

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

**Prince of Wales Island  
Area Plan  
Amendment**

*(The Inclusion of the  
Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area)*

September 2007



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

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Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area)*

September 2007

Note: To receive full consideration, comments on the  
Public Review Draft must be received before:

**5:00 P.M., Wednesday, October 17, 2007**

Send comments to:

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

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER

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August 20, 2007

Dear Fellow Alaskan:

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has completed the Public Review Draft (PRD) of the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Amendment. This amendment rescinds the 1988 Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (SWAP) and amends the current Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWIAP) to include the Southwest Prince of Wales Island area. The PRD of the amendment can be viewed at the DNR planning website at: [www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning/index.htm](http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning/index.htm). The PRD can also be viewed on CD and printed versions will be available at City Halls and libraries at Craig, Klawock, Hydaburg and Juneau. **Comments on the PRD of the amendment must be received by DNR before 5:00 P.M. October 17, 2007** at the address or fax number listed above. You can also email your comments to me at: [raymond.keough@alaska.gov](mailto:raymond.keough@alaska.gov). Please also include the unit number and/or page number that is associated with the comment.

The effect of this amendment will be to include the entire Prince of Wales Island under one area plan. A single plan is appropriate since the Island is generally uniform and a common management approach is desirable. The plan amendment will serve as the basis for the management of state land and waters within the Southwest Prince of Wales Island area. The amendment affects both state-owned and state-selected uplands within the planning area as well as tide and submerged lands, which extend out to three miles from the coast. Land use designations, classifications, management guidelines, and specific unit requirements are identified for all of these areas. The preparation of the PRD has been coordinated with local, state, and federal agencies. Management plans for local and federal lands were also consulted in the preparation of the PRD.

The Department has scheduled public meetings as follows:

**Hydaburg City Council Chambers**                      **Wednesday, September 12, 2007**                      **12:00-1:30pm**

**Craig City Council Chambers**                      **Wednesday, September 12, 2007**                      **5:00-6:30pm**

We encourage the public and other interested parties to attend one of the above meetings.

If you have any questions feel free to contact me at (907) 269 6290 or email to:

[raymond.keough@alaska.gov](mailto:raymond.keough@alaska.gov).

Sincerely,



Raymond J. Keough  
Project Manager, POWIAP Amendment

***“Develop, Conserve, and Enhance Natural Resources for Present and Future Alaskans.”***

# **FORMAL PLAN AMENDMENT**

**PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA PLAN  
AMENDMENT  
(INCLUSION OF THE SOUTHWEST  
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA)**

**Background:** The Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWIAP) was first adopted in 1985 and then revised in 1998. The Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (SWAP) was developed in the late 1980's and amended in 1988. This POWIAP amendment rescinds the SWAP and amends the POWIAP to include the area that was formally part of the SWAP.

Since the adoption of the SWAP there have been fundamental changes that have affected the planning area. These include changes to the region's economic base, the technology of timber harvest, the type and intensity of commercial fishing practices, and, very significantly, land status and land ownership. Over this period of time the region has become increasingly less dependent on timber harvest and there is little use of the A-frame logging method. Large acreages of federal land have been conveyed under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to the native corporations within the planning area. The U.S. Forest Service has revised the Tongass Land Management Plan, changing the patterns of desired land management and making many areas unavailable to logging that were previously authorized for this use. Commercial fisheries have also changed significantly, with declines in commercial crabbing and changes in the method of halibut harvest with the introduction of the Individual Fishing Quotas. These and other factors have changed the basic assumptions used in the preparation of the initial SWAP, making it much less useful as the basis for Department of Natural Resources (DNR) decision making and forcing its reevaluation. The Department recognizes the dynamic nature of economic conditions, policy, and technology change within regions and provides for the reevaluation of area plans on a 15 to 20 year cycle. The SWAP fits within this reevaluation planning horizon.

**Revision Structure:** This Plan Amendment rescinds the current SWAP and revises the current POWIAP to include the planning area of the 1988 SWAP. The effect of this action will be to add four additional regional management units to those now described in Chapter 3 of the POWIAP, bringing the number of management units now included in the POWIAP to 19. There are other changes as part of this amendment that must also be made to accommodate this structure, but they are relatively few in number and are mostly related to explaining the amendment process. In order to avoid reprinting the whole POWIAP but maintain a clear record of the changes that are being enacted, a separate, stand alone report has been prepared. This report constitutes the Plan Amendment and is attached.

