Kotzebue Sound Region

This region includes many drainages in the Northwest Arctic Borough that flow into Kotzebue Sound. This very large region extends from the Baird Mountains in the North to (and including) the northern part of the Seward Peninsula. The Chukchi Sea and Kotzebue Sound form the western boundary, and the eastern boundary extends inland to include the large lake connected to Kotzebue Sound, Selawik Lake, generally terminating at the location of the village of Selawik. State-owned land occupies large portions of the Brooks Range in the far northern part of the region and extensive areas south of Kotzebue Sound within the Seward Peninsula. State-selected land occupies areas west of the Noatak River in the north, while in the southern part of the region large areas of selections, including topfiled selections, occur along the edge of Kotzebue Sound (generally near the communities of Deering and Buckland) and directly south of Selawik Lake. The remainder of this region is either owned by the federal government or Native corporations, with scatterings of private land in the vicinity of Kotzebue and the smaller communities. Much of the federal land is occupied by federal Conservation System Units, which include, in this region, the Noatak National Preserve, Selawik NWR, and Cape Krusenstern National Monument along the north coast. Native and Native selected land is particularly concentrated within the Kotzebue Peninsula and areas adjacent to Kotzebue Sound.

The principal town in the region is Kotzebue. A number of Native communities also occur throughout the region: Noatak and Kivalina occur in the north, Noorvik is situated more centrally (east of Kotzebue), and the communities of Deering, Candle, and Buckland occur south of Kotzebue Sound in the Seward Peninsula.

Distribution and Characteristics

There are over 2.2 million acres of state-owned land and 1.1 million acres of state-selected land. Much of the state-selected lands are topfiled selections over Native corporation selections, and it is not clear how much of this will be conveyed to the state. State-owned land includes concentrations of uplands in the Brooks Range in the north and the Seward Peninsula in the south. Extensive areas of state-selected[10] land occupy the uplands generally west of the Noatak River, along portions of the Kotzebue Peninsula, and scattered areas within the Seward Peninsula near the communities of Buckland, Deering, and Candle. The topography of this region is characteristically mountainous in the northern part of the region within the Mulgrave Hills and Brooks Range, but level to undulating adjacent to the Noatak River and northern parts of the Seward Peninsula. The remainder of the Seward Peninsula within this region is characterized by a system of valleys separated by a range of hills, of which the Kiwalik and Weather Ridge predominate. Vegetation patterns generally reflect

[10] Includes both State-selections and ANILCA Topfiled selections.

topography and the pattern of principal drainages. Moist and alpine tundra are by far the most prevalent vegetative types, occupying large areas of either the flatter terrain within the region or its mountainous areas. Along the principal drainages both bottomland spruce/ poplar or upland spruce/hardwood forests predominate.

Access, Resources, and Uses of State Land

Kotzebue is the transportation hub of the region, with a regional airport and barge facilities. Small planes provide access to outlying community airstrips, and other remote airstrips. Floatplanes provide access to the coast, the wetland areas west of Kelly River and east of Noatak, and the Red Dog mining district. A gravel road extends from the Chukchi Sea to the Red Dog Mine in the northern part of the region and provides access to the interior. The Deering-Immachuk Road provides access into the Immachuk mining district. A system of local and regional trails extends along the major rivers, along the coast, and around the villages. Access to and throughout this region is limited. Snowmachines are the main mode of travel during the winter.

High fish and wildlife values are found along the coast and along the main river drainages. Anadromous fish, Arctic char, and sheefish are found within these river systems. Moose, Dall sheep, brown bears and caribou are found within interior areas. Moose are distributed throughout the region, with principal fall and winter concentrations occurring along the Noatak and Kelly rivers. Fall and winter concentrations occur in the south, near the Buckland and Kurguk rivers. Dall sheep occur in the Delong and Baird mountains. Brown bear concentrations occur along the principal river drainages, including the Noatak, Buckland, and Koyuk rivers. Caribou are present throughout interior areas. Fall migratory routes do not form concentrated patterns and are distributed throughout the region. Winter range areas include a sizeable area near and west of the Noatak River as well as extensive areas throughout the Seward Peninsula, a relatively new phenomena. Waterfowl are distributed throughout the region but have concentrations along the Noatak, Buckland, Kiwalik, and Kurguk rivers. Nesting and molting concentrations of geese occur throughout the Selawik NWR, but particularly east of Inland Lake.

