction or use of permanent facilities or structures, the continued use of the two material sites (K-73D), and the</p>	<p>This unit occupies the fairly level areas around Lake Rose Tead from Pasagshak Bay north. Winter range for deer occurs adjacent to Pasagshak Bay and the southern shores of Lake Rose Tead. The area is vegetated in low brush types with plants such as sedges, blueberry and willow. Three anadromous streams within the unit support Dolly Varden char, sockeye, coho, pink and king salmon. Along the fish streams that empty into Pasagshak Bay, there are known concentrations of brown bears and spring concentrations of tundra swans. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.</p> <p>This unit is characterized by intensive recreation, grazing, settlement, and materials extraction. There is a grazing lease (ADL 222341) that occupies most of the unit. Settlement occurs adjacent to the coast in an area of private land. Materials extraction has occurred in portions of this unit previously but is not active now. Recreation activity, particularly adjacent to and southwest of Lake Rose Tead has been increasing significantly, and includes camping and the use of ATVs. ATV use originates near the Lake and continues in a westerly direction. Conflicts between uses, particularly grazing and recreation, are not especially severe in the Lake Rose Tead area but could worsen significantly in the future since this is the only unit that has immediate road access. The other units characterized by intensive recreation, K-74 and K-75, situated to the west, must be accessed by ATVs from undeveloped trail systems.</p> <p>See map, 'Pasagshak Bay Subunits' in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. /	Designation(s) /	Map(s) /	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
Area	Acres	MTR		
			<p>development of industrial uses related to the Kodiak Launch Complex and that cannot be accommodated within the KLC site in unit K-45. Navigation, public safety, some forms of communication facilities, and materials extraction necessary for public facilities, road construction or upgrade, or for improving ATV trails are also to be permitted.</p>	
			<p>The areas of wetlands northwest and northeast of Lake Rose Tead (K-73A) are to be protected and are designated Habitat. Lake Rose Tead, an area of 150 feet adjacent to the shore of this Lake, and the outlet stream and an area of 150 feet adjacent to this stream contain significant habitat and public recreation values, which are to be protected in authorizations issued by DNR, including Grazing Leases. These areas (K-73B) are designated Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Zenter Creek and an area of 100 feet adjacent to this stream require protection, and are co-designated Habitat/Grazing. Management practices will need to address the habitat values on this creek. The remainder of the unit is either designated Grazing in its areas of principal operation (K-73C) or co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation – Dispersed (K-73F) in the remainder of the unit where a mixture of grazing and recreation use occurs. The meadow area south of Lake Rose Tead (part of K-73C), containing Aleutian Tern nesting habitat, is designated Grazing, but grazing operations are to be not allowed in this area during the active nesting period, which generally occurs between May and September. A small area adjacent to the beach and south of the current residential area is designated Public Recreation - Dispersed. DNR authorizations shall be consistent with the management intent for each of the previously described areas.</p>	
			<p>The use of ATVs is recognized as a traditional means of access to and within this unit and their future use is considered appropriate if consistent with state regulations and statutes. DNR will coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough in the development of a comprehensive trails plan and should implement those recommendations pertinent to routing, signing, and design, to the extent consistent with statute and state administrative code. All other Generally Allowed Uses of state land are authorized.</p>	
			<p>Grazing is recognized as a long-term use within areas designated Grazing and also in areas co-designated Grazing and</p>	

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
			Public Recreation – Dispersed or Habitat. In those areas where grazing operations could affect residential uses or recreational uses, its future viability is contingent upon the lessee’s continued operation within the limits established in their grazing leases and conservation/development plans. Compatibility with recreational and residential uses is possible when properly managed. If residential or recreational uses change or increase, cooperative planning and management between those uses and the grazing leases will be encouraged. The state recognizes that further limitations to the grazing leases and/or the growing recreational uses may be necessary at some point in the future. State Grazing Management Plans, permits for recreational uses, or other authorizations for activities in these areas are to be written to address potential conflict between residential /recreational users and grazing operations. These plans and authorizations shall include best management practices that are designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreational uses to continue. Grazing Leases shall be issued contingent upon the inclusion of management techniques that effectively deal with current uses and issues while effecting methods for adjusting management plans to deal with anticipated future recreational conflicts. The public should have the opportunity to review upcoming Grazing Leases and all other state authorizations in these areas prior to their issuance by DNR.	
K-73A Pasagshak Area, Wetlands	Ha 302	3-6 S031S020W	Subunit is to be retained in state ownership and managed to protect the wetland habitat and sensitive wildlife resources. Development authorizations, including grazing operations, are considered inappropriate within this subunit. Any authorizations that are granted must protect these resources. See also the general management intent described for K-73.	Subunit adjoins the Pasagshak Road and Lake Rose Tead, and consists of palustrine and lacustrine wetlands situated generally north and northeast of Lake Rose Tead. Several anadromous streams occur within the unit. Portions of the northern part of the unit adjacent to the road are popular viewing area for sockeye salmon during the fall. Concentrations of bald eagle and brown bears occur at this time in this location. A grazing lease (ADL 222341) affects this subunit. See map, ‘Pasagshak Bay Subunits’ in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-73B Pasagshak Area, Lake Rose Tead	Ha Rd 357	3-6 S031S020W	Subunit is to be retained by the state and managed to protect its habitat and recreation values. Lake Rose Tead, an area of 150 feet adjacent to the shore of this lake, the outlet stream and an area of 150 feet adjacent to this stream, contain significant habitat and public recreation values, which are to be protected in authorizations issued by DNR, including grazing leases. Development authorizations, including grazing, are considered inappropriate within this subunit. Any authorizations that are granted must protect these resources. See also the general management intent described for K-73.	Unit consists of Lake Rose Tead and its outlet stream. Both the lake and the stream support anadromous fish and are a very popular community recreation area. Lacustrine wetlands adjoin the lake and riverine wetlands, the stream. Intensive grazing operations occur east and southwest of Lake Rose Tead. A grazing lease (ADL 222341) affects this subunit. See map, 'Pasagshak Bay Subunits' in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-73C Pasagshak Area, Grazing	Gr 640	3-6 S031S020W	<p>Subunit is designated Grazing and is to be managed for long-term grazing operations, although certain management requirements apply to these operations that are in addition to the general requirements described in K-73. Grazing is not to occur within Aleutian Tern nesting habitat in 'Pasagshak Meadows' southwest of Lake Rose Tead during the active nesting period, which generally occurs between May and September. Zenter Creek, which traverses the western part of the unit, and an area of 100 feet to either side of this stream require protection, and are co-designated Habitat and Grazing. Protect brown bear concentrations and anadromous stream.</p> <p>Grazing is recognized as a long-term use within this subunit. In those areas where grazing operations could affect residential uses or recreational uses, its future viability is contingent upon the lessee's continued operation within the limits established in their grazing leases and conservation/development plans. Compatibility with recreational and residential uses is possible when properly managed. If residential or recreational uses change or increase, cooperative planning and management between those uses and the grazing leases will be encouraged. The state recognizes that further limitations to the grazing leases and/or the growing recreational uses may be necessary at some point in the future. State Grazing Management Plans, permits for recreational uses, or other authorizations for activities in these areas are to be written to address potential conflict between residential /recreational users and grazing operations. These plans and authorizations shall include best management practices that are designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreational uses to continue. Grazing Leases shall be issued contingent upon the inclusion of management techniques that effectively deal with current uses and issues while effecting methods for adjusting management plans to deal with anticipated future recreational conflicts. The public should have the opportunity to review upcoming Grazing Leases and all other state authorizations in these areas prior to their issuance by DNR.</p> <p>Within the western part of this subunit, the use of ATVs is recognized as a traditional means of access to and within this unit and their future use is considered appropriate if consistent</p>	<p>Subunit consists of two physically distinct parts: that portion east of Lake Rose Tead and that part southwest of this lake within areas known as 'Pasagshak Meadows' and 'Pasagshak Foothills' (as referenced in grazing management plan). A variety of grazing related structures exist in the area to the east of Lake Rose Tead. A low density winter concentration area for black-tail deer occurs throughout the subunit. Spring brown bear concentrations also occur along Zenter Creek, an anadromous stream. This area is a popular community hunting area. A grazing lease (ADL 222341) affects this subunit.</p> <p>See map, 'Pasagshak Bay Subunits' in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
			<p>with state regulations and statutes and with authorized grazing operations. DNR will coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough in the development of a comprehensive trails plan and should implement those recommendations pertinent to routing, signing, and design, to the extent consistent with statute and state administrative code. All other Generally Allowed Uses of state land are authorized.</p> <p>See also the general management requirements described in K-73.</p>	
K-73D Pasagshak Area, Material Sites	Ma 49	3-6 S031S020W	Subunit is to be managed to accommodate material extraction operations. See also the general management requirements described in K-73.	<p>Subunit consists of two material sites along or near the Pasagshak Road (ADL 227851, 227204). The KIB Pasagshak Land Use Plan should be consulted for local planning requirements related to material sites. A grazing lease (ADL 222341) also affects this subunit.</p> <p>See map, 'Pasagshak Bay Subunits' in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.</p>
K-73E Pasagshak Beach	Rd 21	3-6 S031S020W	Subunit is to be retained in state ownership and managed for its recreational values. See also the general management requirements described in K-73.	<p>This is a small subunit adjoining the coast and south of the residential area. It is used for community recreational purposes.</p> <p>See map, 'Pasagshak Bay Subunits' in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-73F Pasagshak Area, Uplands	Gr Rd 1724	3-6 S031S020W	<p>This subunit is co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed and is to be retained by the state. It is to be managed for the primary uses of dispersed public recreation and grazing. Both grazing operations and recreational uses are to be conducted to avoid conflict between recreational users and livestock operations, and to avoid impacts to wildlife and habitat. If management techniques designed to control the movement and location of cattle are ineffective in avoiding significant conflict in the future, consideration will be given to reductions in the number of animals or use area prohibitions in the management of state grazing leases. Increased direct management of recreational activities may be required in the future if these activities are damaging state land or resources.</p> <p>Land disposals of all types (residential, commercial, and industrial) are prohibited, and authorizations for residential, general commercial, and industrial uses are inappropriate with certain exceptions. These exceptions include commercial recreation uses not involving the construction or use of permanent facilities or structures and the development of industrial uses related to the Kodiak Launch Complex that cannot be accommodated within the KLC site in unit K-45. Navigation, public safety, some forms of communication facilities, road construction or upgrade, or for improving ATV trails are also to be permitted.</p> <p>The use of ATVs is recognized as a traditional means of access to and within this unit and their future use is considered appropriate if consistent with state regulations and statutes. DNR will coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough in the development of a comprehensive trails plan and should implement those recommendations pertinent to routing, signing, and design, to the extent consistent with statute and state administrative code. All other Generally Allowed Uses of state land are authorized.</p> <p>Grazing is recognized as a long-term use within this subunit. In those areas where grazing operations could affect residential uses or recreational uses, its future viability is contingent upon the lessee's continued operation within the limits established in their grazing leases and conservation/development plans. Compatibility with recreational and residential uses is possible</p>	<p>This subunit consists largely of uplands that adjoin the Pasagshak Valley area. They are variously referred to, in state grazing management plans, as 'Rose Tead High Mountain' and 'Rose Tead'. Vegetation consists primarily of the low brush type; characteristic plants include sedges, rushes, lichens, blueberry, and willow. Portions of Zenter and Pasagshak Creeks that extend into this subunit are anadromous and spring brown bear concentrations occur along both creeks. This area is known as a popular community hunting area. A grazing lease (ADL 222341) affects this subunit.</p> <p>See map, 'Pasagshak Bay Subunits' in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. /	Designation(s)/	Map(s) /	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
Area	Acres	MTR	<p>when properly managed. If residential or recreational uses change or increase, cooperative planning and management between those uses and the grazing leases will be encouraged. The state recognizes that further limitations to the grazing leases and/or the growing recreational uses may be necessary at some point in the future. State Grazing Management Plans, permits for recreational uses, or other authorizations for activities in these areas are to be written to address potential conflict between residential /recreational users and grazing operations. These plans and authorizations shall include best management practices that are designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreational uses to continue. Grazing Leases shall be issued contingent upon the inclusion of management techniques that effectively deal with current uses and issues while effecting methods for adjusting management plans to deal with anticipated future recreational conflicts. The public should have the opportunity to review upcoming Grazing Leases and all other state authorizations in these areas prior to their issuance by DNR.</p>	
			<p>See also the general management requirements described in K-73.</p>	