**Proposed Plan Revision:** The proposed plan revision rescinds the SWAP and amends the POWIAP through the addition of four management units. Each regional management unit contains a description of the area within the management unit as well as a description of the type and amount of state land and the overall plan management strategy for state lands. It is followed by a Resource Allocation Table that describes each state upland or tideland unit, identifies a plan designation, and describes management intent of these units. If there are specific management requirements affecting a unit, these are also described. In addition to this information, the Amendment contains an explanation of its relationship to the POWIAP and a description of the plan designations that are used in the Amendment since they differ from those used in the POWIAP. The plan designations used in this Amendment are those used by DNR in area plans developed since 2000.

**Possible Courses of Action:** There are three possible courses of action: these include not doing anything (do-nothing alternative), revising the SWAP as a separate area plan, and incorporating the four additional management units into the current POWIAP.

- The do-nothing alternative is not viable because of the changes that have occurred within the planning area related to the economy, timber harvest methods, the federal management plan for the Tongass National Forest, and the very considerable changes in land ownership since the initial preparation. These changes have undercut the basic assumptions used in initial plan preparation and the current SWAP is no longer useful to the Department as the basis for its decision making.
- While the SWAP could be revised as a separate plan, there are several reasons why this is less than desirable. The current plan contains a large number of regional management units (large regional areas) and it is difficult to discern DNR's overall management intent with so many regions. The basis for the determination of forestry and habitat units has also changed from that used in the 1980's. Now more specific areas occupied by Log Transfer Facilities (LTF's) and sensitive habitat resources are identified in DNR area plans as opposed to the large expanses of areas like those affected by the current 1988 SWAP designations. The specific locations of these uses are now known with more precision. Finally, there is an advantage in linking the SWAP with the overall management plan for the Prince of Wales Island. Essentially one document will cover the planning area and the areawide policies in Chapter 2, which have been undated, will apply throughout. This should make for more consistent resource management and more efficient DNR decision making.
- The preferred course of action is to consolidate the area now covered by the SWAP into the POWIAP planning area, for the reasons described above.

**Recommendation:** The preferred alternative is to consolidate the current SWAP planning area within the POWIAP boundary and thereby have a single planning document that covers the whole of Prince of Wales Island.

This course of action, and the recommendations contained in the attached report, 'POWIAP Amendment (The Inclusion of the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area)' are determined, subject to public review, to be in the overall best interest of the state. It is appropriate for this Amendment to proceed to public notice and review.

Two implementation actions accompany the Amendment: a Mineral Order (Opening) and a Land Classification Order.

- The Mineral Order (MO 1080) opens 130,360 acres of state tidelands that adjoin many areas of the coast that are classified Crucial Habitat by the current 1988 SWAP. The location of important habitat areas has shifted, based on newer and more comprehensive information, and some of the Crucial Habitat areas in the 1990 SWAP are no longer included in this revision. The requirements for mineral closing have also changed since the preparation of the original plan. AS 38.05.185(a) states that the DNR Commissioner may not close an area of 640 acres or more without making a finding that "mining would be incompatible with significant surface uses on the state land". Such a finding cannot be made and continuation of the mineral closures is inconsistent with the direction described in this part of statute.
- Land Classification Order (SE-98-001A02) rescinds the current classifications within the SWAP planning area and reenacts land classifications throughout this area according to the plan designations described in the Amendment.

**Evaluation of AS 38.05.065(b) Requirements:** This section of statute requires that certain factors be considered as part of a 'plan revision'. A Plan Amendment is considered a type of plan revision. These requirements, and action considerations of the requirements, are described below.

- Multiple Use and Sustained Yield. The planning area was thoroughly evaluated for its multiple use values and the distribution of uses reflected in the recommended plan designations represents, to DNR, the best distribution of these values within the planning region. The selected management approach satisfies the consideration of sustained yield.
- Evaluation of physical, economic, and social factors. These factors were considered in determining plan designations and management intent for each of the state land units. Extensive resource research of tideland and upland areas preceded the identification of plan designations. The economic factors

influencing the planning area were also considered and played a large part in the assignment of plan designations. Social factors were identified in initial scoping meetings and are under further consideration during the public review process.

