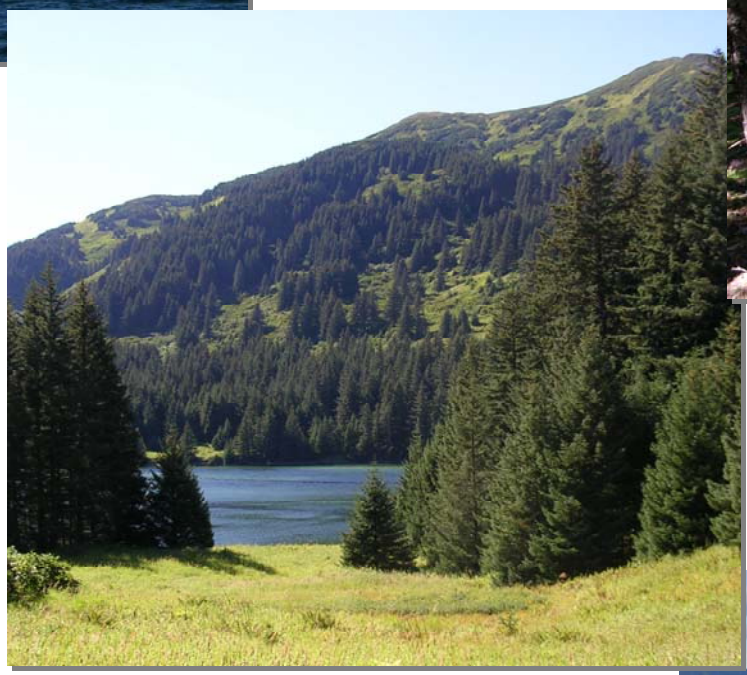
Kodiak Area Plan for State Lands



Adopted
December 2004

Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Mining, Land & Water
Resource Assessment & Development Section

Kodiak Area Plan for State Lands

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STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400
FAX: (907) 465-3886

550 WEST 7TH AVENUE, SUITE 1400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3650
PHONE: (907) 269-8431
FAX: (907) 269-8918

The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources finds that the Kodiak Area Plan meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010-55.030 for land use plans, and hereby adopts the plan. The Department of Natural Resources will manage state land in the planning area consistent with the plan.

The date of issuance for this decision shall be January 3, 2005.

Commissioner

DECEMBER 20, 2004
Date

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 25526
JUNEAU, AK 99802-5526
PHONE: (907) 465-4100
FAX: (907) 465-2332

DATE: December 19, 2005

TO: Michael Menge, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

FROM: McKie Campbell, Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: ADF&G signature for the adoption of the Kodiak Area Plan

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game assisted the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in preparing the Kodiak Area Plan for State Lands. We appreciate the opportunity to represent fish and wildlife habitat, harvest and public use values during the development of the plan. The Department will use the plan as guidance when reviewing proposed uses of state lands in the planning area.

McKie Campbell, Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game

12/19/05
Date

PREFACE

Background and Acknowledgements

The preparation of the Kodiak Area Plan was completed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources with assistance from a number of representatives from agencies within and outside of the Department. The following representatives and contacts variously contributed text, edited, reviewed, and assisted in resolving issues with regard to the area plan. The project staff greatly appreciates their help and assistance. We are also indebted to Chester Murphy for preparation of the final maps and to Ruth Booth for checking, formatting, and indexing the text in preparation for printing.

DNR Mining, Land, & Water Project Staff
Bruce Phelps, Manager of Planning; Mark Sprague, Natural Resource Specialist; Monica Alvarez, Natural Resource Specialist; and Sean Conlon, Natural Resource Specialist.

DNR Division of Forestry
Marty Freeman

DNR Division of Mining
Kerwin Krause

DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Wayne Biessel

DNR Division of Water
Gary Prokosch

DNR Land Sales
Kathy Means

DNR Division of Agriculture
Steve Trickett

DNR Southcentral Regional Office
Mike Sullivan, Dave Kelley, Guyla McGrady, and Mary Sims

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Ellen Simpson, Leonard Schwarz

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
Leslie Kerr and other staff in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Kodiak Island Borough
Duane Dvorak, Michelle Stearns

U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
Tom Lance

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Introduction and Background

Summary of Purpose of the Plan

The role of state land use plans was established by state statute (AS 38.04.005). It is the policy of the State of Alaska "...to establish a balanced combination of land available for both public and private purposes. The choice of land best suited for public and private use shall be determined through the inventory, planning, and classification processes..."

The plan determines management intent, land-use designations, and management guidelines that apply to all state lands in the planning area.

Description of the Planning Area

The Kodiak Area Plan (KAP) directs how the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will manage state uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands within the planning boundary. The following is a summary of the acreage to which the plan will apply[1]:

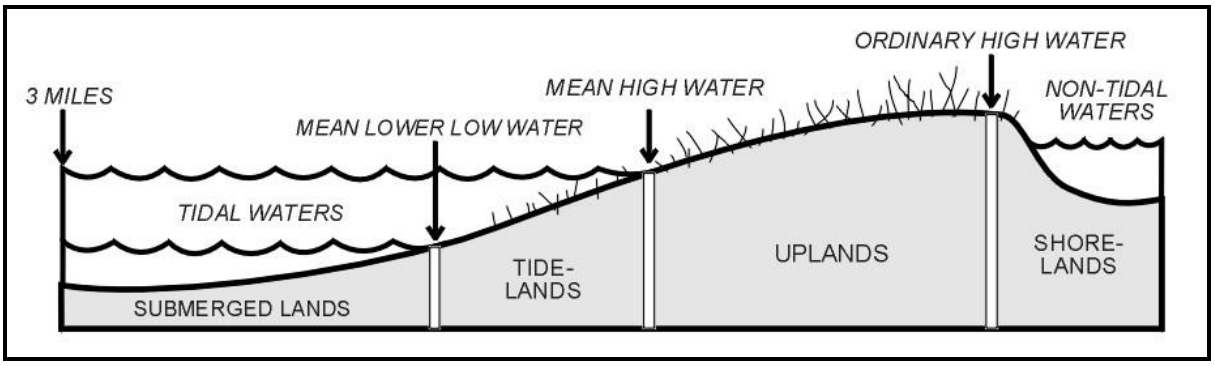
Area	Acres
State-owned uplands	563,213
State-selected uplands	6,640
State-owned tidelands	3,372,239
Total Acreage	**3,942,092**

Submerged Lands, Tidelands, Uplands and Shorelands as Described in This Plan

Tidelands span the area from mean high water to mean lower low water; submerged lands reach from mean lower low water to a line three miles seaward from mean lower low water. Shorelands include the lands below ordinary high water in non-tidal areas.

[1] In addition to these acreages, this plan also applies to 6,640 additional upland acres of potential acquisition lands from the federal government and native corporations.

Figure 1-1: Submerged lands, tidelands, uplands, and shorelands as described in this plan



Planning Area

The planning boundary of the Kodiak Area Plan includes all state owned and state selected uplands, and all tidelands, submerged lands and shorelands within the area depicted on Map 1-1. This area includes all of the area within the corporate boundaries of the Kodiak Island Borough, which includes the three main islands of the Kodiak island group (Kodiak, Shuyak, and Afognak), portions of the Alaska Peninsula, and a number of small islands and small island groups, of which the Trinity Islands are the largest. Most of the western part of Kodiak Island and essentially all of the land situated on the Alaska Peninsula are part of National Wildlife Refuges (Kodiak National, Becharof, Alaska Peninsula, and Alaska Maritime) or the Katmai National Park and Wilderness. With the exception of Kodiak Island, tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands predominate within the planning area.

How The Plan Is Organized

The plan has four chapters:

Chapter 1 - Introduction includes a summary of the purpose of the plan, description of the planning area, how and why the plan was developed, what the plan covers and does not cover, and a summary of plan actions.

Chapter 2 - Areawide Land Management Policies includes goals of the plan and guidelines that apply throughout the planning area. Guidelines are listed in 14 resource and land-use categories. Guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource uses and development occur.

Chapter 3 - Land Management Policies For Each Management Unit includes detailed descriptions of the land-use designations in the plan's one region (Kodiak). Generalized information on the three areas (Alaska Peninsula, Trinity Islands, and Small Island Group) follows this description. Chapter 3 also includes a description of the land use designations used in the plan, general management intent for state land, and an explanation of the plan structure,

which is organized into specific parcels of state uplands and tidelands, termed 'units'. In addition, the Region is described in terms of a regional summary that presents information on land ownership, acreage, physical features, access, and resources and uses. This section also provides a summary of management constraints and considerations based on existing plans, legislative designations and other management constraints that significantly affect resource management, and a description of tideland resource management zones.

The bulk of this Chapter, however, consists of the Resource Allocation Table pertaining to the Kodiak Region. State land in the planning area is divided into spatial units called 'management units'. These may either be tidelands or uplands and may consist both of small areas of state land, like a lot or tract within a state subdivision, as well as very large areas that have common locational, access, use, or resource characteristics. There are 106 upland and 118 tideland management units within the islands of Kodiak, Shuyak, and Afognak, and four Tideland Resource Management Zones (TRMZs). For each management unit this table identifies the recommended land use designation, background and resource information, and management intent or guidelines. The management requirements for the four TRMZs are described in 'Management Summary' section for tidelands in Chapter 3. The last section of this chapter addresses navigable waters.

Chapter 4 - Implementation and Recommendations discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan. These include a description of how land use designations convert into classifications, proposed additions to the state park system, procedures for withdrawn public land orders and top-filed federal lands determined to be conveyable, and a land classification order. Procedures for changing the plan are also discussed.

Appendices include a glossary, a land classification order, and an index.

Why This Plan Was Developed

The planning area is rich in natural resources. There are many different ideas about how these resources should be used or protected. Although some proposed uses might be in conflict with each other, many different uses can occur throughout the planning area while protecting vital resources, providing the uses are properly managed.

This plan establishes the land use designations for state land and describes their intended uses. The plan directs which state lands will be retained by the state and which should be sold to private citizens, used for public recreation, or used for other purposes. It also identifies general management guidelines for major resources and land uses within the planning area as well as guidelines for the development and use of resources for specific units.

With an area plan, state permits and permit review processes become more efficient for the government and the public. The area plan guides DNR decisions for leases, sales, and permits that authorize use of state lands. Preparation of land use plans for state lands (except for State Park System lands) is required under Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes. DNR's actions will be based on the area plan.

The Mandate

The state is responsible for the management of those lands it owns and the Department of Natural Resources is that agency specifically responsible for this management. There are over 563,000 acres of uplands within the planning boundary and about 4 million acres of tidelands and submerged lands. Alaska Statute (AS 38.04.065) requires the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to “adopt, maintain, and when appropriate, revise regional land use plans that provide for the use and management of state-owned land.” To ensure that these lands are properly managed, the Department of Natural Resources has developed this plan for all state lands – uplands, tide and submerged lands – in the planning area.

The planning process provides a means of openly reviewing resource information and public concerns before making long-term decisions about public land management. The planning process resolves conflicting ideas on land use and informs the public about what choices were made and why. Decisions are made on a comprehensive basis, rather than case-by-case, providing consistency and consideration of the wide diversity of resources and uses within the planning area. This process provides for more efficient use and protection of the area's resources.

What the Plan Will Do

The plan will help ensure that state resource management takes into account the sustained yield of renewable resources, that development is balanced with environmental concerns, and that public access to state land is provided. The plan encourages cooperation with other landowners to better address conflicts caused by checkerboard land ownership patterns. Finally, the plan documents the state's intent for land management so that both public and private interests know how the state plans to manage lands over the long term.

How This Plan is Used

This plan is intended to manage state lands and resources within the planning area, and is the expression of how DNR will pursue this management. Much of the use of this plan is by the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water. Adjudicators use this plan when reviewing and

making decisions on authorizations for use of state land, including permits, leases, sales, conveyances, and rights-of-way. The DNR Division of Forestry and Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation also use this plan in the administration of their programs and activities.

Public Participation As Related To Planning Process

The Kodiak Area Plan is the product of a nearly two year planning process conducted by the Division of Mining, Land, and Water (DMLW) of the Department of Natural Resources; other divisions within DNR; state and federal agencies (primarily ADF&G); native corporations and tribal groups; local government (primarily the Kodiak Island Borough); interest groups, and the public. Two rounds of public meetings were held in the City of Kodiak. The first round of public meetings dealt with explanation of the state planning process and the identification of local issues, which included both land use and resource management issues. The second round focused on the review of the Public Review Draft, which, in addition to the presentation of agency recommendations, included public hearings where local testimony was taken. A special public meeting was also occurred in early 2004 that focused on the management of state land in the Pasagshak, Lake Miam, and Saltery drainages. Public meetings were also held in the small community of Port Lions; these included scoping meetings and the review of the Public Review Draft. In addition, a variety of meetings took place with local government, state agencies (primarily ADF&G), conservation groups, economic interests, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The results of these discussions and meetings were incorporated into the Public Review Draft.

Process of Plan Preparation

The following process was used to develop this area plan:

- Identify issues in the planning area;
- map and analyze resources and uses;
- conduct public meetings to identify issues and reactions to preliminary designations;
- prepare a Public Review Draft (PRD) based in part on comments previously received from the public and agencies;
- public review of the PRD;
- prepare an Issue/Response summary of all public comments on the PRD;
- prepare the final plan incorporating specific comments and recommendations from the ITA; and
- adopt the plan as the basis for the management of state lands in the planning area by the DNR Commissioner.

Who Developed the Plan and Who Approves It?

The DNR planning staff directed the planning process, including data collection, drafting the plan, response to public and agency comments, and final plan preparation. A number of local, state, and federal agencies reviewed the preliminary draft of the PRD and provided land use and resource recommendations that were valuable in refining initial plan recommendations. Following the review of public and agency comments on the ITA, the DNR Commissioner formally adopted the Kodiak Area Plan on December 20, 2004.

Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area

Uses of State Land. The plan outlines management objectives for state land. This includes describing what resources and valid existing uses should be protected, and what uses are most suitable for development or protection on state land during the planning horizon.

State-selected Land and Land Susceptible to Navigation. Some lands have been selected but not yet been conveyed to the state. Other lands are under water bodies surrounded by federal lands that, if determined navigable, are state-owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to manage these lands if they are state owned.

Land Sales. The state has offered land for sale to Alaskan citizens. The planning process reviewed the state land holdings to determine which undeveloped lands are suitable for settlement uses in the future. Several areas were identified as appropriate for disposal during the planning period.

Land Conveyance and State Retained Land. The Kodiak Island Borough has completed almost all of its land selections under the Municipal Entitlement Act, although not all of the land approved for conveyance has been transferred to the Borough. The plan identifies those management units that are considered appropriate for conveyance under the Municipal Entitlement Act or under different statutory authorities should these exist in the future. It also identifies those units that are to be retained by the state.

Roads, Trails, and Access. The plan considers access across state lands, including existing and proposed roads, trails, easements, and rights-of-way and recommends specific standards that are to be followed in the granting of authorizations where retaining public access is important.

Additions to State Marine Park System. Those areas of EVOS acquired land adjacent to and managed to be compatible with Afognak Island State Parks by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) are recommended for eventual inclusion in the state park system. There are five such areas situated on Afognak Island.

Waterfront Development. There are a number of areas that have been considered in the past for development on state tidelands. There are also pending applications for development on tidelands. The planning process reviewed these areas to see whether waterfront developments will be compatible with existing resources and uses, and designated certain areas within the various communities throughout the planning area appropriate for intensive waterfront use.

Mining. The plan reviews the mineral potential within the planning area and describes the statutory authorities that affect mining use. Because of the general lack of mineral potential throughout the planning area, the plan does not recommend the use of Mineral Closing Orders or Leasehold Location Orders. All state owned lands are open to mineral entry.

Recreation. Recreation is a popular use of state land. The plan proposes designations to manage lands for recreation. Both uplands and tidelands are affected by recreation designations. In the case of uplands, this designation is used for popular recreation use sites and for tidelands, it is used for important anchorages, sport fishing use areas, and scenic viewsheds that require protection.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest. The plan documents fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas and provides management intent and guidelines for these resources and uses.

Water Resources. The Division of Mining, Land and Water in DNR is responsible for allocating water resources on all lands within the state of Alaska. The plan designates areas to be managed for watershed values that include current and future community drinking water sources and describes management guidelines for instream flow reservations.

What the Plan Won't Do

The Kodiak Area Plan is not the only way in which land management goals are implemented. The area plan is coordinated with a variety of other programs and projects implemented by the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies. There are some important issues that are not addressed in this plan:

Non-DNR Lands. This plan does not apply to federal, municipal, private, University of Alaska, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, or Mental Health Trust lands. Nor does it apply to tidelands that are either privately owned or owned by the City of Kodiak. There are large areas of privately owned tidelands. These usually occupy an area of small size, are dispersed throughout Kodiak Island, and are often associated with existing or abandoned canneries.

Fish and Wildlife. Allocation of fish and game stocks and regulating methods and means of harvest are the responsibility of the state boards of Fisheries and Game.

Generally Allowed Uses (GAU). The area plan does not regulate activities that do not require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing. Generally allowed uses are identified in 11 AAC 09.030 and 11 AAC 96; these sections also indicate the requirements, if any, affecting such uses.

Legislatively Designated Areas. The plan does not apply to units of the state park system that are legislatively designated.

Decisions on Specific Applications. While this plan provides general management intent for state lands, the plan does not make decisions about specific land-use authorizations. These decisions are made through the application review process. Land-use authorizations must, however, be consistent with the plan, and existing laws and regulations.

Actions By Agencies Other Than DNR. The plan does not provide management intent for prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than DNR.

Navigability. Although the plan includes a section on navigability, and provides management recommendations for shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands, it does not attempt to resolve the long-standing disagreement with the federal government over what waters are to be considered navigable, especially those within federal conservation system units.

The navigability or non-navigability of a waterbody often determines the ownership of lands beneath inland waters within National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska. If the waterbody is non-navigable, the upland landowner(s) have title to the bed of the water. Ownership of lands of navigable waters is in dispute on “lands withdrawn or otherwise set apart as refuges or reservations for the protection of wildlife . . .” (Alaska Statehood Act Pub. L. 85-508) and on certain other Pre-Alaska statehood withdrawals. On all other lands, if the waterbody is navigable, the State of Alaska has title.

The ownership of most submerged lands within Alaska refuges is not settled. Federal administrative and judicial actions help determine navigability and what property interest the United States has in submerged lands. Issues of title ownership and removing clouds on titles of submerged lands beneath navigable waters are ultimately resolved through quiet-title actions in Federal court, or by recordable-disclaimer-of-interest-in-lands decisions by the Department of the Interior. Navigability determination criteria are based on long-established Federal case law. Where navigability and submerged land ownership is disputed, the final authority rests with the Federal courts.

The state will work with USFWS on specific waterbodies to resolve issues concerning ownership and use of rivers, lakes and streams within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge where management conflicts arise. Formal and informal management agreements between the State of Alaska, USFWS and other landowners may be developed, when needed, for specific waterways within the refuge.

Planning Period

This plan reflects land management decisions and allocations based on the best available information on the demand for use of state land and resources projected over the next 20 years. It is also based on a specific set of social, environmental, economic, and technological assumptions. This plan guides state land use and resource decisions for the next 20 years or until the plan is revised by DNR.

Summary of Plan Actions

Management Intent

The planning area consists of the Kodiak Region, consisting of Afognak, Shuyak, and Kodiak Islands, and three Areas[2], which represent major subparts within the planning boundary. In turn, each region and area is divided into upland and tideland units. The plan presents management intent that explains the department's overall resource management objectives for each region, area, and individual management unit of state land, and provides resource and use information for land managers. This information is presented in Chapter 3.

Land Use Designations

Each management unit identifies one or more designations which represent the uses and resources for which the area will be managed. Plan designations are identified and described in the first part of Chapter 3. The Resource Allocation Table in the same Chapter contains the designations specific to individual management units and tideland resource management zones.

Management Guidelines

According to the Alaska Constitution, state lands are to be managed for multiple use. When potentially conflicting uses are designated in a unit, the plan provides guidelines to allow various uses to occur without unacceptable consequences. Management guidelines for specific management units are given in Chapter 3. Guidelines that apply to the entire planning area are identified in Chapter 2.

[2] The three Areas: Alaska Peninsula, Trinity Islands, and the Small Island Group. The Small Inland Group consists of the Semidi Islands, Barren Islands, and Chirikof Island.

Classifications

All state lands in the planning area will be classified consistent with the land use designations in this plan. Classifications made by the plan will be noted to the state's Land Status Plats. A table that shows how designations convert to classifications is located in Chapter 4. The Land Classification Order (LCO) that is to be adopted with this plan is included as Appendix C. The LCO actually enacts and imposes the classifications that are identified as designations in the area plan.

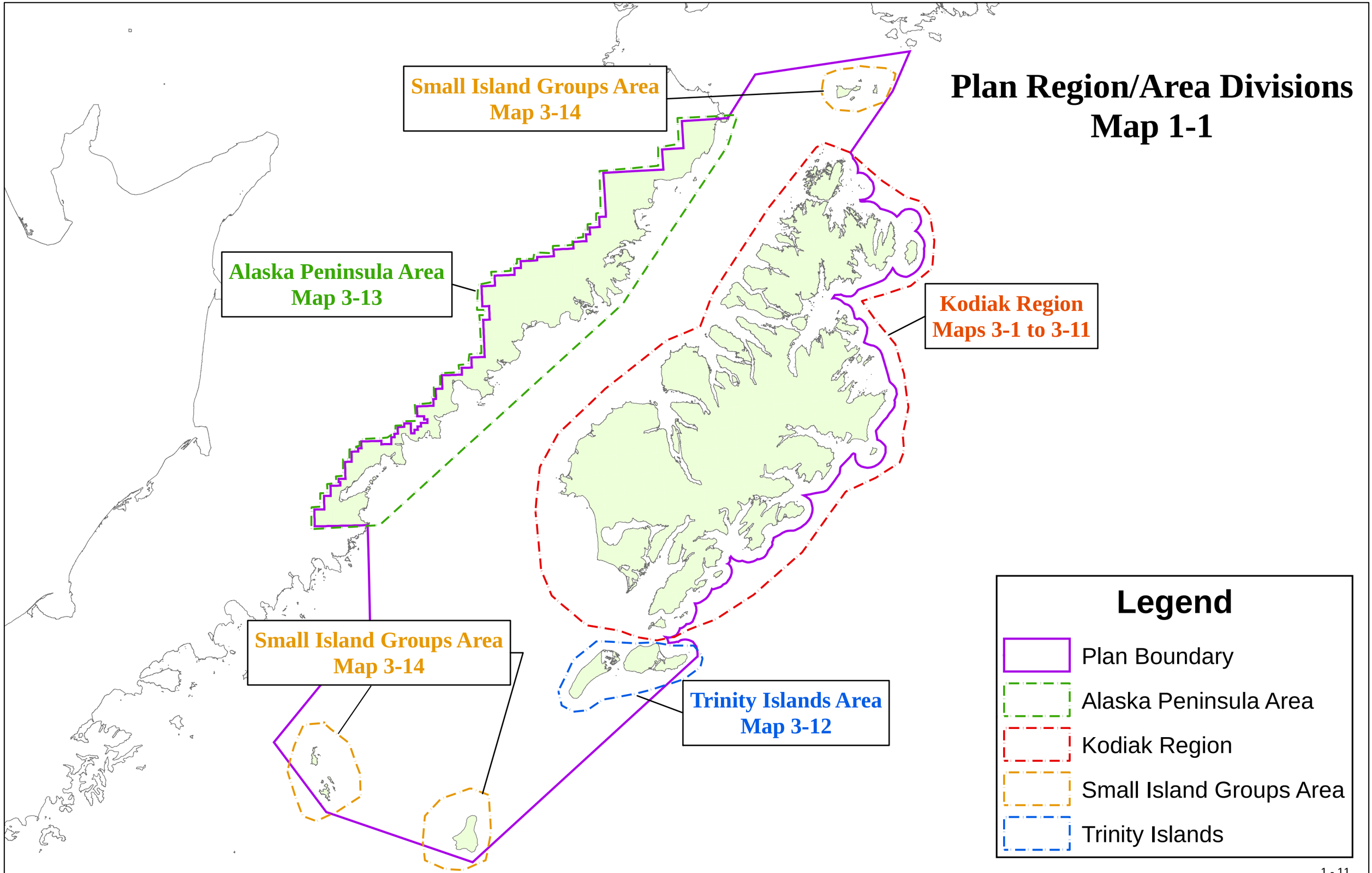
Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification

The plan is implemented through administrative actions such as leases, permits, land conveyances, classification orders, and mineral orders. The plan serves as the final finding for land classifications. Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation recommendations and procedures.

Economic and social conditions in Alaska and the planning area are sure to change and the plan must be flexible enough to change with them. The plan will be reviewed periodically to monitor progress in implementing the plan and to identify problems that may require amendment or modification.

Specific modifications may be made whenever conditions warrant them, though a request for these changes must follow certain procedures. The plan may be amended after approval by the Commissioner of DNR following public review and consultation with the appropriate agencies. Special exceptions and minor changes must follow certain procedures. See Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of procedures for plan modifications, amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes.

Plan Region/Area Divisions
Map 1-1



CHAPTER 2

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CHAPTER 2
AREAWIDE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Introduction

This chapter presents land management policies for each of the major resources affected by the plan: fish and wildlife, forestry, materials, mineral resources, recreation and tourism, and water. The chapter also presents management policies for several specific land management concerns: protection of fish and wildlife habitat, public and private access, timber harvest, settlement, shoreline and stream corridors, and trail management. This chapter also addresses types of land uses including: aquatic farming, forestry, fish and wildlife harvest, floating facilities, settlement, transportation and trails management, shoreline use and waterfront development.

These policies apply to state land throughout the planning area regardless of the land use designation.

This chapter consists of goals and management guidelines. Goals are the general condition the department is trying to achieve, and guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occurs.

Definitions

For definitions of terms commonly used in this chapter, see *Appendix A, Glossary*.

Goals

The following goals are for state lands in the planning area. Goals are general conditions that DNR attempts to achieve through management actions. The goals are listed alphabetically. No single goal has a priority over the others.

Economic Development. Provide opportunities for jobs and income by managing state land and resources to support a vital, self-sustaining local economy.

Fiscal Costs. Minimize the needs for, and the fiscal cost of, providing government services and facilities such as schools and roads.

Public Health and Safety. Maintain or enhance public health and safety for users of state land and resources.

Public Use. Provide and enhance diverse opportunities for public use of state lands, including uses such as hunting, fishing, boating and other types of recreation.

Quality of Life. Maintain or enhance the quality of the natural environment including air, land and water, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest opportunities; and protect heritage resources and the character and lifestyle of the community.

Settlement. Provide opportunities for private ownership and leasing of land currently owned by the state.

Sustained Yield. Maintain the long-term productivity and quality of renewable resources including fish and wildlife, and timber.

Management Intent

Management intent for state land is expressed through statements of management emphasis identified on a unit specific basis. These statements are based on resource and use inventory, existing and potential trends, existing authorizations, existing plans and public participation.

General Framework of the Plan

A. State land within the planning area will be managed to allow for multiple use unless legislatively designated or a unit of state land is less that 640 acres and managed under a management agreement by another state agency.

B. State land will also be managed to protect access and public resources. Types of resources to be protected include, but are not limited to habitat, recreation, water quality, anchorages, watersheds, scenery and trails.

C. State land will remain open to mineral entry unless specifically closed. This plan does not recommend any areas to be closed to mineral entry nor to be managed under a leasehold location order. Consequently, all land within the planning area is open to entry, except for those few, small, scattered areas closed in previous mineral closing orders by DNR.

D. Activities and authorizations in units with identified primary designated uses may take precedence over other uses. Although there may be a priority for use in certain units, other uses may also be allowed. Other uses may be allowed if they do not foreclose the area for its priority use. This plan emphasizes minimizing land use conflicts through plan guidelines and

intent rather than through prohibitions. All other uses are initially presumed 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 (11 AAC 55.040 (c)).

E. This plan designates state lands in categories that are generally consistent with current use patterns and the most significant resources in the planning area.

F. This plan honors the intent of existing settlement agreements with the Mental Health Trust Authority and the University of Alaska. These settlement agreements shall prevail over the area plan, if inconsistencies exist.

Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value

The following guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to management decisions. DNR will use these guidelines when considering issuing authorizations and conveyances or making management decisions on state lands. These guidelines will also apply to lands that are currently state-selected and ANILCA filed when they are tentatively approved or patented into state ownership.

Chapter 2 guidelines apply to all state land covered by the Kodiak Area Plan unless the plan explicitly exempts some units or designations from a guideline or the resource or use for which a guideline is intended does not exist in the unit in question.

General

A. All authorizations for use of state land within the planning area will be consistent with the management intent in this plan.

B. In considering authorizations for use of state land, DNR will adjudicate applications to:

1. minimize damages to streambeds, fish and wildlife habitat, vegetation, trails, anchorages, and other resources;
2. minimize conflicts between resources and uses; and
3. protect the long-term value of the resource, public safety, and the environment.

C. If authorizations from other agencies are required, DNR will consider issuing a permit or lease contingent upon issuance of these other authorizations.

Other State Land

Units that are donated or acquired after the plan is adopted will be designated for the uses for which they were acquired or donated without an amendment to the plan. Lands that come into state ownership through other means will be designated and classified consistent with the designation identified in the applicable management unit or, if not so identified, according to the standards of the section, 'Applicability of Plan Designations and Classifications', in Chapter 4 without an amendment to the plan.

Aquatic Farming

Background

Within the planning area, there are a few aquatic farms currently but as market conditions, technology, and the economics of this type of operation change, more aquatic farms can be expected in the planning area during the next 20 years. Management guidelines for their siting and operation follow.

Goal

Economic Opportunities and Community Development. Provide opportunities to increase income and diversify the state's economy through the use of state tidelands and submerged lands for aquatic farming.

General Conditions

Alaska Statute (AS 38.05.083) provides that state tidelands and submerged lands may be used, under lease, for aquatic farming or related hatchery operations. It also mandates regulations that: 1) require the Department to establish application siting guidelines; 2) specify the criteria for the approval or denial of lease applications; 3) consider limiting the number of sites to be leased within an area in order to reduce cumulative impacts on the environment and natural resources; and 4) protect the public's right of access and use of navigable waters and the land beneath them for navigation, commerce, fishing, and other purposes, as required under the Public Trust Doctrine.

State and Federal Review Processes. State regulations (Aquatic Farmsite Leases, 11 AAC 63) require the Department to make a best interest finding before issuing a lease. The proposed operation must be in the overall best interest of the state before an authorization may be issued. Factors that are to be considered in this decision are identified in 11 AAC 63.050 (b) and include whether the proposed aquatic farm will conflict with other uses; whether it is compatible with land management policies in adopted federal, state, and local plans at the proposed location and nearby uplands; how public access, including the adjacent upland owner's right of reasonable access, and the public's rights under the Public Trust Doctrine will be protected; and whether there are significant social, economic, and environmental effects of the proposed aquatic farm. The Preliminary Best Interest Finding is subject to a public and agency review under AS 38.05.945. This review includes localities/boroughs/communities, native organizations, Fish and Game Advisory committees, adjacent upland owners, and affected valid third party interests.

Concurrent with this review is the review under the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program (ACMP). All aquatic farm proposals must be consistent with ACMP statewide standards and the enforceable policies of local coastal district plans, if applicable, in order to be authorized. Federal authorizations that have previously undergone a coastal consistency

review also may be required in aquatic farming operations and include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' General Permit 91-7N, for aquatic farm structures within navigable waters and Nationwide Permit (NWP 4), which pertains to fish and wildlife harvesting, enhancement, and attraction devices and activities. Aquatic farm proposals that do not meet the requirements of these permits must undergo a separate individual review and authorization process. All aquatic farms must also meet the requirements of 11 AAC 63.050 and the current application filing guidelines issued by DNR for aquatic farms. In addition, aquatic farms must undergo an individual permit evaluation by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

State Authorizations for Aquatic Farms. Should the aquatic farm proposal be found to be in the state's best interest, an Aquatic Farm Lease will be issued by the Department. The lease specifies operation, siting, environmental and habitat criteria that must be satisfied during the lease term. An Aquatic Farm Operation Permit must also be acquired from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) in order to ensure that the proposal is technically and operationally feasible; the physical and biological suitability of the area can support the operation; and habitat and public uses of fish and wildlife are protected. ADF&G also requires a seed transport and acquisition permit in order to obtain and transport seed/broodstock between a hatchery and the farmsite. In addition, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation requires that the water quality in the growing area meet both the state water quality standards and the requirements of the National Shellfish Sanitation Program, incorporated by reference in 18 AAC 34.200, to ensure the product is safe for human consumption.

Management Guidelines

The combination of state and federal review and authorization requirements provides a comprehensive basis for the approval of proposed aquatic farm operations. Additional operational, siting, habitat, or environmental requirements in this plan are therefore generally unnecessary in order to effectively manage aquatic farming operations within the planning area. The subsequent management guidelines delineate standards for the approval of aquatic farm operations and the factors that are to be considered in the siting of these operations next to sensitive uses and resources, and adjacent to federal or state land managed for their wilderness, park, or primitive values.

A. General Management Approach. Aquatic farming will be allowed on state tidelands or submerged lands unless there is significant conflict with other uses of the immediate area or it is inconsistent with the requirements of 11 AAC 63.050 or this management plan. The siting of aquatic farming facilities may be more difficult on tidelands designated for: log transfer or storage; mineral transfer or access; critical or crucial fish and wildlife habitat or harvest; anchorages; and developed recreation. In addition, siting of aquatic farm facilities may be more difficult on tidelands adjacent to proposed land sales or existing residential areas, legislatively designated areas, such as state critical habitat areas or parks, and federal

conservation units, such as National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges where the upland management objective is to retain a natural environment. Specific stipulations related to siting, operations, and maintenance may be imposed by the Department in addition to those otherwise required in order to achieve site and use compatibility.

B. Tidelands Adjacent to Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Acquisition Units, State Legislatively Designated Areas, and Federal Conservation Units. In its decision-making on the granting of authorizations on tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to management units subject to the EVOS acquisition restrictions, legislatively designated areas or federal conservation units, the Department will consider adjacent upland resource management requirements.

Upon receipt of an aquatic farm request, the Department will review the applicable approved management plan for the adjacent uplands and the conservation easement and deed for proposals adjacent to EVOS acquisition units. Federal management plans exist for the Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula, Becharof, and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuges and for the Katmai National Park and Preserve. The management plans for the Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area and Shuyak Island State Park are to be reviewed for the management intent of uplands in these areas. This plan is to be consulted for state lands that are managed by DPOR to be compatible with Afognak Island State Park. Aquatic farming operations that are incompatible with the management intent for the uplands and cannot be made compatible by utilizing mitigation measures will generally not be authorized unless all conditions of the other local, state, and federal permits or authorities are met; there is an overriding state interest; and there is no feasible and prudent alternative site. Generally, aquatic farming operations involving the presence of caretaker facilities, structures for storage and operational needs, or presence of personnel on a frequent basis are incompatible adjacent to uplands where the management intent is to retain land in a undeveloped state. The Department will consult with the appropriate upland agency when determining compatibility of aquatic farm activities in these areas.

C. Other Guidelines Affecting Aquatic Farming. Other guidelines will affect aquatic farming management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas

Coordination and Public Notice

Goals

Coordination with Non-state Landowners. Coordinate the use of state land with that of private and other public landowners to provide for the optimal use, development, and protection of area resources.

Public Participation. Provide local governments, state and federal agencies, adjacent landowners, and the general public with meaningful opportunities to participate in the process of making significant land use decisions.