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-74 Lake Miam / Portage Bay	Rd Gr 23511	3-6 3-7 S030S020W S031S021W S031S020W	<p>This unit is co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed and is to be managed in a similar manner with other state land in the Saltery Lake/Creek drainage and the Pasagshak Bay area. Although there are some differences in the specifics of management for each of these areas, reflecting conditions unique to a particular area, the overall management theme is to protect the important areas of habitat, maintain opportunities for public recreation, and provide for the continued grazing uses within these three areas. See also the management intent for units K-50A, K-51A, K-73, K-75.</p> <p>This area is to be managed for the primary uses of dispersed public recreation and grazing. Both grazing operations and recreational uses are to be conducted so as to avoid conflict between recreational users and livestock operations, and to avoid impacts to wildlife and habitat. If management techniques designed to control the movement and location of cattle are ineffective in avoiding significant conflict in the future, consideration will be given to reductions in the number of animals or use area prohibitions in the management of state grazing leases. If local voluntary management and self monitoring of the recreational uses is ineffective in avoiding damage to state land or resources some direct state management may also be required in the future.</p> <p>This unit is to be retained by the state. Land disposals of all types (residential, commercial, and industrial) are prohibited, and authorizations involving residential, general commercial, and industrial uses are considered inappropriate except for commercial recreation uses not involving the construction or use of permanent facilities or structures. Navigation, public safety, some forms of communication facilities, and materials extraction for the purpose of improving ATV trails are permitted. Limited facilities (hardened campsites, latrines, emergency shelters, and the like) related to public recreation may be appropriate, based upon amount of use and condition of the natural environment. Areas within 200 feet of Lake Miam, it's outlet and the creek are to be protected for their recreation and habitat values, and are to remain undisturbed except for required stream crossings in adopted Grazing Management Plans. The use of ATVs is recognized as a traditional means of access to and within this unit and their future use is considered</p>	<p>This unit occupies the area from Portage Bay north along the river corridors and including Lake Miam. It is vegetated in moist tundra types such as yarrow, ferns and beach rye grasses. There are five anandromous streams within the unit that support steelhead, Dolly Varden char, coho, chum, pink, and sockeye salmon. Winter range for deer occurs adjacent to Portage Bay and brown bear concentrations occur along fish streams that drain into the Bay. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit. There is a grazing lease (ADL 222341) that affects this unit.</p> <p>The recreation activity that occurs in this unit is primarily associated with the use of ATVs coming from the Olds River area to the north of the unit. Although some of this activity is focused on Lake Miam, movement through the unit to access the Saltery Cove area also occurs.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. /	Designation(s) /	Map(s) /	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
			<p>appropriate if consistent with state regulations and statutes. DNR will coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough in the development of a comprehensive trails plan and should implement those recommendations pertinent to routing, signing, and design, to the extent consistent with statute and state administrative code. All other Generally Allowed Uses of state land are authorized.</p>	
			<p>Grazing is recognized as a long-term use within areas co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. In those areas where grazing operations could affect recreational uses, its future viability is contingent upon the lessee's continued operation within the limits established in their grazing leases and conservation/development plans. Compatibility with recreational uses is possible when properly managed. If recreational uses change or increase, cooperative planning and management between those uses and the grazing leases will be encouraged. The state recognizes that further limitations to the grazing leases and/or the growing recreational uses may be necessary at some point in the future. State Grazing Management Plans, permits for recreational uses, or other authorizations for activities in these areas will address potential conflict between recreational users and grazing operations. These plans and authorizations shall include best management practices that are designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreational uses to continue. The issuance of Grazing Leases shall be contingent upon the inclusion of management techniques that effectively deal with current uses and issues while effecting methods for adjusting management plans to deal with anticipated future recreational conflicts. The public should have the opportunity to review upcoming Grazing Leases and all other state authorizations in these areas prior to their issuance by DNR.</p>	

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-75 Saltery Cove	Rd Gr 10458	3-6 3-7 S030S022W S030S021W S030S022W S031S021W	<p>Unit K-75 is co-designated Public Recreation - Dispersed and Grazing and is to be managed in a similar manner with other state land in the Lake Miam/Creek drainage and the Pasagshak Bay area. Although there are some differences in the specifics of management for each of these areas, reflecting conditions unique to a particular area, the overall management theme is to protect the important areas of habitat, maintain opportunities for public recreation, and provide for the continued grazing uses within these three areas. See also the management intent for units K-50A, K-51A, K-73, and K-74.</p> <p>This unit is to be managed for the primary uses of dispersed public recreation and grazing. Both grazing operations and recreational uses are to be conducted so as to avoid conflict between recreational users and livestock operations, and to avoid impacts to wildlife and habitat. If management techniques designed to control the movement and location of cattle are ineffective in avoiding significant conflict in the future, consideration will be given to reductions in the number of animals or use area prohibitions in the management of state grazing leases. If local voluntary management and self monitoring of the recreational uses is ineffective in avoiding damage to state land or resources some direct state management may also be required in the future.</p> <p>This unit is to be retained by the state. Land disposals of all types (residential, commercial, and industrial) are prohibited, and authorizations involving residential, general commercial, and industrial uses are considered inappropriate except for commercial recreation uses not involving the construction or use of permanent facilities or structures. Limited facilities (hardened campsites, latrines, emergency shelters, and the like) related to public recreation may be appropriate, based upon amount of use and condition of the natural environment. Navigation, public safety, some forms of communication facilities, and materials extraction for the purpose of improving ATV trails are permitted. Areas within 200 feet of Saltery Lake and Saltery Creek are to be protected and are to remain undisturbed except for required stream crossings in adopted Grazing Management Plans. The use of ATVs is recognized as a traditional means of access to and within this unit and their future use is considered appropriate if consistent with state</p>	<p>This unit occupies the relatively level areas from Saltery Cove north surrounding the river basins that drain into the cove. The area is vegetated in high brush types such as willow, devil's club, and fescue grasses. Four anadromous streams flow within the unit including Saltery Creek that support steelhead, Dolly Varden char, pink, coho, chum, and sockeye salmon. The unit includes high and low density winter range for deer adjacent to the coast, and known concentrations of brown bear in the spring and along fish streams. There are also known harbor seal haulouts along Saltery Cove. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports several prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.</p> <p>This unit is subject to heavy recreational use during the summer and fall when fishing, hunting, camping, and ATV activities are at a peak. This has resulted in considerable pressure to develop campsites on state land, but at present there are facilities to sustain long term camping in terms of solid waste and human waste disposal. The 80-acre private unit conveyed by the University near Saltery Cove has been developed for settlement and a multitude of ATV trails have developed on state land, some of which have affected anadromous stream spawning and rearing areas. Grazing (lease ADL 222341) is also an allowed use in this unit and there has been some amount of conflict between this use and recreation activity; this use conflict could worsen if the management requirements identified in management intent are not followed.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. /	Designation(s) /	Map(s) /	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
Area	Acres	MTR		
			<p>regulations and statutes. DNR will coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough in the development of a comprehensive trails plan and should implement those recommendations pertinent to routing, signing, and design, to the extent consistent with statute and state administrative code. All other Generally Allowed Uses of state land are authorized.</p>	
			<p>Grazing is recognized as a long-term use. In those areas where grazing operations could affect recreational uses, its future viability is contingent upon the lessee's continued operation within the limits established in their grazing leases and conservation/development plans. Compatibility with recreational uses is possible when properly managed. If recreational uses change or increase, cooperative planning and management between those uses and the grazing leases will be encouraged. The state recognizes that further limitations to the grazing leases and/or the growing recreational uses may be necessary at some point in the future. State Grazing Management Plans, permits for recreational uses, or other authorizations for activities in these areas are to be written to deal with potential conflict between recreational users and grazing operations. These plans and authorizations shall include best management practices that are designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreational uses to continue. Grazing Leases shall be issued contingent upon the inclusion of management techniques that effectively deal with current uses and issues while effecting methods for adjusting management plans to deal with anticipated future recreational conflicts. The public should have the opportunity to review upcoming Grazing Leases and all other state authorizations in these areas prior to their issuance by DNR.</p>	
			<p>Because of the interrelated recreation use patterns that characterize the area north of Ugak Bay, there are a number of other units that should be consulted for their designation and management intent. See units K-50A, K-51A, K-74 and K-75 for a discussion of the management requirements that affect these units.</p>	