- Planning and classification for settlement. Because of the relatively few upland parcels within the planning area, a comprehensive land disposal program cannot occur. However, these parcels were evaluated for their settlement potential and several parcels, or parts of these, were identified for remote settlement.
- Land inventory. A land inventory was prepared as part of the Amendment.
- Alternative present and future uses. State land units were evaluated for possible present and future uses and were assigned plan designations based upon a consideration of how the parcel is used currently and its best future use. In general, areas were designated Forestry if there was a current authorization for a Log Transfer Facility or if a LTF is identified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Forest Service and State of Alaska (ADL 107516). Areas were designated either Shoreline Development or Waterfront Development if the current use was residential or commercial/industrial or if adopted plans indicated the preference for such uses in the future. Areas were assigned Wildlife Habitat (and Harvest) if they demonstrated the presence of sensitive habitat resources that met the requirements of such uses in Chapter 2 of the POWIAP or were important for either commercial or personal use.
- Adjacent non-state lands. Land status information was reviewed during plan revision; most adjacent lands are either owned by native corporations/organizations or are within the Tongass National Forest.
- Potential conflicts between mining and surface uses. This potential conflict was evaluated and a Mineral Order (Opening) is recommended since inconsistencies between surface uses and mining could not be discerned in tideland areas now classified Wildlife Habitat.
- Public participation. The public is given the opportunity to comment on this amendment. Interdisciplinary considerations were evaluated in the preparation of plan designations. Agencies participated in the development of these designations and reviewed the initial designations.

**Authority to Proceed.**

Authority to proceed to public notice is appropriate and is authorized.

*Bruce Chubb*

August 16, 2007

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Section Chief, Resource Assessment and Development

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Date

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# **PART 1**

## **Plan Amendment**

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**PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA PLAN  
AMENDMENT  
(INCLUSION OF THE SOUTHWEST  
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA)**

**Background:** The Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWIAP) was first adopted in 1985 and then revised in 1998. The Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (SWAP) was developed in the late 1980's and amended in 1988, but has not been fully revised until now. The POWIAP covers the entirety of Prince of Wales Island with the exception of the southwestern part of the Island, which has, until this revision, been covered by a separate area plan, the SWAP. This Plan Amendment (Amendment) rescinds the 1988 SWAP and amends the POWIAP to include the area part that is now part of the SWAP. The effect of this action will be to include the entire Prince of Wales Island under one area plan. A single area plan makes sense since the Island is generally uniform and a common management approach is desirable.

Since the adoption of the SWAP there have been fundamental changes that have affected the planning area. These include changes to the region's economic base, the technology of timber harvest, the type and intensity of commercial fishing practices, and, very significantly, land status and land ownership. Over this period of time the region has become increasingly less dependent on timber harvest and there is little use of the A-frame logging method. Large acreages of federal land has been conveyed under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) to the native corporations within the planning area and the U.S. Forest Service has revised the Tongass Land Management Plan, changing the patterns of desired land management and making many areas unavailable to logging that were previously authorized for this use. Commercial fisheries have also changed significantly, with declines in commercial crabbing and changes in the method of halibut harvest with the introduction of the Individual Fishing Quotas. These and other factors have changed the basic assumptions used in the preparation of the initial SWAP, making it much less useful as the basis for Department of Natural Resources (DNR) decision making and forcing its reevaluation. The Department recognizes the dynamic nature of economic conditions, policy, and technology change within regions and provides for the reevaluation of area plans on a 15 to 20 year cycle. The SWAP fits within this reevaluation planning horizon.

In order to avoid reprinting the whole POWIAP while maintaining a clear record of the changes that are being enacted, this stand-alone document has been prepared. This document constitutes the Plan Amendment. Map 1 depicts the planning area; it coincides with the planning area of the current 1988 SWAP.

**Components of Amendment:** This plan revision has been structured to use the pertinent parts of the current POWIAP where they remain applicable and augment Chapter 3 of the current POWIAP to add four additional regional management units, bringing to 19 the total number of such units in the POWIAP. The part of POWIAP which remains particularly relevant, and specifically applies to this Amendment, is Chapter 2 of the POWIAP. This Chapter provides areawide policies and management guidelines for the management of natural resources and typical uses within the planning area, including the area covered by the Amendment. There is only one revision to the areawide policies; this concerns the management of log transfer facilities and marine access points. See the section 'Revisions to Chapter 2 – Forestry'.