Management Guidelines

A. Notice for Decisions Requiring Public Notice (Under AS 38.05.945). As required by statute, public notice will be given for decisions involving the sale, lease, or disposal of (or interests in) land, property, or resources. Actions not involving a disposal of interest will require public notice in accordance with Division of Mining, Land and Water (DMLW) procedures. Notice will be given to parties known or likely to be affected by an action proposed by the state or an applicant to the state, including upland property owners of adjoining state tidelands or submerged lands.

B. Coordination with Local Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance. The comprehensive plan and zoning map/ordinance of the Kodiak Island Borough should be reviewed by DNR prior to issuing permits, leases, or other forms of use authorizations.

C. Avoiding Conflicts with Adjacent Upland Owners. Before DNR issues a land use authorization on tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands, DNR will require applicants to use areas that will reduce the likelihood of possible land use disagreements with upland owners. DNR will consider comments from private landowners and others before making a decision. DNR will retain the right to issue a land use authorization over the objection of adjacent landowners.

D. Other Guidelines Affecting Coordination or Public Notice. Several other guidelines may affect coordination or public notice. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Aquatic Farming
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Floating Facilities
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Settlement
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas

Cultural Resources

Background

Because of the 7,500 years of continuous human occupation, the planning area is known for its rich archeological record with over one thousand registered Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) sites, and many more are being discovered each year. The archeological record chronicles Native people's use of the region's productive marine environment and preserves the history of the area much of which is not captured in written records of only the last 200 years. Dense prehistoric populations left much cultural debris reflected in large sites still being studied today. Due to the climatic conditions of the area, the sites have resisted decay and remain fairly intact. The sites are primarily concentrated along coastal areas. The area's archeological sites are numerous and reflect five major cultural traditions: Ocean Bay (7,500 B.P. to 3800 B.P.), Kachemak (3800 B.P. to 600 B.P.), Koniag (600 B.P. to 200 B.P.), Russian (200 B.P. to 130 B.P.), and American (130 B.P. to the present).

Goal

Cultural Resources. The Alaska Historic Preservation Act establishes the state's basic goal: to preserve, protect, and interpret the historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources of Alaska so that the scientific, historic, and cultural heritage values embodied in these resources may pass undiminished to future generations.

Management Guidelines

A. Cultural Resources Identification. Identify and determine the significance of cultural resources on state land through the following actions:

1. Cultural resources surveys conducted by qualified personnel;
2. Research about cultural resources on state land by qualified individuals and organizations; and
3. Cooperative efforts for planned surveys and inventories between state, federal, and local or Native groups.

B. Cultural Resources Protection. Protect significant cultural resources through the following actions:

1. The Office of History and Archeology (OHA) within DPOR reviews authorizations, construction projects or land uses for potential conflict with cultural resources. The office determines if there may be an adverse effect on heritage resources and makes recommendations to mitigate these effects.

2. Cooperating with concerned government agencies, Native corporations, statewide or local groups, and individuals to develop guidelines and recommendations on how to avoid or mitigate identified or potential conflict.

C. Cultural Resource Surveys Prior to Land Offerings. If determined by OHA during an agency review of a proposed land disposal that a cultural survey may be required, further coordination between OHA and DMLW prior to the land disposal is warranted. Cultural surveys should be considered where OHA reported sites exist or where there is a high potential for such sites to exist. The extent and type of the cultural survey within the area of the proposed land disposal shall be determined by OHA in consultation with DMLW. Because of the high density of cultural resources in the Kodiak Archipelago, it is likely that cultural resource surveys may be necessary for land disposals under consideration by DNR in this planning area

D. Cultural Resources in Timber Management Areas. The Office of History and Archaeology will review proposals for timber management activities through the interagency review process for the Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales and Forest Land Use Plans for individual sales and provide comments and information about areas of concern within the review deadline. OHA will recommend archaeological surveys in timber sale areas with a high potential for cultural resources. Areas of reported historic, archaeological, or paleontological sites that retain historic integrity should not be disturbed. Timber operations shall not occur within 300 feet of the boundaries of known sites unless the OHA determines, in consultation with the Division of Forestry, that certain activities can occur without significant adverse impacts to the cultural resource. The OHA shall assess the extent and significance of the cultural resource and work with Division of Forestry to develop site-specific mitigation measures to protect the cultural sites while allowing timber management.

E. Cultural Resources Adjacent to Recreation Facilities. Recreation facilities that might subject cultural sites to vandalism because of the increased public use should not be placed adjacent to the cultural sites.

F. Heritage sites should be reported when found. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) is an inventory of all reported historic and prehistoric sites within the State of Alaska and is maintained by the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA). The AHRS is used to protect cultural resource sites from unwanted destruction. By knowing of possible cultural remains prior to construction, efforts can be made to avoid project delays and prevent unnecessary destruction of cultural sites. While over 22,000 sites have been reported within Alaska, this is probably only a very small percentage of the sites which may actually exist but are as yet unreported. The AHRS is not complete or static, so heritage sites, when found, should be reported to the OHA.

G. Other Guidelines Affecting Cultural Resources. Other guidelines will affect cultural resources. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Forestry
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Shorelines. Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas
Public Access Easements, Neighborhood Trails, and Public Access

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas

Goals

Ensure Access to Public Lands and Waters. Ensure access to public lands and waters to promote or enhance the responsible public use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources.

Mitigate Habitat Loss. When resource development projects occur, avoid or minimize reduction in the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife habitat.

Contribute to Economic Diversity. Contribute to Alaska's economy by protecting the fish and wildlife resources which contribute directly or indirectly to local, regional, and state economies through commercial, subsistence, sport and non-consumptive uses.

Maintain and Protect Publicly Owned Habitat Base. Maintain in public ownership and protect habitat for fish and wildlife resource protection to supply sufficient numbers or a diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or protect a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

Avoid the Introduction of and Reduce the Spread of Invasive Plant Species. State lands are to be managed to avoid or reduce the spread of non-native invasive plants. This management shall be consistent with the applicable requirements of 11 AAC 34.

Management Guidelines: Habitat Areas

A. Mitigation. When issuing permits and leases or otherwise authorizing the use or development of state lands, DNR, ADF&G, ADEC will recognize the requirements of the activity or development and the effects to habitat when determining stipulations or measures needed to protect fish, wildlife, or their habitats. The costs of mitigation relative to the benefits to be gained will be considered in the implementation of this policy.

All land use activities will be conducted with appropriate planning and implementation to avoid or minimize adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats.

The departments will enforce stipulations and measures appropriate to their agency, and will require the responsible party to remedy any significant damage to fish, wildlife, or their habitats that may occur as a direct result of the party's failure to comply with applicable law, regulations, or the conditions of the permit or lease.

When determining appropriate stipulations and measures, the departments will apply, in order of priority, the following steps. Mitigation requirements listed in other guidelines in this plan will also follow these steps:

1. Avoid anticipated, significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats through siting, timing, or other management options.
2. When significant adverse effects cannot be avoided by design, siting, timing, or other management options, the adverse effect of the use or development will be minimized.
3. If significant loss of fish or wildlife habitat occurs, the loss will be rectified by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area to a useful state.
4. DNR will consider requiring replacement with, or enhancement of, fish and wildlife habitat when steps 1 through 3 cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss of habitat. The ADF&G or the Office of Habitat Management and Permitting, DNR, as appropriate, will identify the species affected, the need for replacement or enhancement, and the suggested method for addressing the impact. Replacement with or enhancement of similar habitats of the affected species in the same region is preferable. DNR will consider only those replacement and enhancement techniques that have either been proven to be, or are likely to be, effective and that will result in a benefit to the species impacted by the development. Replacement or enhancement will only be required by DNR if it is determined to be in the best interest of the state either through the AS 38.05.035(e) or the permit review process.

B. Allowing Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitats (Ha). The areas designated Habitat (Ha) in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best available information when the plan was written. Most of the areas designated "Ha" are tidelands and submerged land areas; relatively few upland units were given this designation. It should be noted that many of the large, interior upland units on Kodiak Island contain areas of sensitive habitat but were not assigned a Habitat designation. Instead, these large units were assigned the designation of General Use, reflecting the large size, lack of dominance of any one resource, or absence of known or anticipated development. In these instances, information on the sensitive resource(s) as well as management intent language has been provided. The latter has been used to indicate the kind and level of protection to be afforded the resource(s).

In the designation of habitat areas on tidelands, data sources were sometimes of a generalized nature. Because of this and in order to be conservative in the delineation of habitat areas, large tideland areas were identified. The wildlife and fishery information identified for specific units in Chapter 3 occupy either part or all of the area of a unit.[1]

The resource that was used to make the determination that an area should be designated “Ha” is identified in the unit descriptions contained in Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3 under the column, “Resources and Uses”. In some cases, there is only a single resource but in other instances, several resources exist, with these resources sometimes occupying differing portions of the unit. The spatial distribution of habitat resources is described in the management intent language, if known. Units are to be managed to protect the resource(s) identified in these tables. Areas of sensitive habitat in units designated General Use are, similarly, to be managed to protect the resource that is identified.

[1] Note to DNR adjudicators: Accordingly, there may be portions of a unit that do not contain the resource(s) that is/are identified in the specific unit descriptions under the "Resources and Uses" column in Chapter 3.

Since there is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain terrestrial mammals, marine mammals and fish, seasonality shall be taken into consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality and critical life cycle stages are identified in ADF&G publications.[2] Thus, it may be possible that uses and facilities may be appropriate within areas designated "Ha" if the seasonality criteria are satisfied by including mitigating measures in project design.

Tideland and upland uses that are not consistent with the types of uses associated with the approved designation or are not authorized in the management intent statement for a specific unit and that, if permitted, *would* result in the degradation of the resource(s) associated with areas designated "Ha", are to be considered incompatible with the plan's management intent and, specifically, with the "Ha" designation. Degradation of the resource might result from actions involving one or more of the following factors: dredging, filling, significant compaction of vegetation and sediment, alteration of flow patterns, discharge of toxic substances, or disturbance during sensitive periods. If there is a question as to whether a use would be appropriate or whether it would de-grade a listed resource, DNR shall consult with ADF&G and the Office of Habitat Management and Permitting, DNR, in making the determination of initial incompatibility.

Non-designated uses that cause significant adverse impacts to the resources identified within a given "Ha" unit *may* be allowed *if*:

- ADF&G determines through new information or more detailed analysis that the area is not "Ha" as defined in the plan; or
- If DNR in consultation with ADF&G determines that the non-designated use can be made compatible and significant adverse impacts to the "Ha" area avoided with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations; or
- The use (project) is found consistent under the ACMP and significant adverse impacts are mitigated under Management Guideline A.

C. Allowing Uses Outside of Designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas. Outside of areas designated Habitat, habitat-altering uses will be sited consistent with the management guidelines in this chapter, and the management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3.

D. Habitat Manipulation: General Requirements. Habitat restoration through water control, timber management practices, removal of pollution sources, or other measures may be used to improve habitat for certain fish and wildlife species where ADF&G or the Office of Habitat Management and Permitting, DNR, as appropriate, determines that it is beneficial to the species or habitat and DNR determines that it is compatible with other primary uses.

[2] These publications include, but are not limited to the following: ADF&G Regional Habitat Guides and NOAA's Oil Spill Response Atlas. Note to DNR adjudicators: In the event that information is not contained in these publications, consult other pertinent publications and ADF&G to determine seasonality.

E. Habitat Manipulation: Management of Invasive Plant Species. The management of invasive plant species is of concern in the Kodiak Archipelago. The state is to manage its lands and waters to avoid the introduction of and reduce the spread of invasive non-native plants, consistent with the requirements of 11 AAC 34. Although the strategic management plan for noxious and invasive plant species recognizes this as a statewide issue, in most instances this problem is best handled at the local level. The Kodiak Soil and Water Conservation District has a program in place that currently concentrates on surveying areas of infection and providing landowners with treatment options and Best Management Practices in an effort to manage these species. Contact them for more information.

F. Hatchery and Aquatic Farm Source Waters. To preserve the quality of an existing hatchery's water supply, uses should not be located on state land where they would risk reducing water quality or quantity below that needed by the hatchery or aquatic farm.

G. Water Intake Structures. When issuing water rights for waters providing fish habitat, DNR will require that practical water intake structures be installed that do not result in entrainment or impingement of fish and will maintain instream flows needed to sustain existing fish populations. The simplest and most cost-effective technology may be used to implement this guideline.

Water intake structures should be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to prevent entrapment, entrainment, or injury to fish. The structures supporting intakes should be designed to prevent fish from being led into the intake. Other effective techniques may also be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. DNR, DMLW and the Office of Habitat Management and Permitting should be consulted to determine screen size, water velocity, and intake design if the intake structure is in fish habitat.

H. Alteration of the Riverine Hydrologic System. To the extent feasible, channelization, diversion, or damming that will alter the natural hydrological conditions and have a significant adverse impact on important riverine habitat will be avoided.

I. Threatened and Endangered Species. All land use activities will be conducted consistent with state and federal Endangered Species Acts to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of threatened or endangered species of animals or plants; or to provide for their continued use of an area and to avoid modification or destruction of their habitat. Specific mitigation recommendations should be identified through inter-agency consultation for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. Within the planning area, four species are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or Alaska Department of Fish and Game as threatened (T) or endangered (E) in accordance with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts, as amended. Four species are identified by the federal government as either Threatened or Endangered, while the state identifies two of these four as either Threatened or Endangered. The table, below, identifies the species identified by the federal government as Threatened or Endangered. The two species identified as Threatened or Endangered by the state are noted.

Species	Status
Short-tailed Albatross (*Diomedea albatros*)*	E
Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae)**	E
Stellar Sea Lion (Eumetopias jubatus)	E (western population)
Stellar Sea Lion (Eumetopias jubatus)	T (eastern population)
Stellar's eider (Polysticta stelleri)	T

* Also included on the State's Threatened and Endangered list.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services or the National Marine Fisheries Service will be consulted on questions that involve endangered species.

J. Eagles. Authorizations or disposals that potentially affect bald eagles will be consistent with the state and federal Endangered Species acts and the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 as amended. Applicable standards are drawn from a cooperative agreement signed by the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), or such subsequent standards that may be promulgated. The USFWS may not determine them to be adequate in all circumstances. In addition, meeting the guidelines does not absolve the party from the penalty provisions of the Bald Eagle Protection Act; therefore, the USFWS should be consulted when activities may affect bald or golden eagles.

1. **Siting Facilities to Avoid Eagle Nests.** Facilities determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will not be allowed within 330 feet of any bald eagle nest site, whether the nest is currently active or not.
2. **Activities Disturbing Nesting Eagles.** Activities the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determines likely to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will be prohibited within 330 feet of active bald eagle nests between March 15 and August 31. Temporary activities and facilities that do not alter eagle nesting habitat or disturb nesting eagles, as determined by the USFWS, may be allowed at other times.

K. Sea Lion Haulouts and Rookeries and Sea Bird Colonies. Individual sea lion haulouts, rookeries and sea bird colonies[3] not contained within specific tideland units are designated Habitat (Ha) and are to be managed according to Management Guideline H, 'Allowing Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitats'. Authorizations should not be granted that will adversely impact these sites. Consult the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Fish and Game prior to granting authorizations to identify these haulout, rookery and colony locations, and to define minimum distance separation requirements and specific use restrictions.

L. Soil Erosion. Soil erosion will be avoided by restricting soil disturbance along waterbodies and by stabilizing disturbed soil as soon as possible.

[3] Defined as 500 or more sea birds.

M. Fish and Wildlife Enhancement on State Lands. Fish and wildlife enhancement activities on state lands, whether by ADF&G or other parties, will be consistent with the management intent for those lands. Enhancement activities likely to attract significant public use, including sport fishing use, will be designed and located to minimize the impact of additional public use on the existing recreation resources, including anchorages, campsites, and existing and intended wilderness values.

N. Grounding of Floating Facilities. See management guideline L under Floating Facilities.

O. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources - Transportation Facilities. Important fish and wildlife habitats such as those described as riparian areas, wildlife movement corridors, important wintering areas, and threatened or endangered species habitat should be avoided in siting transportation routes unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist. Location of routes and timing of construction should be determined in consultation with the ADF&G and DNR, Office of Habitat Management and Permitting, as appropriate.

Management Guidelines: Harvest Areas

A. Allowing Uses Within Designated Harvest Areas (Hv). Considerations similar to those identified in the Habitat portion apply to areas designated Harvest (Hv). Only tideland units are affected by the Harvest designation.

The areas designated "Hv" in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best available information at the time of plan preparation. In the designation of these areas, data sources were of a generalized nature, oftentimes at the 1:250,000 scale. Because of this and in order to be conservative in the delineation of harvest areas, large tideland areas were identified. In some cases, there is only a single harvest resource but in other instances several resources exist, with these resources sometimes occupying differing portions of the unit.[4] The spatial distribution of harvest resources is described in the management intent language, if known.

Units designated Harvest will be managed to ensure minimal disturbance to the harvest resources identified for a given area. Since there is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain marine mammals and fish, seasonality shall be taken into consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality and critical life cycle stages are identified in ADF&G publications.[5] Thus, it may be possible that uses and facilities may be appropriate within areas designated Harvest if the seasonality criteria are satisfied by including mitigating measures in project design.

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[4] Note to DNR adjudicators: Accordingly, there may be specific portions of a unit that may not contain the harvest resource(s) that is/are identified.

[5] These publications include, but are not limited to, the following: ADF&G Regional Habitat Guides and NOAA's Oil Spill Response Atlas. Note to DNR adjudicators: In the event that information is not contained in these publications, consult other pertinent publications to determine seasonality.

The resource(s) used to make the determination that an area should be designated Harvest are identified in the unit descriptions contained in the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3 under the column, “Resources / Uses / Additional Information”. In some cases, there is only a single resource but in other instances, several resources exist, with these resources sometimes occupying differing portions of the unit. The spatial distribution of harvest resources is described in the management intent language, if known.

Tideland and upland uses that are not consistent with the types of uses associated with the approved designation or are not authorized in the management intent statement for a specific unit, and uses that if permitted *would* result in the degradation of the resource(s) associated with areas designated Harvest or Ha/Hv are to be initially considered incompatible with the plan's management intent and with the Harvest and Ha/Hv designations. If there is a question as to whether a use would be appropriate or whether it would degrade a listed resource, DNR shall consult with ADF&G, in making the determination of initial incompatibility.

Uses may be permitted if the proposed use avoids the resource or if, through stipulations, it can be made to have minimal adverse impact on the harvest activity for which the area was designated. In instances when the proposed use cannot avoid the harvest area or cannot mitigate significant impacts through design, siting, or operation stipulations, the use may be permitted if the following conditions are satisfied:

- ADF&G determines through new information or more detailed analysis that the area is not Harvest or Ha/Hv as defined in the plan; or
- the use is of sufficient public importance or lacks a feasible and prudent alternative consistent with the guideline of the plan
- the use (project) is found consistent under the ACMP and significant adverse impacts are mitigated under Management Guideline A.

B. Allowing uses in Other than Designated Harvest Areas. Within the plan boundary, essentially all tidelands and submerged lands are used for some form of subsistence, sport or commercial harvest at some time during the year. The entire planning area is fully utilized by fisheries for one species or another. Maps depicting the areas used for harvest (sport, subsistence, and commercial) are identified in the ADF&G publication, Atlas to the Habitat Management Guide: Southwest Region (1985). More detailed information on harvest areas is included within publications and reports of the ADF&G. These reports should be consulted for site specific decisions.

Significant harvest areas occur oftentimes in areas designated General Use (Gu). Under that portion of the "Gu" definition (see Definitions, Chapter 3) applying to intertidal and submerged lands, all lands of this type are recognized to contain important fisheries for one or more subsistence, recreational and commercial harvest fisheries.

C. Activities Adjacent to Designated Harvest Areas. Uses adjacent to intensively used commercial, recreation, community, or subsistence harvest areas will not preclude access to harvest activities during the harvest or use season.

Management Guidelines: Special Management Areas - Tidelands & and Submerged Lands; Other

A. Activities in Intensive Purse Seine and Gill Net Areas. Tideland facilities should not be located where they would obstruct drift, set net or seine use of the shoreline in intensive purse seine and gill net areas.

B. Activities in Traditional Use Commercial Herring Areas. Activities should avoid disruption of the harvest within traditional herring fishery areas including the sac roe and wild kelp harvest fishery areas.

C. Anchorages. See Management Guidelines for Floating Facilities.

D. Special Management Areas – Tidelands and Submerged Lands. Special management areas termed 'Tideland Resource Management Zones' for tidelands and submerged lands apply where large areas of marine waters and tidelands are to be managed in a coordinated manner. These areas are significantly larger than a typical tidelands management unit, do not properly fit into the definition of a typical management unit as used in this plan, and are often under common ownership for some protected purpose. There are four such Tidelands Resource Management Zones. One affects the tidelands adjacent to the Kodiak NWR on Afognak and Kodiak Islands. Another affects the Becharof and Alaska Peninsula NWRs and the Katmai National Park and Preserve on the Alaska Peninsula. This same management zone also affects the Alaska Maritime NWR, which occupies various offshore rocks, islets, and islands. Another affects the tidelands adjacent to the Afognak Island and Shuyak Island State Parks and the last, the tidelands adjacent to Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area. These areas are depicted on the individual plan maps in Chapter 3. Management intent language and guidelines are identified for these areas, similar to tidelands units. These management statements are contained in the section termed 'Management Summary, Tidelands' in the general description of management intent for the Kodiak Region contained in Chapter 3.

E. Management of EVOS Acquisitions and Conservation Easements. State lands or conservation easements acquired through Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) funds have special attributes which will enhance, restore, replace and rehabilitate injured natural resources and habitat areas particularly for those species that sustained significant injury resulting from the Exxon-Valdez oil spill. Changing the topography, dumping trash, using biocides, removing or destroying plants except for subsistence or medicinal use, altering watercourses, using motorized vehicles with the exception of floatplanes, removing or harvesting timber, and introducing non-indigenous plants in these areas is prohibited. Management activities on EVOS-acquired units must further the restoration objectives of the EVOS Restoration Plan, facilitate appropriate public use of these units or convey information necessary for public safety or the protection of natural resources. Limited facilities such as public use cabins, weir sites, trails and campsites may be constructed for research or management purposes. Any facilities or other development on the units acquired through EVOS funds shall be of limited impact and in keeping with the goals of restoration. Warranty deeds and

conservation easement documents need to be reviewed for specific unit restrictions prior to authorizing activities in these areas and areas directly adjacent to these lands. Although the Trustees acquired the surface estate of these units, in some cases they did not purchase the mineral estate. For this reason, nothing in this guideline should be interpreted to diminish the rights of the owner of the mineral estate.

F. Management of ADF&G Salmon Special/Terminal Harvest Areas. Special Harvest Areas (SHA) and Terminal Special Harvest Areas (THA) are used by ADF&G to manage the harvest of hatchery produced salmon.[6] SHAs have been established at Kitoi Bay, Spiridon Bay, Foul Bay, Waterfall Bay and Settler Cove. A THA has been established at Malina Creek. The Kitoi Bay SHA allows the orderly harvest of salmon returning to the Kitoi Hatchery while providing adequate protection for local natural salmon stocks. Fishing time is regulated to ensure that broodstock collection and hatchery cost recovery goals are achieved. The other areas are managed to harvest salmon that are returning as a result of stocking projects at barriered lakes. These areas are managed to allow the harvest of the stocked return without compromising wild stock escapements. Prior to issuing authorizations in either SHA or THA areas, DNR should coordinate with ADF&G to determine whether the proposed use would compromise these areas and to identify if use stipulations are necessary.

G. Other Guidelines Affecting Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Other guidelines may affect the protection and management of fish and wildlife habitat. See the following sections of this chapter:

Aquatic Farming
Coordination and Public Notice
Floating Facilities
Forestry
Instream Flow
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Settlement
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas
Subsurface Resources

[6] Both Special and Terminal Harvest Areas are managed under standards specified in Alaska Administrative Code. See 5 AAC 40.085 for Special Harvest Areas and 5 AAC 18.378 for Terminal Harvest Areas.

Floating Facilities

Background

There are few permitted floating facilities within the planning area, unlike areas of Southeast Alaska or Prince William Sound in Southcentral Alaska that have a wide variety of residential, industrial (largely forestry), administrative, or commercial floating facilities (primarily commercial lodges). There are a variety of reasons for this: the absence of a dispersed population, the often high-energy character of the coast, the presence of alternative upland sites for commercial lodges, comparatively few good sites, and the absence of a dispersed forest products industry. Nonetheless, this type of use may occur during the planning period and the inclusion of standards for this type of use is prudent.

Goals

Economic Development Opportunities. Provide opportunities to increase personal income and diversify the state's economy by accommodating residential uses needed to support commercial and industrial developments, including opportunities for commercial and industrial development to support tourism, development, upland resource extraction, and provide services for community needs.

Public Access: Public access shall be maintained along the coastline in any authorization for floating facilities issued by the Department.

Definitions

Floating Facilities (General):[7] A general phrase used to encompass the types of "occupied" floating residential facilities further described below. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels engaged in commercial fishing activities. Residential floating facilities require an authorization if moored or anchored within a bay or cove in one location for a period of 14 days or more. Moving the floating facility at least two miles starts a new 14-day period. Commercial floating facilities require authorization before occupying state tidelands.

[7] Not included in this definition are numerous other types of unoccupied facilities and structures authorized by DNR on state tidelands including but not limited to such things as floats, docks, floating docks, floating rafts used for gear storage, buoys, floating breakwaters, and barge ramps. Management guidelines for unoccupied floating structures are covered under Management Guideline M.

Facility Types	Definition
Floathomes	Floathouses, houseboats, barges and boats, powered or not, that are intended for non-commercial residential use. A floathome is generally for single family use and not associated with economic development activities.
Floatlodge	A floating residential facility providing overnight accommodations for commercial recreation services to the public.
Floating Camp, Floating Caretaker Facility	Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing, or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing to support facilities for economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration or aquatic farming operations, or associated with public activities.

Management Guidelines

A. Siting, Development, and Operational Standards: General. Floating facilities[8] will be sited, designed and operated consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Corps of Engineers General Permit for floathomes (currently 89-4) and all successor general permits or with an individual Corps permit; federal and state water quality standards; coastal zone standards under ACMP 6 AAC 80 and the management guidelines of this section. If necessary, DNR may impose additional stipulations to ensure environmental or habitat protection, use compatibility, or to meet the objectives of this plan.

B. General Siting Criteria. Floathomes are not considered an appropriate use within the planning area unless authorized in an adopted land use or coastal plan at particular locations. Other types of floating facilities may be authorized if it is determined that the permitting of a floating facility is in the best interest of the state, the use conforms to the management guidelines of this section, and the use is consistent with the standards of the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program and with local land use or coastal district management plans. They should not be authorized where the use is considered inappropriate in the management intent statement for a particular unit or tideland resource management zone.

C. Siting: Floating Facilities Inside Municipalities. Within the corporate boundaries of municipalities, DNR will regulate floating facility siting consistent with the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Plan (ACMP), including the district coastal zone management plan, and local comprehensive plan or zoning.

D. Siting: Floathomes Adjacent to Residential Areas. Floating facilities should only be authorized adjacent to upland residential if these uses are allowed under a local land use or district coastal management plan. However, a short-term authorization, not to exceed two years, may be given on an individual basis to the upland owner if the floathome is to be occupied while the upland owner is constructing a residence on his/her upland parcel.

[8] This management guideline also applies to unoccupied floating facilities.

E. Siting: Floating Facilities within or near Sensitive Uses, Habitats, or Resources. To protect existing habitats, resources and uses, floating facilities should not be authorized in areas designated Habitat (Ha)[9], Harvest areas (Hv)[10], Settlement (S), or Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd); that adjoin an upland subdivision (except for those floathomes that are currently permitted and except as authorized under item #D, above); or would occur within important anchorages, near an authorized aquatic farming operation (except for associated caretaker residences), or near known cultural, historic sites or public use cabins. A floating facility may only be authorized in these areas if there is no other prudent and feasible alternative site, the facility will not impair the functions of the resources and uses identified above, and if it is determined in the permitting process that it is in the overall best interest of the state.

F. Siting: Floating Facilities Adjacent to State Parks, Critical Habitat Areas, National Wildlife Refuges, or Katmai National Park and Preserve. Floating facilities are not considered appropriate adjacent to state parks, state game refuges or critical habitat areas, National Wildlife Refuges, or the Katmai National Park and Preserve. However, certain commercial, governmental or research facilities may be authorized in the permitting process in these areas if, at the discretion of DNR, the facility is determined to be of low impact, is compatible with the wilderness, park, or natural character of the adjoining uplands, other prudent and feasible alternative sites do not exist, and is in the overall best interest of the state. Each of these areas is managed under a Resource Management Zone for tidelands and submerged lands. These contain more complete descriptions of management intent and of allowed facilities and structures. See the discussion of Resource Management Zones for tidelands and submerged lands under the 'Management Summary', 'Tidelands' in Chapter 3.

G. Area Occupied by Floating Facility. All floating facilities, including attached floats and anchors, shall occupy the smallest area of tideland or submerged land practicable, consistent with the requirements of the proposed use.

H. Form of Authorization of Floating Structures. Floating facilities may be authorized through the use of a permit. Permits are currently issued for a five-year duration and may be renewed. Renewal may be authorized by DNR for another like duration if the floating structure meets the requirements of the initial permit and any other stipulations that DNR may impose to conform the use to the then current standards or regulations. Commercial structures may also be allowed by, or be converted to, a lease when the use, in the opinion of the Department, is of a permanent nature.

I. Authorization of Temporary Floating Camps. Floating camps and related facilities should be temporary, with full occupancy restricted to the time when resource development is occurring. To the extent practicable, camps and associated facilities should be consolidated to minimize impacts and limit their proliferation. Temporary floating camps shall not be sited in sensitive habitat, resource, or use areas, described more specifically in Management Guidelines

[9] Where it would be inconsistent with the resources that are to be managed for a particular unit as given in the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3.

[10] Where it would be inconsistent with the resources that are to be managed for a particular unit as given in the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3.

E and F, and may not be sited in other areas unless they are a designated use or support a designated use in the plan. Authorizations for floating camps should terminate when the upland use, which created the need for the floating camp, has ended or when the need for the supporting floating facility ends. Authorization for this type of use should be by permit.

J. Public Notice. The adjacent upland owner(s) shall be notified by DNR during permit review of a proposed floating facility. This shall be in addition to the general public notice requirements of the department.

K. Anchoring of Floating Facilities. In order to protect public access to and along public tidelands, shore ties that would conflict with public access should not be authorized if floating facilities can be safely moored through the use of anchors or rock bolts. In addition, shore ties above Mean High Water will not be used where there is no authorization from the upland owner.

L. Grounding of Floating Facilities. Floating tideland facilities will not ground at any tide stage unless the ADF&G determines there will be no significant impact to the habitat values, or the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of DNR that there is no feasible and prudent alternative and DNR determines it is in the state's best interest.

M. Siting: Unoccupied Floating Structures. In order to protect certain uses and resources, unoccupied floating facilities, including but not limited to floats, docks, floating docks, rafts used for gear storage, floating breakwaters, buoys, and barge ramps, should not be authorized within anchorages, areas designated Public Recreation – Developed unless related to the intended use[11], or near public use cabins. Unoccupied floating facilities may be authorized in these areas by DNR if it is determined that the permitting of such facilities is in the best interest of the state, the use conforms to the applicable management guidelines of this section, and the use is found consistent with the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program.

N. Other Guidelines Affecting Floating Facilities. Other guidelines will affect floating facilities. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources (*Management Guideline C*)

[11] Note to adjudicators: the designation of Public Recreation – Developed is not used in this plan but is included here in order to provide management direction in the event that future plan amendments or reclassification actions create this designation.

Forestry

Background

There are scattered patches of timber on state uplands on the Kupreanof Peninsula and Chiniak Peninsula, but these are insufficient to support a timber harvest industry on Kodiak Island. The remainder of Kodiak Island is covered by wetlands, scattered thickets of birch, cottonwood and alder along river bottoms and drainages, extensive areas of grasslands, and mountainous terrain that supports alpine vegetation. Private timber operations on Kodiak Island have been limited, reflecting the absence of merchantable stands. Native corporations have done some harvesting and exported the logs. Small lumber mills have utilized trees cleared in subdivision development and rights-of-ways to provide sawn wood for local use. Marmot Island has commercial timber resources, but is difficult to access. While commercial timber resources exist on state lands on Shuyak and Afognak Islands, these occur within the two state parks or uplands acquired with EVOS funds and are subject to conservation easements that preclude timber harvest. For all of these reasons, there are no planned timber sales within the planning area administered by DNR. The state's role in timber management is largely relegated to the review of private timber harvests that take place on native corporation lands on Kodiak and Afognak Islands relative to the requirements of the Forest Practices Act.

The Forestry management objectives that follow are limited, reflecting the absence of commercial timber on state land on Kodiak Island and lands designated for timber harvest in the plan.

Goals

Personal Use Timber. Provide timber to meet the needs of Alaskans. This program will be limited in scope and provided on a demand basis when the operational costs of administering this program are satisfactory.

Economic Opportunities. Provide for economic opportunities and stability in the forest products industry by allowing the use of state tidelands and submerged lands for log storage and transfer sites, and beach log salvage.

Support Timber Industry. Continue to perform reviews of private timber harvests for adherence to the Forest Practices Act and provide information and technical expertise in the management of forest resources to this industry.

Wildland Fire Suppression. DOF shall continue to provide wildland fire suppression within the planning area consistent with the requirements of the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

Management Guidelines

A systematic program of scheduled timber harvests is not appropriate within the planning area, but since the plan covers a 20-year horizon, a few sales are possible on an opportunistic basis. Should this occur they are likely to be small, isolated sales associated with the development of a subdivision disposal of state land or some other form of intensive land use. The provision of forest products for personal uses or salvaged from disease (or other destructive agents) are likely components of a management program at some time during the planning period. Timber management activities are subject to the following management guidelines in addition to the requirements of the state Forest Practices Act and any Forest Land Use Plan for a specific area.

The central focus of the state forestry program within the planning area is fire management. A management guideline is included that describes the broad aspects of this program. The implementation of the state fire management program is identified and controlled in detail by the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

A. Timber Harvest Guidelines

1. All timber harvest activities must be compatible with the general management guidelines of this section and with the management intent statements and land use designations identified in specific management units of this plan found in Chapter 3. Most of the units of state land that are not part of a state park are designated General Use or Settlement, and occur on Raspberry Island or Kodiak Island. The management guidelines for the units with these designations do not preclude forest harvest. Forest harvest may be an appropriate use, consistent with the management intent and management guidelines of specific units. Forest harvest operations conducted on a unit of state land intended for subdivision development by DNR can precede actual construction. However, these operations must be consistent with the subdivision plan for the unit; consultation with DMLW is required before commencing operations.
2. All timber harvest operations will be conducted in accordance with the stipulations in the Forest Land Use Plan, the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17 & 11 AAC 95), the Alaska Land Act (AS 38.05 & 11 AAC 71), and other pertinent state guidelines and laws. The Forest Practices Act provides statewide guidance and policy for managing forestry related activities. The specific layout and other site-specific requirements of a timber sale is addressed through a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUPs), which is prepared prior to any commercial timber harvest or sale (AS 38.05.112).

   FLUPs developed for timber sale or harvests in the planning area are to be consistent with the Forestry Management Guidelines of this Chapter and the Management Guidelines specified for particular units in Chapter 3. FLUPs shall consider, in their preparation, the sensitive resources and wildlife, or any other significant factors, identified in the Management Guidelines for a unit.