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
K-76 Pasagshak Point	Rd Gr 682	3-6 S032S020W	Unit is to be managed for dispersed recreation purposes and to accommodate grazing operations. Authorizations other than those related to public recreation or grazing are considered inappropriate. Unit is to be retained by the state.	This unit occupies an area from Pasagshak Point, an area of steeply sloping terrain on the southwest side, to the edge of unit K-45, the Kodiak Launch Complex, along Ugak Bay. The unit is vegetated in moist tundra types such as fescue, beach, and rye grasses and there is a grazing lease (ADL 222341) on this unit. Two anadromous streams occur within the unit and support rearing populations of coho salmon. There are known harbor seal haulout concentrations and winter range densities of deer along Ugak Bay. The Land Use Plan for the Pasagshak Area of the Kodiak Island Borough designates this unit as 'Recreation'.
K-77 Mill Bay	Gu 179	3-5 S027S019W	If conveyed to the state, this unit is designated General Use. This designation is applied since the most appropriate use of this area cannot be determined with any degree of certainty at this time. This designation, and its corresponding management intent, should be reevaluated at the time of unit conveyance or when the area plan is revised. Development authorizations should not be issued until a more careful review of the possible uses of this area occurs or, if issued, should not create a permanent use of this area prior to this review. Consult with Kodiak Island Borough prior to this reevaluation and prior to issuing authorizations.	This unit consists of an area of ANILCA top-filed land situated on the southeastern side of Mill Bay (generally the Spruce Cape area), directly across the Bay from the Ft. Abercrombie State Historical Park. This area is affected by PLO 1245 which withdraws a portion of the federal land for a Loran station. The area of the Loran station occupies a portion of USS 5696. Borough zoning classifies this area as 'Public Use Lands'. The area to the south of this unit is zoned single and multi-family residential. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey reports several heritage sites within or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-01 Kupreanof Strait	Ha Hv 176	3-3 3-4 S026S023W	Protect anadromous stream, herring spawning areas, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit lies in Kupreanof Strait adjacent to uplands west of Chernof Point and has a low gradient bedrock shoreline. One anadromous stream is used by pink salmon. Waterfowl winter in the area and there are established sea otter populations. It has been a herring rearing, feeding and commercial harvest area. Personal harvest activities occur in the area. Adjacent uplands are owned by the Afognak Native Corporation.
KT-02 Chernof Point	Ha Hv 143	3-3 3-4 S026S023W	Protect waterfowl wintering areas, herring spawning areas and marine mammals. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is adjacent to Chernof Point and extends to the east. The intertidal areas are composed of bedrock and boulders. Waterfowl winter in the area. Established sea otter populations are present. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and have also been commercially harvested there. It is a sport fishing and personal harvest area. Adjacent uplands are owned by the Afognak Native Corporation.
KT-03 Shag Rocks	Ha Hv 117	3-4 S026S022W	Protect heritage sites, herring spawning areas, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This is an area of rocky islands and seacliffs in Marmot Bay near Inner Point. Waterfowl winter in the area and herring use it for spawning, rearing and feeding. There are harbor seal haulout concentrations and established sea otter populations. The area is used for personal harvest activities, sport fishing and for commercial harvest of red king crab and herring. Some of the adjacent uplands are owned by the Afognak Native Corporation and the remainder are privately owned. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-04 Port Lions	1099	3-4 S026S022W S027S022W	<p>Unit is to managed to permit appropriate shoreline development in portions of the area that are designated general use, waterfront development, and shoreline development.</p> <p>This unit has been separated into three sub-units in order to reflect the designations assigned to this area. See sub-units KT-04A, KT-04B, and KT-04C. The designations of waterfront development (WD) and shoreline development (SD) reflect adjacent upland zoning patterns. WD corresponds to the uplands zoned industrial and SD corresponds to uplands zoned residential. Areas designated Rd occupy the estuarine area south of pedestrian crossing of Settler Cove.</p> <p>Protect heritage sites, herring spawning areas, estuarine wetlands, and anadromous streams in authorizations issued by DNR. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures. Provide for breakwater construction consistent with tideland permit ADL 206501.</p>	<p>This unit is adjacent to the Community of Port Lions and is characterized primarily by low to medium gradient gravel intertidal areas and estuarine wetland areas. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for pink & coho salmon. It is a herring spawning, rearing, feeding and waterfowl wintering area. The area is used for sport fishing, subsistence fishing, personal harvest activities, and there has been a commercial harvest of herring. There is a tideland permit (ADL 206501) application pending from the City of Port Lions for construction of a breakwater in Settler Cove. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit. This unit has been separated into subunits in order to delineate the areas of application of the three designations applied to this unit. See KT-04A, KT-04B, and KT-04C for detail on the management intent for these three areas.</p>
KT-04A Port Lions, Estuarine Area	Rd 113	3-4 S027S022W	<p>Protect estuarine wetlands, anadromous stream, and sensitive wildlife (water fowl). See KT-04 for details on management intent and designations in the Port Lions area.</p>	<p>Extensive areas of estuarine wetlands occur within this subunit of KT-04, which occupies areas at the head of Settler Cove in the community of Port Lions. An anadromous stream empties into this subunit. See also KT-04.</p>
KT-04B Port Lions, Residential	Sd 314	3-4 S027S022W	<p>Subunit is to be managed to accommodate marine structures and facilities necessary for the community of Port Lions. Authorizations for the breakwater and the pedestrian crossing of Settler Cove are considered appropriate. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures. Refer to See KT-04 for details on management intent and designations in the Port Lions area.</p>	<p>This subunit consists of two physically distinct parts: one adjacent to the community of Port Lion and the other, adjacent to the residential area immediately south of that community (a road from Port Lions connects to this part). Uplands in both parts are characteristically residential, with a few commercial structures. The pedestrian crossing of Settler Cove occupies the northern part; this part also includes the area of the breakwater. See also KT-04.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-04C Port Lions, Commercial	Wd 432	3-4 S026S022W	Subunit is to be managed to accommodate commercial and industrial uses necessary to the community of Port Lions. Protect anadromous stream. See KT-04 for details on management intent and designations in the Port Lions area.	This subunit comprises areas that are more related to marine and industrial uses. The boat harbor and the area immediately south of the airstrip occupy this subunit. See also KT-04.
KT-05 Kizhuyak Bay	Ha Hv 487	3-4 S027S022W S028S022W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous streams, bald eagle nest sites, herring spawning areas, and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit encompasses the east and west sides of Kizhuyak Bay and the adjacent uplands are owned by the Afognak Native Corporation. The east side of the Bay contains wetland and tideflats near Petchani Point. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for pink salmon. Waterfowl winter in the area and there are known bald eagle nest sites. Herring additionally use the area for rearing and feeding. Dungeness crab and herring have been commercially harvested in the area and it is used for personal harvest purposes. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-06 Kekur Point	Ha Hv 194	3-4 S027S022W	Protect heritage sites, herring spawning areas and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain sport fishing and harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies the tidelands surrounding Kekur Point. The intertidal area is made up of low to medium gradient bedrock. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding, and waterfowl winter there. Herring, dungeness crab, tanner & red king crab have been commercially harvested and the area is also used for personal harvest purposes. Adjacent uplands are owned by the Afognak Native Corporation. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
KT-07 Sharatin Bay	Ha Hv 422	3-4 S027S021W	Protect estuarine wetlands, bald eagle nest sites, anadromous streams, herring spawning areas and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	This unit occupies most of Sharatin Bay and the shoreline area is composed of estuarine wetlands and tideflats. Three anadromous streams empty into the unit and support chum, pink & coho salmon. It is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area and waterfowl winter there. There are known bald eagle nest sites. The area is used for sport fishing, personal harvest, and commercial harvest of herring and dungeness crab. Some of the adjacent uplands are owned by the Ouzinkie Native Corporation.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-08 Anton Larsen Bay	Ha Hv 2037	3-4 S026S021W	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, bald eagle nest sites, anadromous streams, herring spawning areas, seabird colonies, waterfowl wintering areas and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Provide for dock construction consistent with ADL 226506. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. Evaluate the adequacy of flushing of materials from tideland uses that can be expected to generate waste material before authorizations are granted. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	This unit is situated in Anton Larsen Bay and is characterized by estuarine wetlands and tideflats areas as well as intertidal areas of mainly gravel and bedrock. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding. Seabird colonies, known bald eagle nest sites, and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present, and waterfowl winter in the area. Three anadromous streams contribute to the area's sport fishing and support chum, pink & coho salmon. There has been a commercial harvest of herring and dungeness crab and personal harvest activities occur in the area. A Public and Charitable lease (ADL 226506) has been issued to the Kodiak Island Borough for an area approximately 5.8 acres in size to construct a floating dock to provide alternative access to the city of Kodiak from the Cities of Ouzinkie, Port Lions and Kupreanof Strait Users. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-09 Monashka Bay	Rd Ha 2174	3-5 S027S020W S027S019W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous streams, herring spawning areas, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the majority of Monashka Bay and is characterized by low gradient sand and bedrock intertidal areas. It extends to and includes Termination Point on its northwest boundary. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl winter there. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for chum, pink & coho salmon. Harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Herring; tanner, dungeness & red king crab have been commercially harvested and the area is also used for personal harvest purposes, including sport fishing. A chinook salmon sport fishery is being developed at Monashka Creek. Leisnoi, Inc. owns some of the adjacent uplands. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
KT-10 Monashka Bay	Ha Hv Rd 174	3-5 S027S019W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, herring spawning areas, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and harvest opportunities. Maintain public recreation values and activities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is situated at the southern part of the head of Monashka Bay abutting tideland unit KT-11 and adjacent to unit KT-09. The intertidal areas are made up of low gradient gravel and bedrock. Pillar Creek, an anadromous stream, provides habitat for pink and coho salmon. Harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Waterfowl winter in the area and herring use it for rearing and feeding. Herring, dungeness crab & red king crab have been commercially harvested and personal harvest activities occur within the area. Sport and subsistence fishing are present. The mouth of Pillar Creek is a very popular recreation use area for sport fishing and subsistence use. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-11 City of Kodiak, North	Rd Hv 1017	3-5 S027S019W	<p>This unit encompasses the tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to some of the northern developed areas of the City of Kodiak. This unit is to be managed to be consistent with the types of adjacent upland uses permitted in the Kodiak Island Borough zoning ordinance for the City of Kodiak. The unit borders upland areas intended for park or open space uses; management in these areas is to focus on the protection of recreation resources and values. Consult with the Kodiak Island Borough, the City of Kodiak, and DPOR prior to authorizing uses in these areas. Maintain personal and subsistence harvesting opportunities.</p> <p>Protect heritage sites, kelp beds, waterfowl wintering areas, and anadromous stream. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>This is a large unit adjacent to some of the developed uplands of the City of Kodiak. The intertidal areas are comprised of heavy covered low gradient gravel and bedrock areas. There are near shore kelp beds situated west of Miller Point. Waterfowl winter in the area. One anadromous streams provide habitat for coho salmon. Much of the area within this tideland unit includes sites used for both recreation in addition to its importance for subsistence harvesting. Commercial harvest of herring and dungeness crab has occurred in the area as well as sport fishing and subsistence fishing. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.</p>
KT-12 City of Kodiak, Central	Sd 379	3-5 S027S019W	<p>This unit encompasses the tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to some of the developed areas of the City of Kodiak. These areas are to be managed to be consistent with the types of adjacent upland uses permitted in the Kodiak Island Borough zoning ordinance for the City of Kodiak. The unit encompasses the areas designated Shoreline Development (Sd) that are intended to accommodate the typical types of marine structures associated with residential land uses.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, protect heritage sites, waterfowl wintering areas, estuarine wetlands and anadromous streams within this area. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>This is a large unit adjacent to some of the developed uplands of the City of Kodiak. The intertidal areas are comprised of heavy covered low gradient gravel and bedrock areas. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for coho salmon and there is an estuarine wetland area at Mission Lake. Waterfowl winter in the area. Commercial harvest of herring and dungeness crab has occurred in the area as well as sport fishing and subsistence fishing. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-13 Near Island	Rd 1584	3-5 S027S019W S028S020W S028S019W	<p>This unit encompasses the tidelands and submerged lands around islands close to Near island. These areas are to be managed to be consistent with the types of adjacent upland uses permitted in the Kodiak Island Borough zoning ordinance for the City of Kodiak. The unit encompasses areas designated Public Recreation (Rd) that border upland areas intended for park or open space uses. Authorizations in areas designated Rd should be compatible with the park or open space patterns on the uplands. Consult with the Kodiak Island Borough, the City of Kodiak, and DPOR prior to authorizing uses in these areas.</p> <p>Protect heritage sites, seabird colonies and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>This unit surrounds various islands close to Near Island. The intertidal areas are comprised of heavy covered low gradient gravel and bedrock areas. Numerous seabird colonies are present and waterfowl winter in the area. Commercial harvest of herring and dungeness crab has occurred in the area as well as sport fishing and subsistence fishing. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.</p>
KT-14A Woody Island, Residential	Sd 202	3-5 S027S019W	<p>Manage unit to accommodate marine structures and uses associated with residential development. Protect estuarine wetlands, wintering waterfowl concentrations, and heritage site. Protect the nearby recreational uses and activities associated with the Woody Island State Recreation Site. See also KT-14B, which encompasses the other tidelands surrounding Woody Island.</p>	<p>The tideland areas around Woody Island are characterized by low gradient heavy covered bedrock areas. Estuarine wetlands occupy immediate offshore areas. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl winter there. Herring have been commercially harvested and there is sport fishing around the island as well. Subsistence fishing is also present. There is one heritage site reported in the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey. A dock is situated in this subunit. The Woody Island State Recreation Site occupies the northern tip of Woody Island within the adjacent tideland management unit KT-14B. This site experiences considerable summer recreation use associated with boating and kayaking.</p>
KT-14B Woody Island, Remainder	Gu 1146	3-5 S027S019W S028S019W	<p>Manage this unit for multiple uses, potentially including additional marine structures associated with residential or commercial development. Protect heritage sites, winter concentrations of waterfowl, and near shore kelp beds. Protect the recreational uses and activities associated with the Woody Island State Recreation Site. Authorizations within this Recreation Site are inappropriate except for those related to its recreation activities or required for public safety. See also KT-14A, which occupies the tidelands in the northwest portion of Woody Island.</p>	<p>The tideland areas around Woody Island are characterized by low covered bedrock areas. There are near shore kelp beds at the north and southeast tips of the island. Estuarine wetlands are extensive in the areas offshore of the Woody Island State Recreation Site and are scattered throughout the remainder of the unit. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl winter there. Herring have been commercially harvested and there is sport fishing around the island as well. Subsistence fishing is also present. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit. The Woody Island State Recreation Site occupies the northern tip of Woody Island, and experiences considerable summer recreation use associated with boating and kayaking.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-15 Long Island	Ha Rd 2115	3-5 S027S018W S028S019W S028S018W	Protect heritage sites, marine mammals and their rookeries and haulouts, near shore kelp beds, seabird colonies, herring spawning areas, and winter waterfowl concentrations. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the tideland areas surrounding Long Island and is characterized by low gradient bedrock intertidal areas and numerous near shore kelp beds. The area is used by herring for spawning, rearing and feeding and waterfowl use it for wintering. Seabird colonies, harbor seal haulout concentrations and sea lion haulouts and/or rookeries are present. Herring, shrimp, tanner crab & red king crab have been commercially harvested there and it is a sport fishing area. The upland portions are owned by Leisnoi, Inc. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-16 Airport aquatic airlanes	Ha Hv 456	3-4 3-5 S028S020W	Maintain the safety considerations associated with the ADOT/PF aviation easment (ADL 221401) and the adjacent uplands. Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream and wintering waterfowl concentrations. Maintain commercial harvest and sport fishing opportunities.	This unit is comprised of portions of an aviation easment (ADL 221401) granted to ADOT/PF as a result of the adjacent airport on the uplands. The intertidal areas are made up of low gradient sand and some bedrock. Herring use the area for feeding and rearing and waterfowl winter there. The Buskin River, an anadromous stream, supports chum, sockeye, pink and coho salmon, Dolly Varden and steelhead. There has been a commercial harvest of herring as well as tanner, dungeness crab and red king crab in the area. Sport and subsistence fishing are present. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-17 Womens Bay, North	Wd 343	3-4 3-5 S028S020W	Maintain area for the development of a boat repair yard as defined in tideland lease ADL 221132. Protect heritage sites, herring spawning areas and nearby seabird colonies.	This unit encompasses the boundaries of tideland lease (ADL 221132) of approximately 1.7 acres of tide and submerged lands issued for a boat repair yard. The shoreline area is made up of medium gradient gravel and there are nearby seabird colonies in Womens Bay. Herring use Womens Bay for spawning, rearing and feeding and have been commercially harvested there as well. Tanner, red king and dungeness crab have also been commercially harvested in the area. Sport and subsistence fishing are present. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.

