

# Region 8

## *Lake Clark, Newhalen*

### Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

#### **Region Boundary**

Region 8 is the smallest of the planning regions in the Bristol Bay Area Plan and is situated in the area surrounding the Newhalen River encompassing the communities of Nondalton (pop. 221), Newhalen (pop. 177), and Iliamna (pop. 103). The boundaries are the same as the 1984 BBAP; it is largely defined by the drainage basin of the Newhalen River and the north shore of Iliamna Lake (see Map O-2). Elevations range from 47 feet at Iliamna Lake to 3,170 at the summit of Roadhouse Mountain. Plan designations and management intent for state land in the adjacent Lake Clark National Park and Preserve are also included in this Region, for reasons of convenience.

#### **State Lands**

The majority of land within Region 8 is Native-owned. Approximately two townships are held by the state and 1.25 townships are in possession of the Federal Government. The plan applies to 55,992 acres of state-owned and state-selected uplands.

#### **Physical Geography**

Region 8 is within the Lime Hills and Alaska Peninsula ecological provinces. The drainage basin includes the Newhalen River, and Bear and Eagle Bay Creeks. Other significant waterbodies include Sixmile Lake as well as the much smaller Alexcy, Negro, and Roadhouse Lakes. Named Mountains include Roadhouse Mountain east of Iliamna and Groundhog Mountain north of Nondalton. Topographic relief is significant with over 3,100 feet from Iliamna Lake to the top of Roadhouse Mountain, all developed within about six miles of the shore.

The Region displays a variety of landscapes, including vistas overlooking Iliamna Lake, the largest lake in Alaska, mountains, fast-flowing rivers, tundra, marshy lowlands, and ponds. The higher elevations of Roadhouse Mountain show evidence of glaciation and are marked by alpine tundra and barrens; the summit of Groundhog basin is similarly barren. Tree covered areas occur along the valley of the Newhalen River; these areas consist of spruce woodland and shrubs or at some locales an open spruce forest-shrub-bog mosaic. Most terrain in the low-lying country of the Newhalen flood plain has cover consisting of low shrub and lichen tundra. At intermediate elevations the spruce woodland and tundra give way to tall shrub vegetation.

## **Climate**

The climate of Region 8 lies in the transitional climatic zone. Average summer temperatures range from 42° to 62°; winter temperatures average 6° to 30°. The record high is 91° and the record low is -47°. Annual average rainfall is approximately 26 inches, with 64 inches of snowfall. Most of the Region is underlain by isolated masses of permafrost.

## **Other**

Region 8 is within the Lake Clark and Iliamna Quadrangles. It is entirely within the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation. It is also within the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

## **Access**

Access to Region 8 is good. Airports are located at Nondalton and Newhalen-Iliamna. A state-owned 4,800-foot runway is located five miles north of Newhalen, between Newhalen and Iliamna. A paved road connects these communities and the airport. Barges deliver bulk goods via the Kvichak River, which are lightered to shore. Nondalton is serviced by a state-owned 2,800-foot gravel runway. An unimproved trail, the Iliamna-Pile Bay Trail (No. 2173) extends along the north side of Iliamna Lake and connects the Newhalen and Iliamna communities with Pedro Bay and Pile Bay Village. Pile Bay Village is connected to the Cook Inlet by road. The following RS 2477 trails are partially or wholly within the Region:

- Newhalen River Portage (RST No. 1641)
- Iliamna-Pile Bay (RST No. 396)
- Telaquana-Nondalton (RST No. 291)

## **Resources and Uses**

**Cultural and Historic.** There has been little excavation of prehistoric sites in the Region. However, archaeological evidence suggests that people of the Paleoarctic Tradition were active in the Lake Clark area about 6,000 years ago, and perhaps earlier. A site near Twin Lakes and another along the Tazimina River suggest occupation as early as 8,000 B.C. Historically the Tanaina Indians were the principal native group in the area but there also has been influence and occupation by the Oglumiut Eskimo. There are two native settlements: Iliamna and Nondalton. The state Office of History and Archeology lists twenty-five sites in Region 8; eight of these are prehistoric, fifteen are historic, and two are of mixed origin. New sites are discovered periodically and added to the Alaska Heritage Resource Database when reported.

Prior to 1935, "Old Iliamna" was located near the mouth of the Iliamna River, a traditional Athabascan village. A post office was established there in 1901. Around 1935, villagers moved to the present location, approximately 40 miles from the old site. Iliamna's current size and character can be attributed to the development of fishing and hunting lodges. The first lodge opened in the 1930s.