Hunting, fishing, egging, whaling, and limited trapping are some of the major uses of the state-owned and selected uplands in the unit. The residents also use the land for gathering eggs, berries, plants, and firewood. This area is also used seasonally by guides and their clients, recreational users, particularly along the Noatak River, and by miners.

Within this region there are many large areas with high or very high mineral potential. The most notable mineralized areas are the lead-zinc-silver deposits of the Red Dog Mining District, the coal deposits of the Chicago Creek area, and the gold and platinum deposits of the Kiwalik and West Fork Buckland Rivers. With the exception of the coastal plain, mining claims are distributed throughout the region, with concentrations occurring in the Red Dog District and near the communities of Candle and Buckland.

A variety of important tideland areas exist within this region. The most significant are those associated with the mouth of the Noatak River, the coastal area at the mouth of the Selawik River, and Eschscholtz Bay. Each of these areas has significant concentrations of seabirds and waterfowl, pinnipeds, and whales (beluga). Other important areas occur at Kilawik Lagoon at the southern end of Spafarief Bay and the tidelands near Cape Deceit near the small community of Deering.

Management Constraints

Few state and local management plans affect this area. Only one state resource management plan affected this area, the 1989 Northwest Area Plan, which is now superseded by this update. The Northwest Arctic Borough maintains a district coastal management plan and has land use zoning. Both were consulted in the development of this plan.

Management Summary

State land is to be managed consistent with the plan designations and management recommendations contained in the Resource Allocation Table. State land will be managed in a manner similar to that inferred from its designation.

Uplands. State land in this unit will be kept in public ownership and will be managed for the development of mineral resources in areas designated Minerals, habitat values associated with the principal drainages and high use areas by the WACH, the development of a transportation corridor in the southeastern part of the region, and for multiple uses in all other areas. All of this region is open to mineral entry and development, and to mineral, coal, or oil and gas leasing. Shorelands in this unit will be managed consistent with the general management intent for such areas described in the *Navigable Rivers and Lakes* section at the end of Chapter 3.

Tidelands. The more sensitive tidelands in this unit are to be managed as Habitat areas at the mouth of the Noatak River and in Eschscholtz Bay and adjacent to the several federal conservation system units that occur within this region. Tidelands in the remainder of the region are to be managed for multiple uses and are designated General Use. Careful consideration to habitat must be given in the issuance of authorizations in tidelands designated General Use as well as those designated Habitat.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units – Kotzebue Sound Region