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Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-18 Outer Womens Bay	Ha Hv 289	3-4 3-5 S028S020W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, herring spawning areas, seabird colonies, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit lies on the edge of Women's Bay and is characterized by low gradient bedrock and gravel intertidal areas. One anadromous stream provides habitat for coho salmon. Seabird colonies and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. It is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area and waterfowl wintering area. Tanner crab, dungeness crab, herring & red king crab have been commercially harvested in the area and sport fishing also occurs. The upland portion that is known as Cliff Point is owned by Leisnoi, Inc. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-19 Middle Bay	Ha Hv 586	3-4 3-6 S029S020W	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, anadromous streams, waterfowl wintering areas, herring spawning areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	This unit occupies the head of Middle Bay and is characterized by low gradient sand, gravel and bedrock intertidal areas as well as estuarine wetland areas. Three anadromous streams occur in the area with the most noted being the American River. They provide habitat for chum, pink and coho salmon. Harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Herring spawn, rear and feed in the area and waterfowl use it in the winter. Commercial harvest of herring, shrimp, razor clam, and tanner, red king, & dungeness crab has occurred within the unit as well as sport fishing. Some of the adjacent uplands are owned by Leisnoi, Inc. Subsistence fishing is also present. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a historic heritage site in or near this unit.
KT-20 Myrtle Creek	Ha Hv 119	3-4 3-6 S030S020W	Protect anadromous streams, herring spawning areas and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities.	This unit is situated at the mouth of Myrtle Creek and is characterized by a low gradient gravel intertidal area. Myrtle Creek is an anadromous stream that provides habitat for pink and coho salmon. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding and waterfowl use it for wintering. The commercial harvest of shrimp, red king crab & dungeness crab as well as sport fishing has occurred in the area. The adjacent uplands are owned by Leisnoi, Inc.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-21 Svitlak & Kekur Islands	Ha Hv 429	3-4 3-6 S029S019W	Protect heritage sites, near shore kelp beds, herring spawning areas, seabird colonies, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit encompasses the tideland areas around Svitlak and Kekur islands. The intertidal areas are comprised of low gradient bedrock. Near shore kelp beds, harbour seal haulout concentrations and seabird colonies are present and waterfowl winter there. It is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area. Shrimp, herring, tanner crab, red king crab & dungeness crab have been commercially harvested and there is sport fishing in the area. Some of the adjacent uplands are owned by Leisnoi, Inc. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-22 Chiniak Island	Ha Hv 439	3-6 S029S018W	Protect anadromous streams, herring rearing and feeding areas, seabird colonies, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. See also KT-55, which extends to the west and south of this unit.	This unit on the edge of Cape Chiniak is made up of low gradient bedrock intertidal areas. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. There are seabird colonies, sea lion haulouts and/or rookeries, harbor seal haulout concentrations and winter waterfowl concentrations. It is used for sport fishing and the commercial harvest of tanner crab & red king crab. The upland portion is owned by Leisnoi, Inc. Subsistence fishing is also present.
KT-23 Cape Greville & Sequel Point	Ha Hv 517	3-6 S030S018W	Protect herring rearing and feeding areas, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit extends along a shoreline of low gradient bedrock and sand from Cape Greville to Sequel Point. Harbor seal haulout concentrations are present and waterfowl use the area in the winter. Red king crab has been commercially harvested in the area and herring use it for rearing and feeding. The upland portion is owned by Leisnoi, Inc.
KT-24 Narrow Cape	Ha Hv Rd 661	3-6 S031S019W S032S019W	Protect marine mammals and their haulout areas, kelp beds, and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Marine structures and uses associated with operations on the uplands are considered appropriate.	This area surrounds a narrow cape and is made up of a low gradient bedrock shoreline. There are near shore kelp beds, established sea otter populations and harbor seal haulout concentrations. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl winter there. Commercial harvest of dungeness crab has occurred in the area as well as sport fishing nearby. The adjacent uplands are leased by Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation for an Orbital Launch Facility.
KT-25 Ugak Island	Ha 1191	3-6 S032S019W	Protect heritage sites, near shore kelp beds and marine mammals and their rookeries and haulout areas. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	The unit surrounds Ugak Island. It is a diverse intertidal area of low to medium gradient sand and bedrock that supports numerous near shore kelp beds. Established sea otter populations, harbor seal haulout concentrations and sea lion haulout and/or rookeries are present in the area. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports a prehistoric/historic heritage site in or near this unit.