3. Land conveyed out of state ownership for the purpose of settlement, or another form of active land use, shall not be used for commercial timber harvest and sale. Subdivisions or disposals of state land by DNR shall preclude the sale of merchantable timber harvested on lots or units conveyed out of state ownership. The format used to impose this restriction is at the discretion of the Regional Manager, Southcentral Office. This guideline is not intended to preclude the cutting of trees or other vegetation as part of the process of land clearing or site development.

B. Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards. Sort yards and log transfer facilities (LTF) will be constructed, sited, operated, and monitored in order to minimize the impact on state land and resources. The design, development, and use of these facilities shall be consistent with the *Log Transfer Facility Siting, Construction, Operation, and Monitoring/Reporting Guidelines (October 1985),* or successors to these standards that may be approved by DNR and ADF&G.

C. Beach Log Salvage. Although beach log salvage may be categorically consistent with the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program, a license is required from the Department before salvage commences. Beach log salvage administered under the provisions of AS 45.50 and 11 AAC 71 shall be consistent with standards developed by the DOF and GC-10 (General Permit) of the ACMP.

D. Timber Salvage From Rights-of-Way. Timber with commercial or personal use value should be salvaged from lands that are to be cleared for other uses such as roads, transmission lines, material sites, mining, and habitat enhancement projects (AS 41.17.083). The Regional Manager of the Southcentral Region of DMLW shall determine the amount and kind of material that is to be salvaged.

E. Personal Use Wood Harvest. When forested lands are available near communities and where personal use harvest is consistent with other purposes for which the land is being managed, DOF may consider providing wood products for personal use. This program will only be undertaken, however, if it can be effectively and efficiently administered by DOF. Only limited use of this program is expected given the relatively low demand for personal use wood, the absence of good supply, the high administrative costs of a small personal use wood supply program, and the difficulty of managing such a program from a distance.

F. Sustained Yield of Forest Resources. Forestland will be managed to guarantee perpetual supplies of renewable resources to serve the needs of all Alaskans for the many products, benefits, and services obtained from them. The annual allowable harvest will be calculated using the area control method.

G. Salvage of Damaged Trees. Trees damaged due to wind throw, insect, or disease conditions may be salvaged on all land use designations unless management intent statements for specific management units in Chapter 3 specifically prohibit salvage harvest. A Forest Land Use Plan, if required, will provide the rationale for conducting the salvage harvest and describe how the action will not conflict with the management intent for each management unit.

H. Fire Disturbance. The intent of fire management is to identify where wildland fire can be allowed or management ignited fires can be used to reduce costs of fire suppression, reduce the risk of damaging fires, and maintain the natural diversity and productivity of forest stands. Fire suppression will be a priority near residential areas or other forms of active land use, high value recreation use areas, and areas with infrastructure development. Consistent with AS 41.15.010 and AS 41.15.020, DOF will protect forest resources from destructive agents commensurate with the values needing protection. However, where feasible, wildland fires will be allowed to burn and suppression will be limited to decreasing the long-term risk of damaging fires and to maintaining the natural diversity of forest stands, stand ages, and habitat types. Where allowing wildland fire is not feasible, timber harvest, management ignited fires, and habitat enhancement techniques will be used to disturb the forest and maintain a natural range of forest types and stand ages. Specific fire suppression levels are identified in the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Plan.

I. Other Guidelines Affecting Forestry. Other guidelines will affect management practices for timber development support facilities and forestry. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Floating Facilities
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources

Grazing

Background

Grazing leases on state land located within the planning area exceed 150,000 acres.[12] Such leaseholds, in addition to providing year-round forage for substantial livestock numbers, also have the effect of preserving large blocks of undeveloped land near or on the road system. By precluding other uses, these areas have been important for protecting wildlife habitat along the road system and have provided extensive public recreation opportunities. Approximately two-thirds of the 150,000 acres is located in the eastern portion of Kodiak Island north of Ugak Bay, with the remainder on Sitkinak Island. On Kodiak Island, management units K-36, K-37, K-44A, K-45, K-47, K-50A, K-51A, K-73F, K-74, K-75, and K-76 are co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation – Dispersed. This co-designation reflects the importance of both the grazing operations and dispersed public recreation uses in the area north of Ugak Bay. Grazing is intended to occur within these areas on a long-term basis along with dispersed public recreation. The area of grazing operations adjoining Lake Tead is designated Grazing, reflecting the primary use of this area for grazing. On Sitkinak Island, management units T-01, T-02, and most of T-04 are designated Grazing (Gr).

Goals

Grazing Opportunities. Continue to provide opportunities for grazing on state lands in the Kodiak Island Borough.

Availability of State Land. Make units with existing forage and rangeland resources available for short-term and long-term grazing.

Contribute to Economic Diversity. Contribute to Alaska's economy by protecting range lands that provide opportunity for growth of the red meat industry and protection of large road accessible habitat areas for fish and wildlife resources which contribute directly or indirectly to local, regional, and state economies through commercial, subsistence, sport and non-consumptive uses.

Management Guidelines

A. Use of State Land for Grazing. Grazing on state land is appropriate for the duration of the area plan. Grazing may be allowed in areas with appropriate classifications (11 AAC 60.010) if DNR determines that grazing is the primary value present, and after considering potential conflicts with other resource uses.

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[12] The production of livestock on Kodiak Island commenced with the Russian settlements and has long featured cattle on the island's extensive grasslands. Grazing on some of the adjacent islands within the planning area also dates back a long time and in some cases was associated with Military needs for beef production. In more recent years bison and elk have also been introduced onto the Kodiak Island ranches and leaseholds.

B. Multiple Use. All land use designations and classifications are multiple use. Lands used for grazing will be managed as multiple use lands to support a variety of public benefits, including fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, water quality maintenance, public recreation, and public access.

C. Access and Use. Public access across and public use of grazing lands may not be limited by persons holding grazing leases or permits unless approved as part of a grazing operations plan. (11 AAC 60.130)

D. Grazing Operations Plans. Prior to initiating grazing activities on a grazing permit or lease, a person must have an approved grazing operations plan that will become part of the lease or permit. DNR will assist a lessee or permittee in preparing a plan in consultation with ADF&G and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The minimum requirements of a grazing operations plan are:

1. A physical resource map showing: a) location, acreage, and configuration of the authorized area, b) proposed range improvements including corrals, feedlots, watering sites, fences, improved pasture, line shacks, etc., c) proposed headquarter site (if needed), d) existing facilities on private property or other state authorizations that are associated with the Grazing Lease (wintering feedlot, etc), proposed access, and existing physical features such as existing roads or trails and waterbodies.
2. A written plan indicating: a) the information identified in "1" above, b) proposed timing for the development and stocking, c) initial stocking rate as determined in the conservation plan, d) proposed stocking rates, proposed practices, and the standards and procedures for meeting the proposed development (in compliance with USDA/NRCS manuals), and e) specific plans for dealing with all concerns noted during adjudication of the lease that were included in the final decision as needing special attention.

E. Lease Utilization. State land affected by a grazing lease is only to be used for the purposes stated in the lease, and in accordance with the land classification. (11 AAC 60.060)

F. Lands Designated Settlement and Water Resources. To minimize conflicts between grazing and settlement, grazing leases will not be authorized on state lands that are designated Settlement (Se) or Settlement-Commercial (Sc). To protect areas identified as important watersheds, grazing leases will not be authorized on state lands that are designated Water Resources (W).

G. Shearwater Peninsula. Grazing is considered an inappropriate use within the Shearwater Peninsula and grazing leases are not to be authorized in this area. Grazing activities are inconsistent with the zoning regulations of the Kodiak Island Borough and the presence of bear concentrations makes such a use problematic. In addition, management units K-53, K-54, K-55, K-56, and K-58 are designated Habitat (Ha) and are to be managed consistent with the Terror Lake Cooperative Management Agreement (see management

intent for these units). This agreement recognized habitat as the primary resource value for this area, and identified maintenance of the habitat's productivity as the primary management goal. All of the management units on the Shearwater Peninsula are affected by this requirement, including management units K-57A and K-57B, which are designated General Use and Settlement, respectively.

H. Saltery, Lake Miam, and Pasagshak Drainages. Management units within these drainages, including units K-50A, K-51A, K-73F, K-74, and K-75, are co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Grazing is recognized as a long-term use along with public recreation, but is subject to certain management considerations that are identified in the management intent for each of these units. In those areas where grazing operations could affect recreation uses, its future viability is contingent upon the grazing lessee continued operation within the limits established in their grazing lease and conservation/development plans. State grazing management plans, recreational uses that require a permit prior to authorization or other authorizations in these areas are to address the actual and/or potential conflict between recreational users and grazing operations. These plans and authorizations are to include best management practices designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreation use to continue. Consult the management intent for units K-50A, K-51A, K-73F, K-74, and K-75 for more detail on these requirements. Also consult management guideline H in the 'Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources' section.

I. Reevaluation of Grazing Leases. Either at the time of plan revision or when the state Grazing Leases are up for renewal, impacts to fish and wildlife populations and their associated habitat by grazing operations must be evaluated. The intent of this management guideline is to avoid past mistakes and unwanted impacts to these populations in the future and to include appropriate mitigation measures in any renewed grazing leases.

J. Local Plans and Land Use Regulations. Authorizations for new grazing leases should be consistent with the Kodiak Island Borough's zoning regulations, Comprehensive Plan, and specific Land Use Plans. Grazing is not a permitted use in areas zoned Wildlife Habitat in the Kodiak Island Borough Zoning Ordinance. Units K-53, K-54, K-55, K-56, K-57A, K-57B, and K-58 are affected by this prohibition. See also Management Guideline G.

K. Other Guidelines Affecting Grazing. Other guidelines may affect grazing. See the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Instream Flow
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Settlement
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas
Subsurface Resources

Instream Flow

Goal

Instream Flow. Maintain water quantity and quality sufficient to protect the human, fish, and wildlife resources and uses of the region.

Management Guidelines

A. Stream Uses to Consider for In-stream Flow Reservation (General). Streams and other waterbodies may be considered for in-stream flow reservations under AS 46.15.145.

Such reservations are intended to maintain a specified instream flow or level of water at a specified point on a stream or body of water, or a specified part of a stream, through-out the year or for specified times. The purposes of the reservation, defined in statute, include: 1) protection of fish and wildlife habitat, migration, and propagation; 2) recreation and park purposes; 3) sanitary and water quality purposes; and 4) navigation and transportation purposes.

B. Priorities. No additional in-stream reservations of water are recommended within the planning area, but the need for such reservations should be re-evaluated at the time of the plan revision and for other waterbodies with high fisheries values. Proposals for major new developments requiring substantial water use or uses of water that will negatively impact instream flows needed to produce fish, sustain water quality, provide for navigation, and/or recreation should include an evaluation of the need for an instream water reservation or other forms of instream flow protection.

C. Process for Determining Reservations. Requests for instream water reservations will be adjudicated by the Department following the procedures identified in 11 AAC 93.141-147. In general, these procedures require establishing the management objectives of the waterbody, estimating the quantity of water seasonally available, determining the amount of water already appropriated, and projecting the instream flow requirements for the uses and resources to be protected.

D. Federal Actions and Agreements Affecting Instream Flow Reservations and Water Rights. Within the planning area, many instream flow reservations and water rights have either been established or applied for by private parties, local governments and state agencies. Such rights and reservations can be affected by water right applications and acquisitions by the federal government. Other actions can also affect water appropriation. Two such actions in this planning area include:

> Federal Reserved Water Rights. There are four National Wildlife Refuges within the planning area for which ANILCA established federal reserved water rights to ensure sufficient water quantity and water quality to maintain and protect fish and wildlife, and their aquatic habitat. Federal reserved water rights will be quantified and asserted when

necessary to accomplish the purposes of the reservation or when the United States is properly joined in a general, basin-wide adjudication pursuant to the McCarran Amendment (43 USC 666).

Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project. Parameters for instream flow are included in Attachment II of this agreement. See Appendix B for further information.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting In-stream Flow. Several other guidelines will affect instream flow. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Forestry
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Subsurface Resources

Material Sites

Goal

Land for State-Owned Materials Sites. Maintain in state ownership[13] and make available to public and private users sufficient, suitably located materials sites to meet long-term economic needs of the area for material resources.

Management Guidelines

A. Preferred Material Sites. When responding to a request for a material sale or identifying a source for materials, the highest priority should be given to using existing upland material sources. Using materials from wetlands, lakes, tidelands, and active or inactive floodplain rivers or streams should be avoided unless no feasible public upland alternative exists. As a general policy, sales or permits for gravel extraction will not be permitted in known fish spawning areas. Material sites shall be maintained in public ownership. Units K-20, K-42, K-43, and portions of K-73 are designated 'Materials' (Ma) in the Resource Allocation Table.

B. Maintaining Other Uses and Resources When Siting and Operating Material Sites. Before materials are extracted, the manager will ensure that the requirements of the permit or lease adequately protect other important resources and uses. The disposal of materials should be consistent with the applicable management intent statement and management guidelines of the plan.

C. Land Sales in Areas of High Material Potential. Generally, if a settlement area contains sand and gravel deposits, rock sources or other similar high value material resources, a pit area should be identified during subdivision design and retained in state ownership for future use.

D. Screening and Rehabilitation. Material sites should be screened from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of significant human use. Sufficient land should be allocated to the material site to allow for such screening. Rehabilitation of the site shall follow the requirements of AS 27.19.020 and 11 AAC 97.250.

E. Coordination with Kodiak Island Borough. Prior to granting authorizations for material sales, the DNR should coordinate with the Kodiak Island Borough to determine applicable zoning requirements. Much of the undeveloped parts of the Borough are zoned 'Conservation' and non-recreational resource extraction is a conditional use in this zoning district. There are specific local land use requirements for gravel extraction that are included in the Borough's Pasagshak Area Land Use Plan, which affects management units K-45 and K-73.

[13] Management units K-42 and K-43 occupy sites that are affected by a management agreement between the state and federal government for materials extraction. When the management agreements terminates, the land used for materials extraction is to be reclaimed and returned to federal ownership.

F. Other Guidelines Affecting Materials. Other guidelines will affect the use of material resources. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Coordination and Public Notice
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Subsurface Resources

Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources

Goal

Recreation Opportunities. Lands will be provided for accessible outdoor recreational opportunities with well-designed and conveniently located recreational facilities. In addition, undeveloped lands should be provided for recreation pursuits that do not require developed facilities. These opportunities shall be realized by:

- providing recreation opportunities on less developed land and water areas that serve multiple purposes such as habitat protection, timber management, and mineral resource extraction;
- assisting communities through cooperative planning, conveyance of state lands, and grants-in-aid for parks and trails within population centers;
- encouraging commercial development of recreational facilities and services through concession contracts, land sales, leases, and permits where public recreation needs can most effectively be provided by private enterprise, while minimizing environmental impacts and conflicts with the existing users of an area;
- protecting recreation resources including public access, visual resources, fish and wildlife important for recreation, and, where appropriate, the isolation and unique wilderness characteristics of the planning area.

Management Guidelines

A. Coordination with Other Landowners and Users of an Area. Recreation management, including the location and management of recreation facilities, will take into account the current, and likely, management of lands managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, local governments and private landowners, and compatibility with the existing uses of an area.

B. Roles of Different Public Land Owners in Providing Public Recreational Opportunities. Generally, the state's role is to retain and manage land supporting recreational opportunities of regional or statewide significance. The state and federal governments are most capable of providing recreational opportunities that require large land areas, while local government is generally best suited for providing and managing community recreation opportunities. To recognize local government's role in providing community recreation needs, the state may transfer state land designated General Use (Gu), Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) or state recreation sites within or near existing communities, if the municipality has parks and recreation powers and if this action is in the overall best interest of the state (AS 38.05.810). The selection of these sites shall be agreed to by local government and the state, and shall be contingent on the local government's commitment to develop and maintain the recreation uses, facilities, and values of these areas.

C. Public Use Sites. Uses that adversely affect public use sites or areas should not be authorized. Uses that are made available to the public, recreational or other sites (such as airstrip development or docks) may be authorized if consistent with the management intent for the public use site or area and if there is a demonstrated public need.

D. Public Recreation Facilities

1. **Public Use Cabins.** A system of public use cabins should be established in state parks. Generally, such facilities should not be provided on general state land, which is the focus of this plan. Refer to the plan maps in Chapter 3 for existing public use cabin sites.
2. **Location of Recreation Facilities**

General:

a. **Preferred Locations.** Recreation facilities, including public use cabins, minimum development campsites, mooring buoys and other low intensity facilities for the general public (i.e., not commercial private facilities), are appropriate at sites that encourage public use at a particular location, direct public use away from inappropriate locations, accommodate competing or conflicting uses, and minimize damage to the environment.

b. **Inappropriate Locations.** Recreation facilities are not appropriate where the management intent of this plan is to maintain the natural condition of the area free from additional concentration of recreation users or significant evidence of human use. In addition, recreation facilities should not be placed adjacent to cultural resource sites that might subject the sites to vandalism because of the increased public use.

Specific – Public Mooring Buoys:

Mooring buoys will not be located: a) in existing natural anchorages unless they would increase the capacity or reliability of the anchorage (for example, make it reliable in different wind or wave conditions); b) adjacent to frequently used campsites, unless intended as a part of the campsite development; c) where they may interfere with commercial fishermen including drift net, purse seine, or set net operations; d) in areas that will conflict with state or federal wilderness management objectives; or e) in or adjacent to sensitive habitats, such as eel grass beds, unless they will help preserve the habitat by minimizing the use of anchors.

E. Private Commercial Recreation Facilities and Operations on State Land. Lodges (including floating lodges), tent camps, floats, or other private commercial facilities and operations designed to be run as or to support private commercial recreation facilities may be authorized if the facility or operation fulfills the conditions outlined in this section, conforms to the requirements of AS 38.05.850, AS 38.05.070 and .075 or AS 38.05.073, or a management plan is prepared in accordance with AS 41.21.302(c) authorizing the facility.

1. **Siting, Construction, and Operation.** The facility or operation should be sited, constructed, and operated in a manner that creates the least conflict with natural values and existing uses of the area. The commercial facility and the use it generates should avoid significant adverse impacts on fish and wildlife habitat and existing uses of an area. To the extent practical, floatlodges should be visually and acoustically hidden from main travel routes, frequently used anchorages, regionally important campsites, and frequently used recreation areas.[14] For facilities supporting recreational fish and wildlife harvest, ADF&G should be consulted on the possible effects of increased harvest on fish and wildlife resources, and on established commercial, recreation, and subsistence users.

   To protect existing habitats, resources, and uses, floating private commercial recreation facilities should not be authorized in the following areas: designated habitat or harvest areas, anchorages, areas designated recreation (Rc or Rd), or areas adjacent to an upland residential subdivision. In addition, they should not be permitted near an authorized aquatic farming operation, known cultural or historic sites, public use cabins, or where the use is prohibited in the management intent statement for a specific unit in this plan.

   Private commercial recreation facilities may be authorized in these areas by DNR if it is determined that the permitting of a floating facility is in the best interest of the state and the use is found consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

2. **Upland Access to Floatlodges.** Where the need for upland access to a floatlodge is anticipated, the floatlodge should be tied where there is legal upland access to the site.

3. **Authorizations for Floatlodges.** Floatlodges shall also meet the requirements for these structures under *Floating Facilities*.

F. Commercial Recreation Leasing Processes. There are two processes for leasing state land for commercial recreational facilities – one process is described by AS 38.05.073, the other by AS 38.05.070 and .075. Unless Chapter 3 specifically requires the .073 commercial leasing process for a management unit, applications may be adjudicated under either process. DNR will determine the appropriate process on a case-by-case basis. ADOT/PF has its own leasing process that applies to land it manages in rights-of-way, airports, materials sites, and other lands and facilities it manages.

1. **The .070 / .075 Process.** The .070 / .075 process is simpler and faster, but it offers the state less flexibility in choosing the lessee and in structuring lease payments. It is generally suited to small projects with few anticipated impacts. The management intent for the unit need not specifically state that this type of leasing is an allowed use for it to be authorized under this process.

2. **The .073 Process.** The .073 process is longer, but it allows submission of alternative proposals for a particular lease, requires more public involvement in reviewing a proposed lease, and offers the state more choices for structuring payments on the lease. The .073 process is generally suited to large projects that are likely to have

[14] See the Floating Facilities section in this chapter for additional standards on this use.

significant impacts on surrounding areas. Under the .073 process, DNR will give public notice that it intends to solicit proposals for a lease. DNR will then prepare a "request for proposals" that must include specific information on the lease and must be advertised in state and local newspapers. Once a prospective lessee has been chosen, DNR must give public notice and hold public meetings on the preliminary decision to issue the lease.

For a .073 lease to be considered in a unit, the plan must specifically allow for this type of leasing in a given unit before it can be authorized. Since no units are identified in this area plan specifically for commercial recreation leasing under the .073 process, a plan amendment will be required to accommodate this use.

DNR may impose eligibility standards, including proof of the developer's financial backing and capability, experience in this type of development, ability to meet bonding or insurance requirements, and ability to comply with resource and environmental analysis requirements.

The .073 process requires that potential economic, social, and environmental impacts of the proposed project must be evaluated. DNR may require the prospective developer to fund additional studies; the studies must involve the appropriate state agencies, and ADF&G must approve any studies involving fish and game.

G. Permits and Leases Adjacent to Recreation Facilities. Tideland activities may be allowed adjacent to public recreation facilities, including public use cabins, lodges, or fuel stops if the land manager determines that the two uses can be made compatible by design, siting or operating guidelines; or if the land manager determines there is no feasible and prudent alternative for the activity. This guideline also applies to sites reserved for future recreation facilities. The land manager's determination will be made after consultation with the facility manager.

H. Pasagshak, Lake Miam, and Saltery Drainages. The large area situated generally south of Cape Chiniak Road and north of Ugak Bay has experienced intense dispersed recreation pressure, and this is expected to worsen over time. Most of this is associated with the use of All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) trying to access the wildlife and fishery resources of this area for the purposes of hunting and fishing. Much of this activity occurs along the old Saltery Cove Road, which traverses areas of private land along the American River for the first 4-5 miles before entering state land and then continuing through a valley before ending at Saltery Cove and Saltery Creek/Lake. Other less intense areas of ATV use include the drainage of the Olds River and its extension southward to Lake Miam and Portage Bay. This activity has resulted in increasing pressure for remote recreational cabins, hardened campsites, and various other types of public recreation facilities. It has also resulted in the development of a multitude of individual ATV trails, some of which cross and degrade anadromous fish stream spawning and rearing habitat, and in increasing conflicts between recreation and commercial grazing. All of this area is under grazing leases issued by DNR.

These issues were evaluated in detail during the planning process and a specific management approach affects these areas, reflecting the general community consensus that emerged during the review of the Public Review Draft. The management of state land within the Pasagshak, Lake Miam, and Saltery drainages is to balance, on a long-term basis, the use of these areas for both public recreation and grazing. Management units within these drainages, including units K-50A, K-51A, K-73F, K-74, K-75, and K-76, are to be managed to maintain this balance and are co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Grazing operations and recreational uses are to be conducted to avoid conflict between recreational uses and livestock operations, and to avoid impacts to wildlife, sensitive fisheries, and habitat. State land is to be retained, land disposals of all types (residential, commercial, and industrial) are prohibited, and authorizations for residential, general commercial and industrial uses are considered inappropriate with certain exceptions. Lakes Pasagshak, Miam, and Saltery, as well as certain streams, are to be protected through setback and non-disturbance requirements. In those areas where a recreational use could affect grazing and if the use requires an authorization from DNR, such authorizations are to address the actual and/or potential conflict between recreational users and grazing operations. These authorizations shall include best management practices designed to preclude such conflict or mitigate impacts to levels that permit the existing and reasonable levels of new recreation uses to continue. Consult the management intent for units K-50A, K-51A, K-73F, K-74, and K-75 for more detail on these requirements. Also consult also Management Guideline H in Grazing for requirements that pertain to grazing operations.

I. Other Guidelines that Affect Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources. Other guidelines will affect recreation, tourism, and scenic resources. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Floating Facilities
Forestry
Material Sites
Settlement
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas
Subsurface Resources
Public Access Easements, Neighborhood Trails, and Public Access

Settlement

Background

State lands within the planning area designated Settlement (Se) or Settlement-Commercial (Sc) are relatively limited. Settlement designation of a particular unit was based on whether it had reasonable access by road, water, or air, consisted of topography that would be suitable for development, and posed minimal conflict with recreation, scenic values, important fish and wildlife resources, or resource development. A summary of the results of the plan's settlement evaluation follows.

Shuyak Island. Most of the state land on this island is part of the State Parks system. No land is designated for settlement.

Afognak Island. Most of the state land on Afognak is either part of the State Parks system, or set aside for the same purposes through conservation easements or management agreements. The exception is unit A-02, which adjoins that portion of Afognak State Park near Izhut Bay but has not been reserved for park purposes under management agreements for which the management intent is to be compatible with the park. No land on Afognak Island is designated for settlement.

Marmot Island. Because of habitat values and low suitability for settlement, there is no state land designated for settlement on this island.

Raspberry Island. Most state land on Raspberry Island is designated General Use or Habitat, reflecting the presence of steep and generally inaccessible terrain in the western part of this island and an area considered essential for habitat for the Roosevelt Elk Herd. Only three units have suitable terrain and access and are designated Settlement: management unit A-08 near the mouth of Bear Creek and units A-09 and A-10, situated on the coast at the eastern end of the island.

Woody Island. There are three units (K-29, K-30, and K-31) of state land on Woody Island, east of the City of Kodiak, with reasonable access and suitable terrain that are appropriate for Settlement designation. These units, however, are to be conveyed to the Kodiak Island Borough after conveyance of this land to the state. The Kodiak Island Borough requested DNR to designate these units Settlement on an interim basis.

Sitkalidak, Sundstrom, Aiaktalik, and Trinity Islands. Because of habitat values and low suitability for settlement, there is no state land designated Settlement on these islands.

Kodiak Island. Units designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial on Kodiak Island are those that have reasonably suitable topography, and are accessible by the road system, by boat, or in some instances, both. Areas considered appropriate for settlement occur on the Kupreanof Peninsula in the northwestern part of the Island; a few areas near and south of the

City of Kodiak; along the road system near Middle, Kalsin, and Isthmus Bays; and on the Shearwater Peninsula. Except for the few units near the City of Kodiak and along the road system, all of these units are generally remote and are accessed by boat or airplane.

There are large areas of state land in the north and central parts of Kodiak. Large parts of these areas are designated General Use, a multiple use designation which allows settlement if indicated in the management intent of a unit. Areas designated General Use are usually even more inaccessible and remote and are generally unsuitable for development because of adverse topography, drainage, and the presence of extensive areas of wetlands. Thus areas designated General Use in the planning area may be less likely to be used for settlement purposes and it is not intended that these areas will be developed during the planning period.

Goals

Private Land Ownership. Provide suitable public land for transfer to private ownership for settlement purposes. DNR will attempt to satisfy three settlement categories within the planning area:

1. **Seasonal residences for recreation.** DNR will offer land suitable for seasonal recreation use. This land will be provided as demand warrants, subject to the availability of funding. This category of land disposal is intended to provide land, often in remote locations, for recreational needs. No public facilities and services are intended to be provided.
2. **Year-round residences for community expansion.** DNR will offer accessible land suitable to meet the needs of existing communities. This category serves people whose principal place of residence and work is, or will be, in the area of the disposal. It also includes land disposals of commercial and industrial land to accommodate the expansion needs of communities. This land will be provided as demand warrants, subject to the availability of funding.
3. **Industrial or commercial development.** DNR will sell, lease, or protect for future use suitable land for private commercial and industrial uses. If DNR sells the land, the timing of this disposal will depend on market demand and adequate funding.

Community, Social, and Aesthetic Values. In designing future disposals, DNR will maintain compatibility with the cultural lifestyle and aesthetic values of residents and users, and minimize undesired impacts on those values while considering the needs and demands of all state residents.

Fiscal Impacts. Land disposals should be sited and planned to minimize the costs of infrastructure and other services resulting from settlement. Disposals should be focused on areas of existing settlement, areas along the road system or that can be easily accessed by water transport, and/or where service requirements may be provided by local government or community organizations.

Coordination with Local Governments and Landowners. Coordinate state land offering programs with similar programs of local governments and major landowners to best achieve common objectives.

Management Guidelines

A. Planning and Coordination

1. **Competition.** The state may compete with the private sector or local governments if necessary to satisfy demand, provide market choice, or moderate unreasonably high prices.
2. **Local Plans.** DNR will comply with provisions of the Borough comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance regarding the location and density of land development except to the extent that local requirements are inconsistent with a major overriding state interest.
3. **Coordination with Local Governments.** Where DNR and a municipality both have land, state land offering programs should be coordinated with similar programs of local government to best achieve common objectives. To this end, DNR would consider developing a joint disposal plan for state and municipal lands with any municipality that is interested. This plan would consider the municipality's fiscal planning for road extension priorities and its plans for levels of services in different areas. If a municipality has a comprehensive land use plan, that plan will provide direction for settlement areas.
4. **Pacing.** Settlement offerings may be phased over 20 years, the life of this plan. The timing and extent of disposals will depend upon anticipated demand, availability of funding, the rate of community expansion, and the particular land requirements of such expansion. Another factor may be whether the disposal will generate a demand for services that cannot be reasonably expected to be met by local government or community organizations.
5. **Areas Designated General Use**. The large areas of state land in the north and central parts of the Kodiak Region designated General Use allow for settlement if this use is indicated as appropriate in a unit's management intent statement. Most general use areas are inaccessible and remote and generally unsuitable for development because of adverse topography, drainage, and the presence of extensive areas of wetlands. Settlement during the planning period in areas designated General Use is considered generally inappropriate except in those areas that adjoin units designated Settlement and/or that are necessary to the development of a residential land disposal.

B. Types of Settlement Land and Land Offerings. The nature of state land available for private ownership is influenced by both the characteristics of land designated for settlement, and the type of land sales program that makes it available. The Kodiak Area Plan designates certain lands for settlement and provides guidelines for land sales, but does not develop or require a specific land sales program.

1. **Settlement Land.** Various types of state lands are identified for settlement in order to accommodate a broad range of options for Alaskans to acquire land. In determining the location and extent of lands to be designated for settlement, the state must balance settlement needs with other resource values and land uses. Once an area has been identified for settlement, the size and location of the area may make it more suitable for a certain type of sales program, but that does not necessarily preclude other types of sales.

   Two types of settlement areas are identified and designated in this plan:

   a. **Community Settlement Areas.** These areas are relatively small, usually closer to communities or existing settlements, and are accessible from the road system or by water. They are generally suitable in meeting potential needs for community expansion, public facilities, or other purposes that do not require a large amount of acreage. Areas of this type are designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial and include management unit K-68 near the City of Kodiak, and management units K-38A, K-39A, and K-41B along the road system near Middle Bay, Kalsin Bay, and Isthmus Bay.

   b. **Remote Settlement Areas.** These settlement areas are further away from communities and the road system, are accessed by water or air, and can be small or large in size. Generally, they are more challenging to access and develop than other types of management units, and are most suitable for residential or recreational use. Areas of this type are designated Settlement and include units A-08, A-09, A-10 on Raspberry Island, units K-01, K-03, K-04, and K-09 on Kupreanof Peninsula, and K-57B on the Shearwater Peninsula.

   The Ugak Bay Land Sale Area (K-57B) on the Shearwater Peninsula was previously established for settlement purposes under Land Classification Order SC-81-046. It is a very large remote settlement area that contains a variety of vegetation and terrain types, much of which is very steep and is generally not conducive to settlement. Only portions of the unit are suitable for dispersed settlement, generally coinciding with the flatter areas within the unit. The Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake hydroelectric project (see Appendix B) affects this unit and must be consulted prior to the creation of land disposals.

2. **Land Offerings.** Specific types of state land offerings are established by the legislature, and are subject to change. Since statehood, there have been many different land sales programs, and it is possible that new programs will be developed in the future. Generally, land offerings can be categorized by the way that the units are established. Both types of land offerings should be made available:

   a. **Presurveyed Units.** In this type of land offering, the state identifies an area of suitable land, surveys and plats units, and then offers them for sale. These are also referred to as “subdivision” sales. They can include a large number of units or just a few, and the size of the units, sometimes called “lots,” can vary. This type of land offering is usually more suitable for smaller, Community Settlement Areas, but may also occur in large Remote Settlement Areas where appropriate.

b. **Staked Units.** In this type of land offering, eligible applicants are allowed to identify a unit of land within a specified area by staking it, and the unit is surveyed prior to actual sale. Staking is usually subject to certain restrictions such as unit size limits and setbacks from sensitive areas in order to protect other resources within the staking area. Staking land offerings should only occur in the single large unit of state land on the Shearwater Peninsula, K-57B.

C. Protection, Management, and Enhancement of Other Resources

1. **Protect Life and Property.** DNR will retain public lands and coordinate with local governments to discourage development in areas of flooding, unstable ground, or other hazards. Public lands within a 100-year floodplain should remain in public ownership. The 100-year floodplain area is that area designated "100 Year Floodplain" in FEMA floodway/floodplain management mapping, or the area designated as a 100 year floodplain in detailed hydrologic studies prepared by other government agencies or prepared by a hydrologist or other competent professional.[15]
2. **Protect and Manage Valuable Environmental Areas.** The state will provide in land disposals a publicly owned open-space system to preserve important fish and wildlife habitats and natural areas such as shorelands, freshwater wetlands, and riparian lands.

   These areas should be designed to provide the necessary linkage and continuity to protect or increase values for human uses and wildlife movements. In some places, large areas may be protected to provide adequate terrestrial habitat.
3. **Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors.** Within stream corridors, DNR will set a higher priority on protecting public use values than on providing opportunities for private ownership of land. Disposals near streams with important recreation value will be designed to protect riparian habitat and protect access to and along the stream for fishing, hiking, camping, and other recreational activities. Disposals near streams that have important fish or wildlife habitat or wildlife value will be designated to insure the protection of the habitat or wildlife.

   In certain limited cases, it may be appropriate to provide land for private use, but such an action must be in the overall best interests of the state. Before lands are disposed of in stream corridors, DNR, in consultation with other affected agencies and the public, will assess existing and projected public use needs associated with a stream corridor.
4. **Protect and Enhance Scenic Features.** The state will generally retain in public ownership unique natural features such as cliffs, bluffs and waterfalls, and foreground open space for panoramic vistas. Public access to such amenities will be preserved. Such lands include islands in bays unless land disposals can be designed to prevent negative effects on the scenic and recreational values of the area.

[15] The Kodiak Island Borough is not a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program and as a result there is no flood mapping data for the Borough.

5. **Mineral Closing Orders.** Generally, state upland units designated Settlement do not coincide with patterns of historical or potential mining activity in the planning area. Since little potential conflict can be expected to exist, this plan does not create any new Mineral Orders or Leasehold Location Orders. However, Mineral Orders (Closing) are recommended for use at the time that an area is being considered for disposal for purposes of settlement or other forms of development that would be inconsistent with mining activity. The timing of the closure is at the discretion of the Department, but should be early enough in the process to avoid the inadvertent staking of mining claims. The current Mineral Closing Orders affecting existing areas of settlement or proposed settlement will be retained. The largest area affected by this Order is the Ugak Bay Land Sale Area (unit K-57B) on the Shearwater Peninsula. See discussion on mineral orders in the Subsurface section of this Chapter for more detail.
6. **Timber Harvest.** Timber harvests are considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial if intended to support the costs of subdivision development, access to the subdivision, or ancillary facilities subject to the other requirements of the Forestry standards in this Chapter. Selective harvesting of timber before construction of the subdivision is considered appropriate, if authorized by the Regional Manager, DMLW. Land conveyed out of state ownership for the purpose of settlement, or another form of active land use, shall not be used for commercial timber harvest and sale. Subdivisions or disposals of state land by DNR shall preclude the sale of merchantable timber harvested on lots or units conveyed out of state ownership. The format used to impose this restriction is at the discretion of the Regional Manager, DMLW. This guideline is not intended to preclude the cutting of trees or other vegetation as part of the process of land clearing or site development.
7. **Protect and Enhance Recreational, Educational, and Cultural Opportunities.** DNR should determine the need for and retain appropriate areas for outdoor recreation, hunting, fishing, trails, campsites, boat launches, historic sites, and areas for scientific study. Areas for intensive and dispersed use will be preserved.