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
K-01	Gu 177,207	7, 11 Various	Manage for multiple uses. Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the summer migration period and to the protection of movement corridors and protection of core insect relief areas. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This large unit consists of a number of scattered parcels distributed throughout the northern part of the region generally northwest, north, and northeast of the Cape Krusenstern National Monument. Most of these units occupy lowlands although a few occupy hilly and mountainous terrain. Vegetation varies according to elevation, with lowland areas characterized by high brush in riverine valley, moist tundra in other lowland areas, and by alpine tundra in mountainous terrain. Most of this unit consists of state-owned land although there are a few areas that are in selection status. Access to this area is difficult, and is usually provided by ORV or snowmachine; several small airstrips exist at the villages that occur within this part of the region. Several parcels are within the WACH core insect relief area. Portions of the summer range occur in the northern most of the parcels; the remainder that are situated further southward are considered to be within the migratory area of the herd. Dall sheep occur in some of the mountainous areas. High intensity moose rutting occurs in the eastern portion of the Mulgrave Hills. Arctic peregrine falcon nesting may occur in the southern part of the unit. Dall sheep occur in some of the mountainous areas. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, fish, furbearers, moose, sheep, small game, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood.
K-02	Ha 71,986	11 Various	Manage to protect sensitive species and habitats. Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the summer migration period and particularly to uses that may impact areas used for insect relief. The protection of caribou movement corridors is also to be an important consideration. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This unit is an extension of unit L-08, which occupies much of the southeastern part of the Lisburne Region, and consists entirely of state-owned land. Within the Kotzebue Sound Region, this unit is characterized by generally mountainous topography having alpine tundra. There are a few river valleys, and these are typically vegetated with high brush. Dall sheep are present in mountainous areas and the unit is used by the WACH for winter range, summer migration and insect relief. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, furbearers, moose, salmon, sheep, small game, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood. Mineral potential is considered to be low to moderate. Public access to this unit is limited and is provided by ORV and snowmachine.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
K-03	Mi, Ha 170,235	11 Various	Manage for mineral values. Any mineral development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the summer migration period and particularly to uses that may impact areas used for insect relief. The protection of caribou movement corridors is also to be an important consideration. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This unit, which consists entirely of state-owned land, is considered to have mineral potential and there are numerous ARDF occurrences. Its topography is generally mountainous although there are several river valleys that contain large areas of lowlands, particularly within the Wulik River drainage. Alpine tundra and barren ground characterize the mountainous areas, whereas lowlands generally consist of a mixture of high brush and moist tundra. Dall sheep are present in mountainous areas and the unit is used by the WACH for summer migration and insect relief. The western portion is located in core winter range. Moose are present in portions of the unit. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, furbearers, moose, sheep, small game, vegetation, and waterfowl. Public access to this unit is limited and is provided by ORV and snowmachine. Portions of the Wulik River are used as a source of drinking water supply.
K-04	Ha 355,900	11 Various	Manage to protect sensitive species and habitats. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the winter and to uses that may impact areas used for insect relief. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. There is a 1,157 acre parcel adjacent to the Red Dog Mine road that was selected by the Northwest Arctic Borough and may be considered appropriate for conveyance as part of their municipal entitlement. This plan authorizes reclassification of this parcel to Settlement if and when a final finding and decision is made under the Municipal Entitlement Act to convey this land.	This unit consists of scattered parcels of state-owned and state-selected land situated in the northern part of the Kotzebue Region. Parcels occur adjacent to the coast, adjacent to the principal drainages, the Wulik and Kivalina Rivers, and adjacent to the Noatak National Preserve and Noatak Wilderness. Depending on location, topography is characterized by lowlands adjacent to the coast and the river valleys, and by hilly and mountainous terrain in the eastern part of this unit near the National Preserve. Vegetation is characteristically moist tundra in lower elevations and high brush in the larger river valleys. Alpine tundra and barren ground characterize the hill and mountainous areas. The unit is believed to have low to moderate mineral potential; there are no ARDF occurrences. The Red Dog Mine road crosses this unit and the Northwest Arctic Borough has some land within the external boundary of this unit. Dall sheep are present in mountainous areas and the unit is used by the WACH as summer range. Western portions of the unit are within core insect relief areas. Portions of the unit may also be used for migration, but this level is currently low. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, eggs, fish, furbearers, moose, sheep, small game, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood. Public access to this unit is limited and is provided by ORV and snowmachine.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