The 1890 census listed the Eskimo village of "Noghelingamiut," meaning "people of Noghelin," at the present site of Newhalen. The "Newhalen" is an anglicized version of the original. The village was established in the late 1800s due to the bountiful fish and game in the immediate area. The village was originally located on the north shore of Six Mile Lake, but in 1940, wood depletion in the surrounding area and growing mud flats caused the village to move to its present location on the west shore. Nondalton formed an incorporated city government in 1971.

**Economic.** Commercial fishing, sport fishing, and tourism are the major sources of income for the community. A number of residents hold commercial fishing permits, and many depart each summer to fish in Bristol Bay. Iliamna Lake is the second largest lake in the U.S., and tourism is increasing. Thousands of sport fishermen visit the area each summer for trophy rainbow trout fishing on the lake. However, most lodge employees are hired from outside Alaska. Many residents participate in subsistence hunting and fishing activities. Some families travel to fish camp each summer. Salmon, trout, grayling, moose, caribou, bear, dall sheep, seal, porcupine and rabbits are utilized. Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. is evaluating the gold, copper and molybdenum potential of the Pebble Deposit, 15 miles from Iliamna.

**Recreation.** The Lake Clark-Newhalen River area is an important recreation corridor for outdoor recreation activities, especially sport fishing, river excursions, and wildlife viewing. The corridor contains at least half a dozen commercial recreation lodges with up to a dozen more located around Lake Clark itself. The Newhalen River is also utilized for commercial rafting and jetboat tours. The Newhalen River Gorge is Class V+ water and provides a thrilling experience for those interested in white water adventure. The clear turquoise-colored waters of the river contain all five species of anadromous Pacific salmon, trout, Arctic grayling, and Dolly Varden. The corridor is also used by wildlife such as eagles, other raptors, brown bear, moose, and caribou.

**Minerals.** Region 8 is underlain principally by middle Tertiary felsic volcanics overlain by Quaternary alluvium. One copper-gold-silver occurrence is known in the area – the Millet prospect, found near the shore of Iliamna Lake near the east boundary of the Region. Little is known of the occurrence. However, due to the proximity of significant mineral occurrences, the exploration potential for base and precious metals should be considered high.

**Oil and Gas.** The bedrock underlying Region 8 precludes a high potential for oil and gas.

**Materials.** There are no active materials sites in Region 8.

**Forestry.** Forestry resources are present in limited areas along Lake Clark; this resource is used for house logs and heating fuel by some of the villages. Most of the forestry resources in Region 8 are considered to have a very low, to low suitability for local personal use.

**Fish and Wildlife.** The Lake Clark drainage is a major sockeye salmon spawning area, and the fisheries resources are used locally by both subsistence and sport fishermen. The Newhalen River is noteworthy for its clear water and good habitat; the river and its tributaries are important sockeye spawning grounds, contributing to 16 percent of the world's commercial wild

red salmon harvest. All five Pacific salmon species are found, as are rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and Arctic grayling, caribou, moose, and brown bear are also important to subsistence and recreational users. Eagles and other raptors are found in the Region.

## Management Considerations: Local and State Plans

A number of local, state, and federal management plans were considered in development of this plan. Local plans include the Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Zone Management Plan, the Lake and Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan, and the Southwest Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008. State plans include the Bristol Bay Area Plan. Federal plans include the Lake Clark National Park General Management Plan (1984).

Region 8 is located wholly within the boundaries of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Both the Comprehensive Plan and the District Coastal Management Plan of the Lake and Peninsula Borough apply to this portion of Region 8. The Comprehensive Plan focuses on economic and infrastructure development issues and does not contain specific land use standards or a land use map. The Enforceable Policies of the District Coastal Management Plan are extensive; policies affecting anadromous streams, bald eagle nests, oil and gas development, material extraction and mining can be applicable, under certain instances, to state lands. See [www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/](http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/) for more information on enforceable policies. These policies should be consulted by the DNR prior to issuing an authorization.

Region 8 is also within the area covered by the Southwest Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008, which was developed for the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference (July 2003). This document developed a number of goals, objectives, and strategies to facilitate and support efforts that retain and grow the region's wealth, including diversifying the economic base.

The Bristol Bay Area Plan (1984) affected all state lands in the Region until this revision. Under the 1984 plan the Region was to be managed for fish and wildlife harvest and habitat. Lake Clark and the Newhalen River were to be managed for recreation and fisheries production. Some community expansion is encouraged in the Iliamna, Nondalton, and Newhalen areas. The 1984 Bristol Bay Area Plan for Region 8 includes land use designations for Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, Minerals, and Remote Settlement. This revision supersedes the 1984 Area Plan.

The Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan (ADOT/PF, November 2002) identified a Cook Inlet to Bristol Bay Transportation Corridor which, in general, extends from Cook Inlet to South Naknek connecting with the communities of Pedro Bay, Iliamna, Newhalen, Igiugig, Levelock, King Salmon, and Naknek. The transportation plan would connect the rich seafood resources and communities in the Bristol Bay, as well as the Iliamna Lake communities, with resupply, support and market centers in the Alaskan railbelt. It consists of a marine segment (Cook Inlet),

an intermodal transfer location at Williamsport or Iniskin Bay, and primarily overland and riverine routes along Iliamna Lake and the Kvichak River valley that terminate at the port town of Naknek on Bristol Bay. A tie-in to the Pebble Copper mine is also a possibility. The function of the route is primarily logistical. Transportation improvements along this corridor would lower the cost of transport, thus yielding benefits to the quality of life for residents and stimulating economic growth. Other ADOT/PF priorities in Region 8 include completion of the Nondalton to Newhalen road and construction of the Newhalen River Bridge. The Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan contains specific plans for the Nondalton-Newhalen River corridor including a bridge over the Newhalen River. The proposed road to the Pebble Copper deposit would branch from the Bristol Bay road in Region 8, but the exact location of a bridge across the Newhalen River that is capable of handling large trucks is not known. The Bristol Bay transportation corridor would transect Region 8 in the Iliamna-Newhalen area.

### **Municipal Selections**

There are no municipal selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough in Region 8.

## **Management Summary: Uplands**

State land in Region 8 is to be managed for a variety of multiple uses, including settlement, materials extraction, public facilities development, dispersed public recreation, mineral exploration and development, and maintenance of sensitive wildlife habitats. Oil and gas exploration and development, although of low potential, is also appropriate within the Region. Although the majority of state lands are designated General Use (Gu), a large amount has been designated Settlement (Se). This Settlement land (predominantly state-selected land) is intended to facilitate recreation and community expansion in the area west of the Newhalen River. The Newhalen River, Sixmile Lake and other anadromous streams have been co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd). Several small management units associated with airport or other such facilities are designated Public Facilities-Retain (Pr).

### **Plan Designations and Management**

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

- **General Use (Gu).** Within this Region, lands that contain one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, and areas that are unlikely to be developed during the planning period are designated General Use. The land is to be managed for a variety of uses including protection of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, dispersed public recreation, minerals, oil and gas exploration and development, and protection of heritage resources. It is expected that

little development will occur in these areas during the planning period, and it is not intended as a matter of policy that intensive forms of development occur in these areas other than occasionally and at specific sites. Any municipal land selections under the Municipal Entitlement program are conveyable to the municipality subject to a Best Interest Finding by the state. However, the Lake and Peninsula Borough has made no land selections on General Use lands in Region 8.

- **Habitat (Ha).** Generally, this designation applies to areas of various size that are important for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of a species. In Region 8 this designation is applied to streams and shorelands cataloged by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as anadromous ([http://gis.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/AWC\\_IMS/viewer.htm](http://gis.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/AWC_IMS/viewer.htm)). The designation is to be retained in state ownership.
- **Public Facilities-Retain (Pr).** This designation applies to sites that are reserved for a specific public infrastructure requirement. They are to be retained in state or public ownership. In this Region, this designation applies to lands containing public facilities, commonly airports or schools. Only a small amount of acreage is affected by this designation.
- **Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed and Habitat (Co-designation).** Certain navigable waterbodies (lakes and streams) are co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd). Authorizations within these waterbodies should not interfere with important habitat or public recreation values. See Table 3.1 in the Navigability section of this Chapter for a listing of these streams. Note: Certain waterbodies may (only) be designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, (Rd), Habitat (Ha), or General Use (Gu).
- **Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd).** Lands with the designation of Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed are to be managed so their public recreation values are protected and maintained. Within these areas the primary surface uses are intended to be those related to hiking, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and the like. There are no lands in Region 8 with this designation, although a unit of state-selected land in the adjoining Lake Clark National Park and Preserve has been designated for dispersed Recreation.
- **Settlement (Se).** This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. Within this Region one area of state land is considered appropriate for settlement and has been designated Settlement. This occurs on the west side of the Newhalen River (on mostly state-selected land) and is intended for remote recreational use and community expansion; see Chapter 2 for specific requirements for this form of settlement. Settlement lands are appropriate for conveyance to the Borough.