The bulk of the information that follows focuses on the four additional regional management units. Each is described in terms of its regional characteristics and overall management intent. This is followed by a Resource Allocation Table that, for each unit of state upland or tideland, identifies a plan designation, provides resource and related pertinent information, and identifies specific management intent. In certain instances the Resource Allocation Table also provides specific management guidelines and an identification of conditional and prohibited uses.

**Revised Plan Designations:** This 2007 Amendment differs from the original SWAP in the plan designations that are used and in the components of what constitutes critical resources under the Habitat designation.

*Plan Designations.* The following plan designations are used; their application to uplands and tidelands are also noted. These designations apply only to the Plan Amendment. They do not apply to the remainder of the POWIAP. Only those designations that are used in the Amendment are described.

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Application</b>
F	Forestry	Tidelands
Gu	General Use	Uplands, Tidelands
Ha	Habitat	Tidelands
Hv	Harvest	Tidelands
Pr	Public Facilities – Retain	Uplands, Tidelands
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	Uplands, Tidelands
Se	Settlement	Uplands
Sd	Shoreline Use	Tidelands
Wd	Waterfront Development	Tidelands

*F - Forestry.* The Forestry designation 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. Note: The units/tideland areas designated as Forestry depicted in the plan maps continue to the adjacent shoreline.

*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 appropriate management intent may be used for timber harvest.

This designation is assigned to both uplands and tidelands. When applied to tidelands, this would include tidelands, shorelands and submerged lands not designated in specific tideland units 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. 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 types: 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 designation is used for tidelands and submerged lands.

*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 designation is used for tidelands and submerged lands.

*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 and tidelands.

*Rd – Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed.* 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 indicates those areas considered appropriate for land offerings and for residential uses. Areas designated Settlement should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may be conveyed to municipalities and 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. 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 200 feet of the coast unless a larger area is specified in the Resource Allocation Table. The depiction of a Shoreline designation on plan maps is intended to be representational and deviation from the precise boundary can occur, although the decision document must describe the basis for the departure.

*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.

Habitat and Harvest Definition: The plan designations of Habitat and Harvest applied in the 2007 Amendment differ from that used in the 1998 POWIAP. The definitions that follow are those used in more recent DNR area plans.

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 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.

Included within Habitat areas are the following fisheries and wildlife resources<sup>1</sup>:

- Anadromous fish spawning and rearing areas in fresh water or brackish intertidal zones
- Estuaries important for the rearing or schooling of anadromous fish
- Kelp beds covering large areas that are important to marine nurseries
- Eelgrass beds that are important marine nurseries
- Herring spawning and rearing concentration areas
- Waterfowl and or shorebird concentration areas
- Seabird breeding habitat within each colony area and a two mile radius around major breeding colonies (more than 100,000 birds) or one mile radius around breeding colonies of less than 100,000 birds
- Sea loin haulouts and rookeries
- Harbor seal haulouts and rookeries
- Sea otter concentration areas and established population areas
- Bear concentration areas (including concentrations by season)

Note: Bald Eagle nesting sites are dispersed throughout the area. See Chapter 2 of the POWIAP, and consult U.S Fish and Wildlife Service for details regarding exact nest locations.

Harvest: Areas of intense fish and wildlife harvest (compared to the rest of the

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<sup>1</sup> These fishery and wildlife resources were used in the Amendment to identify Habitat areas.

planning area) where the level of harvest has 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:

- 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, 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.

**Revisions to Chapter 2 – Forestry.** The 2007 Amendment adds the following to Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 in the POWIAP. (Underlined portions indicate revisions.)

C. Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards. Sort yards and log transfer facilities (LTF) will be constructed, sited, operated, and monitored in order to avoid or 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. They must also be consistent with General NPDES Permit No. AK-G70-1000, or successors to this General Permit, which establish specific standards for these types of facilities.