K-05	Tc 60,681	10, 11 Various	Unit is to be managed to maintain this area for the potential development of a transportation route. See discussion in 'Resources and Uses' section. DNR is to consult with ADOT/PF to determine if a proposed use or activity is compatible with the transportation corridor. The purpose of this review is to determine if it would adversely affect the development of a transportation facility. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations are to consider impacts to the WACH and upon moose rutting areas. Special consideration is to be given to the impacts of activities occurring during migration periods or when this area is used for its winter range. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Protect waterfowl concentrations.	This unit consists of three separate parcels near the village of Noatak situated west of the Noatak River. Its topography is uniformly flat and the vegetation patterns are characterized by bottomland spruce-poplar forest. Waterfowl concentrations occur near the Noatak River and the WACH uses portions of the unit for their migratory and winter range. High intensity moose rutting occurs in the area of the Mulgrave Hills. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, eggs, furbearers, moose, sheep, small game, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood. The mineral potential of this unit is considered to be low and there are no known ARDF occurrences. Public access is fairly extensive, particularly during the winter using snowmachines. An airstrip is available at Noatak. This unit, which consists entirely of state-selected land, was selected by the state for its potential use as a transportation route/facility. There are no planned state projects in this unit and this area is not identified in the ADOT/PF area transportation plan as a proposed facility. It is problematic if this unit will be conveyed to the state; the state selection is a topfiled selection and the state selection only attaches if the Native selection does not. Prior to issuing an authorization, adjudicators should determine if the state selection applies.
K-06	Ha 86,212	10, 11 Various	Manage unit to protect sensitive species and habitats, particularly those associated with the WACH, moose and waterfowl concentrations. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon sensitive habitats and, particularly, the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to the impacts of activities occurring during migration periods or when this area is used for its winter range. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This unit is separated into numerous separate parcels predominantly occupying lowlands along the Noatak River. All of these parcels are in selection status and represent top-files over a Native selection. It is problematic if the state will receive these parcels and it is important for the adjudicator to review land status prior to issuing authorizations. All occupy lowland areas that are characterized by wet tundra. There is no known mineral potential and there are no ARDF occurrences. Waterfowl concentrations and nesting occur on some of the parcels, especially those closest to the Noatak River, and the WACH uses portions of the unit for their migratory and core winter range. A widespread area of winter moose concentration occurs in the southernmost part of the unit, generally south of and west of the Noatak River. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, eggs, furbearers, moose, sheep, small game, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood. Public access is limited and is concentrated instead on and adjacent to the Noatak River. RST 122 follows the eastern side of the Noatak River. An airstrip is available at Noatak.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
K-07	Gu 29,386	10 Various	Manage for multiple uses. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon waterfowl concentrations and WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the summer migration period and to the protection of movement corridors. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This unit consists of a single large unit west and somewhat south of the Noatak River and unit K-05 and several small, isolated parcels to the east. All of these parcels are in selection status and represent top-files over a Native selection. It is problematic if the state will receive these parcels and it is important for the adjudicator to review land status prior to issuing authorizations. Hilly upland topography characterizes much of this unit and the principal vegetation is wet tundra, although there are localized forested areas on better drained soils. There is no known mineral potential and there are no ARDF occurrences. Waterfowl concentrations occur in the wetter locations, especially those closest to the Noatak River, and the WACH uses portions of the unit for their winter range and as a core migratory path. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, furbearers, moose, sheep, small game, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood. Public access is limited and is concentrated instead on and adjacent to the Noatak River. RST 122 follows the eastern side of the Noatak River. An airstrip is available at Noatak.
K-08	Ha 83,248	5, 7, 10 Various	Manage unit for the protection of sensitive species and habitats. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon waterfowl concentrations and WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the spring migration period and to the protection of movement corridors. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This unit consists of three separate parcels, two of which are situated on the Baldwin Peninsula south of Kotzebue and the third, the uplands to the south of Spafarief Bay and Eschscholtz Bay. All are in selection status. All of these parcels are in selection status and represent top-files over a Native selection. It is problematic if the state will receive these parcels and it is important for the adjudicator to review land status prior to issuing authorizations. Lowland topography characterizes this unit, and the principal vegetation is either moist or wet tundra. Waterfowl concentrations occur in the southern part of the parcel situated on Spafarief Bay. Caribou of the WACH have limited use of the southernmost parcel as winter range and insect relief, and there is some spring migration that is present. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: caribou, eggs, fish, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood. Public access is limited and is provided by ORV or snowmachines. An airstrip is present at the community of Buckland.
K-09	Mi, Ha 297,303	5, 7 Various	Manage for mineral values. Any mineral development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the spring and fall migration	This very large unit consists of parcels situated directly south of Selawik Lake in the Selawik Hills or further to the southwest near the community of Buckland. With the exception of a few areas, this unit is entirely state-selected land. It is a topfiled selection and the adjudicator is cautioned to review land status prior to issuing an authorization.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			periods and during the period they are using it as part of their winter range. The protection of caribou movement corridors is also to be an important consideration. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	The mineral potential of this unit is considered to be high and there are numerous ARDF occurrences. Topography varies, with lowlands present directly south of Selawik Land whereas hilly terrain is characteristic of the uplands in the Selawik Hills and their westward extension toward the community of Buckland. Within the lowlands, moist and wet tundra are present whereas the Selawik Hills are characterized by of high brush and alpine tundra. Caribou of the WACH are present in the parcel during the fall and spring migrations and they use it as part of their core winter range. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, furbearers, and small game. Public access is limited and is provided by ORV or snowmachines. An airstrip is present at the community of Buckland.