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Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-26 Pasagshak Pt. / Narrow Cape	Ha Hv 345	3-6 S032S020W S032S019W	Maintain harvest opportunities. Protect near shore kelp beds, anadromous streams, marine mammals, and winter waterfowl concentrations. Prior to granting authorizations, consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals.	This unit is situated between Pasagshak Point and Narrow Cape along a sandy shore. Established sea otter populations and near shore kelp beds are present. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl use it for wintering. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for coho salmon. Shrimp and both tanner and dungeness crab have been commercially harvested and it is a personal harvest area.
KT-27 Pasagshak Point	Ha Hv 428	3-6 S032S020W	Protect near shore kelp beds, herring rearing and feeding areas, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the area around Pasagshak Point and is characterized by medium sloping boulder and bedrock intertidal areas. Various near shore kelp beds, established sea otter populations and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl winter there. Commercial harvest of shrimp as well as tanner, red king crab & dungeness crab has occurred as well as sport fishing and personal harvest activities.
KT-28 Pasagshak Bay	Ha Hv 518	3-6 S031S020W	Protect heritage sites, near shore kelp beds, anadromous streams, herring spawning areas, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	This unit lies at the head of Pasagshak Bay along a sandy shore. Pasagshak Bay supports numerous kelp beds and is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for Dolly Varden, king, sockeye, pink and coho salmon. It supports an established sea otter population and in the winter, waterfowl are present. A commercial harvest of shrimp & dungeness crab has occurred in the area as well as personal harvest activities and sport fishing. Subsistence fishing is also present. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-29 Portage Bay	Ha Hv 593	3-6 3-7 S031S021W	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, kelp beds, waterfowl wintering areas, herring spawning areas and the anadromous stream. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies Portage Bay and is characterized by a low gradient bedrock and medium sloping sand intertidal areas and estuarine wetlands that support near shore kelp beds and wintering waterfowl. One anadromous stream provides habitat for sockeye, pink and coho salmon, Dolly Varden and steelhead. Herring can be found spawning, rearing and feeding in the area and there has been a commercial harvest of shrimp & dungeness crab. The area is used for personal harvest activities, including sport fishing. The unit provides important access for deer and bear hunters. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-30 Saltery Cove	Ha Rd 810	3-6 3-7 S031S022W S031S023W	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams, waterfowl wintering areas, herring migration routes and spawning areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and harvest opportunities, and public access. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	Saltery cove has low gradient sand and gravel intertidal areas and estuarine wetland areas that support wintering waterfowl. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for chum, sockeye, pink & coho salmon, Dolly Varden and steelhead. Herring use nearby Ugak Bay as a migration route and also spawn, rear and feed in the area. Shrimp as well as tanner and dungeness crab have been commercially harvested and personal harvest activities and sport fishing occurs in the area. Unit provides important access for deer and bear hunters. Subsistence fishing is also present. An ADF&G field camp is located on uplands adjacent to Saltery Creek. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a historic heritage site in or near this unit.
KT-31 Hidden Basin	Ha Hv 1285	3-6 3-7 S031S023W	Protect estuarine wetland areas, bald eagle nest sites, waterfowl wintering areas, anadromous streams, herring spawning areas and marine mammals and their haulouts. Maintain sport fishing and harvest opportunities as well as aquatic farm (ADL 225579). A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures. Continued use of this unit for mariculture operations is appropriate.	Unit occupies all of Hidden Basin, an area characterized by mixed medium sloping gravel and boulder intertidal areas and several estuarine wetland areas. Harbor seal haulout concentrations and known bald eagle nest sites are present. Waterfowl winter in the area. Four anadromous streams provide habitat for chum and pink salmon. It is a herring spawning and feeding area. There is a tideland lease (ADL 225579) for an aquatic farm. Commercial harvest of herring, shrimp, and tanner and dungeness crab has occurred as well as sport fishing and personal harvest activities. The unit provides important access for deer and bear hunters.
KT-32 Inner Ugak Bay	Ha Hv 1710	3-7 S031S023W	Protect herring spawning areas, anadromous streams, marine mammals and their haulouts and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Prior to granting authorizations, consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	This unit occupies the head of Ugak Bay and consists of two connected parts: a northern area that extends inland from Inner Ugak Bay itself and the remainder of Inner Ugak Bay. The northern part is characterized by mixed gravel and boulder intertidal areas. It contains a herring spawning and feeding area, and has anadromous streams that provide habitat for pink and coho salmon. Harbor seal haulout concentrations occur and waterfowl winter in the area. The remainder of the unit, which is by far the larger of the two parts, extends from the mouth to the head of Ugak Bay along generally gravel shorelines. Harbor seal haulout concentrations and pink salmon in one anadromous stream are present. Waterfowl also winter in the area. In both parts, herring have been commercially harvested and use the area for spawning and feeding. Shrimp as well as tanner and dungeness crab have been commercially harvested, and the area is used for personal harvest. Both parts provide important access for deer and bear hunters.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-34 Outer Ugak Bay	Ha Hv 173	3-6 3-7 S032S021W	Protect anadromous stream, wintering waterfowl concentrations, marine mammals and their haulout and rookery areas. Maintain harvest opportunities. Prior to granting authorizations, consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals.	This unit is situated on the southern edge of Ugak Bay along a medium sloping beach shoreline between areas of low gradient bedrock. One anadromous stream provides habitat for chum, pink, sockeye and coho salmon, Dolly Varden. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding. Waterfowl winter there, harbor seal haulout concentrations, and sea lion rookeries and/or haulouts are present. It has been a commercial harvest area for shrimp, tanner crab, red king crab & dungeness crab and a personal harvest area.
KT-35 Gull Point	Ha Hv 364	3-6 3-7 S032S021W	Protect heritage sites, kelp beds, seabird colonies, anadromous stream, wintering waterfowl concentrations, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit extends around Gull Point on both sides and is characterized by a medium sloping sand shore line and steep bedrock areas near the Point. Near shore kelp beds, seabird colonies, harbor seal haulout concentrations, and Dolly Varden, chum and pink salmon in an anadromous stream are present in the area. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl winter there. It has been a shrimp, red king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a personal harvest area. The unit provides important access for deer and bear hunters. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-36 Boulder Bay	Ha Hv 310	3-7 S033S022W	Protect near shore kelp beds, seabird colonies, anadromous stream, wintering waterfowl concentrations, and herring spawning areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies the western portion of the head of Boulder Bay. It is a diverse intertidal area of sand, gravel, boulder and bedrock areas ranging from low to steep gradients. Near shore kelp beds, large seabird colonies and wintering waterfowl are present. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding. One anadromous stream provides habitat for chum and pink salmon. It has been a shrimp, red king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a personal harvest area. The unit provides important access for deer and bear hunters.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-37 Shearwater Bay	Ha Hv 1461	3-7 S033S023W	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, bald eagle nest sites, seabird colonies, herring spawning areas, wintering waterfowl concentrations, anadromous streams, and marine mammals and their haulout areas at the mouth of the Bay. Maintain commercial harvest areas. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	This unit occupies Shearwater Bay and is characterized by estuarine wetland areas and fairly homogenous gravel intertidal areas. Spawning herring and wintering waterfowl are present. There is a harbor seal haulout at the mouth of the Bay, and several seabird colonies to the south of the Bay's mouth at Ermine Point Island, Ladder Island, Dusk Island and Near Island. There are known bald eagle nest sites. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for Dolly Varden, chum, pink and coho salmon. Herring, shrimp & dungeness crab have been commercially harvested here and the area is used for personal harvest purposes. The unit provides important access for deer and bear hunters. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-38 Inner Kiliuda Bay	Ha Hv 1015	3-7 S032S024W S033S024W	Protect estuarine wetlands, anadromous stream, herring spawning areas, and wintering waterfowl concentrations. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	The intertidal portions of this unit situated in inner Kiliuda Bay are made up of estuarine wetland areas and mostly gravel with some mixed boulder areas. Herring use the area for spawning and waterfowl for wintering. One anadromous stream provides habitat for chum, pink and coho salmon. Shrimp as well as tanner and dungeness crab have been commercially harvested, and it is a personal harvest area. The unit provides important access for deer and bear hunters.
KT-39 Cathedral, Cub, Amee, Granite & Nut Islands	Ha Hv 340	3-7 3-10 S034S025W S034S024W	Protect herring spawning areas, seabird colonies, waterfowl wintering areas, and marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain harvest opportunities. Review EVOS upland acquisition documents for restrictions and consult with Old Harbor Native Corporation. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit encompasses the area around a number of islands in Sitkalidak Strait. Harbor seal haulout concentrations, numerous large seabird colonies and wintering waterfowl are present. It is a herring spawning, feeding, rearing and commercial harvest area. Shrimp, red king crab & dungeness crab have also been commercially harvested and the area is used for personal harvest activities. The adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the Old Harbor Native Corporation as a private wildlife refuge.
KT-40 McDonald Lagoon	Ha 1525	3-10 S035S024W	The entirety of the lagoon is to be protected and managed to maintain the hydraulic and ecosystem functions of this unique area. This includes protection of eel grass beds, anadromous stream, wintering waterfowl concentrations, herring spawning area, and heritage sites. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals. Review EVOS upland acquisition documents for restrictions and consult with Old Harbor Native Corporation prior to granting any authorizations.	This unit occupies the entirety of McDonald Lagoon and is characterized by a homogenous low gradient gravel intertidal area that supports numerous eel grass beds. One anadromous stream provides habitat for chum and pink salmon. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing & feeding and waterfowl for wintering. It has been a herring, shrimp, red king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a personal harvest area. Adjacent uplands were acquired with EVOS funds and are managed by the Old Harbor Native Corporation as a private wildlife reserve. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-41 McCord Bay	Ha Hv 246	3-10 S035S025W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, herring spawning areas and wintering waterfowl concentrations. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Review EVOS upland acquisition documents for restrictions and consult with Old Harbor Native Corporation prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies McCord Bay, an intertidal area of medium sloping gravel. One anadromous stream provides habitat for chum and pink salmon. It is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding and waterfowl wintering area. Herring, shrimp and dungeness crab have been commercially harvested and personal harvest activities occur in the area as well. Adjacent uplands were acquired with EVOS funds and are managed by the Old Harbor Native Corporation as a private wildlife reserve. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
KT-42 Amee Bay	Ha Hv 135	3-7 3-10 S034S025W	Protect herring spawning areas, seabird colonies, waterfowl concentration area, and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities. Review EVOS upland acquisition document for restrictions prior to granting authorizations. Uplands are to be managed as a private wilderness reserve. The Old Harbor Native Corporation should be consulted before granting authorizations.	Amee Bay is an area characterized primarily by gravel intertidal areas. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding. Dolly Varden, pink and coho salmon use one anadromous stream, waterfowl winter in the area and there are nearby seabird colonies. There has been a commercial harvest of herring, shrimp and dungeness crab and the area is used for personal harvest activities. The adjacent uplands were acquired with EVOS funds and are managed by the Old Harbor Native Corporation as a private wildlife reserve.
KT-43A Old Harbor, City	Wd 283	3-7 S034S025W	Manage this subunit to accommodate marine structures necessary to the commercial and industrial functions of the Old Harbor community. Protect anadromous stream. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Unit adjoins the community of Old Harbor. Resources include an anadromous stream (coho, Dolly Varden) and areas used for commercial and personal harvest. Herring spawning areas may exist.