D. Design.

1. **Provide State Land for Important Environmental and Resource Development Purposes.** DNR, as a general policy, will retain appropriate green belts, public-use corridors, water supply areas, riparian and coastal buffer areas, material sites, roads and other public facilities, as well as other open space to create a desirable land use pattern in developing areas.
2. **Cost of Public Services.** In accordance with AS 38.04.010, DNR will focus year-round settlement to areas where services exist or can be provided with reasonable efficiency. State land that is located beyond the range of existing schools and other necessary public services or that is located where development of sources of employment is improbable will be sited and designed to encourage seasonal use with sufficient separation between residences so that public services will not be necessary or expected. Wildfire management costs that result from settlement will be considered and minimized to the extent feasible.

3. **Ensure Access.** DNR shall ensure that legal, practical public access (roads, trails, or other options most appropriate to the particular situation) is identified and reserved within land offerings. However, the state is not legally obligated to construct roads. The location of access points onto the road system should be coordinated with ADOT/PF. DNR will ensure that actual physical access is available or can be developed (road, air, or water) to each new state land offering. Section line or other easements should not be relied on for access without field inspection of the practicality of such routes, where topography or other conditions might make the practicability of the section line location suspect. Identified access routes should be described in the land-offering brochure. Where needed to reduce the likelihood of conflicts with existing private owners, DNR may brush or flag public access routes to land offering projects.
4. **Subdivision Design.** Subdivisions will be designed to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural setting and the recreational opportunities that make an area attractive to potential buyers. State subdivision design will take account of site limitations and opportunities such as slope, drainage, soils, erosion, riparian zone and coastal buffer, and other features to ensure that sites offered are buildable and can be developed without the need for extensive public infrastructure. DNR should review the subdivision requirements of the Kodiak Island Borough prior to the initiation of subdivision design.
5. **Easements.** Easements will be used as one means to retain public use rights needed on privately owned lands. Easements generally will not be used to retain public interest in lands within a subdivision. Instead, DNR will generally retain such lands in public ownership. Exceptions to this policy may be made where the access interest being protected is very limited, such as for local pedestrian access that is not part of an integrated neighborhood or community trail system.

E. Other Guidelines Affecting Settlement. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Forestry
Cultural Resources
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas
Public Access Easements, Neighborhood Trails, and Public Access

Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas

Goals

Recreation. Provide opportunities for a variety of recreational activities within publicly owned stream and tideland corridors, including both wilderness and developed recreational activities.

Habitat. Protect fish and wildlife habitats along tidelands, lakeshores, stream corridors and wetlands.

Water Quality. Protect water quality to support domestic uses, fish and wildlife production, and recreational activities. Protect watersheds that supply community drinking water.

Provide for Water Dependent and Water Related Uses. Provide for needed water dependent and water related uses.

Coastal Use and Maintenance Area. Maintain areas within 500 feet of the coast for public use on lands to be retained by DNR during the planning period for the purposes of public access, recreation, maintenance of scenic viewsheds, and the conservation of fisheries and wildlife habitat.

Management Guidelines

A. Alaska Clean Water Actions (ACWA). In accordance with the ACWA program, DNR will work with the departments of Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation to protect and improve water quality, water quantity and fish habitat.

B. Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors. DNR will place a higher priority on protecting public use values in stream corridors than on providing opportunities for private ownership or development of land. However, the department recognizes the demand for property along streams and will provide land for private purchase in some stream corridors. Prior to the disposal of stream corridor lands, DNR, in consultation with other affected agencies and the public, will assess existing and projected public use needs associated with the stream corridor. State land sales programs near streams having important recreation value will be designed to protect access to and along the stream for fishing, hiking, camping, and other recreational activities. Similarly, disposals near streams that have important fish or wildlife habitat or wildlife value will be designed to ensure the protection of the habitat or wildlife.

C. Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies. Pursuant to AS 38.05.127, legal public access will be reserved in order to protect the public's right to travel to and along the shore of a waterbody without encouraging trespass. Permits, leases, and plans of operation for commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, pipelines and other water dependent uses may be authorized on state uplands adjacent to waterbodies if their activities are consistent

with the management intent for the area and if they maintain tideland and stream bank access, and protect important fish and wildlife habitat, public water supplies, and public recreation. Trails and other forms of non-motorized public access are generally considered to be appropriate within these areas, if they meet the conditions listed in 11 AAC 96.025.

Where feasible and prudent, there should be setbacks between these activities and adjacent waterbodies. The width of this setback may vary depending upon the type and size of the use, but must be adequate to maintain public access to and along riparian areas.

D. Retention of State Owned Buffers Adjacent to Waterbodies

1. When the management intent for state land adjacent to waterbodies (including tidelands, streams, or lakes) is to permit recreation uses such as fishing, picnicking, hunting, camping, or other similar uses, the state should retain ownership of the adjacent uplands. This approach would also apply if the protection of important habitat or wildlife use areas is intended. For anadromous and high value resident fish streams, a minimum of 100 feet landward from ordinary high water on each side of the stream must be retained.
2. In state subdivisions, buffers for streams with anadromous or high value resident fish should either be retained in state ownership or dedicated to a local government and managed to maintain important fish and wildlife habitat, public access, and recreation values.
3. State owned buffers or units adjacent to waterbodies may be retained along the full length of the waterbody or on segments of the waterbody determined to have high current or future use, public use, or to require habitat protection. If the intent is to provide forested wildlife habitat, the width and configuration of this buffer shall be determined prior to or during preliminary subdivision design by DNR in consultation with ADF&G.

E. Retention of Access Easements Adjacent to Waterbodies. For non-fish bearing streams, an easement should be used if the primary management intent is to protect the public's right to travel or provide access for utilities. The public rights retained in an easement shall be identified and noted in the DNR decision document and on the subdivision plat. In areas that may be sensitive to vehicular travel, the easement should be reserved for pedestrian access only. Access easements may be used in combination with state land that is to be retained for public use or for the protection of environmental resources. In these situations, easements may be used to provide access to areas of state retained sensitive land, or provide access corridors between lots or units within the subdivision.

F. Protection Easements and Setbacks to Non-Fish Bearing Waterbodies. Easements or building setbacks may be used in those instances where public recreation use is moderate or where sensitive habitat or other environmental resources exist but are not of the same importance as described under Management Guideline C. The purpose of the easement should be noted in the Department decision document and on the subdivision plat. Where a protection easement is to be applied, vehicular use within the area of the easement is inappropriate and should not be authorized. Building setbacks may be used in lieu of a protection easement in

those instances where it is not appropriate or necessary for the state to retain any easement rights. Building setbacks may be used singly or in combination with buffers, access easements, and protection easements. Building setbacks used in this fashion provide an added level of protection, while allowing private ownership of the land within the area of the setback.

G. Buffer, Easement, and Building Setback Widths

1. The width of state retained land, access and protection easements, and building setbacks adjacent to waterbodies (tidelands, lakes, streams) will vary, depending on whether the area is a retained unit or imposed easement, and according to management intent and the specifics of the unit under consideration. In addition, this width may vary along the area of the tideland, stream, or lake that is to be protected. Establishing widths, especially for publicly retained lands, will be based on the following considerations: recreational activities to be accommodated, habitat protection and management objectives, visual quality, use compatibility, prevention of erosion, or retention of a significant hydraulic resource (like a wetland).
2. Although these widths may vary, the following criteria are provided to establish the minimum width that can be expected on various types of buffers, easements, and setbacks. They are specified here in order to establish some consistency in application and ensure a minimum level of resource and habitat protection or public access. Distances are measured landward from ordinary high water along streams and other inland waterbodies and from the line of mean high water adjacent to coastal waters. Because of the linear nature of streams and certain other habitat or hydraulic features, these minimum dimensions will apply to both sides of the feature that is to be protected. For example, the total protected area along a stream with a 100 foot setback would be 200 feet (100 feet each side).

   In nearly all instances involving retained state land, it will be preferable to retain a larger width, usually 300 feet on each side. Widths greater than 300 feet may also be warranted, depending on the specific site characteristics and the importance of the habitat or resources to be protected.

   a. Riparian buffers on retained public land along anadromous and high value resident fish streams and waters: 100 feet along each side of the anadromous stream or water. (Widths greater than this amount, up to 300 feet, should be authorized if, after consultation with ADF&G, it is determined that larger widths are necessary to protect fisheries, wildlife, or habitat).

   b. Buffers on other freshwater waterbodies on retained public land: 50 feet along each side of the stream or 50 feet along the shoreline of lakes.

   c. Protection easements used in areas of important environmental features: 50 feet on each side of important environmental features, such as high value wetlands. In instances where a protection easement is included as part of a disposal to local unit of government under their Municipal Entitlement, this width is also 50 feet.

d. Public access easements, including 'to and along' easements required under AS 38.05.127, or utility easements adjacent to tidelands, lakes, and streams: 50 feet.[16]

e. Building setbacks: 100 feet adjacent to anadromous waterbodies and 50 feet adjacent to all other waterbodies.

H. Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies and Related Environmental Features. Table 2-1 specifies widths and other requirements for easements, buffers and public access in order to ensure consistency between authorizations along waterbodies and related environmental features. On a case-by-case basis, widths may be wider, in order to accommodate floodplain width, bank characteristics, size of the waterbody, extent of present or expected future public use, the need to protect important environmental features, or other relevant factors. Widths can be narrower on a case-by-case basis if it is determined that the harm intended to be avoided by the requirement is not likely to occur because of site-specific circumstances. However, the strip of land must be of sufficient width to allow for public access as well as to screen the waterbody from development, where possible, with an undisturbed strip of vegetation.[17]

I. Standards Adjacent to Anadromous Fish Streams and Waterbodies and Coastal Areas

1. **Riparian Protection Standard.** Only activities which are or can be made compatible with the objectives of protecting, maintaining, or enhancing anadromous or high value resident fish habitat will be authorized in the zone occurring between 100 and 300 feet away from ordinary high water. Riparian protection shall be provided in this 200-foot zone on each side of the anadromous stream or waterbody. The purpose of this zone is the maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat. Only activities that are consistent with this policy are to be authorized by DNR in its issuance of permits, leases, or other types of development authorizations.
2. **Standards for Coastal Use/Maintenance Area.** A coastal use/maintenance area shall be provided within 500 feet from the mean high water[18] on state uplands to be retained by DNR during the planning period[19]. These areas shall be maintained in their existing natural condition for the purposes of providing public access, recreation, the protection of scenic viewsheds, and the conservation of fisheries and

[16] Other types of utility easements may be less than this width, depending on the purposes of the easement.
[17] Note: The conservation zoning district of the Kodiak Island Borough has specific setback requirements from marine waters and anadromous waterbodies. This zoning district applies to most of the state land on Kodiak and Raspberry Islands designated Settlement. Adjudicators should consult with the Borough prior to issuing easements or authorizations.
[18] Or 1000 feet from mean high water for intertidal estuaries. The USFWS National Wetland Inventory 1:63,360 maps shall be used to define the spatial boundaries of intertidal estuarine wetlands. Intertidal estuarine wetlands shall be defined to (only) include the following NWI classifications: E2EM1N, E2US4N, and E2AB1N.
[19] In those instances when a state land disposal occurs within an area affected by this district, the effect of this action is to void this standard since the affected land will no longer be retained in state ownership.

wildlife/habitat. This area applies to areas designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd), Habitat (Ha), or General Use (Gu). Limited, site specific development may be authorized in these areas by DNR but only if the objectives of this area, identified above, are maintained and after consulting ADF&G on fisheries and wildlife habitat issues.[20]

I. Filling or Leasing of Tidelands for Residential Uses or Structures. No filling or leasing for residential uses or structures shall be allowed. Access improvements on state tidelands and submerged lands for residential uses and structures, such as docks and boat haul outs, shall also not involve the use of fill.

J. Filling or Leasing of Tidelands for Non-Residential Uses and Structures. If consistent with the requirements of the Alaska Coastal Management Program or a Coastal District Plan, authorizations may be granted for the filling of state tidelands and submerged lands for those non-residential uses or structures that are water-related or water-dependent.

K. Other Guidelines for Shorelines and Stream Corridors. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Forestry
Cultural Resources
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Subsurface Resources
Public Access Easements, Neighborhood Trails, and Public Access

[20] Some uses shall be authorized by DNR in these areas and, if authorized, are to occupy a small site area with minimal site disturbance during construction or operations. DNR shall consult with ADF&G before authorizing uses/facilities within this 500 foot area. Examples of possible uses include commercial lodges, public facilities needed for recreation support or to ensure public safety, facilities that require in-water access (e.g. boat ramps, docks, or floats), and log transfer/storage facilities. Beach log and damaged tree salvage, subsistence activities, and reasonable access to mining claims in accordance with the provisions of an approved plan of operations (state or federal) will be allowed. Other permitted activities including power lines, roads necessary to access upland timber harvests, fish camps, guide camps, and the like, may be allowed where feasible alternative locations are not available. This zone does not affect the "Generally Allowed Uses" authorized in state regulation and statute. All authorizations granted by DNR shall ensure that the objectives of the Coastal Maintenance Area are maintained.

Table 2-1: Application Requirements for Easements and Buffers Along Waterbodies and Related Environmental Features

Guideline/ Description	Minimum Width/Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
1. Public Access (To and Along Easement) Adjacent to all navigable waters[21]	**50 feet** * Landward from ordinary high water line ** Landward and seaward from mean high water line	Along: * Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Provide public access along navigable and other waterbodies.	• Prohibited: Residential structures, fences, and other non-water-dependent structures that will obstruct passage. • 'Along' portion of 'To and Along' easement is to be continuous unless topography or land status prevents a continuous easement. • The 'To' portion of the 'To and Along' easement has a minimum width of 50 feet but may be increased to 60 feet if DNR determines that the need for increased public access to navigable and public waters may justify construction of a road along an easement. • A section line easement under AS 19.10.010 can function as a 'To' easement to the extent that the section line easement runs on state land and if the section line easement provides a practical route to the shore or river.
2. Riparian Buffers	**100 feet** * Landward from ordinary high water line ** Landward and seaward from mean high water line	Along: * Retained public land * Public use easements * Municipal Entitlements * Anadromous and high value resident fish streams and lakes.	Protect riparian areas adjacent to anadromous and high value resident fish streams and lakes.	• Prohibited: Residential structures, fences, and other non-water-dependent structures that will obstruct passage. • Widths up to 300 feet may be authorized if, after consultation with ADF&G, it is determined that larger widths are necessary to protect fisheries, wildlife, or habitat. See also 'Riparian Protection Standard'. • The 'Riparian Protection Standard' applies in instances where necessary to control the types of uses and structures adjacent to anadromous and high value resident fish streams in order to achieve the objectives of protecting, maintaining, or enhancing anadromous fish streams or lakes. Consult with ADF&G prior to imposing the requirements of the 'Riparian Protection Standard'.
3. Freshwater Waterbodies	**50 feet** * Landward from ordinary high water line along streams and lakes that are not covered in item #2 or from the edge of the waterbodies, including wetlands, that are to be protected.	Freshwater waterbodies.	Protect areas adjacent to freshwater waterbodies that are not important riparian areas but that may be important for other public purposes.	• Prohibited: Residential structures, fences and other non - water dependent structures. • Imposed as a public easement with the previous prohibitions. Can be imposed in instances where the To and Along Easement is not applicable.

[21] See 11 AAC 51.035 for determination of Navigable and Public Water. See also 11 AAC 51.045 for easements 'To and Along Navigable and Public Water'. Other waters may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Guideline/ Description	Minimum Width/Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
4. Sensitive Environmental Features	**50 feet** *** Measured from edge of sensitive environmental feature.	Areas of important environmental features	Protect sensitive environmental features not otherwise protected under Public Access, Riparian Buffers, or Freshwater Waterbodies.	• Sensitive environmental features may include wetlands, important upland habitat, prominent scenic features, and the like. • Prohibited: Residential (or other) structures and associated out buildings but not including utilities or minor accessory structures. • Imposed as a public easement with the previous prohibitions. • Where this easement is imposed as part of a municipal entitlement action, this width is also 50 feet.
5. Building setback Adjacent to all waters <u>except</u> anadromous and high-value resident fish waters (see guideline 6 below)	**<u>50 feet</u>** * Landward from ordinary high water ** Landward from mean high water	Non-anadromous and non-high-value resident fish: * Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Protect public values, including access, recreation, and water quality along all waterbodies.	• Where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream. • Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table.
6. Building setback Adjacent to anadromous and high-value resident fish waters	**<u>100 feet</u>** * Landward from ordinary high water ** Landward from mean high water	Anadromous and high-value resident fish: * Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Protect riparian fish habitat, water quality, and recreation values along anadromous and high-value resident fish waters.	• Where feasible and prudent. • Applies only to non-water-dependent uses. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table. • The setback shall remain vegetated to maintain habitat values and stream stability. Incorporate measures to prevent adverse changes including erosion, turbidity, sedimentation, and temperature differences within the waterbody or adjacent wetlands.
7. Coastal Use/Maintenance Area	**<u>500 feet</u>** ** Landward from mean high water.	Areas of state land to be retained during the planning period.	Maintain the existing conditions of retained state lands for the purpose of providing public access, recreation, scenic resources, and the conservation of fisheries and wildlife habitat.	• This standard only applies to areas of retained state land during the planning period of the KAP. • This standard, in addition, only applies to uplands and only those uplands designated General Use, Habitat, or Public Recreation – Dispersed. • Certain types of uses may be authorized within the 500-foot area. See 'Standards for Coastal Use/Maintenance Area' in the 'Shorelines, Stream Corridors, and Coastal Areas' section of Chapter 2 for a listing of these uses.

Where widths apply: * Freshwater areas ** Tidally-influenced areas *** Sensitive Environmental Features

For the definition of *anadromous waters* and *high-value resident fish waters* (derived from AS 41.17.950) see the *Glossary* in Appendix A. Exceptions that apply to items 5 and 6 above: a) Structures such as docks, bridges, and culverts whose purpose is access to or across the stream or lake; b) Uses that must be in or adjacent to the waterbody in order to function, such as placer mining activities, fish culturing, water supply intakes, and similar uses.

Subsurface Resources

Goals

Opportunities for Mineral Exploration and Development. Provide opportunities through state land management for the exploration and development of mineral resources.

Economic Opportunities. Provide economic opportunities and stability by managing state lands for the efficient and environmentally sound:

- transfer of minerals from uplands to transport vessels;
- disposal of tailings;
- development of state land and submerged land mining sites; and,
- siting of infrastructure to support development of mineral resources.

Mineral Development Guidelines

Background: The planning area has produced small quantities of gold, chromium, and platinum. The majority of recorded gold production has been from placers in the beaches and dunes at the Cape Uganik-Miner's Point area, and occurred primarily between 1895 and 1920. Total gold production is estimated at 149 Kg. Significant chromite prospects are known at Claim Point and Halibut Bay; Claim Point is estimated to have produced 2,000 metric tons of chromite from layers and lenses in ultramafic rocks. The small amount of mineral development is likely due to the fact that the areas with the highest mineral potential are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and thus little or no modern era exploration has been carried out.

Bureau of Mines data indicates the presence of three mineral terranes, which affect the western and middle parts of Kodiak Island. Within these areas, however, there are few prospects or mineral occurrences and none that coincides with the units recommended for Settlement in this plan. Historically, DNR has closed areas designated Settlement to mineral entry and exploration if a potential incompatibility might exist.

A. Mineral Exploration. By statute, exploration for locatable minerals is allowed on all state lands except those specifically closed to location. A land use permit is required under most circumstances. Hand prospecting and exploration activities generally do not require a permit. DNR may determine that some forms of access will not be allowed in specific areas to avoid resource damage.

B. Open to Mineral Location. By statute, all state lands are open to mineral location unless specifically closed. Where an area is open to mineral location, a miner has the right to stake a mining location regardless of the surface use designation or classification. Any adverse effects of mining on surface resources or uses will be managed through compliance with state laws

and regulations and borough ordinances and management intent and guidelines in this plan. Reclamation activities are directed by the Mining Reclamation Act (AS 27.19) and regulations (11 AAC 97). (Note: Mineral entry on Alaska Mental Health Trust Land is not authorized without the prior approval of the Trust Land Office of DNR in accordance with 11 AAC 99.)

C. Reclamation of Mined Land. The reclamation of mining operations, including placer mining, must meet the reclamation standards given in AS 27.19. The reclamation law provides a standard that miners must meet during and after mining. The mining operation must be conducted in a manner that prevents unnecessary and undue degradation of land and water resources and requires that reclamation occur "contemporaneously" with the mining operation. Regulation 11 AAC 97 (Mining Reclamation) details the specific requirements that must be followed. In designated habitat areas, annual reclamation will be required concurrent with mining. Reclamation will be required to restore degraded fish and wildlife habitat and prevent hazards to navigation.

D. Mining in Fish Habitat. When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to designated fish habitat, conditions of the permit will require any necessary measures, such as levees, berms, seasonal restrictions, and settling ponds that will allow the operation to meet water quality standards and statutes and regulations governing the protection of fish. Mining in fish habitat requires permits from DEC and DNR, Office of Habitat Management and Permitting. DNR, OHMP permits are not required in marine waters or estuarine areas outside of the intertidal channel of specified anadromous fish streams. The intertidal channel is that portion of the bed and banks below the mean high water level. However, a Special Area Permit issued by ADF&G is required if the project is located within a legislatively designated area, including uplands, estuaries or tidelands.

E. Offshore Prospecting Permits (OPP). Under AS 38.05.250 an exclusive right to prospect for deposits of minerals offshore may be granted through authorizations issued by DNR. DNR determines what areas will be offered for offshore prospecting. If workable mineral deposits are found offshore, the permittee must apply for a lease in order to develop the mineral deposit. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has stated that it has initially determined mining in areas designated Habitat or occupying estuarine areas to be a nonconforming use under the ACMP. ACMP procedures will be used to determine whether mining can be made a conforming use and, if mitigation is possible, determine the appropriate mitigating measures needed to protect fish and wildlife resource values.

F. Mineral Closures

1. **Background.** The decision to apply mineral location closures will be made by the Commissioner of DNR within standards set by the Alaska Statutes. AS 38.05.185(a) requires that the Commissioner determine that mining is incompatible with a significant surface use before an area can be closed to mining. The same section of the statute requires that the Commissioner determine that a potential use conflict

exists before imposing leasing requirements for development of locatable minerals. The fact that an area is closed to new mineral location will not be cause for denying access across state land. Mineral closures do not affect valid existing mineral locations.

2. **Land Closed to Mineral Entry.** State mining law stipulates that mining must be determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses before an area can be closed to mineral entry. There is little correspondence between the location of state upland units designated Settlement and historical or potential mining activity in the planning area. Since little potential conflict can be expected to exist, this plan does not create any new mineral closing orders or leasehold location orders. The current Mineral Closing Orders affecting existing areas of settlement or proposed settlement will, however, be retained. The Ugak Bay Land Sale Area (unit K-57B) on the Shearwater Peninsula remains affected by Mineral Closing Order 191. Other areas closed to mineral entry are: Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area (Mineral Closing Order 594) and Marmot Island (Mineral Closing Order 592).

   Mineral Closing Orders are recommended for use at the time that an area is being considered for disposal for purposes of settlement or other forms of development that would be inconsistent with mining activity. The timing of the closure is at the discretion of DNR but should be early enough in the process to avoid the inadvertent staking of mining claims. (Note: Mineral entry on Alaska Mental Health Trust Land is not authorized without the prior approval of the Trust Land Office of DNR in accordance with 11 AAC 99.)

G. Other Guidelines Affecting Subsurface Resources. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and Public Notice
Cultural Resources
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Forestry
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Settlement
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas
Public Access Easements, Neighborhood Trails, and Public Access

Public Access Easements, Neighborhood Trails, and Public Access

Goals

Trails. Maintain, enhance, or provide adequate access within areas of development and between areas of current or future development.

Public Access. Maintain, enhance, or provide adequate access to public and private lands and resources. Provide for future trail and access needs. Protect or establish trail corridors to ensure continued public access.

Management Guidelines: Public Access – General

Before selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of the land estate, DNR will reserve public use easements pursuant to the requirements of 11 AAC 51.015. This section of administrative code establishes when public access easements are to be reserved and the widths of these easements. Specific standards for section line easements are identified in 11 AAC 51.025 and for easements to and along navigable and public waters, in 11 AAC 51.035-045. These sections of Administrative Code shall be used as the basic for the reservation of public access easements in authorizations granted by DNR.

Management Guidelines: Trails within Developing Areas

A. General. The following guidelines pertain to the access corridors[22] provided by trails within developed or developing areas and between these areas. This is a more specific application of the general public use easement. Access corridors provide movement areas for people and wildlife. They include the area of movement and, as appropriate, a buffer area adjacent to the corridor sufficient to provide separation from other uses. The width and siting of trail corridors depends upon their function and location. Easements are used to create an access corridor, similar to the more general public use easements described previously.

B. Requirement for Access Corridors. The Department shall assess the need for public access before selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of the land estate. If local access needs are identified through the adjudication and agency or public review process, access corridors shall be reserved. This will occur through the retention of state land in public ownership or through the creation of a public use easement. Under either approach, the public is to have the right of access within the area of state land or the public use easement.

[22] Access corridors differ from public use easements in that they only pertain to trails within or connecting to developing settlement areas and may include a buffer area in addition to the tread of the trail. Access corridors can be created by the imposition of a public use easement or through the creation of buffer, which is usually an area of transition space between different, and often conflicting, uses.

D. Ownership Considerations. The following factors shall be considered by DNR in making the decision to retain the access corridor under state ownership or to provide for public access through a public use easement:

1. If the access (usually a trail within a developed or developing area) is used as a neighborhood collector trail that connects to a public open space system or a trail of regional significance, access should be retained in public ownership.

2. If a trail is used as access by neighborhood residents, it should be dedicated to local government or established as an easement to an entity willing to accept maintenance and management responsibility. This would typically occur when the purpose is to establish access between lots or to improve pedestrian circulation within a subdivision.

3. If the access provides a connection to other areas and is considered of regional or statewide significance, it should be retained in public ownership.

E. Width of Trail Corridors. The width of the access corridor[23] shall be determined according to its function and location:

1. Within developed or developing areas, access corridors shall not be less than 25 feet in width for pedestrian movement and not less than 40 feet if motorized movement (other than car or truck) can be expected in addition to pedestrian travel. In areas where topographic conditions restrict development, widths less than 40 feet may be considered.[24]

2. In all other areas, the width shall vary with terrain, function, and the need for separation from other uses, but shall not be less than 50 feet.

3. Trails or other access facilities of statewide or regional significance shall not be less than 50 feet in width.

F. Buffers. The widths of an access easement may be increased to include an area for a buffer. This area is in addition to the minimum access widths described above in item D. Buffers may be necessary to minimize land use and ownership conflicts, allow the future siting of public facilities, afford flexibility in the routing of public facilities, or to provide an adequate area for wildlife movement, or to adapt a trail to specific public uses or aesthetic or environmental concerns. Where buffers are authorized, they will be maintained in their natural condition unless enhancement is required because of existing site degradation. If the buffer is to function as a wildlife movement corridor, then DNR shall consult with ADF&G in the design of the buffer.

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[23] An access corridor includes the tread of the trail and an area immediately adjacent to the tread.

[24] Note: These standards apply to motorized uses other than cars or trucks, or similar sized and types of vehicles. The standards of 11 AAC 51.015(d)(1)(D) apply when a 'neighborhood service road' is to be established or when a public use easement is to be used by cars or trucks. The width of this road or easement is not less than 60 feet.

The width of the buffer will depend upon the function of the access corridor and consideration of the above factors. However, there shall be a minimum of an additional 15 feet on either side of the access corridor when DNR requires buffers.

H. Trail Rerouting. Standards for the vacation and modification of trails are identified in 11 AAC 51.065. Rerouting of trails may be permitted to minimize land use conflicts, reduce duplication in trail routings, or minimize habitat destruction. If trails are rerouted, provision should be made for construction of new trail segments, if warranted, by type and intensity of use. Rerouting trails shall be done in consultation with affected private users and public agencies. Rerouted trails should allow the same uses and activities as the original trail.

I. Alignment with Crossings. When it is necessary for power lines, pipelines or roads to cross trail buffers, crossings should be at a 90-degree angle to the buffer. Vegetative screening should be preserved at trail crossings.

J. Access to Trailheads. Coastal access across state tidelands to designated trail corridors that begin at the shoreline will be protected.

Management Guidelines: Public Access

A. Retain access. Improve or maintain public access to areas with significant public resource values by retaining access sites and corridors in public ownership; reserving rights of access when state land is sold or leased; or identifying, managing and legally validating RS 2477 (Revised Statute Section 2477) rights-of-way. RS 2477 rights-of-way within the planning area that are identified in AS 19.30.400 (d) or otherwise determined by DNR to qualify as RS 2477 trails are to be retained in state ownership or made a reservation[25] in the transfer of state land. Standards for the vacation of easements are contained in 11 AAC 51.065. Information regarding RS 2477 rights-of-way easements can be found at the DNR web site: http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/trails/index.htm or is available in DNR's Kodiak Island Borough Public Access Atlas.

B. Access to Non-State Lands. Reasonable access will be provided across state lands to other public and private lands. Existing legal access will not be precluded unless equivalent access is available.

C. Management of ANCSA 17(b)2 Easements. The state will identify and assert 17(b) easements in order to provide access to federal and state land. Generally, DNR will not accept management of 17(b) easements unless the state already actively manages a portion of the trail or easement, or state management will best protect public access to state lands. Information regarding ANCSA 17(b) easements can be found at the DNR web site: http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/trails/index.htm or is available in DNR's Kodiak Island Borough Public Access Atlas.

[25] This is typically referred to as a 'subject to' in entitlement decisions and in other authorizations issued by DNR.

D. Access for Development. When an access route is constructed for resource development over state land, public access to mineralized areas, recreation, fish, wildlife, or other public resources should be retained. If the new resource facility is likely to be of limited duration and provides superior access to the current means of access, the state should retain the new facility for public access. If the new facility will or should not provide public access, the current means of public access should be retained.

E. Limiting Access. Access to state lands may be curtailed at certain times to protect public safety, provide for the remediation of public use areas, allow special uses, and prevent harm to the environment, fish and wildlife. Public access may be limited because of the presence of fire management operations, timber harvest, high soil moisture content when vehicular traffic may cause damage to the base or sub-base, and sensitive populations of fish or wildlife.

F. Siting and Constructing Temporary and Permanent Roads or Causeways. Temporary and permanent roads or causeways will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be routed to avoid vegetated tideflats, avoid streams and minimize alteration of natural drainage patterns, and avoid long-term adverse effects on water quantity or water quality. If a temporary road is routed through vegetated tidelands, clean fill will be required and construction methods, which facilitate removal of the fill, will be required.

G. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access. Joint use and consolidation of surface access routes and facilities should be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent to do so[26]. Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary duplication.

H. Anchorages. Activities within anchorages[27] are allowed if they will not significantly degrade the public's continued ability to use the anchorage. This policy is to be interpreted conservatively, particularly if the anchorage has been historically used (or can be expected to be used) as a safe harbor for vessels from storms. Aquatic farms and floating facilities should not be sited in anchorages necessary to, or used for, the anchoring of vessels and are not to be authorized if the anchorage has been historically used as a safe harbor. In the adjudication of authorizations within anchorages, consideration should be given to the effect of the potential use upon anchorage capacity.

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[26] Note: There are instances where access routes should not be consolidated; their purposes may be at odds with one another or one consolidated route cannot effectively provide access to resources required by the public.

[27] Note to DNR adjudicators: Unlike DNR area plans in other areas with tidelands, the Kodiak Area Plan does not identify anchorages on its plan maps because of the lack of accurate information. Anchorages may exist in tidelands and the presence of a potential anchorage must be assessed prior to issuing an authorization.

I. Other Guidelines Affecting Public or Trail Management. A number of other guidelines may affect public and trail access management. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

Cultural Resources
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Forestry
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Settlement
Subsurface Resources

CHAPTER 3

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

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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-Dispersed[1]. 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.

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[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 program[2]. 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.

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[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 Areas[4]. 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 administer 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 Heath 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 Areas[5].

[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:

Geographic Areas	Acreage
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 over wintering 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 resources[7]. 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.

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[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 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.

<u>Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Tideland Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands</u>. 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 parks[9], whichever is greater, are encompassed by the resource management zone.[10]

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[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.

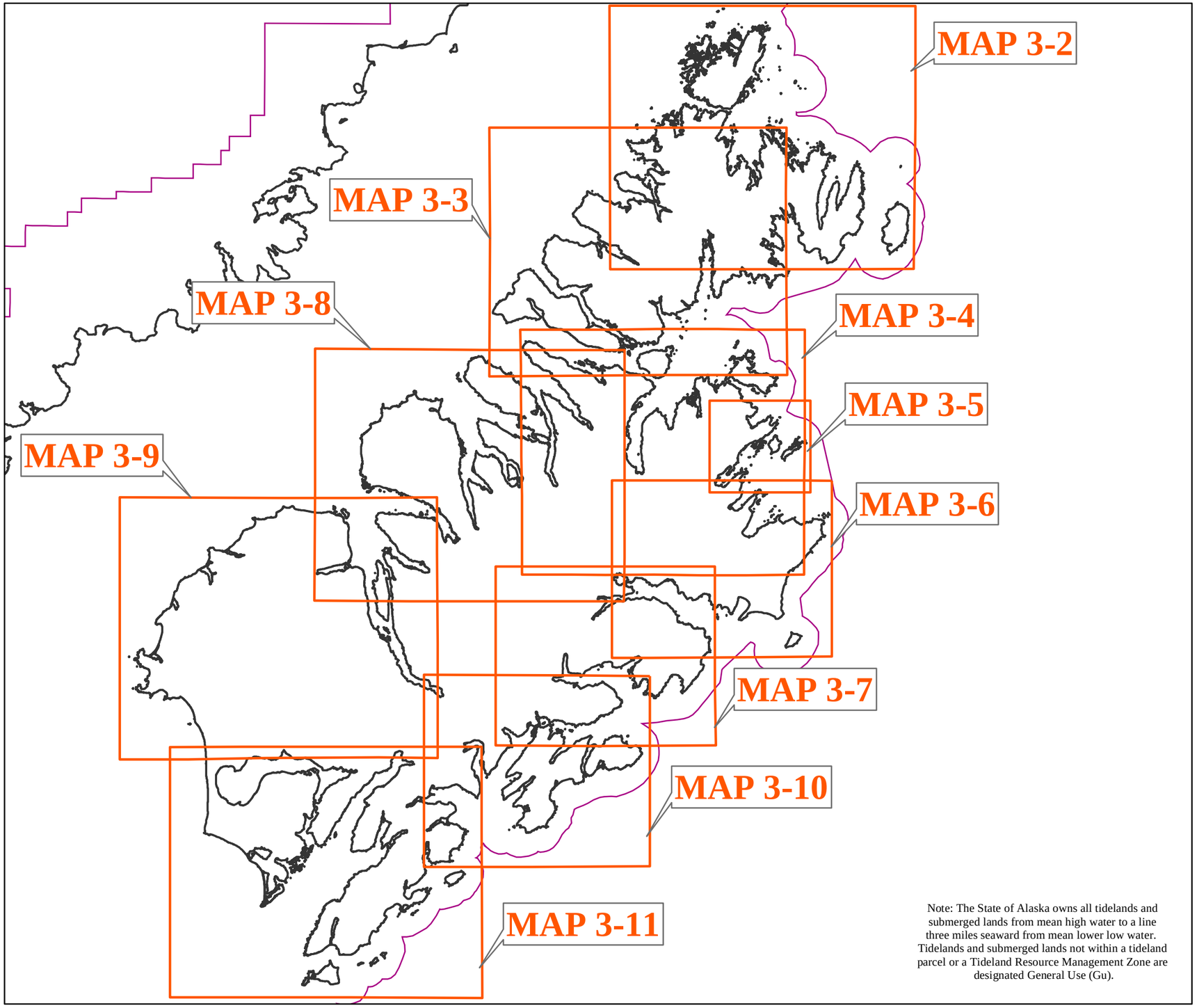
Alaska Peninsula. Essentially all of the uplands within the corporate boundary of the Kodiak Island Borough on the Alaska Peninsula are managed as part of two large federal wildlife refuges, Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge or are within Katmai National 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.