K-10	Ha 110,853	2, 5, 7 Various	Manage unit for the protection of sensitive species and habitats. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon winter moose and winter WACH concentrations. Consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	Unit consists of numerous parcels in the areas generally south and southeast of the community of Buckland. The unit is nearly evenly split between state-owned and state-selected parcels. The parcel west of the community of Buckland River and near that community is level and occupies by numerous lakes and wetlands; the remainder of the parcels occupy uplands that are somewhat hilly and are characterized by moist tundra and, in some river valleys, by an upland spruce-hardwood forest. Portions of this unit are within the WACH core winter range and are used for insect relief; moose winter concentration areas are present along that part of the unit adjacent to the Buckland River. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: caribou, furbearers, and small game. Although several mineral occurrences exist in the unit, most are situated in the adjacent unit, K-09.
K-11	Tc 92,712	5, 7 Various	Unit is to be managed to maintain this area for the potential development of a transportation route. See discussion in 'Resources and Uses' section. DNR is to consult with ADOT/PF to determine is a proposed use or activity is compatible with the transportation corridor. The purpose of this review is to determine if it would adversely affect the development of a transportation facility. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations are to consider impacts to the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to the impacts of activities occurring during migration periods or when this area is used for its winter range. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	Unit consists of state-selected lands extending from the bulk of state-owned and state-selected land situated generally south of the community of Buckland to the eastern boundary of the Kotzebue Sound (South) boundary. Unit was selected by the state for development as a transportation corridor. This corridor follows, generally, the Buckland River and North Fork, Buckland River. Portions of unit are affected by fall and spring migrations of the WACH and parts are used as core winter range. Winter moose concentrations occur along the lowlands adjoining the Buckland River. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: caribou, furbearers, and small game. Most of the terrain is characterized by lowlands and the vegetation is typically either high brush or wet tundra, depending on location.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
K-12	Gu 265,756	5, 7 Various	Manage for multiple uses. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the winter and to the protection of movement corridors and insect relief areas. Consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	Unit consists of both state-owned and state-selected land and is situated in hilly uplands generally south of the community of Buckland. The topography is hilly with some lowland areas and the vegetation is characteristically high brush and, at higher elevations, alpine tundra. Portions of unit are affected by fall and spring migrations of the WACH and parts are used as core winter range and for insect relief. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: caribou, furbearers, and small game. Although mineral occurrences are present in parts of the unit, this area is not considered to have a high mineral potential. High mineral potential areas are, however, present to the west of this unit in K-13 and east thereof, in K-09.
K-13	Mi, Ha 406,493	5, 7 Various	Manage for mineral and habitat values. Mineral development is considered appropriate within the unit but shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during migration periods and during the period they are using it as part of their winter range. The protection of caribou movement corridors is also to be an important consideration. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Authorizations are not to be issued within one-half mile of the Spring Creek hot springs except for permits that are revocable at will and the use authorized by the permit has been determined to not adversely affect the hot springs or the activities that occur there.	This large unit extends from Kotzebue Sound in the north to the end of the Kilawik River drainage in the south, near Granite Mountain. It encompasses uplands adjacent to the Kilawik River; although large areas along this river have been recently conveyed out of state ownership to the North Slope Borough. The community of Candle, although not part of this unit, is situated in the northern part of the unit and is the principal community within the region. The mineral potential of this unit is considered to be high and mineral occurrences are common throughout the unit. Terrain is characteristically level and the vegetation is high brush near the Kilawik River or moist tundra in the remaining areas. Portions of unit are affected by fall and spring migrations of the WACH and parts are used as winter range and insect relief. Winter moose concentrations occur within areas near this river and waterfowl are present throughout the wetter parts of the unit. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, eggs, fish, furbearers, small game, vegetation, and waterfowl. Nearly the entire unit consists of state-owned land. Hot springs at Spring Creek, south of Granite Mountain, are an important community and regional resource, with individuals coming from long distances to use these springs. The springs are used by both the local community and hunting guides, among others.
K-14	Gu 651,362	2, 5, 7 Various	Manage for multiple uses. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the winter and to the protection of movement corridors and areas used for insect relief. Consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a	This large unit occupies the uplands between the Buckland and Kugruk Rivers. These uplands are often level in parts, especially those areas where there are a sizeable concentration of lakes and hilly in areas that are remote from this area and the major rivers. The mineral potential of the unit is low to moderate; most of the important mineral occurrences occur to the west in K-17 and to the east in K-13. Vegetation is moist or wet tundra in the more level areas and alpine tundra in the hilly areas. Portions of unit are affected