Within the area of Regional Management Units 16-19, certain additional stipulations to the siting of these facilities and Marine Access Points are pertinent.

a. Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards. These management units are affected by the plan amendment (2007) that revised the locations considered appropriate for these facilities, decreasing the size of areas previously classified Forestry and making them generally fit the probable site of a LTF. Since the location of these areas may change as a result of newer information and the adjudication process, the boundaries of areas designated Forestry are approximate and flexibility in the interpretation of these boundaries as part of an adjudicatory decision is considered appropriate. It is also intended that, even though an area may be designated Forestry on plan maps, future authorizations of these facilities are subject to a DNR best interest determination under AS 38.05.035(e) or to a decision under a similar authority and that these decisions may determine that a use is inappropriate at a particular site.

b. Marine Access Points. A Marine Access Point is a facility derived from a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and the State of Alaska<sup>2</sup>. These facilities are identified on plan maps as point locations. As such, they are “a facility that is constructed or may be constructed in marine or inland waters and is utilized for the purpose of providing public access to adjacent National Forest System lands and facilities. Such facilities may include docks, boat ramps, floats, buoys, anchors, breakwaters, boat haul outs, and similar improvements and facilities”.

**Regional Management Units.** The 2007 Amendment adds the following four regional management units to the 1998 POWIAP: Maurelle/Outside Islands, Craig/Klawock, Dall/Forrester Island, and Hydaburg/Cordova Bay. Map 1 depicts the boundaries of these regional management units. Further information on these regions follows, including plan designation, management intent, and management guideline information for specific management units with each region. The information that follows is to be consulted by DNR adjudicators in the granting of authorizations and in other forms of DNR decision-making.

**Implementation.** Associated with the 2007 Amendment are Mineral Order 1080 (Opening) and Land Classification Order SE-98-001A02. Mineral Order 1080 opens 136,360 acres of tidelands that had been previously closed to mineral entry. The Crucial Habitat designation, used as the basis for the mineral closure in the 1988 SWAP, is not used in the 2007 Amendment. Moreover, the number and location of areas designated Habitat has changed from the 1988 SWAP. AS 38.05.300 requires that a finding be made that subsurface uses would be inconsistent with surface uses, and this requirement cannot be met. This statutory requirement was initiated in 1998, well after the approval of the original plan. The Land Classification Order (LCO SE-98-001A02) rescinds all previous land classifications in the planning area and creates land classifications consistent with the plan designations of this Amendment.

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<sup>2</sup> State of Alaska Agreement No. ADL 107516.

## PART 2

### Land Use Designations and Management Intent

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# Map 1: Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area and Regional Management Units

Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Boundary:  
Management Units 1 - 15



**Regional Management Unit 16**  
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**MAP INSET:  
Southeast Alaska**



## **REGIONAL MANAGEMENT UNIT 16**

### ***Maurelle/Outside Islands***

#### **Background**

The Maurelle-Outside Islands Region consists of extensive areas of state tide and submerged lands. There are no state owned uplands. The region extends from the Maurelle Islands in the north to Cape Bartolome in the south and from Cape Addington (Noyes Island) in the west to the eastern side of San Fernando Island in the east. Most uplands within the region are Tongass National Forest and limited Native Corporation selected or owned lands exist on San Fernando, Noyes and Lulu Islands. Private upland and tidelands also exist in Steamboat Bay, Noyes Island.

#### **State Land/Acreage**

State land within the regional management unit consists entirely of tide and submerged lands. There are nine designated tideland units consisting of approximately 30,978 acres at various locations in the region. In addition to the specific tideland units, approximately 222,984 acres of state tide and submerged lands exist 3 miles seaward from mean high water.

#### **Physical Features**

In general, Noyes and Baker Island are characterized by rugged and mountainous terrain of less than 2000 feet; in contrast the Maurelle, San Fernando and Lulu Islands are characterized by relatively gentle sloping/mountainous terrain. Most of the western coastline of the Outside and Maurelle Islands consists of exposed rocky shores and wave-cut platforms that have minimal protection from the Pacific Ocean. The inner protected shorelines consist mainly of gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands typically concentrated at the head of bays.

## **Access**

Access to the region is entirely by water or air, either by boat or floatplane typically departing from Klawock or Craig. "Hole in the Wall" located in the southern portion of the Maurelle Islands is recognized as an important commercial anchorage. Charter boats also frequent the area transporting locals and visitors typically from Craig for sport fishing and wildlife viewing purposes.

## **Resources and Uses**

**Uses:** Commercial fishing is the predominant use of the tide and submerged lands within the region. Commercial fishery harvests include salmon, halibut, geoduck, sea cucumber, Dungeness crab, spawn-on-kelp and kelp. Charter sport fishing and wildlife viewing occurs within the region and a United States Forest Service (USFS) cabin located at Point Amargura provides recreation opportunities. Personal use harvests occur within the region especially on the northern and eastern side of San Fernando Island.