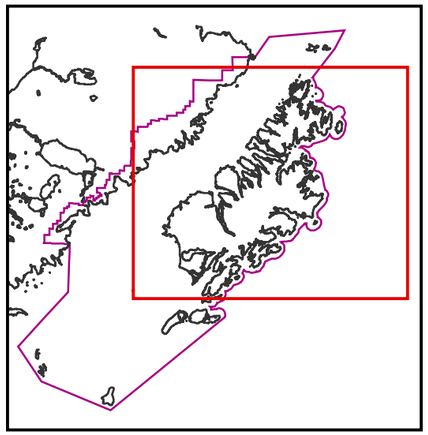
Small Islands Group. The Small Island Group consists of Chirikof, Semidi, and Barren Islands. Chirikof Island is flat to moderately sloping and, in part, is used for grazing. The federal government owns the uplands. Several cabins may exist on the northern part of the Island. Both the Semidi Islands 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



Note: The State of Alaska owns all tidelands and submerged lands from mean high water to a line three miles seaward from mean lower low water. Tidelands and submerged lands not within a tideland parcel or a Tideland Resource Management Zone are designated General Use (Gu).



Area of Detail

LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Kodiak Region Map Boundaries

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	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. 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.	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 hertiage 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	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. 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.	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.
A-06 Northwest Raspberry Island	Gu 16574	3-3 S023S025W S023S024W S024S025W S024S024W S025S025W	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.	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'.
A-07 Onion Bay - Raspberry Island	Ha 3268	3-3 S024S025W S024S024W	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.	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.

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 comercial 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, anandromous 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 acquistion documents for resrictions 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 easment 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 commerical 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 opportunites. 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 opportunites. 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 opportunites 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 opportunites 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 opportunites, 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 interdial 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 opportunites; 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.

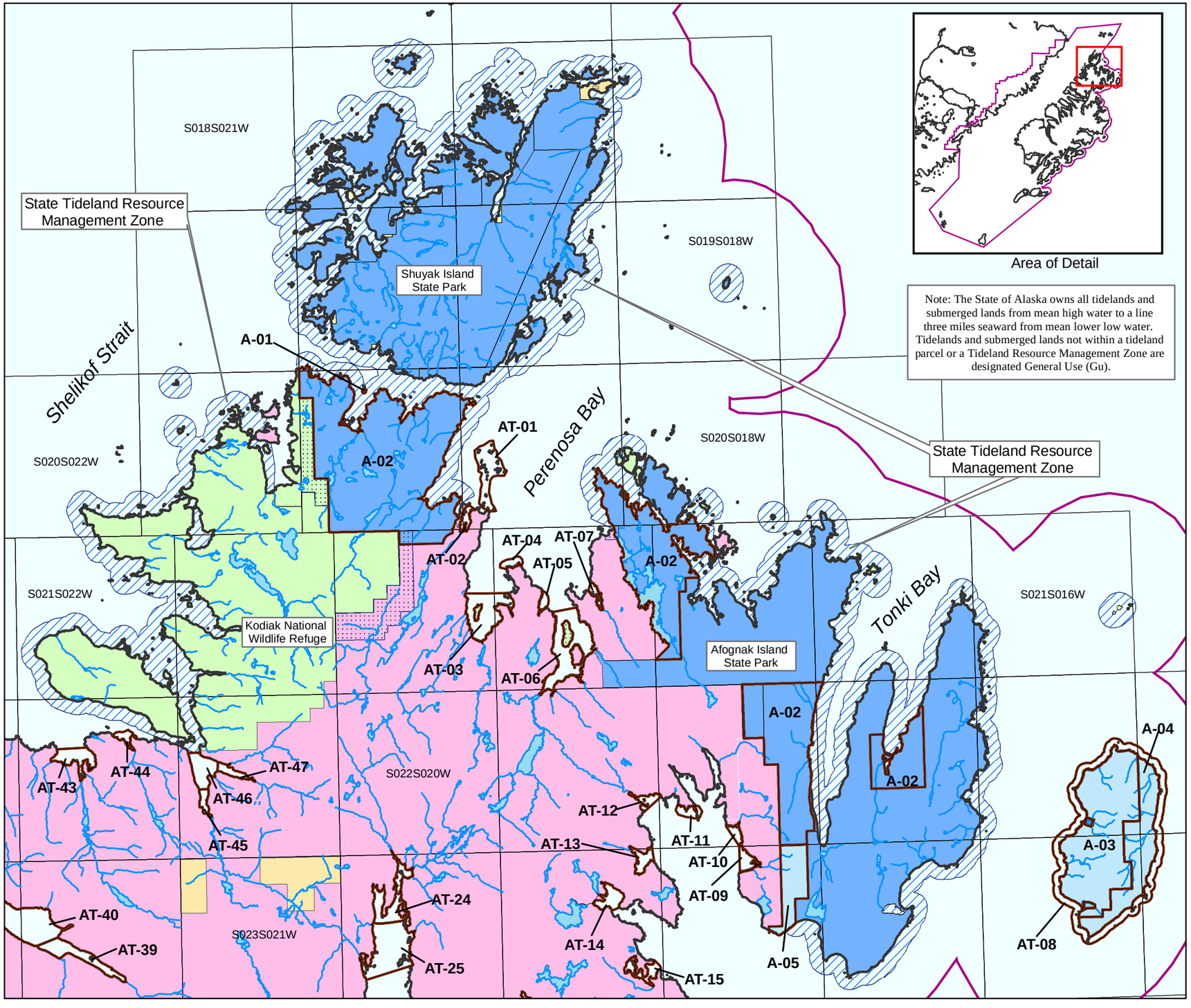
Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Afognak, Shuyak and Raspberry Islands)

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 opportunties. 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



Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:

A-01	Rd
A-02	Ha,Pr
A-03	Gu
A-04	Ha
A-05	Ha

Tideland Parcels:

AT-01	Ha,Hv	AT-24	Ha,Hv
AT-02	Ha,Hv	AT-25	Ha,Hv
AT-03	Ha,Hv	AT-39	Ha,Hv
AT-04	Ha,Hv	AT-40	Ha,Hv
AT-05	Ha,Hv	AT-43	Ha,Hv
AT-06	Ha,Hv	AT-44	Ha,Hv
AT-07	Ha,Hv	AT-45	Ha,Hv
AT-08	Ha,Hv	AT-46	Ha,Hv
AT-09	Ha,Hv	AT-47	Ha,Hv
AT-10	Ha		
AT-11	Ha,Hv		
AT-12	Ha		
AT-13	Ha,Hv		
AT-14	Ha,Hv		
AT-15	Ha,Hv		

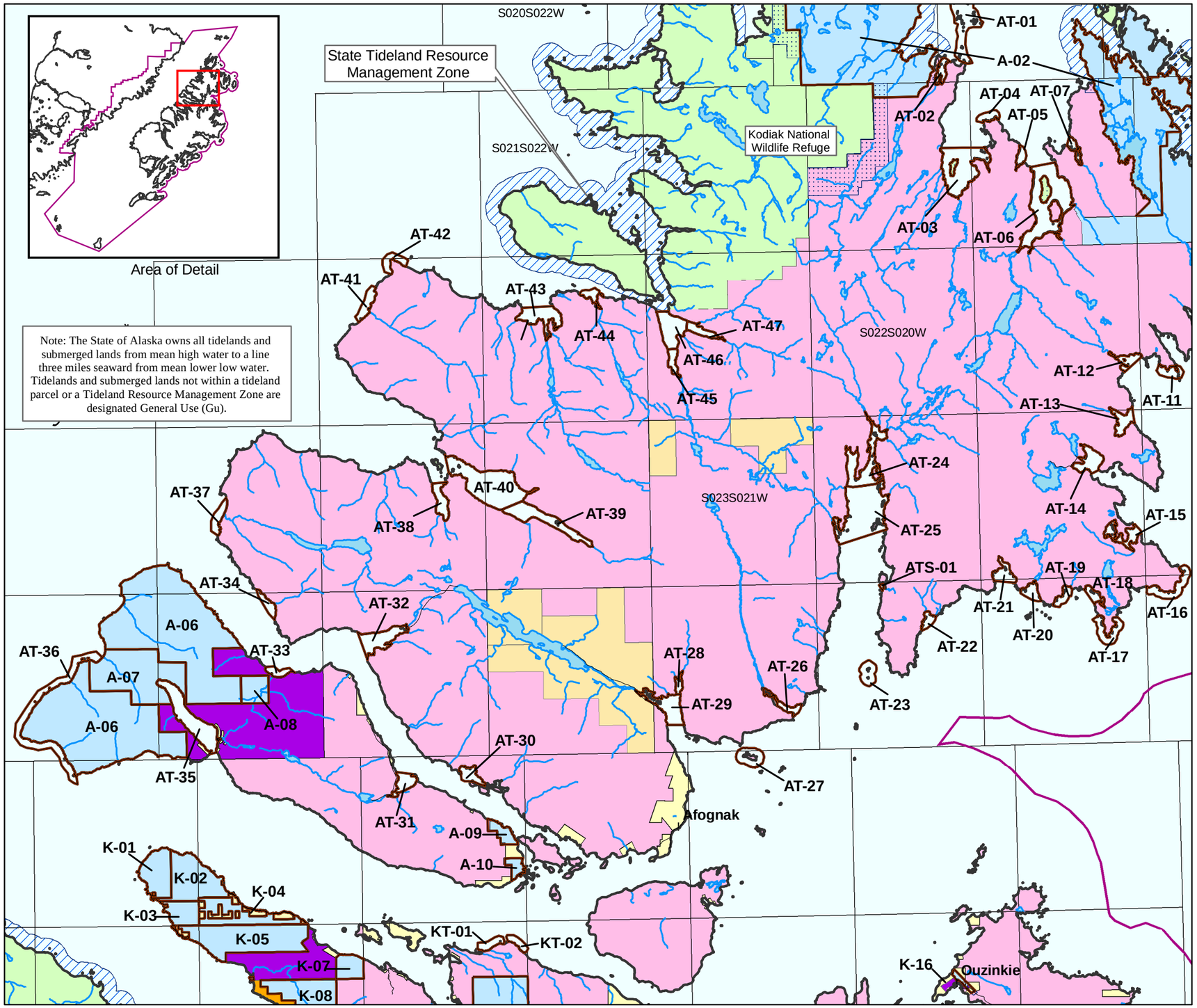
LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- State
- State Park, Recreation Area, or Historic Park
- Limited State Holding Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Bureau of Land Management
- Native
- Private

MAP 3-3
Kodiak Region



Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		Tideland Parcels:			
A-02	Ha, Pr	AT-02	Ha,Hv	AT-27	Ha
A-06	Gu	AT-03	Ha,Hv	AT-28	Ha,Hv
A-07	Ha	AT-04	Ha,Hv	AT-29	Ha,Hv
A-08	Se	AT-05	Ha,Hv	AT-30	Ha,Hv
A-09	Se	AT-06	Ha,Hv	AT-31	Ha,Hv
A-10	Se	AT-07	Ha,Hv	AT-32	Ha,Hv
		AT-11	Ha,Hv	AT-33	Ha,Hv
K-01	Se	AT-12	Ha	AT-34	Ha,Hv
K-02	Gu	AT-13	Ha,Hv	AT-35	Ha,Hv
K-03	Se	AT-14	Ha,Hv	AT-36	Ha,Hv
K-04	Se	AT-15	Ha,Hv	AT-37	Ha,Hv
K-05	Gu	AT-16	Ha,Hv	AT-38	Ha,Hv
K-07	Gu	AT-17	Ha,Hv	AT-39	Ha,Hv
K-16	Pr	AT-18	Ha,Hv	AT-40	Ha,Hv
		AT-19	Ha,Hv	AT-41	Ha,Hv
		AT-20	Ha,Hv	AT-42	Ha,Hv
		AT-21	Ha,Hv	AT-43	Ha,Hv
		AT-22	Ha,Hv	AT-44	Ha,Hv
		AT-23	Ha, Hv	AT-45	Ha,Hv
		AT-24	Ha,Hv	AT-46	Ha,Hv
		AT-25	Ha,Hv	AT-47	Ha,Hv
		AT-26	Ha,Hv	ATS-01	F
				KT-01	Ha,Hv
				KT-02	Ha, Hv

LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- State
- State Park, Recreation Area, or Historic Park
- Limited State Holding Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Bureau of Land Management
- Municipal
- Mental Health Trust Lands
- Native
- Private

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 Viekoda 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 palustine 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	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. A designation is not specified for this unit since area plan requirements do not apply to Mental Health Trust Land.	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. 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 over wintering 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.

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-fifled 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 topfiled; 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.	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. 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.

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.	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. 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.
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.	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. This unit is located on the soutwest 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.
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 pubic 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.	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. 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.
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 recreaction 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	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). 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. 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.	This large unit extends from just north of Elbow mountain south to Crown Mountian, 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 Salonie 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.

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	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). 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. 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.	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. 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 Conprehensive Plan of the Kodiak Island Borough is in the process of being updated.
K-38A Raymond Peak, Near Road	Se 105	3-6 S029S020W	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.	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.

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.	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. 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.

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 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 under story 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	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. 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.	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	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. 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.	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.
K-46 Ugak Island	Gu 1432	3-6 S032S019W	Unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat and dispersed recreation. Consult with the Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation prior to issuing authorizations.	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.
K-47 Pasagshak Bay, Eastern	Gr Rd 842	3-6 S031S018W S032S018W	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.	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.

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	This unit is co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. 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. 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. 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	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). 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.

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
			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. 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.	
K-50B Pasagshak / American River Uplands	Gu 11534	3-6 S030S021W S031S021W	This unit is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily habitat proptection 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.	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.

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	This unit is co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. 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. 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. 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	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.

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
			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. 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.	

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	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. 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.	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.

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	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. 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. 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.	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.

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	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. 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. 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.	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.

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	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. 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. 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.	This unit consists of four separate, physically separare 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.

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	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. 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.	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.
K-62 Aiaktalik Island	Gu 4281	3-11 S040S031W	Manage unit for multiple uses. Grazing operations may be appropriate. Development authorizations granted by DNR should protect the bald eagle nest sites.	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.
K-63 Sundstrom Island	Ha 280	3-11 S040S031W	Manage island to protect seabird colonies and bald eagle nest sites.	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.
K-64 Akhiok Airport	Pr 125	3-11 S037S031W	Manage unit for airstrip purposes consistent with ADL 221773 or successor management agreements.	This unit is currently managed by ADOT/PF (ADL 221773), and is located southwest of Akhiok.

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 industial, 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	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. 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. 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. 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	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. 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. See map, ‘Pasagshak Bay Subunits’ in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.

Unit No. / Area	Designation(s)/ Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources / Uses / Additional Information
			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. 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 Recreaiton - Dispersed. DNR authorizations shall be consistent with the management intent for each of the previously described areas. 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. Grazing is recognized as a long-term use within areas designated Grazing and also in areas co-designated Grazing and	

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 andromous 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	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. 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. 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	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 thkroughout 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. 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
			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. See also the general management requirements described in K-73.	
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.	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. See map, 'Pasagshak Bay Subunits' in Appendix E for more detail on subunit location.
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.	This is a small subunit adjoining the coast and south of the residential area. It is used for community recreational purposes. 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-73F Pasagshak Area, Uplands	Gr Rd 1724	3-6 S031S020W	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. 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. 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. 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	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. 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
			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. See also the general management requirements described in K-73.	

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	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. 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. 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	This unit occupies the area from Portage Bay north along the river corriders 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. 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.

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
			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. 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.	

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	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. 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. 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	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. 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 sold 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.

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			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. 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. 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.	

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	Unit is to managed to permit appropriate shoreline development in portions of the area that are designated general use, waterfront development, and shoreline development. 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. 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.	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.
KT-04A Port Lions, Estuarine Area	Rd 113	3-4 S027S022W	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.	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.
KT-04B Port Lions, Residential	Sd 314	3-4 S027S022W	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.	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.

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 contruct 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 varous 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 waterfow 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 Monaska Bay abutting tideland unit KT-11and 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.

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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	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. Protect heritage sites, kelp beds, waterfowl wintering areas, and anadromous stream. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities.	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.
KT-12 City of Kodiak, Central	Sd 379	3-5 S027S019W	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. 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.	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.

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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	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. Protect heritage sites, seabird colonies and waterfowl wintering areas. Maintain sport fishing and commercial harvest opportunities.	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.
KT-14A Woody Island, Residential	Sd 202	3-5 S027S019W	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.	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.
KT-14B Woody Island, Remainder	Gu 1146	3-5 S027S019W S028S019W	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.	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.

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.

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-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 Myrte 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.

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-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 ccurred 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 opportunites 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 oppportunities. 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 aquired 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 aquistion 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 aquired 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 aquired 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 andromous 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 aquired 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 opportunites. 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 opportunties.	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.

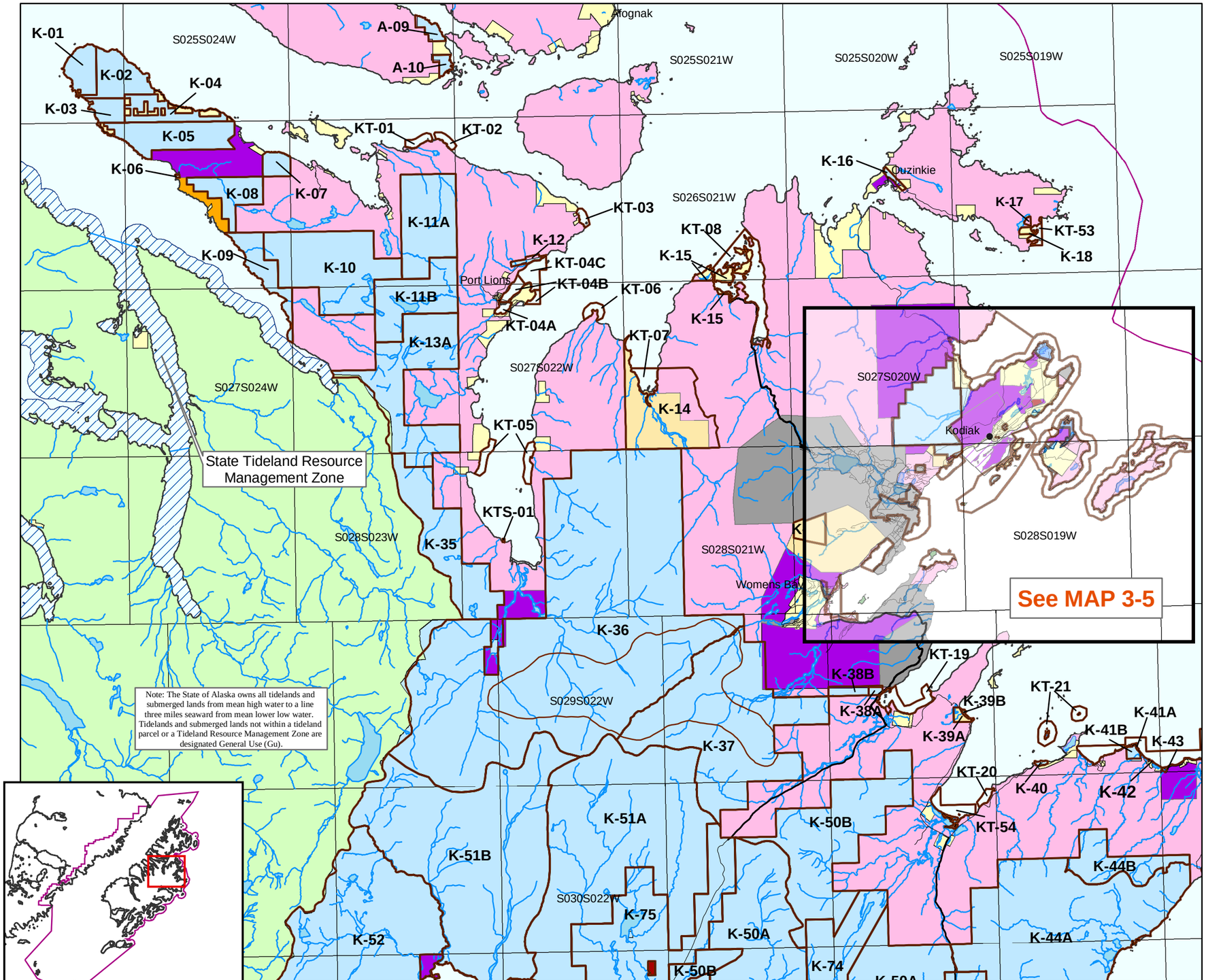
Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Kodiak Region (Kodiak Island)

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 similarily 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



Area of Detail

Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:					Tideland Parcels:	
A-09	Se	K-39A	Se		KT-01	Ha,Hv
A-10	Se	K-39B	Rd		KT-02	Ha, Hv
		K-40	Rd		KT-03	Ha, Hv
K-01	Se	K-41A	Hr,Rd		KT-04A	Rd
K-02	Gu	K-41B	Se		KT-04B	Sd
K-03	Se	K-42	Ma		KT-4C	Wd
K-04	Se	K-43	Ma		KT-05	Ha, Hv
K-05	Gu	K-44A	Gr,Rd		KT-06	Ha, Hv
K-06	Rd	K-44B	Gu		KT-07	Ha, Hv
K-07	Gu	K-50A	Gr,Rd		KT-08	Ha, Hv
K-08	Gu	K-50B	Gu		KT-19	Ha, Hv
K-09	Se	K-51A	Gr,Rd		KT-20	Ha, Hv
K-10	Gu	K-51B	Gu		KT-21	Ha, Hv
K-11A	Gu	K-52	Gu		KT-53	Hr
K-11B	W	K-74	Rd,Gr		KT-54	Rd,Hv
K-12	Pr					
K-13A	Gu					
K-14						
K-15	Rd					
K-16	Pr					
K-17	Hr					
K-18	Hr					
K-35	Gu					
K-36	Rd,Gu					
K-37	Rd,Gu					
K-38A	Se					
K-38B	Gu					

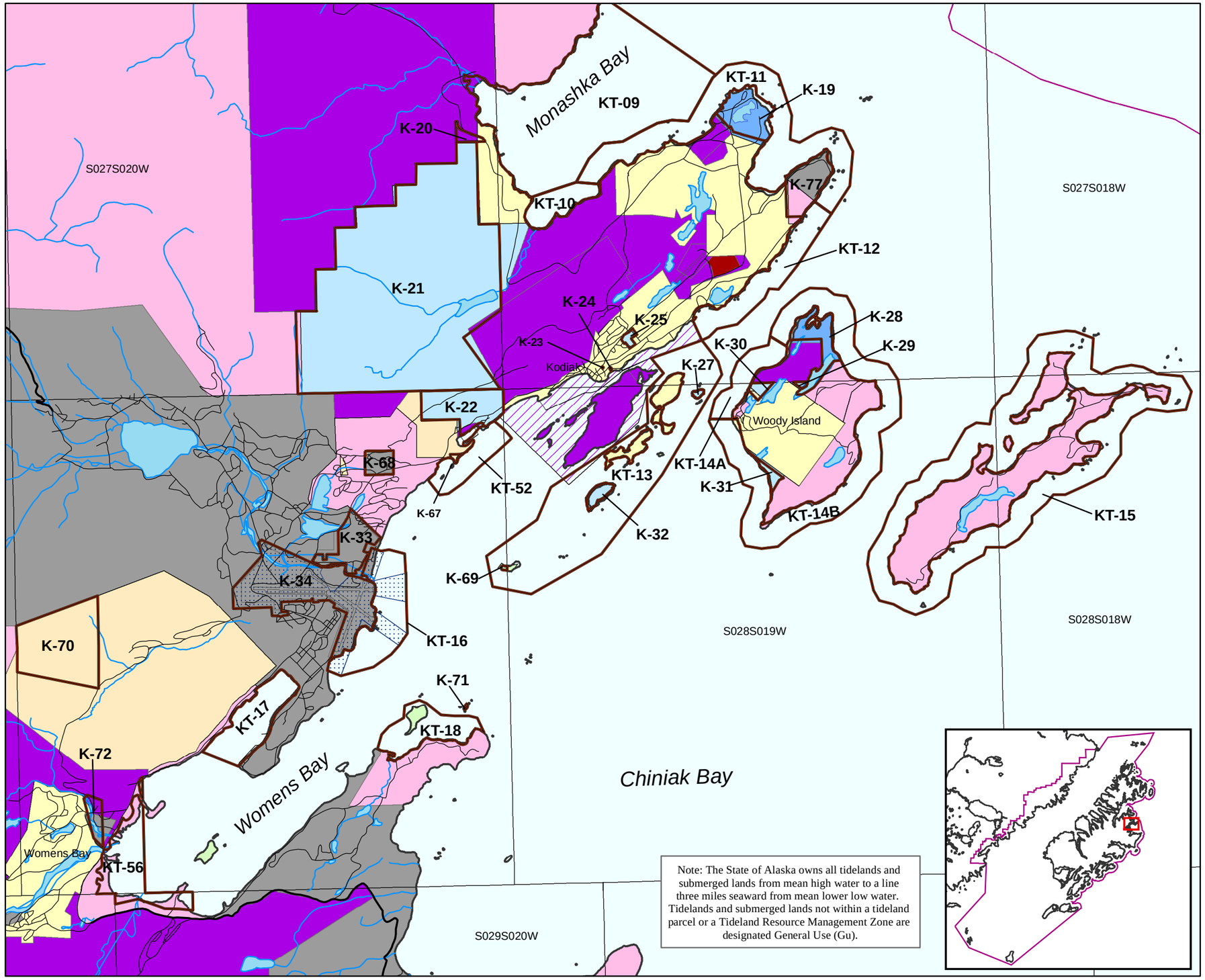
LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Borough Natural Use Zone
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- State Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Bureau of Land Management
- Military Lands
- Municipal Land
- Mental Health Trust Lands
- Native
- Private

MAP 3-5
Kodiak Region



Note: The State of Alaska owns all tidelands and submerged lands from mean high water to a line three miles seaward from mean lower low water. Tidelands and submerged lands not within a tideland parcel or a Tideland Resource Management Zone are designated General Use (Gu).

Area of Detail

Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		Tideland Parcels:	
K-19	Pr	KT-09	Rd,Ha
K-20	Ma	KT-10	Ha, Hv, Rd
K-21	W	KT-11	Rd, Hv
K-22	Gu	KT-12	Sd
K-23	Pr	KT-13	Rd
K-24	Pr	KT-14A	Sd
K-25	Pr	KT-14B	Gu
K-27	Pr	KT-15	Ha, Rd
K-28	Pr	KT-16	Ha, Hv
K-29	Se	KT-17	Wd
K-30	Se	KT-18	Ha, Hv
K-31	Rd	KT-52	Rd
K-32	Rd	KT-56	Rd, Hv
K-33	Pr		
K-34	Pr		
K-67	Rd		
K-68	Se		
K-69	Rd,Hr		
K-70	Gu		
K-71	Rd		
K-72	Rd		
K-77	Gu		

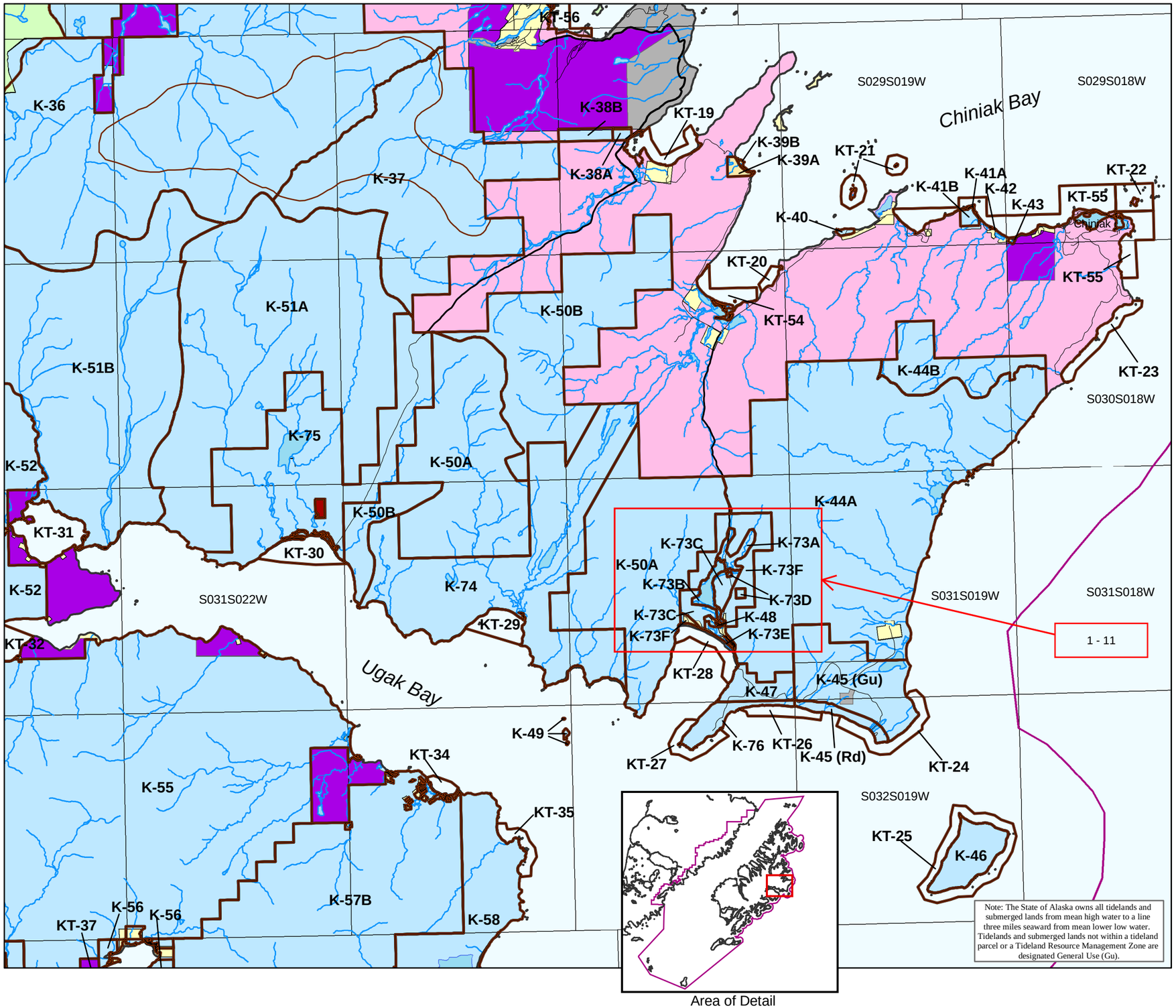
LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary

Land Ownership

- State Land
- State Park, Recreation Area, or Historical Park
- Limited State Holding Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Bureau of Land Management Land
- Military Lands
- University Land
- Municipal Land
- Municipal and/or Private Tidelands
- Native Corporation Patented & Selected Land
- Private or Other Land

MAP 3-6
Kodiak Region



Note: The State of Alaska owns all tidelands and submerged lands from mean high water to a line three miles seaward from mean lower low water. Tidelands and submerged lands not within a tideland parcel or a Tideland Resource Management Zone are designated General Use (Gu).

Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		Tideland Parcels:	
K-36	Rd,Gu	KT-19	Ha,Hv
K-37	Rd,Gu	KT-20	Ha,Hv
K-38A	Se	KT-21	Ha,Hv
K-38B	Gu	KT-22	Ha,Hv
K-39A	Se	KT-23	Ha,Hv
K-39B	Rd	KT-24	Ha,Hv,Rd
K-40	Rd	KT-25	Ha
K-41A	Hr,Rd	KT-26	Ha,Hv
K-41B	Se	KT-27	Ha,Hv
K-42	Ma	KT-28	Ha,Hv
K-43	Ma	KT-29	Ha,Hv
K-44A	Gr,Rd	KT-30	Ha,Rd
K-44B	Gu	KT-31	Ha,Hv
K-45	Gu,Rd	KT-32	Ha,Hv
K-46	Gu	KT-34	Ha,Hv
K-47	Gr,Rd	KT-35	Ha,Hv
K-48	Pr	KT-54	Rd,Hv
K-49	Gu	KT-55	Rd,Hv
K-50A	Gr,Rd		
K-50B	Gu		
K-51A	Gr,Rd		
K-51B	Gu		
K-52	Gu		
K-55	Ha		
K-57B	Se		
K-58	Ha		
K-73A	Ha		
K-73B	Ha,Rd		
K-73C	Gr		
K-73D	Ma		
K-73E	Rd		
K-73F	Gr,Rd		
K-74	Gr,Rd		
K-75	Gr,Rd		
K-76	Gr,Rd		

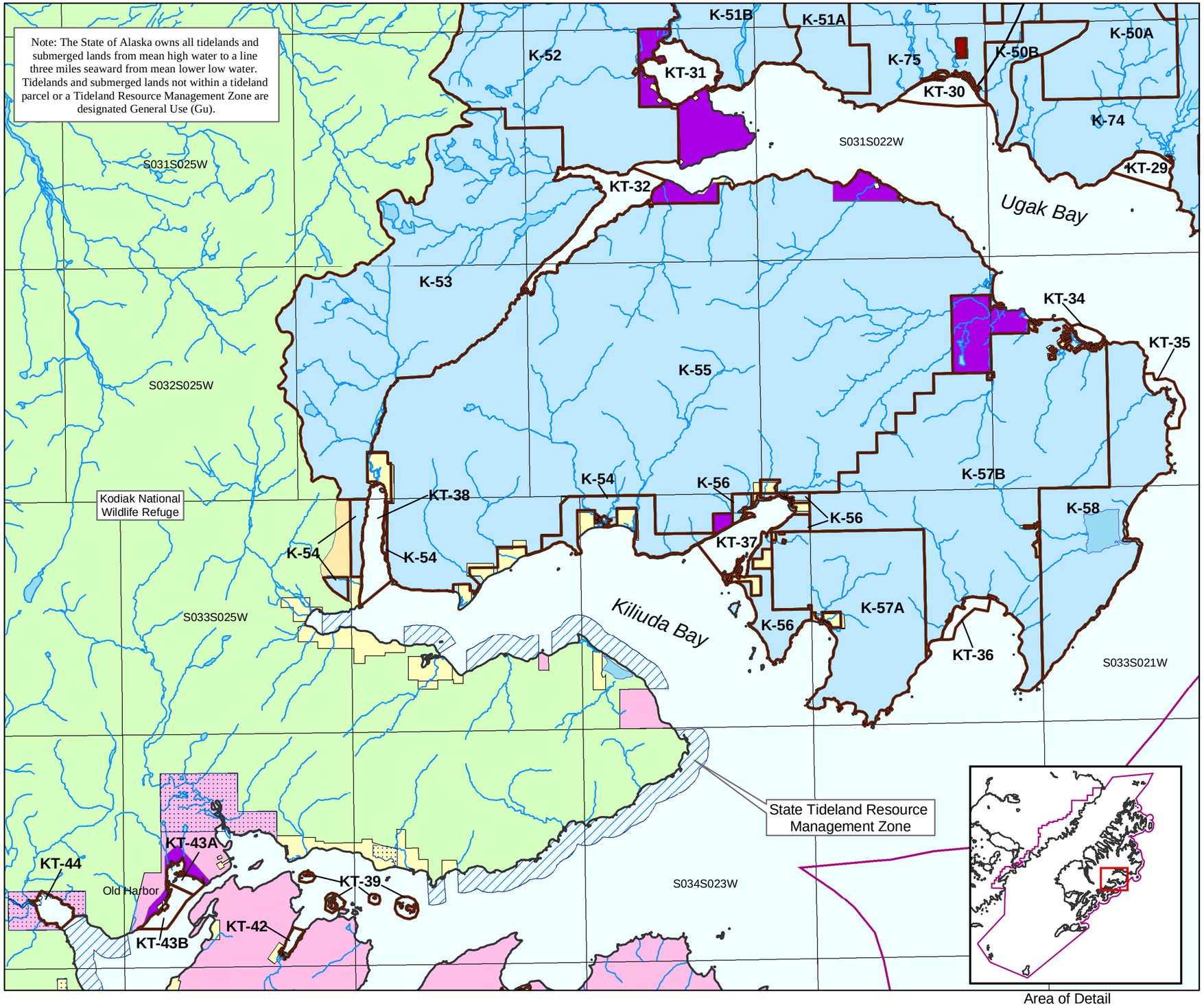
LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Borough Natural Use Zone

Land Ownership

- State Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- BLM
- Military Lands
- Municipal Land
- University Lands
- Native Corporation Patented & Selected Land
- Private or Other Land

MAP 3-7
Kodiak Region



Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		Tideland Parcels:	
K-50A	Gr,Rd	KT-29	Ha,Hv
K-50B	Gu	KT-30	Ha,Rd
K-51A	Gr,Rd	KT-31	Ha,Hv
K-51B	Gu	KT-32	Ha,Hv
K-52	Gu	KT-34	Ha,Hv
K-53	Ha	KT-35	Ha,Hv
K-54	Ha	KT-36	Ha,Hv
K-55	Ha	KT-37	Ha,Hv
K-56	Ha	KT-38	Ha,Hv
K-57A	Gu	KT-39	Ha,Hv
K-57B	Se	KT-42	Ha,Hv
K-58	Ha	KT-43A	Wd
K-74	Gr,Rd	KT-43B	Gu
K-75	Gr,Rd	KT-44	Ha,Hv

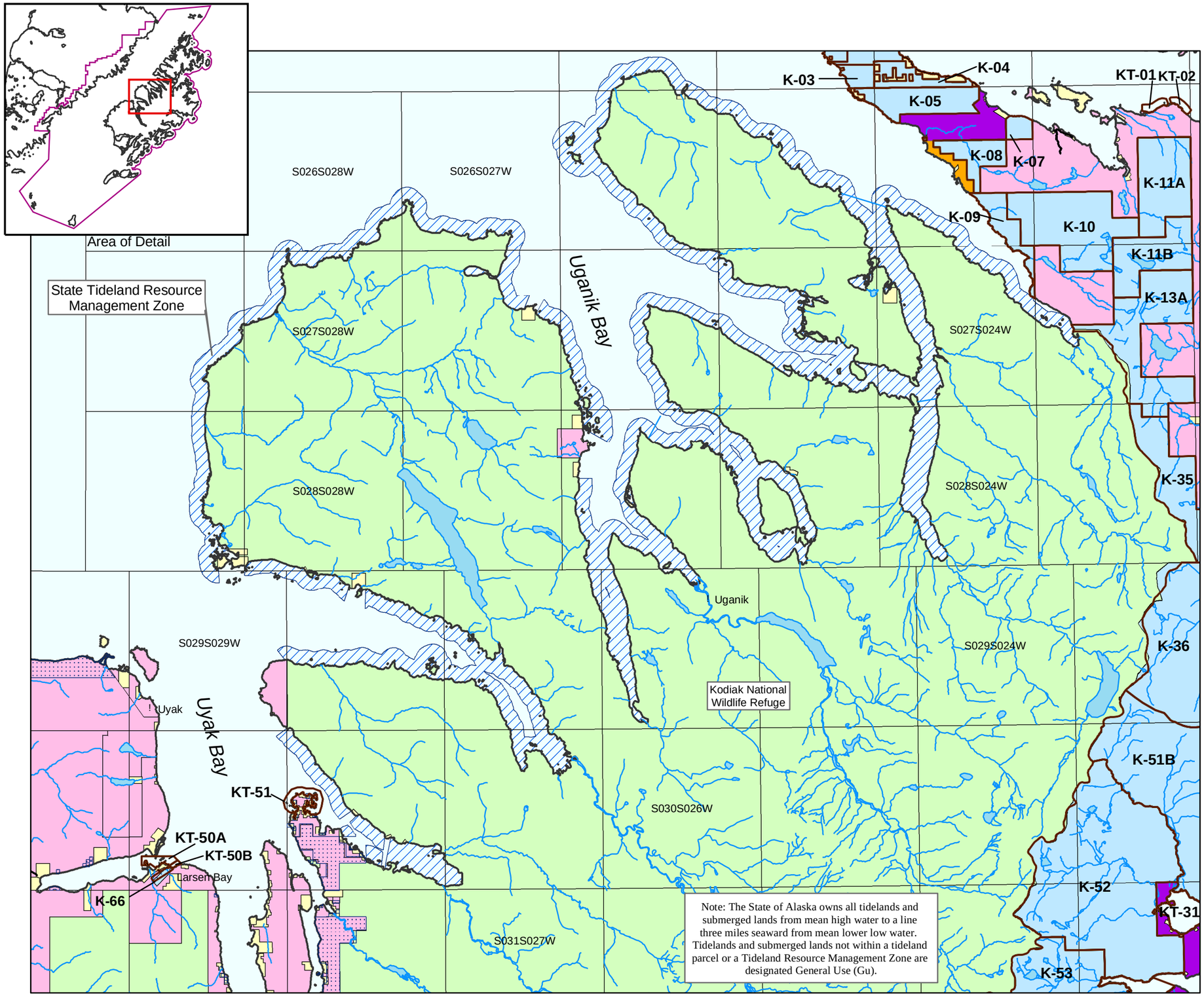
LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- State Land
- Limited State Holding Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Bureau of Land Management Land
- Municipal Land
- University Land
- Native Corporation Patented & Selected Land
- Private or Other Land

MAP 3-8
Kodiak Region



Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		Tideland Parcels:	
K-03	Se	KT-01	Ha,Hv
K-04	Se	KT-02	Ha,Hv
K-05	Gu	KT-31	Ha,Hv
K-06	Rd	KT-50A	Sd
K-07	Gu	KT-50B	Pr
K-08	Gu	KT-51	Ha,Hv
K-09	Se		
K-10	Gu		
K-11A	Gu		
K-11B	W		
K-13A	Gu		
K-35	Gu		
K-36	Rd,Gu		
K-51B	Gu		
K-52	Gu		
K-53	Ha		
K-66	Pr		

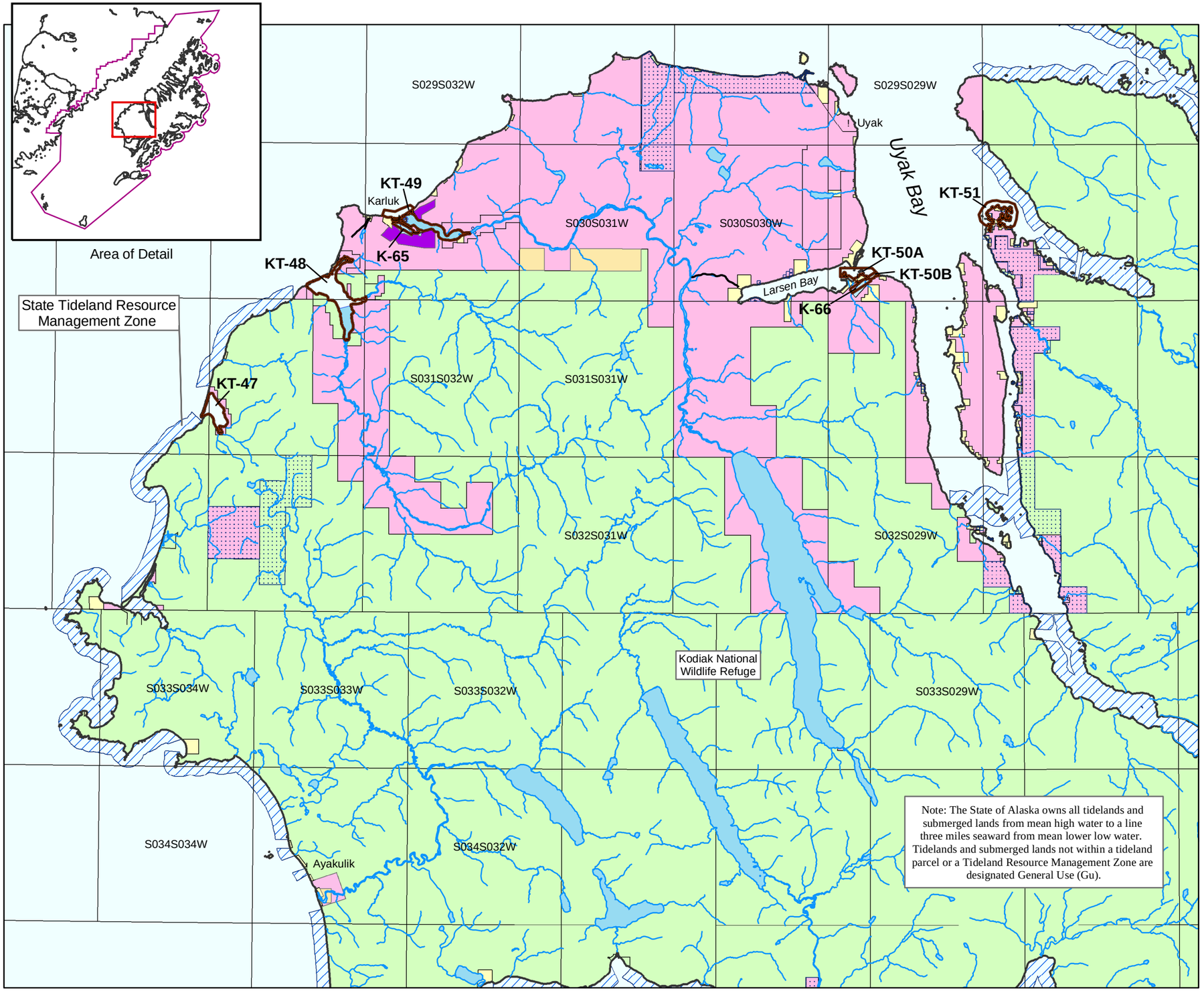
LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- State Land
- Limited State Holding Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Municipal Land
- Mental Health Trust Lands
- Native Corporation Patented & Selected Land
- Private or Other Land

MAP 3-9
Kodiak Region



Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		Tideland Parcels:	
K-65	Pr	KT-47	Ha,Hv
K-66	Pr	KT-48	Ha,Hv
		KT-49	Ha,Hv
		KT-50A	Sd
		KT-50B	Pr
		KT-51	Ha,Hv

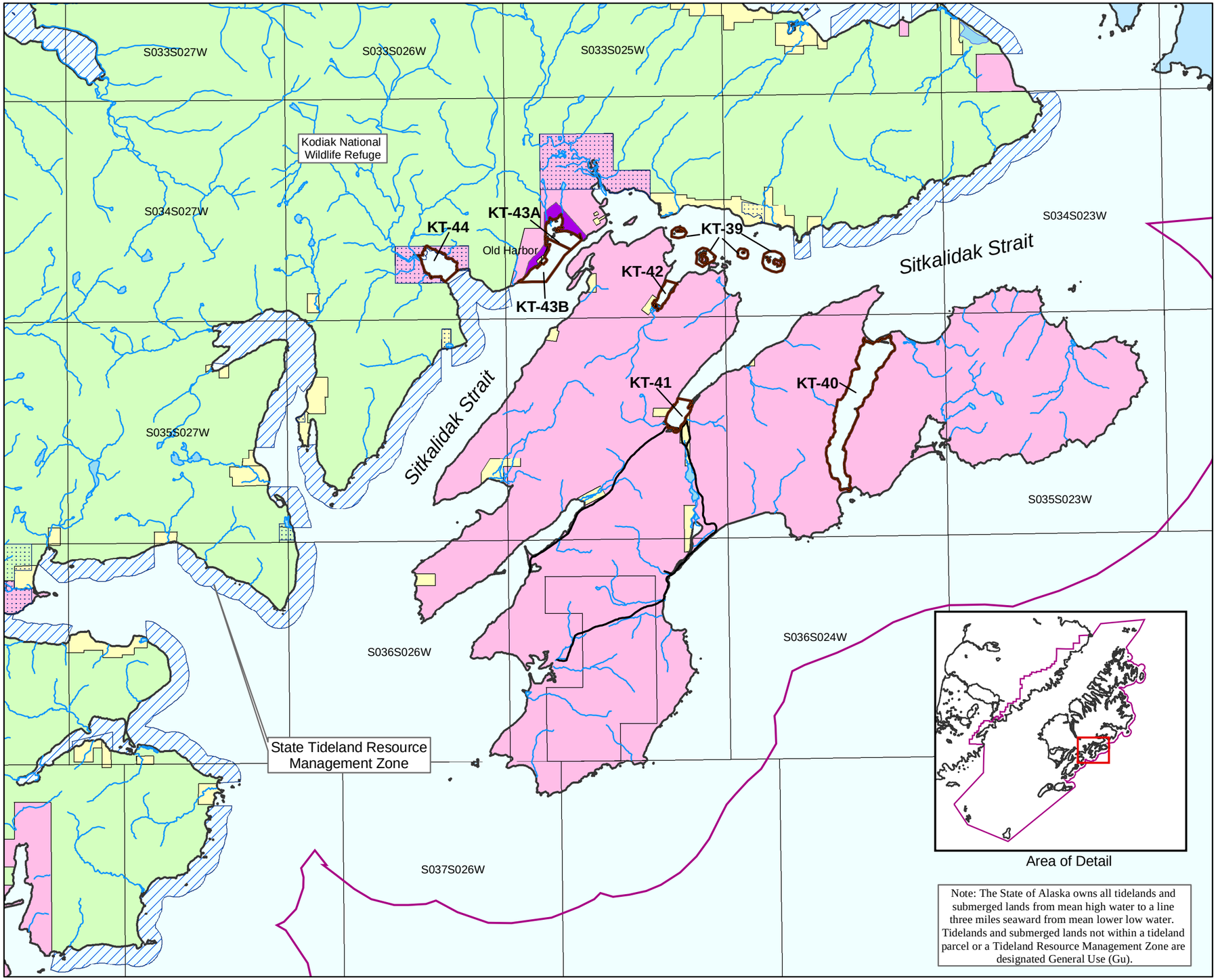
LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- Limited State Holding Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Bureau of Land Management Land
- Municipal Land
- Native Corporation Patented & Selected Land
- Private or Other Land

MAP 3-10
Kodiak Region



Parcels and Designations

Tideland Parcels:

KT-39	Ha,Hv
KT-40	Ha
KT-41	Ha,Hv
KT-42	Ha,Hv
KT-43A	Wd
KT-43B	Gu
KT-44	Ha,Hv

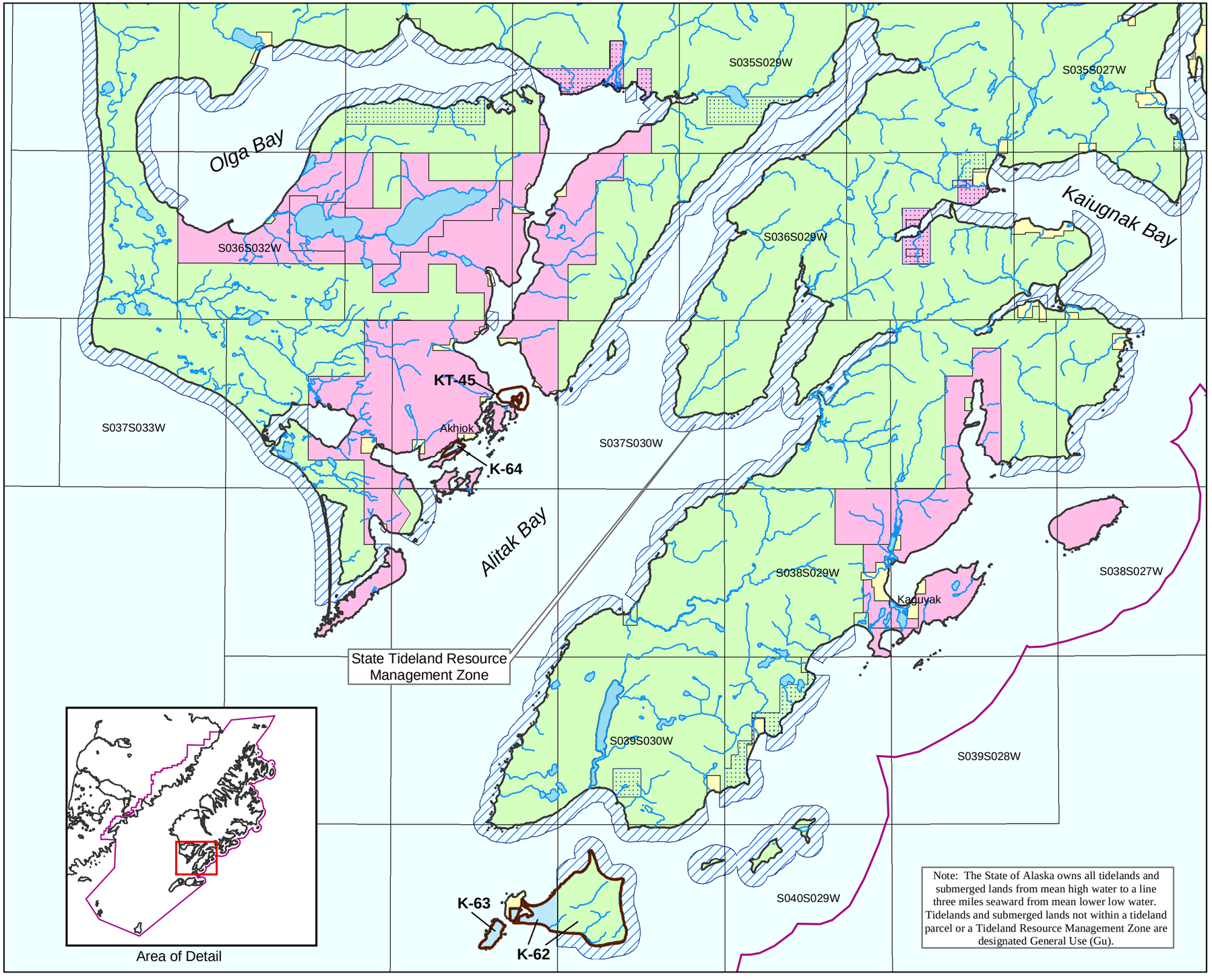
LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- State Land
- Limited State Holding Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Municipal Land
- Native Corporation Patented & Selected Land
- Private or Other Land

MAP 3-11
Kodiak Region



Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		**Tideland Parcels:**	
K-62	Gu	KT-45	Ha,Hv
K-63	Ha		
K-64	Pr		

LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- Limited State Holding Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Native Corporation Patented & Selected Land
- Private or Other Land

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.	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. 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.

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, whichis described as T-04A. Both the site and the larger area are in selection status, but are affected by PLO 2447.

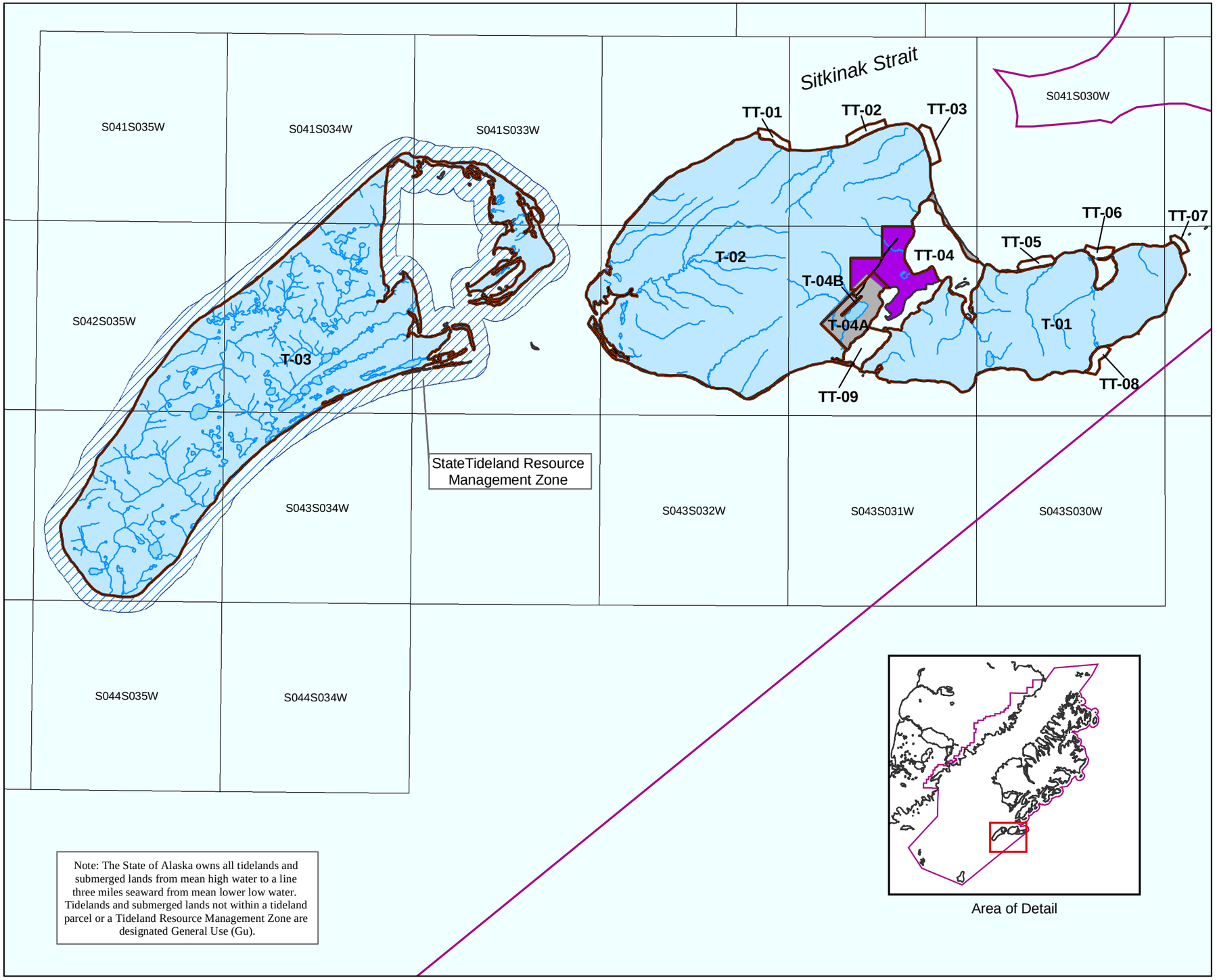
Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units - Trinity Islands Area

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 andromous 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



Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		Tideland Parcels:	
T-01	Gr	TT-01	Ha,Hv
T-02	Gr	TT-02	Ha,Hv
T-03	Ha	TT-03	Ha,Hv
T-04A	Gr	TT-04	Ha,Hv
T-04B	Se	TT-05	Ha,Hv
		TT-06	Ha,Hv
		TT-07	Ha,Hv
		TT-08	Ha,Hv
		TT-09	Ha,Hv

LEGEND

- Plan & Upland Region Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- State Land
- Military Lands
- Municipal Land

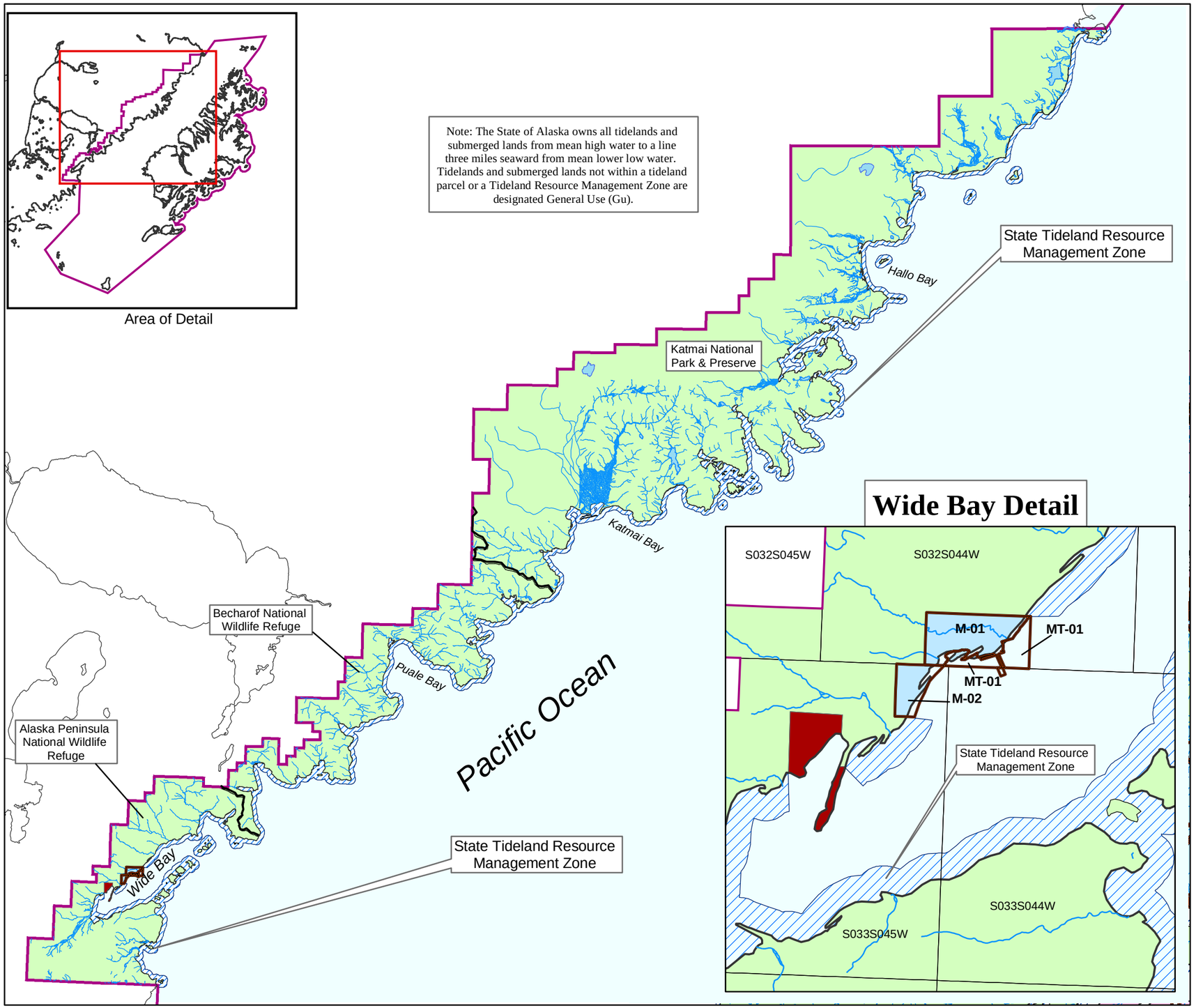
Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Alaska Peninsula Area

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 classifed 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



Parcels and Designations

Upland Parcels:		Tideland Parcels:	
M-01	Gu	MT-01	Gu
M-02	Gu		

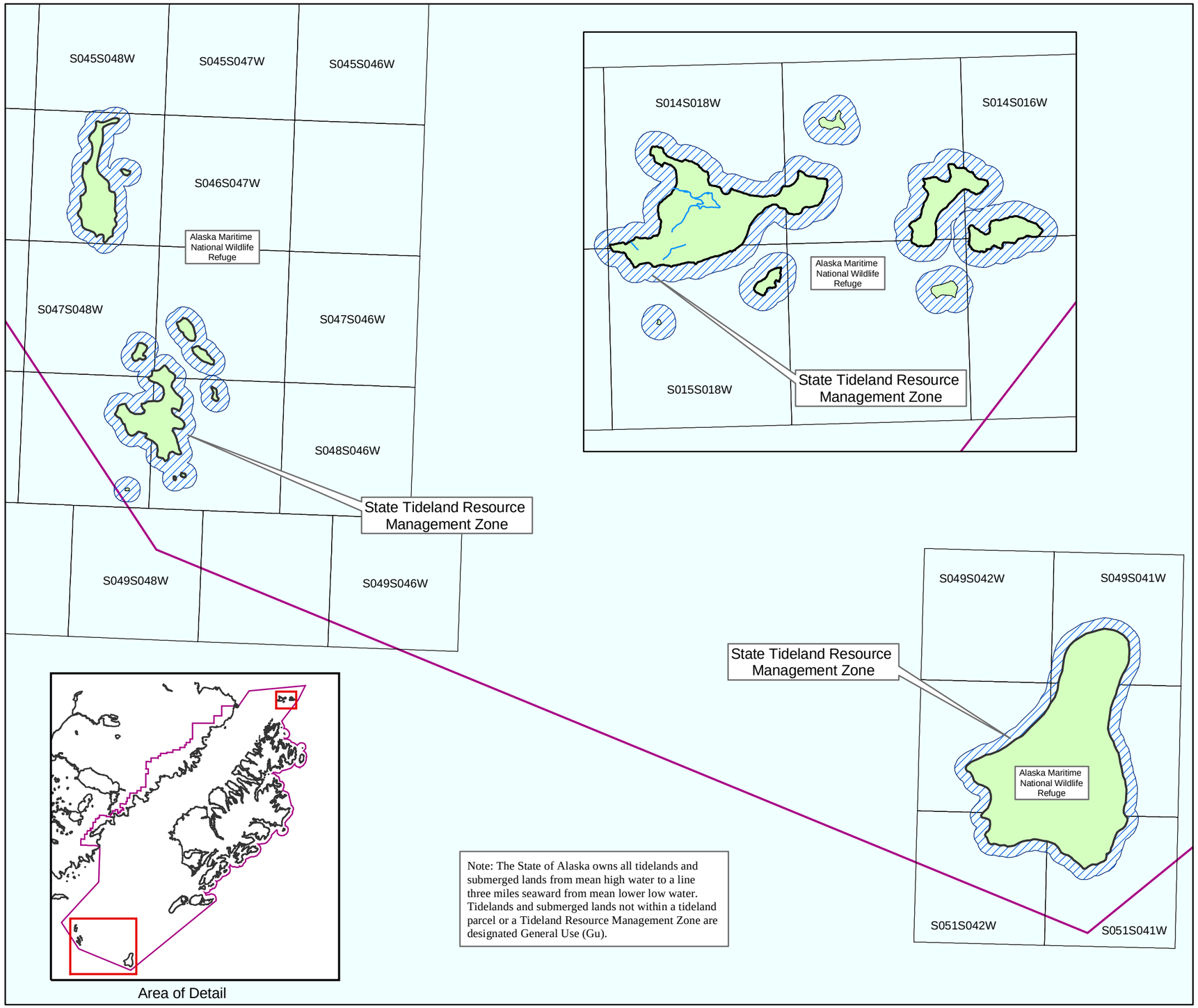
LEGEND

- Plan & Upland Region Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone

Land Ownership

- State Land
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- University Land

MAP 3-14
Small Islands Group Area



Note: The State of Alaska owns all tidelands and submerged lands from mean high water to a line three miles seaward from mean lower low water. Tidelands and submerged lands not within a tideland parcel or a Tideland Resource Management Zone are designated General Use (Gu).

LEGEND

- Plan Boundary
- Tideland Resource Management Zone
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge

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.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter includes information and recommendations necessary to implement plan goals, management intent, and guidelines. Information is included on the following:

- State Land Classification
- Relationship of Plan Designations to Classifications
- Classification Order
- Applicability of Plan Designations and Classifications
- Survivor Designations
- Public Trust Doctrine
- Surface Leasing
- Alaska Coastal Management Program
- Municipal Entitlement
- Land Selection and Selection Priorities
- Coordination with Federal Land Management
- Mineral Order
- Proposed Additions to State Marine Park System
- Procedures for Plan Changes

State Land Classification

To implement the plan on state lands, DNR must classify state lands to reflect the intent of land use designations made by the plan. State law requires that classification precede most leasing of state uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands and most conveyances of state uplands and tidelands. According to state statute classification means, " . . .the designation of lands

according to their apparent best use." It " . . . identifies the primary use for which the land will be managed . . .." but " . . . all other uses are initially presumed as compatible with the primary use." For this reason, all plan classifications are intended for multiple uses. In this plan most parcels are assigned a single, principle designation.

In some instances more than one designation is identified; these are termed "co-designations" and indicate that two (or more) uses are considered to be compatible within a specific parcel of state land. In a few instances more than two designations are used. The General Use (Gu) designation is used frequently in this plan, typically applying to the larger parcels of state land where two or more uses are judged to be compatible within specific portions of the parcel. Compatibility should be able to be achieved through distance separation, or siting and design techniques that should reduce or preclude the undesirable effects of a particular use.

Following is a list of land classifications, and their associated definitions in Alaska regulations, which will apply to state lands in the planning area as a result of plan adoption. DNR will manage state lands and resources consistent with these classifications and with the management directions given in Chapter 3 for specific parcels of state land.[1]

11 AAC 55.070. Forest Land. Land classified forest is land that is or has been forested and is suited for forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions.

11 AAC 55.080. Grazing Land. Land classified grazing is land that is appropriate for grazing and that is suitable, in the cultivated or uncultivated state, for supporting domestic livestock or reindeer.

11 AAC 55.095. Heritage Resources Land. Land classified 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.

11 AAC 55.120. Material Land. Land classified material is land that is suitable for the extraction of common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, peat, clay, and other similar materials.

11 AAC 55.160. Public Recreation Land. Land classified public recreation is land that is suitable for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic overlooks, hunting, fishing or boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts along bodies of water or roadways.

11 AAC 55.170. Reserved Land Use.

A. Land classified reserved use is land that:

1. Is reserved for transfer to another governmental or non-governmental agency that is performing a public service;

[1] Land not otherwise classified on the plan maps within the planning area are to be considered classified according to the standards of 'Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications', following.

2. Is reserved for transfer through land exchanges; or
3. Has been designated for a public facility.

B. Nothing in this section requires classification of land identified for a future land exchange under AS 38.05.50.

11 AAC 55.200. Resource Management Land. Land classified resource management is either:

A. Land that might have a number of important resources, but for which a specific resource allocation decision is not possible because of a lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information; or for which a decision is not necessary because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to occur within the next 10 years; or

B. Land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use.

11 AAC 55.202. Settlement Land. An upland area classified settlement is land that is, by reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for year-round or seasonal residential or private recreational use or for commercial or industrial development. Tidelands are to be managed to support those existing or proposed upland settlement uses.