KT-43B Midway Bay, nr Old Harbor	Gu 385	3-7 S034S025W	Manage this unit to accommodate multiple uses, including uses necessary to support development in the adjacent community of Old Harbor. Protect herring spawning areas, waterfowl concentration areas, and anadromous stream. Maintain commercial and personal harvest opportunities. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	The unit occupies the area adjacent to the community of Old Harbor, a small community at the head of Sitkalidak Strait. Major concentrations of herring additionally use it for rearing and spawning. Waterfowl winter there. There is an anadromous streams that provide habitat for chum, pink and coho salmon, and Dolly Varden. Commercial harvest of herring, shrimp and dungeness crab has occurred in the area as well as personal harvest activities, including sport fishing.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-44 Barling Bay	Ha Hv 376	3-7 3-10 S034S026W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, marine mammals and their haulouts, herring spawning areas and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. Review EVOS upland acquisition documents for restrictions and consult with the Kodiak NWR staff prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is situated in Barling Bay, an area of medium sloping gravel intertidal areas. One anadromous stream provides habitat for Dolly Varden, chum, pink and coho salmon. Harbor seal haulout concentrations, known bald eagle nest sites, and wintering waterfowl are present. It is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area. Herring, shrimp and dungeness crab have been commercially harvested in the area and it is used for personal harvest purposes as well. Sport and subsistence fishing are present. The adjacent uplands were acquired with EVOS funds and are managed by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Adjacent uplands are in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge or are Old Harbor Corporation owned. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports a prehistoric heritage site in or near this unit.
KT-45 Little Narrows	Ha Hv 356	3-11 S037S031W	Protect kelp beds, anadromous stream, bald eagle nest sites, seabird colonies, herring migration routes, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit sits at the mouth of Moser Bay surrounding Amik Island and is characterized by low gradient bedrock intertidal areas that support near shore kelp beds. One anadromous stream provides habitat for Dolly Varden and pink salmon. There are known bald eagle nest sites. Shrimp, red king and dungeness crab have been commercially harvested and there is sport fishing and personal harvest activities in the area. Seabird colonies and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Herring are known to migrate through Moser Bay and use the area for rearing and feeding. Adjacent uplands are owned by Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.
KT-47 Grant Lagoon	Ha Hv 434	3-9 S031S034W S031S033W	Protect anadromous streams, bald eagle nest sites, winter waterfowl concentrations, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations. Review EVOS upland acquisition documents for restrictions and consult with the Kodiak NWR staff prior to granting authorizations.	Unit is located at the mouths of three anadromous streams, including the Ayakulik River, that provide habitat and spawning areas for king, chum, coho, and pink salmon, and Dolly Varden char. It includes haulout concentrations for harbor seal, known bald eagle nest sites, and a wintering area for waterfowl. It has been a dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a personal harvest area. The adjacent uplands were purchased using EVOS funds and are managed by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-48 Sturgeon River	Ha Hv 1182	3-9 S030S033W S031S033W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous streams, herring spawning areas, and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Review EVOS upland acquisition documents for restrictions and consult with Kodiak NWR staff prior to granting authorizations.	The unit is located at the mouth of Sturgeon River and is characterized by gravel and mud intertidal areas. Two anadromous streams, one being the Sturgeon River, provide habitat and spawning areas for chum, pink and coho salmon, Dolly Varden char and steelhead trout. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding and waterfowl winter there. It has been a dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a personal harvest area, which includes sport fishing. A small portion of the adjacent uplands were purchased using EVOS funds and are managed by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The remainder of the uplands are native allotments. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports various prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-49 Karluk	Ha Hv 695	3-9 S030S032W	Protect heritage sites, anadromous streams, and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities.	The unit is adjacent to the community of Karluk at the mouth of the Karluk River and is characterized by a mixed gravel shoreline. An anadromous stream provides habitat and spawning areas for king, chum, sockeye, pink and coho salmon as well as Dolly Varden char and steelhead trout. Waterfowl winter in the area and there has been a commercial harvest of dungeness crab. The area is also used for personal harvest activities, including sport and subsistence fishing. An ADF&G field camp is located on uplands adjacent to Karluk River. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports various prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-50A Larsen Bay Community	Sd 254	3-7 S030S029W	This tideland unit encompasses the tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the community of Larsen Bay. (See Resource information about excluded areas.) These areas are to be managed to be consistent with the types of adjacent upland uses permitted in the Kodiak Island Borough zoning ordinance for this community. The appropriateness of a potential use is to be determined prior to granting authorizations. Consult the Kodiak Island Borough zoning ordinance to determine permitted uses. To the extent practicable, protect estuarine wetlands, herring spawning areas, and waterfowl molting and nesting areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. See also tideland management unit KT-50B.	This unit is situated in Larsen Bay adjacent to the community of Larsen Bay. The area is characterized by estuarine wetlands and tideflats and the Bay empties into Uyak Bay. Major concentrations of herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding. It is a nesting and molting area for waterfowl. There has been commercial harvest of herring, shrimp and dungeness crab and the area is used for personal harvest activities, including sport and subsistence fishing. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit. Note: This unit excludes Tracts 1 and 2 of ATS 68; both tracts have been conveyed out of state ownership.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-50B Larsen Bay Community, Airport Area	Pr 36	3-7 S035S029W	This tideland unit, occupying the area immediately offshore of the airstrip, is to be managed to permit structures and uses associated with the airstrip. Uses incompatible with the airstrip are inappropriate. Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, herring spawning areas, and waterfowl nesting and molting areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. See also KT-50A, the other tideland unit adjacent to the Larsen Bay community.	This tideland unit occupies the area offshore of the airstrip. An aviation easement affects portions of the unit (ADL 225091). The area is characterized by wetlands and tideflats. It is likely that herring use this area for spawning, rearing, and feeding. It is nesting area for waterfowl. There has been commercial harvest of herring shrimp, and Dungeness crab and the area is used for personal harvest activities, including sport and subsistence fishing.
KT-51 Carlsen Point	Ha Hv 526	3-8 3-9 S030S029W S030S028W	Protect heritage sites, herring migration routes and spawning areas, bald eagle nest sites, seabird colonies and winter waterfowl concentrations. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit encompasses the tideland areas around Carlsen Point between Carlsen Reef and the uplands. It is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area as well as a known migration route. Seabird colonies and known bald eagle nest sites are present. Waterfowl winter in the area. There has been the commercial harvest of herring, shrimp, tanner crab & dungeness crab and the area is used for personal harvest activities, including sport fishing. The adjacent uplands are owned by the Koniag Native Corporation. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-52 Gibson Cove	Rd 219	3-5 S028S019W S028S020W	Protect heritage sites, seabird colonies, wintering waterfowl, and herring spawning areas. Maintain recreational uses as well as commercial and personal harvest opportunities.	This unit encompasses the area adjacent to Gibson Cove and St. Paul Harbor and is characterized by a medium sloping bedrock shoreline. It is a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area. Seabird colonies are present and waterfowl use the area for wintering. There has been a commercial harvest of dungeness crab, red king crab and herring and the area is also used for personal harvest purposes. It is a popular community recreation area. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
KT-53 Icon Bay, Spruce Island	Hr 171	3-4 S026S019W	Manage to protect historic resource (culturally important shipwreck) and sensitive wildlife (sea bird colony and harbor seal haulout concentration area).	This small unit (Icon Bay) contains remnants of very significant shipwreck. This unit may also contain a single sea bird colony and a harbor seal haulout concentration area. It is an important subsistence use area for crabs (tanner) and marine fish, including salmon.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KT-54 Kalsin Bay	Rd Hv 487	3-6 S030S020W	Protect the recreation resources and activities of this area, maintain commercial and personal harvest opportunities, and protect sensitive wildlife and aquatic vegetation (sea bird colony, Pacific herring spawning areas, spring waterfowl concentrations, and areas of estuarine wetlands. Protect historic sites. A Salmon Sanctuary Area exists within portions of this unit; see management guideline F in the 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas' section of Chapter 2 for details concerning these ADF&G closures.	Unit is situated at the head of Kalsin Bay, and is a popular community recreation area, particularly for sport fishing. It contains areas of Pacific herring spawning, a seabird colony, and experiences spring waterfowl concentrations. Extensive estuarine wetlands exist, especially at the confluence with the American River, a significant anadromous stream. Note: that part of the American River near its confluence with Kalsin Bay is included in this unit, and is similarly designated Harvest and Public Recreation - Dispersed. There are several historical sites within the tidelands.
KT-55 Chiniak Peninsula Area	Rd Hv 2646	3-6 S029S019W S029S018W	Unit is to be managed to protect its recreation, harvest, and habitat values. Protect estuarine wetlands, sea bird colonies, waterfowl, and both harbor seal and sea lion haul out concentration areas. Protect historic sites. Consult with USFWS and NMFS prior to granting authorizations. See also KT-22, which encompasses the tidelands adjacent to Chiniak Island.	Unit includes the tidelands adjoining the Cape Chiniak area, extending from Chiniak Creek to just north of Cape Greville, but excluding the tidelands that surround Chiniak Island. These tidelands are used for recreational sport fishing, waterfowl hunting, and bird watching. They also have a high scenic value as well as being a popular recreational area. The Chiniak Road adjoins the tideland areas but is several hundred feet higher than the coast itself. There is a panoramic view of the whole Chiniak Bay, including these tidelands. This tideland area is also important for its habitat, bird concentrations, marine mammals, and vegetation values. There are two sea bird colonies near Cape Chiniak. Sea lion and harbor seal haul out concentrations occur at Cape Chiniak as well as several other locations. There are four anadromous streams that drain from adjoining uplands, with runs of coho and pink salmon, and scattered areas of estuarine wetlands. This is also a commercial harvest area for tanner crab. There are several historic sites in the tideland areas.
KT-56 Womens Bay	Rd Hv 384	3-5 S028S020W	Unit is to be managed to protect its habitat and wildlife resources and to ensure the continuation of recreation values and activities. Maintain personal and commercial harvesting opportunities. Protect historic sites. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations.	Unit consists of shallow tidelands at the mouth of Women's Bay that are used for both recreation (fishing, bird watching, and wildlife viewing) and for subsistence harvesting. Estuarine wetlands occupy these shallow tidal areas. Within these tidelands are a sea bird colony, a harbor seal haulout concentration area, and areas of waterfowl concentration during the spring and winter. Dungeness crab and Pacific herring (sac roe) are commercially harvested. Four anadromous streams empty into the mouth of Womens Bay; these support runs of coho, chum, and pink salmon. There are several historic sites in this tideland area.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
KTS-01 Kizhuyak Bay	Ha Hv 7	3-4 S028S022W	Maintain area to provide for Terror Lake hydroelectric project and lease (ADL 206462). Protect wintering waterfowl and maintain commercial harvest opportunities.	This unit is approximately 7 acres in size and within ATS 1181. It is defined by a Public and Charitable lease (ADL 206462) issued to the Alaska Energy Authority for the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project and characterized by a medium sloping gravel intertidal area. Waterfowl winter in the area. Major concentrations of herring use this area for rearing and feeding and have been commercially harvested there as well along with dungeness crab. The area is also used for personal harvest activities. Subsistence fishing is also present.