**Resources:** The region contains productive and sensitive resources that are typically concentrated within the designated Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv) tideland units. Marine mammal concentrations exist at the Maurelle Islands, Cape Addington, Cape Bartolome, Point Gorda and Portillo Channel. Historically documented herring spawning areas occur all around San Fernando Island and the eastern side of Lulu Island. The region also contains important seabird nesting colonies at Maurelle Islands and Cape Addington and waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration areas at various locations. The region contains numerous bald eagle nesting sites concentrated around the Maurelle Islands and San Fernando Island and anadromous fish bearing streams are spread throughout the region. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around the region some of which occur in or adjacent to the tideland units.

## **Management Constraints and Considerations**

The region is located within an unorganized borough, and there are no local comprehensive plans or zoning, and no district coastal plans affecting the area. Most of the adjacent uplands are part of the Tongass National Forest managed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) accordingly to the requirements of the Tongass National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (TLMP). As per the TLMP the Maurelle Island group is designated Wilderness and the Outside Islands consisting of Noyles, Lulu and Baker Islands is designated LUD II.

**Management Summary/Intent for State Lands**

**Tidelands:** Tideland areas within Region 16 contain important wildlife habitat and commercial and non-commercial fishery harvest opportunities. Where these values are especially concentrated spatially the designation of either Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv) is applied or where both resources exist, they are assigned a co-designation of Habitat/Harvest (Ha Hv). Tidelands with these designations are to be managed so that the resources identified in the specific tideland unit within the Resource Allocation Table are to be maintained and protected. Tideland designated Habitat areas often consists of one or more of the following resources: estuarine wetlands, marine mammal concentrations, shorebirds and waterfowl concentrations, herring spawning areas, high density kelp beds or salmon rearing or spawning areas. Areas designated as Harvest are characterized by commercial salmon, geoduck, sea cucumber, Dungeness crab, kelp and spawn on kelp harvest concentration areas or intensive personal use areas.

The remainder of the tidelands within the management region are designated as General Use (Gu), a multiple use designation. It is intended that the standard state/federal permitting procedures will be used to determine whether a particular use or facility is appropriate at a specific site in an area designated General Use.

**Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units—Regional Management Unit 16: Maurelle/Outside Islands (M)**

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>MT-01</b> Maurelle Islands	Ha Hv  24120	2  C071S075E C071S077E C072S076E C072S077E	Manage the unit consistent with the intent of the federal Wilderness designation for the adjacent uplands. Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentration and haulout areas, sea bird nesting colonies, and estuarine wetlands. Consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities and the anchorage at “Hole in the Wall”.	This unit occupies the tidelands within the Maurelle Island group and nearby Timbered Island. The intertidal areas are diverse consisting of exposed and sheltered rocky shores, wave cut platforms, gravel beaches, and estuarine/marine wetlands. The Maurelle group provides habitat for established sea otter populations and harbor seal haulout areas. Timbered Island is a sea lion haul-out location and the area provides important breeding habitat for known seabird nesting colonies. Large density kelp beds are also abundant throughout the area. This unit is used for commercial salmon harvest, is open to sea cucumber harvest and is a major area for kelp for herring spawn on kelp fisheries. “Hole in the Wall” is an important anchorage to the commercial fleet and two Marine Access Points (MAP’s) are located within the unit. Adjacent uplands are part of the Tongass National Forest designated as Wilderness in the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) and the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>MT-02</b> Steamboat Bay	Ha Hv  523	2  C073S077E C073S078E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of Steamboat Bay, the shorelines are characterized by gravel beaches, sheltered rocky shores and exposed platforms in the northeastern portion. Estuarine wetlands are present on the western shore and at the head of the bay and waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentrations are located within the unit. An anadromous stream at the head of the bay provides habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon. Geoduck harvests occur in and around the unit and the anchorage area is used by the salmon fleet and other vessels. Most of the adjacent uplands are National Forest designated as LUD II in the TLMP and privately owned tidelands (ADL 2905) and uplands consisting of docking facilities and an old cannery are present near the head of the bay. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>MT-03</b> Cape Addington	Ha Hv  428	2  C074S076E	Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentrations/haulout areas, sea bird nesting areas and estuarine/marine wetlands. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands surrounding Cape Addington, the intertidal areas are comprised of exposed rocky shores and platforms and estuarine/marine wetlands. A major sea lion haulout area is situated at Cape Addington and there is a seabird nesting colony to the north of the Cape. Commercial salmon seining and salmon sport fishing occurs in and around the unit and the adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated LUD II in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>MT-04</b> North Arm Port San Antonio	Ha Hv  224	2  C075S078E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentrations and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located in the northern arm of Port San Antonio this tideland unit contains estuarine wetlands, exposed tidal flats, saltwater marshes and gravel beaches especially on the western side. The coastal wetlands at the head of the bay are a known waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area and three anadromous streams provide habitat for coho and pink salmon. The area in and around the unit is a Dungeness crab and geoduck commercial harvest area. Two MAP's are located in the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated LUD II in TLMP and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>MT-05</b> South Arm Port San Antonio	Ha Hv  76	2  C075S078E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying tidelands at the head of the southern arm of Port San Antonio this unit contains extensive estuarine wetland areas to the western part of the unit and at the head of the bay. The eastern shores mainly consist of gravel type beaches. An anadromous stream located at the head of the bay provides habitat for pink salmon. The area in and around the unit is a Dungeness crab and geoduck commercial harvest area. A MAP is located in the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated LUD II in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>MT-06</b> Cape Bartolome	Ha Hv  581	2  C076S078E	Protect marine mammal concentrations and haulout areas, and estuarine wetland areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	The unit occupies the tidelands surrounding Cape Bartolome. The intertidal areas are comprised of exposed rocky shores and wave-cut platforms and some estuarine/marine wetlands. A known sea lion haulout area is identified at Cape Bartolome and commercial and sport salmon harvests occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated LUD II in the TLMP.