11 AAC 55.215. Waterfront Development Land. Land classified waterfront development is tideland, submerged land, or shoreland that is suitable to be used for commercial or industrial activities such as fish processing, aquatic farming, mineral and log transfer facilities, or commercial recreation.

11 AAC 55.222. Water Resources Land. Land classified water resources is land encompassing watersheds or portions of watersheds and is suitable for such uses as water supply, watershed protection, or hydropower sites.

11 AAC 55.230. Wildlife Habitat Land. Land classified wildlife habitat is land which is primarily valuable for:

A. fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or

B. a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

Relationship of Designations to Classifications and Conversion of Plan Designations into Classifications

The classifications contain no specific land management directives; those directives are expressed through the use of plan designations, described in detail for individual parcels included in Chapter 3. However, the designations used in the area plan must be converted into classifications outlined in state regulation (11AAC 55) that reflect the intent of the plan.

Since plan designations are central to the management of state land in this area plan, knowledge of the amount of area associated with particular designations is important, allowing a comparison between plan designations and classifications. Table 4-1 identifies the acreage associated with the designations recommended in this plan, specified for upland and tideland parcels. Descriptions of each of the following designations are also provided in Chapter 3 pages 2-5. Note: Acreages associated with plan classifications are given in Table 4-3.

Table 4-1(A): Acreages Associated with Upland Designations

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
Gr	Grazing	164,367
Gu	General Use	133,792
Ha	Habitat	185,767
Hr	Heritage Resources	126
Ma	Materials	90
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	34,517
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	176,570
Se	Settlement	27,512
W	Water Resources	6,888
Total		**729,629**

Table 4-1(B): Acreages Associated with Tideland, Submerged Land, and Shoreland Designations

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
	Management Units	
F	Forestry	13
Gu	General Use	1,917
Ha	Habitat	55,025
Hv	Harvest	47,834
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	36
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	12,384
Sd	Shoreline Use	1,149
Wd	Waterfront Development	1,058
Total		**119,416**
	Tideland Resource Management Zones	
Ha, Rd	Wildlife Habitat Land	432,400
	Public Recreation Land	432,400
Total		**864,800**

The conversion of land use designations used by this plan into state land classifications is indicated in the two tables below. These are intended to identify the allowable uses of a state upland or tideland area, consistent with the definitions described previously and with any management intent given in Chapter 3.

Table 4-2(A): Upland Designations – Conversion to Classifications

Symbol	Designation	Classification
Gr	Grazing	Grazing land
Gu	General Use	Resource management land
Ha	Habitat	Wildlife habitat land
Hr	Heritage Resources	Heritage resources land
Ma	Materials	Materials land
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	Reserved use land
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	Public recreation land
Se	Settlement	Settlement land
Sc	Settlement-Commercial	Settlement land
W	Water Resources	Water resources land

Table 4-2(B): Tideland, Submerged Land, and Shoreland Designations – Conversion to Classifications

Symbol	Designation	Classification
F	Forestry	Forest Land
Gu	General Use	Resource management land
Ha	Habitat	Wildlife habitat land
Hv	Harvest	Wildlife habitat land
Pf	Public Facilities-Retain	Reserved use land
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	Public recreation land
Sd	Shoreline Use	Settlement land
Wd	Waterfront Development	Waterfront development land

Classification Order

State land is classified under the authority of AS 38.04.005, AS 38.05.300, and 11 AAC 55.010 - 11 AAC 55.280 according to the management intent set forth in this area plan.

Land Classification Order SC-04-001 classifies all state land within the plan area. See Appendix B. This Land Classification Order supersedes and replaces all previous classifications and classification orders affecting the planning area of the Kodiak Area Plan.

See also the section 'Application of Plan Designations/Classifications', following. This section describes how lands inadvertently omitted from classification or acquired by the state the Classification Order are to be treated in terms of plan designation and classification.[2]

Table 4-3 provides estimates of the acreage by classification for uplands and tidelands.

Table 4-3: Acres of State Lands Classified

Classification	Upland Acreage	Tideland and Submerged Land Acreage	Total
Forest land	0	13	13
Grazing land	164,367	0	164,367
Heritage resources land	126	0	126
Materials land	90	0	90
Public recreation land	176,570	444,754	621,324
Reserved use land	34,517	36	34,553
Resource management land	133,792	2,833,413	2,967,205
Settlement land	27,512	1,149	28,661
Water resources land	6,888	0	6,888
Waterfront development land	0	1,058	1,058
Wildlife habitat land	185,767	487,425	673,192
Totals	**729,629**	**3,767,848**	**4,497,477**

Note that the total of the sum of the figures above is larger than the acreage total for all parcels. Parcels that are co-designated with two or more designations are counted for each designation under which they are co-designated.

Applicability of Plan Designations/Classifications

This section deals with those lands that are not designated in the KAP or classified in the Land Classification Order. Such lands include those state lands inadvertently omitted in the KAP and those lands that may be acquired by the state in the future but not designated or classified in the area plan. The state has acquired and will continue to acquire isolated units of land through foreclosure, escheat, and other methods. The purpose of this section is to give direction to the designation of these lands by the Department when future issues of unit classification and management arise.

Uplands. The following guidelines of plan designation/classification and potential disposal out of state ownership are to apply for uplands:

[2] Special Use Designations predating the adoption of this Order are unaffected.

- Units in or near Existing Communities. If the unit is in or is immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the designation of Settlement and classification of Settlement Land apply. Such land can be considered for disposal use unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public use. Unsold lots identified for disposal in existing subdivisions and lots that return to state ownership will be available for lease, sale, or conveyance. Tracts identified for community purposes in existing subdivisions will not be sold but may be conveyed to municipalities or homeowner associations if they are not needed for state purposes.
- Units near other State Land. If the unit adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, the designation of that area(s) applies. It is to be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. Such lands can be considered appropriate for disposal if they are designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other similar public use. They may also be conveyed to a municipality even if it is suitable for these public uses as long as the proposed uses are for comparable municipal (public) use.
- Units not near Other State Land. Units not near other state land or that occur within areas designated General Use are to be designated General Use and classified as Resource Management Land. These lands are to be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands. Disposal of these lands to the adjacent land owner may be appropriate but will require reclassification to Settlement Land.
- Newly Acquired State Lands. Lands that were acquired proactively through exchange, purchase, or other methods will be managed and classified consistent with the purposes for which they were acquired.
- Other Lands. If the designation/classification of a unit of acquired or omitted state land cannot be adequately determined, the unit is to be designated General Use and classified Resource Management Land.

Tidelands, Shorelands, and Submerged Lands: Tide and submerged lands not identified on the plan maps are to be designated General Use. Shorelands not identified on these maps are to follow the standards given in the section, ‘Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes’, under Navigable Waters and Lakes in Chapter 3.

Survivor Designations and Classifications

This revision of the KAP replaces and supercedes all previous plan designation and land classifications (termed ‘survivor’) that affected the KAP planning area prior to the adoption of the area plan. It does not replace or supercede Special Use Designations predating this action, however.

Public Trust Doctrine

See the Navigable Rivers section at the end of Chapter 3.

Surface Leasing

Under the authority of AS 38.05 and 11 AAC 58.300-.350, state land within the planning area is available for surface leasing, provided that the leasing is allowed under the classification and is consistent with the management intent set forth in this area plan.
Applications for uses of state land within the planning area will be considered by the Regional Manager, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water, Southcentral Region, Anchorage, Alaska.

Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program

The state and the Kodiak coastal district Alaska Coastal Management Program will be implemented through the coastal consistency review process described under Title 46 of the Alaska Statutes and associated regulations. State actions within the coastal zone must be consistent with the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Plan and with the Kodiak District Coastal Management Plan[3].

Municipal Entitlement

The Municipal Entitlement Act (AS 29.65) determines a municipal general grant land entitlement and identifies what lands are available for transfer to a municipality. The term "municipality" includes both incorporated cities and organized boroughs. The size of a municipality's entitlement is 10 per cent of the vacant, un-appropriated, unreserved (VUU) of state general grant land within the municipal boundaries.

The Kodiak Borough has received all of its municipal entitlement through under a Settlement Agreement and Consent Degree entered into between the state and the Kodiak Island Borough. No additional state land is to be conveyed to the Borough under the Municipal Entitlement program.

[3] At the time of this writing the Kodiak District Plan had not been revised according to new standards adopted in 2004. Adjudicators need to check to determine if a revised plan has been adopted.

Land Selections, ANILCA Topfiled Lands, and Public Land Orders

Land Selections

Under the Statehood Act, Alaska is entitled to approximately 130 million acres of federal land. The selections made by the state in the planning area occurred under the 'General Grant' program, and nearly all have been either conveyed to the state through patent or are in TA (Tentative Approval) status, which gives management authority to the state. The areas noted as 'state selected' land on the Plan Maps depict those few remaining areas of federal land selected for eventual conveyance to the state. These include units A-01 (Redfox Bay), K-14 (Elbow Creek), K-15 (Anton Larsen Bay), K-17 (Spruce Island), K-18 (Spruce Island), K-39B (Mayflower Creek), K-67 (Gibson Cove), K-68 (Swampy Acres), K-69 (Puffin Island), K-70 (Erskine Mountain), K-71 (Cliff Island), and K-72 (Sargent Creek) totaling approximately 6,190 acres[4]. Over 570,000 acres have been conveyed to the state[5].

ANILCA Topfiled Lands

There are certain areas that are 'topfiled' by the state under the provisions of ANILCA legislation, primarily in the vicinity of the City of Kodiak. These are selections made by the state that apply or 'attach' when native regional or village selections are adjudicated by the Bureau of Land Management, but it is uncertain how many of these selections will attach during the planning period. The amount of native selections, in terms of acreage, greatly exceeds that allowed under their selection entitlement, and BLM does not require that these selections be prioritized, which would otherwise make it possible to adjudicate the lower ranked native selections.

Areas of topfiled lands are designated General Use and are classified as Resource Management Land in the Area Plan, although these designations do not attach until the land has been conveyed. Appendix C identifies those areas that are topfiled and selected in the planning area; an accompanying map shows their distribution. The map is necessarily generalized since the exact location of many selections areas cannot be determined with precision. The General Use designation for topfiled selections may need to be changed when the land is conveyed to the state, reflecting a better understanding of the type of use that should occur on specific parcels. The continued use of the General Use designation for the topfiled areas are to be reevaluated when the Kodiak Island Area Plan is revised.

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[4] Note to DNR adjudicators: check land status of selection when reviewing authorizations. Several parcels have also been selected by village corporations and may have been conveyed.

[5] Litigation involving Lesnoi Inc. may have the effect of decertifying this entity as an ANCSA village corporation, and either all of their land holdings will return to some form of public ownership or a settlement may be reached between the interested parties, resulting in some combination of public and private ownership. While the outcome of the litigation is uncertain at this time (2005), the amount of land involved in the litigation is significant and there is the possibility that some of these lands may come into public ownership. Should this occur, the land ownership patterns identified in this plan may significantly change.

Public Land Orders

Public Land Orders (PLO) of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management withdraw federally owned land for a specific federal use. PLOs may be rescinded if the specific use no longer occurs or the affected area is no longer needed for a federal purpose. These withdrawals may, depending on a variety of considerations, be conveyable to the state and all of the PLOs within the planning area have been topfiled by the state. Most of the PLOs within the planning area are associated with military activities or other government functions near the City of Kodiak, and there is no indication that these intend to relocate. Nonetheless, this plan assumes that all such PLOs that are lifted should be conveyed to the state unless affected by hazardous materials[6]. Areas of land acquired by the state through the withdrawals of Public Land Orders are to be handled in a similar fashion to land acquired through ANILCA top-filings. They are to be designated General Use and classified as Resource Management Land. The General Use designation for topfiled PLO selections may need to be changed when the land is conveyed to the state, reflecting a better understanding of the type of use that should occur on specific parcels. The continued use of the General Use designation for the areas previously affected by PLOs are to be reevaluated when the Kodiak Area Plan is revised.

Coordination with Federal Land Management

Large portions of the planning area are within federal wildlife game refuges. Most of the west side of Kodiak Island and the northwestern part of Afognak Island lie within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers this refuge according to a management plan[7]; which is being revised (2003). The uplands on the Alaska Peninsula, included within the planning boundary since they are part of the corporate limits of the Kodiak Island Borough, lie within the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge and the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge. These two refuges are currently administered under separate management plans of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but are in the process of being revised and incorporated into a combined management plan (2003)[8]. Numerous rocks, islets, and off-shore islands located throughout the planning area are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The Alaska Maritime NWR is also administered according to a Comprehensive Conservation Plan.[9]

The Department reviewed these plans in its preparation of the Area Plan. The area plan only makes decisions for state lands. However, it is appropriate to coordinate tidelands management, over which state has jurisdiction, with the management of federally owned uplands in order to avoid the siting and development of incompatible tideland uses. Certain

[6] Unless the area of federal land affected by hazardous materials is remediated.
[7] Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Wilderness Review (1987).
[8] Draft Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Wilderness Review (2003).
[9] Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Wilderness Review (1988).

types of mariculture operations and floating facilities are considered generally incompatible with adjacent refuge or park uplands and should not be authorized by the Department. There are certain exceptions to this general management intent, and the sections on Aquatic Farming and Floating Facilities in Chapter 2 must be consulted prior to granting authorizations. Other types of tideland uses may also be appropriate pursuant to ANILCA; see the section on specific tidelands management provisions in 'Management Summary, Tidelands' in Chapter 3. In general, Department land authorizations are to be made compatible with the federal upland management designations to the extent feasible and prudent, consistent with the exceptions noted above and if the authorization is in the overall best interest of the state.

Mineral Order

Alaska Statute 38.05.185 requires the Commissioner of DNR to determine that mineral entry and location is incompatible with significant surface uses in order to close state-owned lands to mineral entry. This plan does not recommend the use of mineral closing orders or leasehold location orders since conflicts between mining and sensitive surface uses are not believed to exist.

Proposed Additions to the State Park System

Areas of state owned land, acquired using EVOS funds, managed by DPOR under Management Agreements with DMLW are recommended for inclusion in Afognak Island State Park[10]. The Management Agreements provide that these areas are to be managed to be consistent with EVOS deed restrictions and to be compatible with existing portions of this state park. These proposed areas have a total of 34,589 acres. Additions to the state marine or state park system, while not identified in the Area Plan, may be considered if and when public support and funding is secured for this purpose in the future.

Procedures for Plan Changes

The various kinds of changes allowed in 11 AAC 55.030 are:

"A revision to a land use plan is subject to the planning process requirements of AS 38.04.065. For the purposes of this section and AS 38.04.065, a 'revision' is an amendment or special exception to a land use plan as follows:

[10] This recommendation affects units A-02 and A-05. That area contained within unit A-05 is not affected currently by a Management Agreement, apparently being an oversight. It is recommended that this parcel be included in the current Management Agreement or a new Agreement.

An ‘amendment’ permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan’s subunits or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new mineral entry an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan designated for retention in public ownership.

A ‘special exception’ does not permanently change the provisions of a land use plan and cannot be used as the basis for a reclassification of the subunit. Instead, it allows a one-time, limited-purpose variance of the plan’s provisions, without changing the plan's general management intent or guidelines. For example, a special exception might be used to grant an eligible applicant a preference right under AS 38.05.035 to purchase land in a subunit designated for retention in public ownership. A special exception might be made if complying with the plan would be excessively burdensome or impractical or if compliance would be inequitable to a third party, and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be achieved despite the exception.

A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A ‘minor change’ is a change that does not modify or add to the plan’s basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. Authority: AS 38.04.065, AS 38.04.900, AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.300.”

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

Glossary

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code

Access. A way or means of approach. Includes transportation, trail, easements, rights of way, and public use sites.

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Plan

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Anadromous Water Bodies. A river, lake or stream from its mouth to its uppermost reach including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the streambed or lakebed covered by ordinary high water used by salmon to spawn. Anadromous streams are shown in "The Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Salmon" (referred to as the Anadromous Fish Stream Catalog) compiled by ADF&G.

Anchorage. A location commonly used by private, recreation, or commercial vessels for anchoring.

ANCSA. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

ANILCA. Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act.

ANILCA Topfiled Lands. Lands selected by the state under ANILCA section 906(e) provisions. In instances where an ANCSA native organization has also selected lands selected by the state, these lands cannot be conveyed to the state until the U.S. Bureau of Land Management has adjudicated the native selection.

Aquaculture. Fish enhancement or hatchery development by ADF&G, a private non-profit corporation, or another group. Does not include aquatic farming.

Aquatic Farming. The culture and husbandry of marine aquatic organisms, including but not limited to fish, shellfish, mollusks, crustaceans, kelp, and other algae. This does not include fish hatcheries. (Aquatic farming includes any activities that meet the definition of aquatic farming given in AS 16.40.199.)

Area. A geographic unit used in area plans to describe parts of the planning area, but smaller in size than a Region. They often contain lands that are contiguous or are generally close to each other and may have similar resource and use characteristics. In this area plan, there are three Areas, including the 'Alaska Peninsula', 'Trinity Islands', and 'Small Island Group'. The Small Island Group includes Chirikof Island, Semidi Island, and the Barren Islands.

Area Plan. A plan approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources under the authority of AS 38.04.065 that establishes the land and resource management policies for state land within a planning area. Such plans also assign land use designations to individual parcels of state land, which are subsequently converted to land use classifications in a Land Classification Order. When used in this plan, the term 'Area Plan' refers to the Kodiak Area Plan.

AS. Alaska Statutes

ASLS. Alaska State Land Survey

ATS. Alaska Tideland Survey

Authorized Use. A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease.

BLM. U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Buffer. An area of land between two activities or resources used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another.

Caretaker Facilities. Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities for economic development activities, such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration or aquatic farming operations, or associated with public activities. Caretaker facilities may be floating facilities or may be located on uplands.

Classification. A land classification identifies the purposes for which state land will be managed. All classification categories are for multiple use, although a particular use may be considered primary. Land may be given a total of three classifications in combination. Classifications are derived from the designations used in this plan.

Classification Order. *See Land Classification Order.*

Clean Fill. Fill that is free of organics, human refuse, and toxic pollutants.

Closed to Mineral Entry. Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses in the area. Existing mineral claims that are active at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures.

Co-designation. Co-designation refers to the presence of more than one designated use within a management unit. These uses are judged to be compatible with each other and the unit is to be managed to accommodate these uses. Most parcels in this plan only have a single designated use; co-designations are used sparingly and only when the two uses are compatible.[1]

Commissioner. The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Concurrence. Under existing statutes, regulations and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources is required to obtain the approval of other groups before taking a specific action. Concurrence binds all parties to conduct their activities consistent with the approved course of action.

Consultation. Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources informs other groups of its intention to take a specific action and seeks their advice or assistance. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise.

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Department. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Designated Use. An allowed use of major importance in a particular management subunit. Activities in the subunit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a subunit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit and subunit, Chapter 2 guidelines together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.

Designation. A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations identify the primary and co-primary (co-designated) uses for state land.

Developed Recreational Facility. Any structure or facility that serves either public or private recreational needs.

Director. The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land. Most often, director refers to the Director of the Division of Mining, Land and Water; for lands administered by DPOR, director refers to the Director of DPOR.

Discouraged Use. Refers to uses that are specifically discouraged within a management unit which, if allowed, would probably be in conflict with the designated uses. Discouraged uses include activities that should not be authorized or will not be allowed if there are feasible and prudent alternatives.

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[1] Although up to three designations may be used in an area plan, there are very few instances of this in this plan.

Dispersed Recreation. Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as beach combing, recreational boating or wildlife viewing.

DMLW. Division of Mining, Land and Water

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Dock. A platform or landing pier that extends over, or onto water, and is usually used for receiving boats.

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

DPOR. Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, a division of DNR

Easement. An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use.

17(b) Easement. Easement across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents.

Estuary. A semi-closed coastal body of water which has a free connection with the sea and within which seawater is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage. [6 AAC 80.900(6)]

EVOS Acquired Lands. Lands acquired by the state using funds from the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill settlement to preserve or protect habitats important to wildlife or services injured by the oil spill. These lands are to be managed by the state according to the requirements specified in the conveyance document, including associated conservation easements, which may vary from parcel to parcel, and which must be consulted prior to granting authorizations.

Feasible. Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.

Feasible and Prudent. Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline modified by the term “feasible and prudent” [from ACMP regulations: 6 AAC80.900(20)]. A written decision by the land manager is necessary justifying a variation from a guideline modified by the terms “feasible” or “feasible and prudent”. See also, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment: Discretion within Guidelines.

Fish and Wildlife. Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates and amphibians, in any state of their life cycle, and all species of birds and mammals, found in or which may be introduced into Alaska, except domestic birds and mammals. The term “area(s)” in association with the term “fish and wildlife” refers to both harvest and habitat areas.

Floatcamp, Floating Camp, or Floating Caretaker Facility. Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing to support facilities for economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration or aquatic farming operations, or associated with public activities.

Floathome. Floathouses, houseboats, barges, and boats, powered or not, that are intended for non-commercial residential use. A floathome is generally for single family use and not associated with economic development activities.

Floating Residential Facilities. A general phrase used to encompass the floathomes, floatlodges, floating caretaker facilities, and floatcamps.

Floatlodge. A floating residential facility providing overnight accommodations for commercial recreation services to the public.

FLUP. Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by the Division of Forestry, Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Forestry. On tidelands: any activity or structure for timber harvest or for transfer of logs from uplands to tidelands, including, but not limited to felling, yarding and hauling of logs, roads, log transfer facilities, floating A-frame logging, upland and marine log storage areas, and camps and other support facilities associated with timber resource development. On uplands: any activity or structure for the harvest or management of timber resources.

Generally Allowed Use. An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water that is not in a special category or status. For the most part these uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. See AAC 11 AAC 96.020.

General Use. Tidelands, submerged lands, or uplands designated General Use provide some combination of settlement, timber, recreation, habitat or other values. On tidelands and submerged lands, the lack of resource information prevents a specific resource allocation at this time. On uplands: this designation refers to areas where resource information is insufficient to warrant a specific designation, development is unlikely during the planning period of 20 years, or where a number of uses can be accommodated. For specific General Use areas, see the management intent statement of the individual management units in Chapter 3.

Goal. A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.

Guideline. A course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines also range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed

standards for on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it. Guidelines that are preceded by the words "will" or "shall" are to be followed in the granting of authorizations. Deviation from such guidelines will require a plan amendment.

Ha – Habitat. Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat and/or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of the species. The "Ha" designation is applied to areas with the most valuable habitat. The "Ha" designation does not preclude human uses that are compatible with the following categories.

Fish and wildlife categories used to identify "Ha" (Habitat) designations in this plan include the following:

- anadromous fish spawning and rearing areas in fresh water or brackish intertidal zones.[2]
- estuaries important for the rearing or schooling of anadromous fish
- kelp beds covering large areas that are important marine nurseries
- Pacific herring spawning and rearing concentrations areas
- eelgrass beds that are important marine nurseries
- waterfowl and/or shorebird concentration areas
- seabird breeding habitat within each colony area of 500 birds and a two-mile radius around major breeding colonies (more than 20,000 birds)
- Bald eagle nest sites or nest site areas, and known concentrations
- Sea lion haul-outs and rookeries
- Harbor seal haul-outs and rookeries
- Sea otter concentration areas and established population areas
- bear concentration areas (including concentrations by season)
- mountain goat concentrations
- Sitka Blacktail Deer winter concentration areas
- important wildlife migration corridors, including nearshore migration routes

Hv – Harvest. Areas of intense fish and wildlife harvest (compared to the rest of the planning area) where the level of harvest has reached, or is projected to reach, the harvestable surplus for the resource, or discrete fish and wildlife harvest areas historically important to a community for the harvest of a species where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional uses:

[2] Generally this occurs at the mouth of anadromous fish streams to a depth of -40 feet at mean lower low water. The exact location of this area may vary, however, and an analysis to refine the exact configuration may be justified if significant to a permit decision by DNR.

- important areas for human use of fish and wildlife
- areas with multiple uses of fish and wildlife
- localized areas of subsistence or community harvest
- localized, very intense, harvest areas
- intensive sport/personal use fishing areas
- intensive commercial use fishing areas
- intensive commercial crab or shrimp harvest areas
- intensive hunting or trapping areas for a game or furbearer species.

Haulouts. Locations where concentrations of seals or sea lions have been observed hauled out on shore, during more than one year, to breed, pup, rest, or molt.

ILMA. See *Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer*.

ILMT. See *Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer*.

Improvements. Buildings, wharves, piers, dry docks, and other similar types of structures permanently fixed to the uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands that were constructed and/or maintained by the applicant for business, commercial, recreation, residential, or other beneficial uses or purposes. In no event shall fill be considered a permanent improvement when placed on the tidelands solely for the purposes of disposing of waste or spoils. However, fill material actually utilized for beneficial purposes by the applicant shall be considered a permanent improvement. [11 AAC 62.840]

Instream Flow. An instantaneous flow rate of water through a stream during specified periods of time, from a designated location upstream to a designated location downstream.

Instream Flow Reservation. The legal water reservation for instream uses such as fish, wildlife, recreation, navigation, and water quality.

Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer (ILMA/ILMT). An agreement between DNR and other state agencies that transfers some land management responsibility to these agencies.

Land Classification Order. An order approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources that classifies state land into specific land use categories (AS 38.04.065). The Land Classification Order in this Area Plan classifies all state lands within the planning area according to the land use designations assigned to individual management units in the Resource Allocation Tables contained in Chapter 3.

Land Disposal. Same as *Land offering*, defined below; except that land disposal areas referenced in Chapter 3 may include lots reserved for lease or sale for public commercial, or industrial facilities.

Land Manager. A representative of the state agency or division responsible for managing state land.

Land Offering. Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee simple sale, homesteading, and sale of agricultural rights. This does not include leases, land use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters. (See also, *Land disposal*.)

Land Sale. Same as *Land offering* as defined above.

Land Use Designation. See *Designation.*

Leasable Minerals. Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale, sodium potassium, oil and gas.

LDA. Legislatively Designated Area

Lease. A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.

Legislative Designation. An action by the state legislature that sets aside a specific area for special management actions and ensures the area is kept in public ownership.

Limited State Holding. Limited State Holdings are areas where the state acquires less than fee title interests, such as easements, airspace easements, clear zone easements, rights of ways, leases, fish weir permits, conservation easements, equitable servitude, etc., from other source authorities, such as direct purchase, donation, escheat, condemnation, and special congressional legislation.

Locatable Minerals. Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (feldspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

Log Transfer Facility (LTF). Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber from uplands to marine waters.

Log Transfer Site (LTS). A site for all facilities necessary for transfer of timber from uplands to marine waters, including associated components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single site (LTS) may contain more than one facility (LTF).

Management Intent Statement. The statements that describe DMR's near and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives related to a specific management unit. These statements may also include reference to management guidelines. See *Guidelines.*

Management Unit. Upland or tideland parcels of state owned or state selected land for which a plan designation and management intent are provided in the area plan.

Mariculture. Refers to the cultivation of plants and animals in salt water with no fresh water components. Term does not include anadromous fish farming.

Materials. "Materials" include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay and sod.

May. Same as "should".

MCO. See *Mineral Closing Order*.

Mean High Water. The tidal datum plane of the average of all the high tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(14)]. Mean high water is the dividing line between uplands and tidelands.

Mean Low Water. The tidal datum plane of the average of all the low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(16)].

Mean Lower Low Water. The tidal datum plane of the average of all the low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(17)]. Mean lower low water is the "zero tide line".

Mineral Closing Order (MCO). All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining would be incompatible with significant surface use on state land (AS 38.05.205). A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by DNR to include not only residential and commercial structures, but also fish and wildlife habitat, recreational, and scenic values.

Mineral Entry. Refers to the exploration and mining rights acquired under AS 38.05.185-38.05.275.

Mineral Transfer Site. A site for all of the facilities necessary for transferring mineral resources from uplands to marine waters. A single site may contain more than one facility.

Mining. Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals, including, but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities associated with mineral development. The term "mining" does not refer to offshore prospecting.

Mining Claim. Rights to deposits of minerals, subject to AS 38.05.185-38.05.275, in or on state land that is open to claim staking may be acquired by discovery, location and recording as prescribed in AS 38.05.185-38.05.275. The locator has the exclusive right of possession and extraction of the minerals lying within the boundaries of the claim, subject to AS 38.05.185 -38.05.275.

Minor Change. A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A minor change is a change that does not modify or add to the plan's basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. (11 AAC 55.030)

Multiple Use. Means the management of state land and its various resource values so that it is used in that combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the people of Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions. It includes:

1. the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and
2. a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values. (AS 38.04.910)

NWR. National Wildlife Refuge

Native Owned. Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.

Native Selected Land. Land selected from the federal government by a Native corporation but not yet patented.

Navigable. Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies.

Offshore Prospecting Permit. A permit issued by DNR giving the permittee exclusive right to explore for, and if commercial quantities are discovered, develop locatable minerals in the state's tidelands and submerged lands. (See 11 AAC 086.500-580)

Ordinary High Water Mark. The mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other distinctive physical characteristics [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].

Permanent Use. A use that includes a structure or facility that is not readily removable.

Permit. A Department of Natural Resources authorization for use of state land according to terms set forth in 11 AAC 96.

Personal Use. The harvest of fish and wildlife for personal consumption, including but not limited to subsistence and recreational harvest. Commercial harvest is not included in the meaning of this term.

Planning Period. Refers to the period of time that the area plan is applicable. During this period the area plan is to be used as the basis for the management of state land and as the basis for DNR decision making. This period is 20 years (from December 2004) or until the area plan is revised.

Policy. An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions; in this plan, DNR policies for land and resource management include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of DNR's intentions.

Primary Use. Refers to the primary use intended to occur within a management unit. This term may also include co-designated uses. In these instances there are two complimentary uses within the management unit. See *Designation* and *Co-designation.*

Prohibited Use. A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with the management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guideline. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the management intent statements for the parcel, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

Public Land Order. An 'order' by the U.S. Government that withdraws federal land for a specific use. Areas selected by the state but affected by a Public Land Order are not conveyable until the PLO is rescinded.

Public Trust Doctrine. A doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study. (See also Navigability section of Chapter 3.)

Public Use. Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing. This term includes both personal and commercial recreational activities, but it <u>does not</u> include subsistence or sport hunting and fishing.

Region. A large geographic unit used in area plans to describe parts of the planning area. Often these areas occupy large areas that are contiguous or are generally close to each other and have similar resource and use characteristics. In this area plan, there is only one Region, called the 'Kodiak Region', which includes the islands of Kodiak, Shuyak, and Afognak. Parts of the planning area that are not within the Kodiak Region are described as parts of 'Areas'. See *Area.*

Resource Management. A designation and classification used for lands which are presently inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources, but where the lack of adequate resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision difficult or unnecessary. In this area plan, Resource Management only refers to the classification of Resource Management Land.

Resource Transfer Facility (RTF). Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, etc.

Resource Transfer Site (RTS). A site for all facilities necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single resource transfer site may contain more than one resource transfer facility.

Retained Land. Uplands, shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands that are to remain in state ownership.

Right-of-Way. The legal right to cross the land of another.

RTF. See *Resource Transfer Facility*.

SCRO. Southcentral Regional Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Secondary Use. A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management unit. Secondary uses are not referenced in this plan.

Settlement. The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or community use.

Shall. Same as "will".

Shoreland. Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion or reliction. (See definition of *Navigable*.) Shorelands are generally lake bottoms or the beds of navigable rivers and streams. See Figure 1.1.

Should. States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word "should" state the plan's intent and allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

Significant Impact, Significant Effect, Significant Conflict, or Significant Loss (adapted from the ACMP statutes). A use or an activity associated with that use which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristic of the land on which:

a) the use, or activity associated with it, would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources;
b) the use, or activity associated with it, would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources; or
c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect.

Special Exception. An action that does not permanently change the provisions of an area plan. A special exception can be made if complying with the plan would be excessively burdensome or impractical or if compliance would be inequitable to a third party, and if the plan's management intent can be achieved despite the exception. See 'Procedures for Plan Changes' in Chapter 4.

State Land. A generic term meaning all state land, including all state-owned and state-selected uplands, all shorelands that are navigable, and all tidelands and submerged lands. See also definitions of state-owned land and state-selected land as well as definitions for shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands. Refer to Figure 1-1 in Chapter 1 for a graphical depiction of these areas. 'State Land' excludes lands owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust Authority, or by state agencies that have acquired land through a deed.

State-Owned Land. Land that is patented or will be patented to the state, including uplands, tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands.

State-Selected Land. Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet patented. This includes lands selected under both sections 6b of the Alaska Statehood Act and 906e of ANILCA.

Submerged Lands. Land belonging to the state which is covered by tidal waters between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographic miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by the State. (See definition of *Tidelands* and Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Subsistence. The customary and traditional use of natural resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles; and for barter or sharing among subsistence users. Food gathering activities occur in a year-round cycle geared to the principal seasons of species occurrences, constrained at times by climate, terrain, and sea conditions.

Suitable. Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development.

Temporary Use. A use that is one year or less in duration requiring a state permit. Any structure associated with the use must be readily removable.

Tideland Resource Management Zones. An extensive area of tidelands and submerged lands where there is a high concentration of significant marine resources or public use that are managed as a single parcel under requirements common to the entire zone. Such areas are used where there is a common upland property ownership of a large area under a protected status, like a park or refuge, or where there is a high concentration of significant marine uses or resources and individual tideland parcels cannot effectively capture the diversity and extent of these resources.

Tidelands. State lands that are periodically covered by tidal waters between the elevations of mean high water and mean low water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Top-filed Lands. Lands selected by the state under ANILCA section 906e provisions or that are currently affected by Public Land Orders. These lands are not conveyable to the state until the native selections are adjudicated by the BLM or until a Public Land Order has been rescinded.

TRMZ. *See Tideland Resource Management Zones.*

Unsuitable. Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development.

Uplands. Lands above mean high water (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

US Fish and Wildlife Service. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a division of the U.S. Department of Interior.

US FWS. *See US Fish and Wildlife Service.*

Viewshed. Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from marine waters.

Water-Dependant. A use or activity which can be carried out only on, in or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body.

Water-Related. A use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a waterbody, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

Wetlands. Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. "Freshwater wetlands" means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than .5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth. "Saltwater wetlands" means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water table changes.

Will. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline, policy, or management intent proceeded by the word "will" must be followed in DNR decision making. Actions that permanently change the plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the management units or change its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines require a plan amendment. (See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment; Special Exceptions.)

APPENDIX B

Cooperative Management Agreement for the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project

Kodiak

RECEIVED

JUL

Kodiak National
Wildlife Refuge

AGREEMENT AMONG KODIAK ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC., THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, THE STATE OF ALASKA, THE SIERRA CLUB, THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, AND THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION RELATIVE TO TERROR LAKE PROJECT

On June 16, 1981 representatives of the parties to this agreement met in Juneau, Alaska, in the office of the Commissioner of Natural Resources, State of Alaska. On that date the parties made and entered into this agreement, with Keith D. Bayha, Assistant Regional Director for Environment, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, representing the United States Secretary of the Interior and Ronald O. Skoog, Commissioner of Fish and Game, and Geoffrey Haynes, Deputy Commissioner of Natural Resources, representing the State of Alaska.

THIS AGREEMENT is confirmed this 26 day of June, 1981, by, between and among Kodiak Electric Association, Inc. (KEA), the United States Department of the Interior (Interior), the State of Alaska (State), the Sierra Club (Sierra), the National Audubon Society (Audubon), and the National Wildlife Federation (NWF).

In explanation the parties recite the following:

A. KEA has applied to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for a license pursuant to the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. §797, to construct and operate the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project (Project No. 2743). Interior, the State, Sierra, Audubon and NWF are intervenors in the proceeding by which FERC is considering KEA's application.