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
			long-term or permanent use.	by fall and spring migrations of the WACH and parts are used as winter range and for insect relief. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, furbearers, small game, and vegetation. Except for the northern part of the unit, the remainder of the unit consists of state-owned lands.
K-15	Mi, Ha 113,681	5, 7 Various	Manage for mineral and habitat values. Mineral development is considered appropriate within the unit but shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during migration periods and during the period they are using it as part of their winter range and as insect relief areas. The protection of caribou movement corridors is also to be an important consideration. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This unit occupies primarily state-owned land, except for a small portion in the north, generally south of Chicago Creek within or near the Kugruk River drainage. Topography is level or hilly, depending on location, and the vegetation is characteristically wet tundra except for areas adjoining Kugruk River, which, in parts, contains a bottomland spruce-hardwood forest. Portions of unit are affected by fall and spring migrations of the WACH and parts are used as winter range and as insect relief areas. Moose winter concentrations occur along the Kugruk River. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, caribou, fish, furbearers, moose, salmon, small game, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood. The mineral potential of this unit is considered to be high and there are numerous ARDF mineral occurrences.
K-16	Gu 99,644	5, 7 Various	Manage for multiple uses. Protect waterfowl concentrations. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH. Special consideration is to be given to activities occurring during the winter and to the protection of movement corridors and areas used for insect relief. Consult with ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use.	This unit occupies uplands of both state-owned and state-selected land that are characterized by wet tundra vegetation and generally level terrain to hilly terrain, depending on location. Portions of unit are used as part of the WACH winter range and for insect relief. A waterfowl nesting concentration areas occurs in this unit. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, furbearers, moose, small game, vegetation, and waterfowl.
K-17	Mi 66,957	5, 6, 7 Various	Manage for mineral values. Mineral development is considered appropriate within the unit but shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations issued in this unit involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH, particularly during the winter when parts of this unit are used as part of their winter range. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Protect moose winter concentration areas.	Situated at the end of the Inmachuk River drainage, this unit is considered to have a high mineral potential. There are numerous ARDF mineral occurrences scattered throughout the unit. Portions of the WACH winter range occupy this unit and lowlands that are associated with the Immachuk River drainage are known to have moose winter concentrations. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, fish, furbearers, moose, small game, and vegetation. This unit consists almost entirely of state-owned land; only a small portion in the northeast contains state-selected land. Terrain is generally flat to gently rolling, although there are several incised stream valley in the more prominent drainages.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
K-18	Ha 136,269	5, 7 Various	Manage unit for the protection of sensitive species and habitats. Any development that may be authorized shall adhere to the following guideline: Authorizations involving long-term or permanent uses are to consider impacts upon the WACH, particularly during the winter period when this area is used as part of their range and for insect relief. Consult ADF&G prior to issuing an authorization involving a long-term or permanent use. Protect moose winter concentration areas.	Consisting of a single large parcel and numerous small, scattered parcels in the far southwestern part of the Kotzebue Sound region, this unit comprises a mixture of state-owned and state-selected land. The large parcel occupies uplands adjacent to the Koyuk River; most topography is generally flat although there is local relief next to the river. Vegetation consists of a bottomland spruce-hardwood forest adjacent to this river and by either wet tundra or alpine tundra at other locations. Portions of the unit are used by the WACH as winter range and as insect relief areas. The lowland areas near the Koyuk River experience winter moose concentrations. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, eggs, fish, furbearers, moose, small game, vegetation, waterfowl, and wood.
K-19	Se 22,846	5 Various	Unit is considered appropriate for land disposal during the planning period. Effective (or allowable) developable acreage within this parcel is 800 acres. Maintain RS 2477. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit consists of generally flat land and is bisected by the Peace River. It is situated immediately north of the small community of Haycock. Caribou of the WACH use this area as part of their core winter range. A RS 2477 route (RST 458) traverses this parcel in a north-south direction. Local communities use this area for hunting.