## Specific Management Considerations

- Generally Allowed Uses. The Generally Allowed Uses in 11 AAC 96.020 can occur throughout the Region.
- Proposed Transportation Corridor. The areas identified on the Region Map as a “Potential Transportation Corridor” should be retained by the state during the planning period. Authorizations granted by DNR within or adjacent to this corridor should not preclude the future development of transportation access. Authorizations or disposals within and adjacent to this corridor should only be allowed after consultation with ADOT/PF.
- Except for areas closed to mineral entry under existing Mineral Closing Orders, all state lands within Region 8 are open to mineral entry. No additional MCOs are recommended; the only exception applies to the areas to be disposed of by DNR for purposes of Community Settlement. Closure to mineral entry is recommended at or before plat adoption. No leasehold location orders are recommended. See the Minerals section in Chapter 2 for more detail on subsurface management requirements.
- Mineral Closing and Opening Orders. This revision of the Bristol Bay Area Plan retains the mineral closing and opening orders largely implemented by DNR at the time of original plan adoption. These MCOs either close a proposed settlement area or close a number of major streams to mineral location. These include the following:
  - MCO 393 – Newhalen River and tributaries to Iliamna Lake
- Leasehold Location Orders. Leasehold Location Order No. 1 covers small portions of Region 6, much of Region 7, and portions of Regions 8 and 9. Under this order, rights to locatable minerals may be acquired only under the Leasehold Location System, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195. In the affected area, an approved Plan of Operations for a mineral lease takes the place of a Land Use Permit required for unleased land. If the proposed lease activities are minor, a plan of operations is not required (11 AAC 86.800). The Plan of Operations must show how the operator proposes to comply with the lease stipulations and other pertinent guidelines in this plan.
- Retained Lands. There are no state lands within this Region that are designated to be retained except for those that are reserved as a ‘Potential Transportation Corridor’, and those designated Public Facilities-Retain (Pr) or Habitat (Ha). Note: Certain management units that are designated Rp may be conveyed out of state ownership and to a Borough as part of the Municipal Entitlement Act – providing the land conveyed remains public land and the public retains access to the public use site.
- Navigable Waters. Shorelands (rivers and lakes) that are believed to be navigable are listed in Table 3.1 in the Navigability section of this Chapter. Authorizations in these waters must ensure the continued use of a waterway by the public for purposes of trade, travel, and commerce. Note: These waterbodies are assigned a co-designation of Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Authorizations issued by DNR are to maintain the habitat and public recreation values of these waterbodies.

- Three land management units are located outside of Region 8 and inside Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. They are denoted LC-01, LC-02, and LC-03 and described more fully in the Resource Allocation Table at the end of this section.

See the Resource Allocation Table for more details on the upland management units in Region 8.

# Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units - Region 8

<b>Unit #: / Name</b>	<b>Acres / Designation(s)</b>	<b>MTRS</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Info</b>
LC-01 Chulitna	8,196 Gu -- General Use	Map O-2 S2N31W Sec. 4,5,8,9,16- 21,28-33	The unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for a variety of uses including dispersed public recreation and tourism, fish and wildlife harvest, and protection of fish and wildlife habitat. Development authorizations may be considered appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the specific requirements of Chapter 2.	The unit consists of state-owned land within the boundaries of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. It is located approximately six miles northwest of Chulitna Bay. The northern portion of the unit is in steep mountainous terrain and the southern part is within the flat valley of the Chulitna River. Vegetation is a mixture of tall and low shrub and wet sedge tundra. The unit contains areas utilized by caribou for calving and by moose for over-wintering. It contains areas considered essential for brown bear spring use.
LC-02 Pickerel Lake	7,680 Rd -- Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	Map O-2	The unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. If the land is conveyed by the federal government it is to be consistent with surrounding recreation uses.	The unit consists of state-selected land within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. It is approximately twelve sections of land located south of Pickerel Lake and north of the Tazimina River. The unit contains little topographic relief and includes the south end of Pickerel Lake and several unnamed lakes. Vegetation consists of low shrub and lichen tundra. The outlet of Pickerel Lake and the lower Tazimina River are anadromous streams that are utilized by brown bear, especially during the spawning season.
LC-03 Tazimina River	10 Pr -- Public Facilities- Retain	Map O-2 S3S32W	The unit is to be retained in state ownership (see ADL 226877).	This is a small unit of land within the boundaries of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. It is located on the Tazimina River and contains a private easement to the Iliamna-Newhalen-Nondalton Electric Coop. for a channel control sill (ADL 226877).