Map 3-4 - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Map 3-5 - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Map 3-6 - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Map 3-7 - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Map 3-8 - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Map 3-9 - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Map 3-10 - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Map 3-11 - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Trinity Islands Area

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
T-01 Sitkinak Island- west	Gr 16981	3-12 S042S031W S042S030W S042S029W	Grazing is recognized as the principle use of this unit. Other uses may be authorized by DNR but must be compatible with grazing activities. Protect waterfowl nesting and molting areas, anadromous streams, and prehistoric heritage sites.	The island is characterized predominately by fairly mountainous terrain vegetated with tall grasses. The southwest part of the island is flat with wet tundra type vegetation such as sedges and grasses. Waterfowl nesting and molting areas occur in the eastern portion of this unit. Unit includes several anadromous streams that provide habitat for sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon. There is a grazing lease (ADL 201321) on this unit. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
T-02 Sitkinak Island- east	Gr 37899	3-12 S041S032W S041S031W S042S033W S042S032W S042S031W	Manage unit to allow continued grazing use. Grazing is recognized as the principle use of this unit. Other uses may be authorized by DNR but must be compatible with grazing activities. Protect waterfowl nesting and molting areas, anadromous streams, and prehistoric heritage sites.	This island is characterized by areas of moderate sloping and is vegetated with tall grasses. Waterfowl nesting and molting areas occur in the western portion of this unit. The unit includes several anadromous streams that provide habitat for pink and chum salmon. There is a grazing lease (ADL 201321) on this unit. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.
T-03 Tugidak Island	Ha 42148	3-12 S041S034W S041S033W S042S035W S042S034W S042S033W S043S035W S043S034W	Management of this unit is to be consistent with the ADF&G Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area Management Plan (June,1995). Only development authorizations that meet the requirements of AS 16.20.520 and 16.50.530 are appropriate. Applications must be submitted to ADF&G for review and approval.	<p>This unit occupies all uplands defined by the boundaries of the Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area established in 1988. The critical habitat area was established to protect the world's largest haulout of harbor seals, as well as other fish and wildlife. ADF&G has the responsibility for the management of the fish and wildlife resources in the CHA. Only development authorizations that meet the requirements of AS 16.20.520 and 16.50.530 are appropriate. Applications must be submitted to ADF&G for review and approval.</p> <p>It is an island of wet tundra, grasslands, and marshes with many lakes and ponds linked by channels. On the northeast part of the island there is a large lagoon encircled by intertidal flats and intertidal flats also surround the island. Five anadromous streams support chum, coho and pink salmon. Tugidak is a waterfowl wintering area, has large seabird colonies, and a presence of river otters. The area is best known as a major harbor seal haulout area. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports various prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit.</p>

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Trinity Islands Area

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
T-04A Sitkinak Island, Mark Lake	Gr 1477	3-12 S042S031W	If this state selected unit is conveyed, unit is to be managed for grazing operations. Development authorizations granted by DNR should protect access to the black-tail deer population and the prehistoric heritage site. The area of the old Coast Guard base is to be managed separately; see T-04B.	This state selected unit occupies fairly level terrain and has a large lake, Mark Lake, in its central part. An old Coast Guard runway and associated buildings are situated within the unit, but is described as a separate unit (T-04B). The area is vegetated in moist tundra types and there are known seasonal concentrations of waterfowl and bald eagles. Hunting black-tail deer in the area is becoming more popular. The herd on Sitkinak Island is thriving due in part to the lack of bears. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric and historic heritage sites in or near this unit. This unit is affected by PLO 2887.
T-04B Sitkinak Island, CG Base	Se 16	3-12 S042S031W	This small 80 acre site (plus any other adjacent area that might be appropriate for inclusion) is appropriate for disposal for settlement or development during the planning period, assuming that this state selected land is conveyed to the state. Other forms of development or disposal include commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, any of which are considered appropriate. Note: When the unit is conveyed to the state, a more detailed description of the 80-acre tract may exist. It is intended that the Settlement designation apply to this area and to any contiguous area that is functionally necessary for settlement or other forms of development.	This small unit of 80-acres consists of an old Coast Guard runway and associated buildings. This area is surrounded by a larger tract of federal land, totaling about 1,400 acres, which is described as T-04A. Both the site and the larger area are in selection status, but are affected by PLO 2447.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Trinity Islands Area

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
TT-01 Dolina Point	Ha Hv 187	3-12 S041S032W	Protect marine mammals, waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous stream. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	Unit extends along low gradient bedrock intertidal areas to the east from Dolina Point. Waterfowl winter in the area and herring use it for rearing and feeding. One anadromous stream supports pink salmon and there is an established sea otter population. Red king crab & dungeness crab have been commercially harvested in the area.
TT-02 Sitkinak Island	Ha Hv 227	3-12 S041S031W	Protect near shore kelp beds, nearby anadromous stream, waterfowl wintering area, and marine mammals. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	Unit extends from Whirlpool Point to the west along a low gradient gravel intertidal area that supports numerous near shore kelp beds. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl for wintering. There is a presence of an established sea otter population and pink salmon in a nearby anadromous stream. It has been a red king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area.
TT-03 Sitkinak Island	Ha Hv 259	3-12 S041S031W	Protect kelp beds, marine mammals, anadromous stream and wintering waterfowl concentrations. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit extends from the vicinity of Whirlpool Point south along a low gradient intertidal area towards Sitkinak Lagoon. There is a near shore kelp bed and an established sea otter population. One anadromous stream provides habitat for pink salmon. Waterfowl winter in the area and herring use it for rearing and feeding. It has been a red king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area.
TT-04 Sitkinak Lagoon	Ha Hv 2614	3-12 S041S031W S042S31W S042S030W	Protect heritage sites, marine mammals and their haulout areas, anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands, herring spawning areas and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	Sitkinak Lagoon is characterized by large estuarine wetland areas as well as low gradient sand and gravel intertidal areas. It provides habitat for established sea otter populations, harbor seal haulout concentrations, as well as chum and pink salmon in three anadromous streams. The unit is a waterfowl wintering area and a herring spawning, rearing and feeding area. There is sport fishing and a commercial harvest of dungeness crab in the area. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.
TT-05 Sitkinak Island	Ha Hv 204	3-12 S042S030W	Protect kelp beds, anadromous stream, wintering waterfowl concentrations, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Prior to granting authorizations, consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals.	Unit is characterized by low gradient gravel intertidal areas that support near shore kelp beds. There are harbor seal haulout concentrations and established sea otter populations. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding, and waterfowl are present in the winter. It has been a red king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area and pink salmon are present in one anadromous stream.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Trinity Islands Area