Total state uplands within region = 3,298,731 (19 units)

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units – Kotzebue Sound Region

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
KT-01	Ha 5,802	11 Various	Manage unit to protect sensitive species and habitats. Authorizations within the City of Kivalina and in the area occupied by a material extraction site under ADL 412110 are considered appropriate. Any such development that is authorized shall avoid impacts to these species/habitats and/or shall mitigate impacts.	This tideland unit encompasses the large lagoon area north of the community of Kivalina, which is called 'Kivalina Lagoon'. Waterfowl are present in the lagoon during migration periods, which occur during the spring and fall. Anadromous fish are also present. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bowhead whale, fish, furbearers, and polar bear.
KT-02	Ha 20,190	10 Various	Manage unit to protect sensitive species and habitat.	Occupying the tide and shorelands at the mouth of the Noatak River, this unit characteristically has concentrations of waterfowl and portions of the unit are known to be a spotted seal haulout concentration area. Waterfowl concentrations occur during the spring and fall, and the area is used for nesting. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: fish, marine mammal, salmon, seal, and vegetation. The area occupied by this unit has been designated as a 'Most Environmentally Sensitive Area' by ADF&G.
KT-03	Ha 182,637	5, 7 Various	Manage unit to protect sensitive species and habitat.	This tideland unit occupies Eschscholtz Bay, just south of the peninsula on which the community of Kotzebue is situated. It has a variety of resources, including beluga whales, pinnipeds (including haulout sites), waterfowl and seabirds (spring and fall concentration periods) and, in the southeastern part, a pacific herring spawning area. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: beluga, eggs, furbearers, marine mammal, seal, small game, and waterfowl. The unit also includes the tidelands surrounding the large seabird colonies at Choris Peninsula and Chamisso Island, which is part of the Alaska Maritime NWR. This colony exceeds 10,000 seabirds in size. The area occupied by this unit has been designated as a 'Most Environmentally Sensitive Area' by ADF&G. A floatplane access site is present east of Elephant Point.
KT-04	Ha 21,338	5, 7 Various	Manage unit to protect sensitive species and habitat.	Occupying the Kilawik Lagoon at the southern end of Spafarief Bay, this unit is characterized by waterfowl concentrations during the spring and fall periods. It is also a waterfowl nesting concentration area. The area occupied by this unit has been designated as a 'Most Environmentally Sensitive Area' by ADF&G.

Unit #	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
KT-05	Ha 5,781	5, 7 K008N019W, K008N020W	Manage unit to protect sensitive species and habitat.	Occupying the tidelands offshore of Cape Deceit near the small community of Deering, this unit is known to have waterfowl concentrations (fall concentration period) and spotted seal haulouts. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: fish, marine mammal, seal, waterfowl, and wood. The area occupied by this unit has been designated as a 'Most Environmentally Sensitive Area' by ADF&G.
KT-06	Ha, Rd 668,689	5, 6, 7, 10, 11 Various	Manage unit for its habitat values and, consistent with the best interest of the state, for compatibility with the upland management policies of federal conservation management plans. Authorizations at the terminus of the Red Dog Mine road are considered appropriate. Any such development that is authorized shall avoid impacts to sensitive species and habitat and/or shall mitigate impacts. See Management Guideline O in the *Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas* section of Chapter 2.	This tideland unit corresponds to the areas offshore of the three federal conservation system units within this region: Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Noatak National Preserve, and the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge. A wide variety of species occurs in this area; see the links noted below for more information. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: bear, beluga, bowhead whale, eggs, fish, furbearers, marine invertebrates, marine mammal, polar bear, salmon, seal, small game, vegetation, walrus, waterfowl, and wood. Both sea bird colonies and spotted seal haul outs are present. For more information, see alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalFinalPlans/NorthWestArctic.htm or alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalFinalPlans/NorthSlope.htm
KT-07	Gu 1,785,381	5, 6, 7, 10, 11 Various	Manage for multiple uses. Prior to issuing an authorization consult reference sources mentioned in 'Resources and Uses' and consult ADF&G, NMFS, or USFWS, as appropriate.	This tideland unit includes all areas of the coast not otherwise included in a tideland polygon or identified as a pinniped haulout or seabird colony. A variety of species occur within this large area, often associated with migratory patterns. Present in marine, nearshore and estuarine waters are seabirds, shorebirds, and waterfowl. Also present area pinnipeds and whales. Migration patterns are characterized by ring seal migration during March-May and by whale migration (beluga) June-July; both are present in off-shore waters. Beluga whales concentrations occur in Kotzebue Sound and Eschscholtz Bay. The following subsistence resources are present in this unit: beluga, bowhead whale, fish, furbearers, marine mammal, polar bear, salmon, seal, walrus, waterfowl, and wood. Portions of this unit may also include important marine habitats (shorefast ice, spring near shore lead systems, the Point Hope polyna, and productive near shore waters) that may be used by a number of marine mammal species (bowhead, beluga, gray and killer whales; harbor porpoises, ringed, bearded and spotted seals, walruses, and polar bears). For more information, see alaskacoast.state.ak.us/District/FinalFinalPlans/NorthWestArctic.htm

Total state tidelands within region = 2,689,818 (7 units)