<b>Unit #: / Name</b>	<b>Acres / Designation(s)</b>	<b>MTRS</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Info</b>
R08-01 Groundhog Mountain	23,284 Gu -- General Use	Map O-2	Unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for a variety of uses, including the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their associated habitats, mineral exploration and development, and dispersed recreation. Some forms of recreation use, including commercial recreation may be appropriate. Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the specific requirements of Chapter 2. See especially those requirements relating to "Mineral Resources". Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations associated with recreation uses and mineral exploration and development. Settlement may be considered appropriate. The Bristol Bay transportation corridor transects the unit; the actual position of the road alignment has yet to be determined. No authorizations or disposals should be considered that are within or near the corridor until the road alignment is known or without consultation with the ADOT/PF. State land selections in this unit are considered to be a high level selection priority.	The unit consists of state-owned and state-selected uplands in two noncontiguous blocks west of the Newhalen River in Region 8. Vegetation consists of tall shrubland. The area has moderate to high exploration potential for base and precious metals. The unit is partly affected by LLO1. The proposed Pebble Copper road and transportation corridor extends through the unit.
R08-02 Nondalton	2,552 Se -- Settlement	Map O-2	The unit is designated Settlement (Se) and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Disposals are to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement and other applicable management guidelines in Chapter 2.	The unit consists of approximately three sections of state-owned land and one section of state-selected land located west of Nondalton. The moderate terrain supports a tall shrub woodland. Nearby waters support anadromous fish, and raptors nest in the vicinity. The Newhalen River valley supports moose, caribou, and brown bear. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports several heritage sites in or near this unit in the vicinity of Sixmile Lake. The Telquana-Nondalton trail extends through the unit.
R08-03 Nondalton Airstrip	82 Pr -- Public Facilities- Retain	Map O-2 S2S32W Sec. 19,20, 29,30	This unit is to be managed by the ADOT/PF consistent with FAA and ADOT/PF guidelines for such use. The unit is to be retained in state ownership.	This unit of state land (OSL 1125) is located at the Nondalton public airport and managed by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT/PF). The area is affected by LLO 1.

<b>Unit #: / Name</b>	<b>Acres / Designation(s)</b>	<b>MTRS</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Info</b>
R08-04 Nondalton	18.09 Pr -- Public Facilities- Retain	Map O-2 S2S32W Sec. 30,31	This unit is to be managed by the ADOT/PF for public purposes related to the airport and is to be retained in state ownership.	This management unit (OSL 686) is located near the Nondalton public airport and managed by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT/PF). The area is affected by LLO 1.
R08-05 Newhalen River	16,806 Se -- Settlement	Map O-2	If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are considered suitable for settlement. The unit is designated Settlement (Se) and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement in the Settlement section of Chapter 2. The Pebble Copper road corridor transects the unit; the actual position of the road alignment has yet to be determined. No authorizations or disposals should be considered that are within or near the corridor until the road alignment is known, or without consultation with the ADOT/PF.	This unit consists of state-selected land west of the Nondalton River. The unit contains several lakes that are accessible by floatplane. The moderate terrain is suitable for settlement and supports a tall shrub woodland. The area is partly affected by Leasehold Location Order LLO 1.
R08-06 Roadhouse Mountain	11,622 Gu -- General Use	Map O-2	Unit is designated General Use (Gu) and, if conveyed by the Federal government, is to be managed for a variety of uses, including the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their associated habitats, mineral exploration and development, and dispersed recreation. Some forms of recreation use, including commercial recreation, may be appropriate. Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the specific requirements of Chapter 2. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations associated with recreation uses and mineral exploration and development. Settlement is not considered appropriate. The land selection is considered to be of moderate priority.	The unit consists of state-selected land in the Roadhouse Mountain area. Vegetation consists of tall shrubland. Moose overwinter in part of the unit. The unit is partly affected by LLO1.

<b>Unit #: / Name</b>	<b>Acres / Designation(s)</b>	<b>MTRS</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Info</b>
R08-07 Iliamna Airport	1,203 Pr -- Public Facilities- Retain	Map O-2 S5S33W Sec. 4,8,9, 16,17,12	The unit is to be managed by ADOT/PF consistent with FAA and ADOT/PF guidelines for airport and ancillary facilities use. The land is to be retained in state ownership.	This land (OSL 321) is located at the Iliamna public airport and managed by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT/PF). This unit also includes land two miles east of the airport that is managed by ADOT/PF.
R08-08 Iliamna	326 Se -- Settlement	Map O-2 S5S32W Sec. 12,13	If these lands are conveyed by the Federal government, they are considered appropriate for settlement and disposal during the planning period. Development should follow the requirements of Remote Settlement in the Settlement section of Chapter 2.	The unit consists of small amounts of state-selected lands in the immediate vicinity of the community of Iliamna within sections 12 and 13. The unit has road access and may be appropriate for subdivision or other community expansion.