B. Project No. 2743 will be partially located on lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska (Refuge).

C. The construction of the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project will be in the interest of the people of the State of Alaska.

D. Construction and operation of Project No. 2743 will impact interests of State and Interior and will affect fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. Interior, State, KEA, Sierra, Audubon and NWF have differed as to the extent to which Project No. 2743 will have significant adverse effects upon fish and wildlife resources and their habitat, as to appropriate mitigation measures, and as to jurisdictional matters.

E. KEA, State, Interior, Sierra, Audubon and NWF desire to settle all of their outstanding differences. Interior and State, in order to facilitate settlement and to achieve mutual objectives of conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources within their respective jurisdictions, are willing to enter into a cooperative agreement for the protection of Kodiak brown bear and other wildlife species.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Replacement Habitat

In recognition of the need to mitigate adverse environmental effects of the project, the State of Alaska Departments of Natural Resources and of Fish and Game, and the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, have entered into a Cooperative Management Agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto as Attachment I and incorporated herein by reference.

2. Height of Dam

2.01 To the end of minimizing adverse construction impacts and facilitating the maintenance of instream flows in salmon spawning habitat in the Terror River, KEA will, as a part of the original construction of

Terror Lake Dam, provide increased storage capacity in Terror Lake Reservoir. The increased capacity will be that ordered by FERC based upon the Instream Flow Mitigation Plan, the discussion contained in Paragraph 5.8 of the DEIS (attached as II-A to Attachment II), and further engineering studies currently being conducted by KEA and which will be filed with FERC, and the intervenors will not object to such construction.

2.02 The Instream Flow Mitigation Plan, attached hereto as Attachment II and incorporated herein by reference, will be incorporated into the project license as a license condition and it is so recommended to FERC.

3. Mitigation

3.01 The mitigation measures provided for in this agreement (a) satisfy all requirements imposed by or pursuant to applicable federal law for the mitigation of any and all adverse effects of Project No. 2743 on fish and wildlife resources and their habitats; and (b) constitute the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. §797[e][as necessary for the adequate protection and utilization of the Refuge.

3.02 This agreement satisfies any and all applicable requirements of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. §661), the National Wildlife Refuge Systems Administration Act (16 U.S.C. §668dd), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. §1701) and of the first proviso in Section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. §797[e]).

3.03 No party will challenge the adequacy of the Final Environmental Impact Statement on any of the grounds settled by this agreement nor attempt to impose

upon KEA in respect of Project No. 2743 any requirement in addition to those imposed by this agreement and the license issued by FERC. However, nothing herein shall prevent the State from discharging any of its responsibilities under State laws or regulations or preclude a party from petitioning FERC to enforce or interpret any provisions of the license.

3.04 The parties understand that the Kodiak Island Borough will agree to prohibit grazing on any Borough lands in the area covered by the Cooperative Management Agreement (Attachment I). This agreement is contingent upon the enactment of Borough regulations to that effect.

4. Miscellaneous Provisions

4.01 KEA, Sierra, Audubon and NWF will jointly recommend to the Alaska Legislature that it enact legislation to authorize, and to provide adequate funding for, a Kodiak Island alternate energy study.

4.02 KEA, as soon as practicable, will establish a trust fund with a capital contribution of $500,000 for the purpose of funding, out of net income from the trust fund, programs approved by the trustees of the fund for Kodiak brown bear research and other activities, including acquisition of land or rights therein, determined by the trustees of the fund to be of benefit to the Kodiak brown bear. The trustees shall be governed by the following:

a. There shall be four trustees, one to be named by KEA; one to be named jointly by the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Inc., Audubon and NWF; one to be named by the Governor of Alaska; and one to be named by the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service unless otherwise prohibited by law.

b. The trust must be so established as to qualify and function as an entity exempt from federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

c. The principal of the trust must not be invaded except by the unanimous vote of the trustees and subject to other limitations to be provided in the trust declaration.

d. KEA shall consult with the other parties hereto in preparing the trust declaration.

4.03 In order to minimize bear-human conflict and otherwise to avoid adverse impact on the Kodiak brown bear and its habitat, the parties agree that no recreation facilities should be required in the license and so recommend to FERC.

4.04 The stipulations set out in Attachment III (attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference) will be incorporated into the license and so recommend to FERC.

5. Effectuation of Settlement

5.01 This agreement and the Offer of Settlement referred to in Paragraph 5.02, when approved by FERC, settles and adjusts all disputes between and among any and all of the parties relative to the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project. It does not constitute a waiver of the position of any of the parties with respect to Mt. Glottof, Hidden Basin or Uganik diversions or any other project, proposal or circumstance; nor does it constitute approval or precedent for application of the provisions of this agreement, or of any matter dealt with herein, to any other project, proposal or circumstance.

5.02 This agreement constitutes a stipulated Offer of Settlement executed by Interior, KEA, the

State, Sierra, Audubon and NWF to be filed with FERC as provided in 18 C.F.R. §1.18 as an Offer of Settlement in the license proceedings now pending for Project No. 2743. Each party withdraws any objection to issuance of a license for Project No. 2743 to KEA conforming to the Offer of Settlement.

5.03 This agreement terminates and is of no force and effect if FERC fails to approve the Offer of Settlement referred to in Paragraph 5.02 or in the event that FERC rejects KEA's application for license and the rejection becomes final.

6. Section Headings

Section headings are intended for reference purposes only and form no substantive part of, nor do they interpret, any provision of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement as of the day and year first above written.

ATTEST: THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

By: William P. Horn

ATTEST: THE STATE OF ALASKA

26 June 81 By: Ronald O. Skoog

ATTEST: Diane A. Sundberg KODIAK ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

Peter Pancaglia

By: Jack Hession

ATTEST: THE SIERRA CLUB

By: Marvin W. Olson

ATTEST: THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

By: N. Clifton Emery Jr.

ATTEST: THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENTS OF
NATURAL RESOURCES AND OF FISH AND GAME

AND

THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

This Cooperative Agreement is made and entered into this 16th day of June, 1981, between the State of Alaska, Departments of Natural Resources and of Fish and Game ("the State"), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS"), Department of the Interior, under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. § 661, et seq.; the Refuge Administration Act, 16 U.S.C. § 668dd; Policies and Procedures of USFWS, 16 U.S.C. § 742f; Titles III, XI, XII, and XIV of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat. 2371; and Alaska Statutes 16.05.050 (powers and duties of the Commissioner of Fish and Game) and 38.05.027 (cooperative resource management or development agreements by the Commissioner of Natural Resources).

The State and USFWS recite their joint understanding of facts and agreements as follows:

The Kodiak Electric Association ("KEA") has applied to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, U.S. Department of Energy ("FERC"), for a license to construct and operate the Terror Lake hydroelectric project No. 2743, ("the project") pursuant to the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. § 797.

Because it has been determined that construction and operation of the project will have adverse effects upon fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, KEA has consulted with USFWS and the State concerning appropriate mitigation of ad-

verse effects, in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. § 661, et seq.

The project will be partially located on lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska ("Refuge"). The Refuge Administration Act requires that use of Refuge lands be compatible with the purposes for which the Refuge was established. In this instance, the purposes of the Refuge are principally the protection and perpetuation of the brown bear population and its habitat, which includes other fish and wildlife species, vegetation, terrain features, and territorial space. Consequently, full mitigation of the on-Refuge impacts must be achieved to attain compatibility.

Accordingly, the State and USFWS hereby agree as follows:

1. (a) In recognition of the need to mitigate adverse effects of the project according to the Refuge Administration Act and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and in recognition of the benefits of the project and the values of fish and wildlife and their habitat, the State agrees that certain state lands in the Kodiak Island Borough will be designated as replacement land to replace habitat lost to fish and wildlife within the Refuge because of the project, as further described in Paragraph 2 below.

(b) The Alaska Department of Natural Resources ("DNR") and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game ("ADFG") recognize the desirability of establishing consensus between them on fish and wildlife habitat management and management of other resources on the Shearwater Peninsula generally, in conjunc-

tion with the analysis undertaken to mitigate the impacts of the project, as further described in Paragraph 3 below.

(c) The State and USFWS agree that USFWS may take notice of a management agreement between DNR and ADFG regarding management of fish and wildlife habitat and other resources on the Shearwater Peninsula for purposes of determining whether there has been appropriate mitigation of the adverse effects of the proposed Terror Lake hydroelectric project on the Refuge, in accordance with 16 U.S.C. § 661, et seq. and 16 U.S.C. § 668dd, as further described in Paragraphs 7 and 8 below.

2. In recognition of losses occurring within the Refuge, the State will manage and administer the replacement lands contiguous to the Refuge, designated as the Kiliuda Bay Unit on the map attached as Exhibit A to this Cooperative Agreement, in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) DNR will, under authority of AS 38.05.300, initiate classification of the Kiliuda Bay Unit as "wildlife habitat" under 11 AAC 55.230. If DNR fails to classify all of this Unit as "wildlife habitat," this Cooperative Agreement is null and void.

(b) DNR will manage the Kiliuda Bay Unit, subject to valid existing rights and uses, in a manner compatible with the purposes of the Refuge as long as the project is in operation and the adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resulting from the project remain. Specifically, DNR will manage the lands, in consultation with ADFG and USFWS, consistent with

the Refuge Administration Act, which defines and governs the National Wildlife Refuge System, applicable regulations in Title 50 CFR adopted under 16 U.S.C., and any requirements of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act ("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. ADFG will manage the fish and wildlife in conformity with AS 16.

3. DNR and ADFG agree that the lands designated the Shearwater Unit on the map attached as Exhibit A to this Cooperative Agreement will be managed by DNR in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) DNR agrees to propose under AS 38.05.300 that the majority of the land in the Unit will be classified as "wildlife habitat".

(b) The land classified as "wildlife habitat" will be in a manageable unit. Its primary resource value will be habitat for brown bear, other wild mammals, birds, fish or other animals. The primary management goal will be the maintenance of the habitat's productivity, with provision for human use of the fish and wildlife resources present. DNR will manage the lands of the Shearwater Unit in a manner determined by the commissioner in consultation with ADFG to be compatible with the primary management goal, subject to valid existing rights and uses, for the life of the project and any associated adverse impacts to fish or wildlife. ADFG will manage the fish and wildlife in conformity with AS 16.

(c) If a major economic use is determined by DNR to be a higher and better use of any portion of lands within the Unit classified as "wildlife habitat," DNR will consult ADFG as to the habitat protection or mitigation measures necessary. DNR agrees to institute necessary habitat protection or mitigation measures on the lands after a written review by an interdisciplinary team using the best data practicably available. DNR further agrees to consult with USFWS on such matters because of its expertise on wildlife management in the area.

(d) The land disposal brochure for sale of land on the Shearwater Peninsula under the state land disposal program will include a copy of the version of the ADFG regulation 5AAC 81.375 in effect on the date of this agreement and attached as Exhibit B.

4. USFWS, DNR and ADFG agree that, with respect to lands managed under this Cooperative Agreement as "replacement lands" under Paragraph 2 or lands classified as "wildlife habitat" under Paragraph 3, any determination made by DNR regarding authorization of grazing will require application of the criteria contained in Exhibit C to this Cooperative Agreement.

5. This Cooperative Agreement is contingent upon KEA's obtaining project approval from FERC for the project and will come into effect upon licensing of the project by FERC. This Cooperative Agreement will remain in effect for so long as the Terror Lake hydroelectric project remains in operation and the adverse impacts to the wildlife resources remain.

However, if the project is not constructed within four years after final approval of the project by FERC, this Cooperative Agreement is null and void.

6. The parties understand that the terms of this Cooperative Agreement, if acceptable to FERC, will be incorporated into the licensing conditions for the project and are binding and enforceable to the same extent as are any licensing conditions under 16 U.S.C. § 797, et seq. (the Federal Power Act) and applicable regulations thereunder.

7. Subject to paragraph 8, it is agreed by USFWS that the terms of this Cooperative Agreement appropriately mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed Terror Lake hydroelectric project on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, in accordance with 16 U.S.C. § 661, et seq. and 16 U.S.C. § 668dd.

8. After completion of the classification process by DNR under Paragraph 3, USFWS may redetermine its agreement made under Paragraph 7. If USFWS does not reconfirm its agreement under Paragraph 7, this Cooperative Agreement is null and void.

DATED: 6-26-81 By: Keith M. Schreiner
Director, United States Fish and Wildlife Service

DATED: 6-26-81 By: [illegible]
Commissioner, Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DATED: 26 June 81 By: Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

U.S. NAVAL
RESERVATION
Barometer Mtn
Erskine Mtn
Elbow Mtn
Old Womens Mtn
Cape Mtn
Kashevaroff Mtn
Eddy Range
Heiman Mtn
Center Mtn
Crown Mtn
Mount Cotter
Terror Lake
Hidden Basin
Salter Cove
Lake Miam
Lake Rose Tead
UGAK BAY
Shark Pt
Long I
Eagle Harbor
SHEARWATER UNIT
KILIUDA BAY UNIT
Gull Pt
Kodi Fisheries Cannery
Shearwater Bay
Kiliuda Bay
Pivot Pt
Ladder
Nest I
Dusk Is
Kiliuda Rk
Santa Flavia Bay
Boulder Bay
Inner Right Cape
Outer Right Cape
Dangerous Cape
Left Cape
R 20 W
R 22 W
R 21 W
T 33 S
Exhibit A

EXHIBIT B

5 AAC 81.375. TAKING OF GAME IN DEFENSE OF LIFE OR PROPERTY. (a) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a person from taking game in defense of life or property provided that

(1) the necessity for the taking is not brought about by harassment or provocation of the animal or an unreasonable invasion of the animal's habitat;

(2) the necessity for the taking is not brought about by the improper disposal of garbage or a similar attractive nuisance; and

(3) all other practicable means to protect life and property are exhausted before the game is taken.

(b) Game taken in defense of life or property is the property of the state. Persons taking such game are required to salvage immediately the meat, or in the case of black bear, wolf, wolverine and coyote, the hide must be salvaged and immediately surrendered to the state. In the case of brown, grizzly or polar bear, the hide and skull must be salvaged and surrendered to the state immediately. The department must be notified of such taking immediately and a written report giving the circumstances of the taking of game in defense of life or property must be made to the department within 15 days of such taking.

(c) As used in this section, "property" is limited to

(1) dwellings, whether permanent or temporary;

(2) aircraft, boats, automobiles, or other means of conveyance;

(3) domesticated animals; and

(4) other property of substantial value necessary for the livelihood or survival of the owner.

Wildlife habitat land may be leased for grazing only if such leasing

(1) does not create undesirable competition with resident wildlife and forage;

(2) does not create a serious possibility of disease transmission between livestock and wildlife;

(3) does not require or increase the need for predator control;

(4) does not require the erection of fences or other barricades that would impair the movement of wildlife; and

(5) does not result in a demand for water that would adversely affect the existing quality and quantity of water in lakes and streams.

INSTREAM FLOWS

The proposed Terror Lake Project would have an adverse effect on spawning salmon and their habitat during low-flow period unless appropriate mitigative measures are taken. Therefore, Kodiak Electric Association (KEA), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. § 661 et seq.), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Refuge Administration Act and the Federal Power Act, enter into this agreement as a vehicle for full mitigation for this adverse impact. It is our intent that this agreement become a part of the project license issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Furthermore, KEA will provide an annual report to the FERC, with copies to all signatories, providing evidence that KEA has performed in compliance with this agreement.

Accordingly, the KEA, ADF&G, USFWS, NMFS hereby agree as follows:

1. To reactivate the Terror River Gage #15295700 as a means of monitoring KEA's compliance with the instream flow regime identified in item 2.
2. To protect existing pink and chum salmon resources of the Terror River, KEA will make the necessary releases from Terror Lake reservoir to ensure that

instantaneous streamflows at the Terror River Gage #15295700 do not fall below the following values during reservoir filling and thereafter during project operation:

January	60 cfs,	incubation
February	60 cfs,	incubation
March	60 cfs,	incubation
April	100 cfs,	outmigration
May	150 cfs,	outmigration
June	150 cfs,	outmigration
July	150 cfs,	spawning pink salmon, chum salmon
August	150 cfs,	spawning pink salmon, chum salmon
September	150 cfs,	spawning pink salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, Dolly Varden
October	150 cfs,	spawning chum salmon, coho salmon, Dolly Varden
November 1-15	100 cfs,	spawning coho salmon, Dolly Varden
November 16-30	60 cfs,	incubation
December	60 cfs,	incubation

3. Natural streamflows in the Terror and Kizhuyak rivers will be maintained during project construction.

4. KEA will collect supplemental streamflow and water temperature data during the period October 1981 through May 1982 to refine the predictive capability of the existing thermal model for the lower Terror River. Data collection will include thermal profiles of

Terror Lake and water temperature and streamflow data for Terror River tributaries, Terror Lake outlet, and lower Terror River gage. Additional thermal analysis will determine the necessity of a multiple level outlet structure in the Terror Lake Dam for releases to the Terror River.

5. KEA will establish a monitoring program in cooperation with USFWS and ADF&G and other appropriate agencies to assess project effects during construction and operation on terrestrial and aquatic habitats. A study plan detailing the scope of work, method and frequency of data collection, and reporting schedule will be developed by KEA in cooperation with USFWS and ADF&G prior to initiation of construction activity.

6. Six years after initiation of project operation, the operational history and project effects on the fishery will be reviewed and if it is determined that additional water is available, a dual-phase flow regime will be implemented to best accommodate fish and power production. If the analysis determines that insufficient water exists to provide a dual-phase flow regime, the regime presented in item 2 above will remain in effect unless otherwise agreed to in writing by all parties signatory to this agreement.

7. KEA will establish snow courses in the headwaters of the project area as soon as practical after licensing, and

initiate a data collection program by the winter of 1981-82. The data collection program will be used to implement a runoff forecasting program. The runoff forecasting program will in turn be used to determine whether additional water is available to establish a dual-phase flow regime as outlined in paragraph 6 of this Attachment.

5.8 INCREASED STORAGE AT TERROR LAKE

As proposed, the Terror Lake Reservoir would be capable of storing almost 50 percent of the total annual runoff of the Terror Lake basin and the proposed Upper Kizhuyak basin diversions. Applicant's studies show that the proposed project's storage capacity is adequate to prevent spill in about 30 percent of the water years studied. In the other water years, limited spill would occur during the summer floods. It appears that the amount of storage is adequate for the presently proposed level of development. If, in the future, non-dependable generation were added to the system, additional storage at Terror Lake would be highly desirable. For example, if wind turbines were installed, the energy they would provide could be made firm by off-loading the hydroelectric generation during windy periods and maintaining the energy equivalent in storage in the reservoir. The project reservoir could function as storage for wind-generated energy. Increasing the storage capacity in Terror Lake by raising the elevation of the dam and spillway crest would make the future development of non-firm generation sources such as wind much more economical. If the dam were constructed to store more water than currently proposed, the major environmental effects would be those associated with increasing the reservoir size by about 60 acres, the use of larger quantities of rock and fill materials for the dam, and a somewhat longer construction period for the dam structure. If the dam's elevation were raised at a later date, it would produce most of the short-term construction effects of the initial dam construction and those associated with

an enlarged reservoir. The cost of raising the elevation of the dam at a later date would be many times more expensive than the cost of initially constructing the dam to the ultimately desired elevation. Thus, KEA should investigate the economic feasibility and desirability of increasing the storage capacity of the Terror Reservoir.

Stipulations Recommended for Inclusion in the FERC License for the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project

1. KEA will provide a locked gate or other means to effectively block vehicular access past the powerhouse, and will prohibit unauthorized vehicular access beyond that point within its legal authority.

2. KEA will restrict travel on the access road to that necessary to accomplish construction and operation requirements, and this travel will be restricted to that required by the project plan submitted to FERC.

3. KEA will restrict helicopter traffic in the vicinity of bears and goats to prevent harassment as defined in the Airborne Hunting Act. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will specifically identify flight corridors to and from construction sites within the project to avoid areas known to be critical to wildlife.

4. KEA agrees that reasonable mitigation measures include the design of the 138KV transmission line to prevent entanglement and electrocution of raptors, and that the design will be subject to review and approval by FERC.

5. KEA will conduct construction and post-construction monitoring and impact assessment in accordance with a monitoring plan developed by KEA or its representative, subject to the approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

and will make all resulting information available to any interested parties.

6. KEA will enforce a policy of collecting and incinerating all food-related refuse in a timely manner to prevent garbage accumulation and attraction of bears.

7. As part of KEA's erosion and sedimentation control plan on file with FERC, KEA will rehabilitate all disturbed sites where necessary to minimize erosion and sedimentation problems. Native plant species are to be used where practical. Non-native plants are to be approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

8. KEA agrees that project material and disposal sites be subjected to appropriate interagency review and methods and locations be approved in advance of project development.

9. KEA intends to fully comply with all Alaska statutes and will post appropriate notices for construction personnel. This includes prohibiting feeding of wild animals.

10. KEA agrees that no road should be constructed along the transmission corridor.

11. KEA will not permit human disturbance or construction activity within 1,000 feet of raptor nests and agrees that helicopter departure and approach patterns likely to occur in the vicinity of known nest sites will be prescribed on a case-by-case basis.

12. KEA will require all construction personnel

to attend any U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service environmental orientation program in order to receive instructions regarding bear/human conflicts and how to avoid them.

13. KEA will establish a fence around the garbage incinerating and mess facilities to preclude access by bears. Types of fences to be considered will include electric fences.

14. KEA will require in all construction contracts a provision prohibiting the discharge of firearms in the project area by all contractor personnel except in the defense of life or property as defined by State law.

15. KEA will take economically reasonable measures to minimize the visual impact of all project features.

Appendix C - State Selected and ANILCA Topfiled Acreage

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S18S19W	11			50	REJECTED IN PART-AIR NAVIGATION SITE 237
S18S19W	12			178	REJECTED IN PART-AIR NAVIGATION SITE 237
S18S19W	13			8	REJECTED IN PART-AIR NAVIGATION SITE 237
S18S19W	14			20	REJECTED IN PART-AIR NAVIGATION SITE 237
S20S20W	04	10	A-01		
S20S20W	30	158			PART OF KODIAK NWR
S26S19W	28	135	K-17,K-18		
S26S20W	14				
S26S21W	33			45	AFFECTED BY PLO 5184
S26S21W	34			60	AFFECTED BY PLO 5184
S26S21W	35				
S26S22W	27				
S26S22W	32				20 NAVIGABLE WATER
S26S22W	33				
S27S19W	15	1			EXACT LOCATION UNDETERMINED
S27S19W	16				
S27S19W	21				
S27S19W	22			100	AFFECTED BY PLO 1245
S27S19W	23			28	AFFECTED BY PLO 1245
S27S19W	28				
S27S19W	29				
S27S19W	30				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S27S19W	31				
S27S19W	32				
S27S19W	33				
S27S20W	29			148	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S20W	30			84	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S20W	31			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S20W	32			596	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S20W	33			60	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S27S21W	03	50	K-15		
S27S21W	07	2	K-14		
S27S21W	18	93	K-14		
S27S21W	19	307	K-14		
S27S21W	20	499	K-14		
S27S21W	21	313	K-14		
S27S21W	27				
S27S21W	28	479	K-14		
S27S21W	29	640	K-14		
S27S21W	30	629	K-14		
S27S21W	31	630	K-14		
S27S21W	32	640	K-14		
S27S21W	33	640	K-14		
S27S21W	34	199	K-14		
S27S21W	35			189	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S27S21W	36			612	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S19W	02				
S28S19W	03				
S28S19W	04			1	
S28S19W	05				
S28S19W	06				
S28S19W	08				
S28S19W	10				
S28S19W	11				
S28S19W	12				
S28S19W	13				
S28S19W	14				
S28S20W	01	3	K-67		
S28S20W	02	102	K-68	60	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	03			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	04			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	05			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	06			632	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	07			633	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	08			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	09			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	10			560	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	11			110	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S28S20W	13	5	K-69		
S28S20W	14			120	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	15			530	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	16			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	17			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	18	355	K-70	280	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	19	318	K-70	310	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	20			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	21			525	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	22			390	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	23			30	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	24	5	K-71		
S28S20W	25				
S28S20W	26			50	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	27			110	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	28			80	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	29			335	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	30			196	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	31	23	K-72	27	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	32			40	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	33			50	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	34			500	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S28S20W	35			465	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S28S21W	01			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	02			631	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	03			34	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	10			135	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	11			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	12			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	13			414	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	14			437	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	15			107	AFFECTED BY PLO 1949
S28S21W	24				
S29S19W	06				
S29S19W	07				
S29S19W	20				
S29S19W	22				
S29S19W	25				
S29S19W	27				
S29S19W	28				
S29S19W	29				
S29S19W	31				
S29S19W	32				
S29S19W	33				
S29S19W	34				
S29S19W	35				

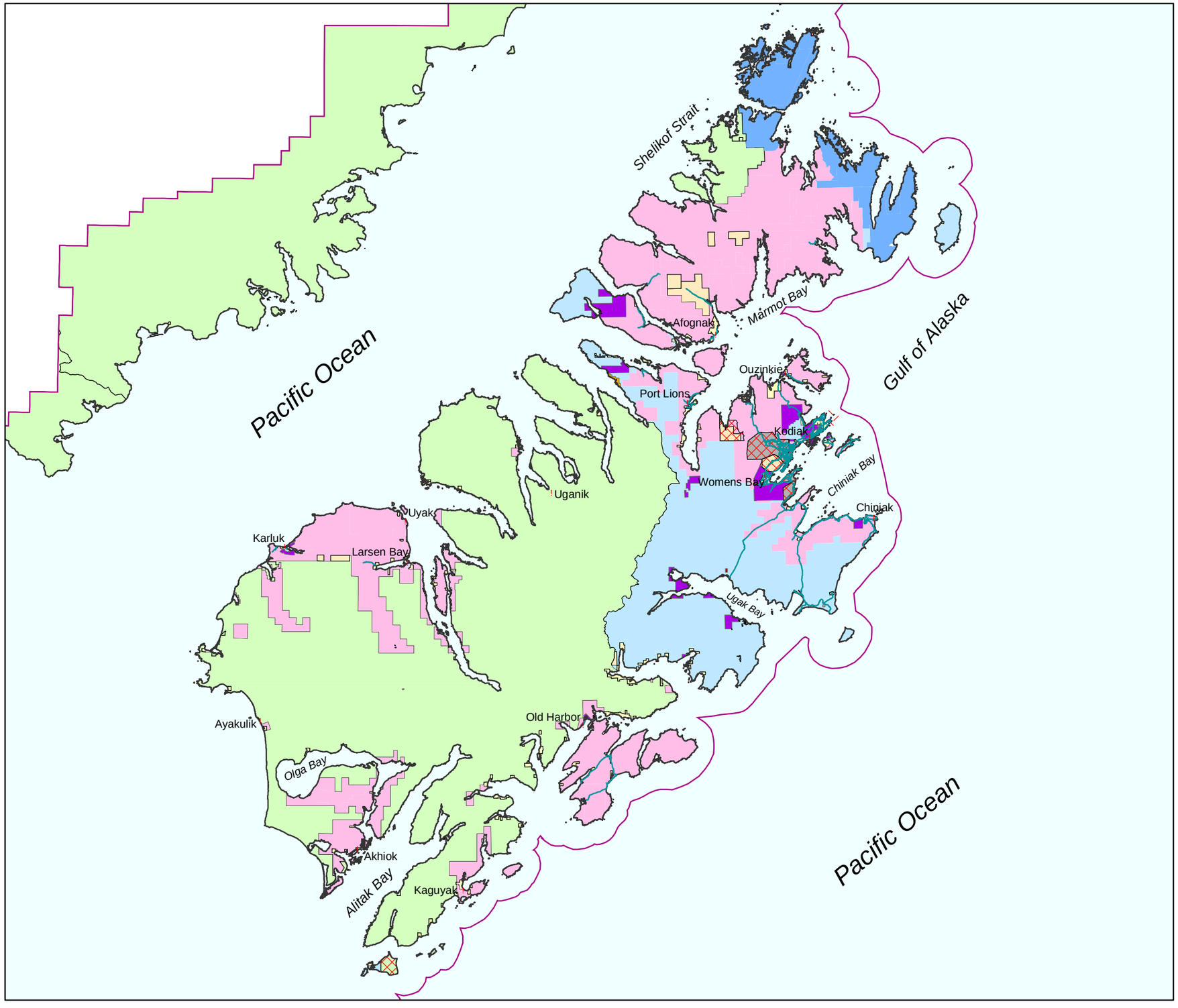
MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S29S19W	36				
S29S20W	03			390	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	04			367	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	05			115	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	06				
S29S20W	07				
S29S20W	08			56	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	09			640	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	10			460	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550 AND PLO 1949
S29S20W	15			15	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	16			380	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	17			39	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S20W	18				
S29S20W	23	127	K-39A,K-39B		
S29S20W	24	25	K-39A,K-39B		
S29S20W	25	3	K-39A,K-39B		
S29S20W	26	5	K-39A		
S29S21W	02			88	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S21W	03			32	AFFECTED BY PLO 5550
S29S30W	24			55	
S29S30W	25			80	
S30S18W	03				
S30S18W	05				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S30S18W	06				
S30S18W	07				
S30S18W	09	1			EXACT LOCATION UNDETERMINED
S30S18W	17				
S30S18W	19				
S33S23W	01				
S33S23W	02				
S33S23W	03				
S33S23W	05				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	06				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	07				
S33S23W	08				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	09				
S33S23W	10				
S33S23W	11				
S33S23W	14				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	15				RECONVEYANCE
S33S23W	19				
S33S23W	22				
S33S23W	23				
S33S23W	24				
S33S23W	25				
S33S23W	26				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S33S23W	29				
S33S23W	30				
S33S23W	31				
S33S23W	32				
S33S23W	33				
S33S23W	35				
S33S23W	36				
S33S24W	01				RECONVEYANCE
S33S24W	06				
S33S24W	07				
S33S24W	10				RECONVEYANCE
S33S24W	11				RECONVEYANCE
S33S24W	12				RECONVEYANCE
S33S24W	14				
S33S24W	15				RECONVEYANCE
S34S25W	13				40 SUSPENDED
S34S25W	19				
S34S25W	20				
S34S25W	21				
S34S25W	23			1	
S34S25W	29				
S40S30W	02				
S40S30W	03				

MTR	Section	Selected Land Acres	Parcel Number	ANILCA Topfiled Acres	Comments
S40S30W	04				
S40S30W	05			5	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	07			160	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	08			277	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	09			10	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	12			61	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	16			174	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	17			640	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	18			600	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	19			554	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	20			640	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	21			261	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	28			50	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	29			157	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN
S40S30W	30			1	AFFECTED BY PL 92-203 V/SEL APLN

Appendix C Map State Selected and ANILCA Topfiled Lands



Legend

- Plan Boundary
- State Land
- State Park, Recreation Area, or Historical Park
- National Park & Preserve, or Wildlife Refuge
- Bureau of Land Management Land
- Mental Health Trust Lands
- Military Lands
- Municipal Land
- Municipal Tidelands
- University Settlement Land
- Native Corporation Patented & Selected Land
- Private or Other Land
- State Selected or ANILCA Topfiled Land

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER

LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER NO. SC-04-001

I. Name: Kodiak Area Plan

II. The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained in one of the following plans:

Area Plan: **Kodiak Area Plan**
Adopted (**x**) Revised ( ) Dated _____

Management Plan:
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated _____

Site Specific Plan:
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated _____

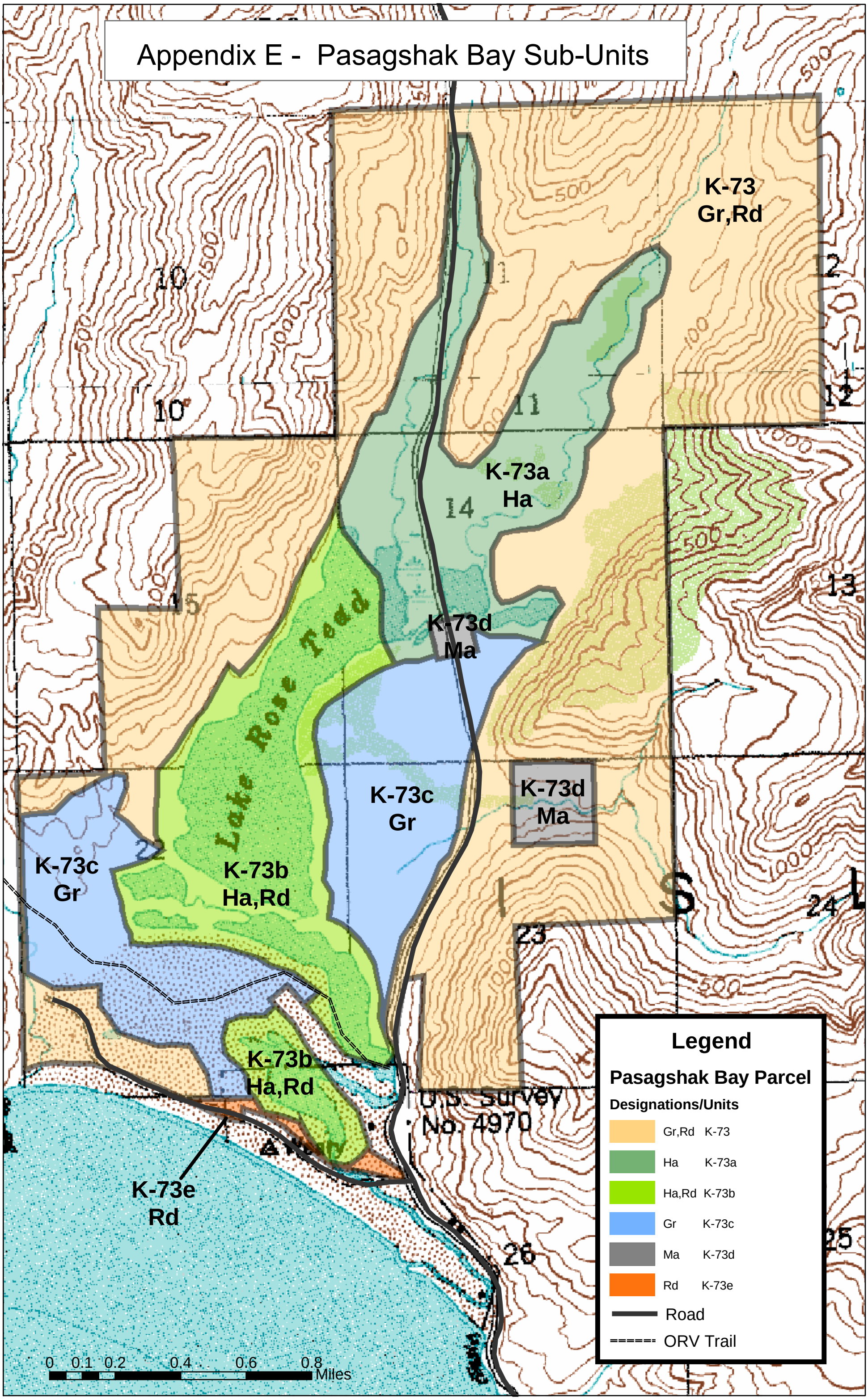
III.

Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this action
See plan maps, **KAP**	3,955,549		Portions of planning area classified Ha, Se	See plan maps / Resource Allocation Tables, **KAP**

IV. This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.04.065 and AS 38.05.300 to the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby designated and classified as indicated. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

Classified: _____ Date: DECEMBER 20, 2004
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

Appendix E - Pasagshak Bay Sub-Units



APPENDIX F

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