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
TT-06 Sitkinak Island	Ha Hv 502	3-12 S042S030W	Protect marine mammals and their haulout areas, and wintering waterfowl concentrations. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit sits along the entrance of a lagoon on the eastern portion of Sitkinak Island. It is characterized by a shallow sand intertidal area. There are established sea otter populations, a presence of pink salmon, and harbor seal haulout concentrations. Waterfowl winter in the area and herring use it for rearing and feeding. It has been a red king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area.
TT-07 Cape Sitkinak	Ha Hv 100	3-12 S042S029W	Protect wintering waterfowl concentrations, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit occupies the area around Cape Sitkinak and is characterized by mixed low gradient boulder intertidal areas. The area supports established sea otter populations, and harbor seal haulout concentrations. Herring are feeding and rearing in the area and waterfowl use it for wintering. It has been a king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area.
TT-08 Sitkinak Island	Ha Hv 191	3-12 S042S030W	Protect anadromous stream, wintering waterfowl concentrations, marine mammals and their haulout areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	One anadromous stream provides habitat for pink salmon. Established sea otter populations and harbor seal haulout concentrations are present. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl winter in the area. It has been a red king crab & dungeness crab commercial harvest area.
TT-09 Sitkinak Island	Ha Hv 655	3-12 S042S031W	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland environment, marine mammals and their haulout areas, anadromous stream, and waterfowl nesting and molting areas. Maintain commercial harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit is a tidal flat area characterized by low gradient sand and a large estuarine wetland environment. One anadromous stream supports sockeye and pink salmon. Herring use the area for rearing and feeding and waterfowl use it for molting and nesting. There are established sea otter populations and harbor seal haulout concentrations. It has been a dungeness crab commercial harvest area. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or near this unit.

Map 3-12 - Trinity Islands Area

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Alaska Peninsula Area

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
M-01 Wide Bay - Alaska Peninsula	Gu 903	3-13 S032S044W	Manage for multiple uses, including potential development of a transportation corridor and a port site at Wide Bay.	A portion of this unit which was found suitable for a potential port site was previously classified Commercial (Classification Order 759). The remainder of the unit was co-classified Public Recreation and Wildlife Habitat. The unit includes Short Creek and one other anadromous stream that provide habitat for pink and chum salmon.
M-02 Wide Bay - Alaska Peninsula	Gu 377	3-13 S033S045W	Manage for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and habitat.	This unit was previously co-classified Public Recreation and Wildlife Habitat under the Bristol Bay Area Plan (SC-84-008).

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Alaska Peninsula Area

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
MT-01 Wide Bay - Alaska Peninsula	Gu 386	3-13 S032S044W	Manage for multiple uses, including potential development of a port site. Protect anadromous streams, marine mammals, herring spawning areas and migration routes. Maintain opportunities for commercial harvest. Consult with NMFS and USFWS regarding marine mammals prior to granting authorizations.	This unit provides habitat for pink and chum salmon in two anadromous streams. Herring use the area for spawning, rearing and feeding and Wide Bay is a known migration route. There are known sea otter concentrations present and it has been a herring, shrimp & dungeness crab commercial harvest area. Wide Bay contains important rearing habitat for many juvenile marine fish species.

Map 3-13 - Alaska Peninsula Area

Map 3-14 - Small Islands Group Area

Navigable Rivers and Lakes

Management Intent of Navigable Waterbodies

The intent of the plan is to designate and provide management intent for the shorelands under all navigable waterbodies.¹¹ There are so many navigable rivers and lakes in the planning area that it is not practical to state the management intent for each individual waterbody. Therefore the plan identifies general management intent and designations for most of the waterbodies within the planning area. In some cases, however, specific designations are identified for a particular waterbody because of the size, uniqueness, or particular values and functions of a river or lake.

The term “shorelands” is defined as land belonging to the state which is covered by non-tidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction (AS 38.05.965). See Figure 1-1 at the beginning of Chapter 1 for a diagram that illustrates the differences between shorelands, submerged lands, and uplands.

Shorelands are not identified on the preceding plan designation maps within this Chapter. Identification of all such waterbodies is impractical on maps of the scale used in this plan. The DNR records on navigability and hydrology must be consulted in order to determine whether a specific stream or lake is likely to be navigable. These records are available in the Division of Mining, Land and Water in Anchorage.

For further information on the state’s navigability policy, go to http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/nav/nav_policy.htm

Public Trust Doctrine

The Public Trust Doctrine provides that public trust lands, waters and living natural resources in a state are held by the state in trust for the benefit of all the people, and establishes the right of the public to fully utilize the public trust lands, waters, and resources for a wide variety of public uses. Each state has the authority and responsibility for managing these public trust assets to assure the public rights are upheld.

The Public Trust Doctrine applies whenever navigable waters or the lands beneath those waters are altered, developed, conveyed, or otherwise managed. It also applies whether the trust lands are publicly or privately owned. Shorelands below the ordinary high water mark are considered public trust lands. In summary, all submerged lands – including tidelands out

¹¹ The state and federal government do not agree on the ownership of some shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands within and adjacent to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Because of these differing interpretations of ownership, the public is advised to consult with both DNR and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to undertaking projects or activities that might require a permit or lease from either agency. This is especially important for activities or projects adjacent to Afognak Island, Womens Bay on Kodiak Island, and areas that adjoin the Kodiak or Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuges.

to the three-mile-limit and the beds of navigable lakes, streams and rivers – are all public trust lands.

The Alaska Constitution contains numerous provisions embracing principles of the Public Trust Doctrine that require the state to exercise authority to ensure that the right of the public to use navigable waters for navigation, commerce, recreation, and related purposes is protected. In Alaska, the Public Trust Doctrine extends beyond those submerged lands in which the state holds title to include all waters that are navigable. The state's waters are themselves reserved to the people for common use.

The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) contain some of the provisions, which are the legal basis for applying the Public Trust Doctrine in Alaska. In Alaska, this doctrine guarantees the public's right to engage in activities such as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, trapping, and swimming, while also providing for the protection of areas for ecological study.

The Alaska Constitution provides that “free access to the navigable or public waters of the state, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied to any citizen of the United States or resident of the state, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses or public purposes.” The Alaska Supreme Court has concluded “the provisions in Article VIII [of the Constitution] were intended to permit the broadest possible access to and use of state waters by the general public.” *Wernberg v. State*, 516 P. 2d 1191, 1198-9 (Alaska 1973). The Alaska legislature has broadly defined the navigable and public waters available for public use in AS 38.05.965. Moreover, the legislature has endorsed a broad interpretation of the Public Trust Doctrine in Article VIII of Alaska's Constitution in finding that:

“Ownership of land bordering navigable or public waters does not grant an exclusive right to the use of the water and any rights of title to the land below the ordinary high water mark are subject to the rights of the people of the state to use and have access to the water for recreational purposes or any other public purposes for which the water is used or capable of being used consistent with the public trust.” Sec. 1, Ch. 82, SLA 1985.

The legislature has also declared that the right to use state waters does not include the right to enter or trespass upon private lands except in limited circumstances relating to safe portage described in AS 38.05.128(e). Nevertheless, with 99 percent of Alaska in public ownership at statehood, state laws regarding the transfer of land to private parties say the transfers must provide for public access to navigable waters. For instance, AS 38.05.127 implements the state's constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14. Under the statute, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources must “provide for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the body of water, unless the Commissioner finds that regulating or eliminating access is necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes.” The State's responsibilities to implement the Public Trust Doctrine are considered and used throughout this plan. Any management actions will be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine as defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes

Because of their importance for recreation, commerce and habitat, certain rivers and lakes are given specific use designations. The plan designations applied to shorelands are identical to those used for uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

Navigable Rivers and Lakes within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Certain rivers and lakes within the Refuge are considered significant for their habitat and recreational values. For example, streams with high bear concentrations are important for their habitat value and as popular viewing areas. The navigable portions of these waterbodies are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation - Dispersed. The Habitat designation converts to the land use classification of Wildlife Habitat Land and the designation of Public Recreation - Dispersed, to Public Recreation Land.

Rivers: Karluk, Ayakulik, Red Creek, Falls Creek, O'Malley, Uganik, and Sturgeon.

Lakes: Karluk, Frazer, and Red.

Because Terror Lake, within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, is a source of hydroelectric power for the City of Kodiak, it is co-designated Public Facilities with Public Recreation - Dispersed. The Public Facilities designation converts to the classification of Reserved Use Land.

Navigable Rivers within Katmai National Park and Preserve

The navigable portions of Katmai River are designated Public Recreation - Dispersed because of the river's size and importance within the National Park and Preserve.

Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes

Navigable Rivers and Lakes within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge, Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, and Katmai National Park

All other anadromous lakes or streams within the Refuges or Katmai National Park with anadromous or high resident value fish are co-designated Public Recreation - Dispersed and Habitat. Navigable lakes and streams that are not anadromous are designated Public Recreation - Dispersed.

All other Navigable Rivers and Lakes

The designation and management intent for navigable waterbodies that cross or are surrounded by state-owned and state-selected lands not within the Refuges, National Park, State Parks, or State Critical Habitat Areas are the same as those of the upland unit, except that those portions of navigable streams where spawning and rearing of anadromous or high value resident fish occur are designated Habitat (Ha).

Navigable rivers and lakes that are not within State Parks, National Wildlife Refuges or Katmai National Park, and are not within state-owned, state-selected, or state-topfiled upland units, are designated General Use, except that those portions of navigable streams where spawning and rearing of anadromous or high value resident fish occur are designated Habitat (Ha). These waterbodies are to be managed to allow a diversity of uses consistent with the uses authorized on adjoining uplands in federal, private, or other state entity ownership. Upland uses are usually designated in an adopted land use or resource management plan, or can be inferred from the actual or planned use of the unit.