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<b>MT-07</b> Northern St. Ignace Island and Portillo Channel	Ha Hv 4809	2  C073S079E C074S079E	Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentration and haulout areas, estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams, and herring spawning areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	<p>This large unit consists of two distinct areas including the Portillo Channel tidelands and the tidelands near Point Gorda and nearby Rana Reef. The shoreline areas contain extensive estuarine/marine wetlands especially in the southwestern part of the channel. Other intertidal areas include a combination of exposed tidal flats in the southwest and eastern portions of the channel and areas of gravel beaches and exposed wave-cut rock platforms throughout and including the northern part of St. Ignace Island.</p> <p>This unit contains high density harbor seal haulout concentration areas especially on the south side of Lulu Island and the areas between Lulu and San Fernando Island. Known sea otter concentrations also occupy the northern areas of St. Ignace Island. Nine anadromous streams provide habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon. Herring spawning areas and large density kelp beds are also present in and around the unit. Geoduck and sea cucumbers are harvested in an around the unit and the area is closed to commercial kelp harvest for some fisheries. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated LUD II on Lulu Island and St. Ignace Island and Semi-Remote Recreation on San Fernando Island in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around the unit. AUSFS cabin site and a MAP is located at nearby Point Amargura.</p>
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<p><b>MT-08</b> Northeast San Fernando Island</p>	<p>Ha Hv  58</p>	<p>2  C073S079E</p>	<p>Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>Located in the bay area south of Cruz Pass this small tideland unit contains estuarine/marine wetland areas, exposed tidal flats and saltwater marshes at the head of the bay. Wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations, waterfowl wintering and the three anadromous streams provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon. The area contains dense eelgrass beds, and is closed to commercial kelp harvest. Geoduck and sea cucumber harvest has occurred in the area along with personal shellfish harvests including abalone. The area is also used to anchor herring pounds during the spawn on kelp fishery. A MAP is located within the unit. The majority of the adjacent uplands are currently native corporation selected lands and the remaining adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.</p>
<p><b>MT-09</b> Garcia Cove</p>	<p>Ha Hv  159</p>	<p>2  C073S079E</p>	<p>Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, herring spawning areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>Occupying the Garcia Cove tidelands this unit is characterized by diverse intertidal areas ranging from estuarine/marine wetlands, exposed tidal flats, sheltered rocky shores; wave cut platforms and gravel beaches. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon. Herring spawning areas are throughout and geoduck and sea cucumber harvests have occurred in the area. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. The AHRS also reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.</p>

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# Map 2: Management Unit 16: Maurelle/Outside Islands (M)

The seaward planning boundary represents the approximate location of the state owned tide and submerged lands. All state tide and submerged lands within the boundary and not within a specific tideland unit are designated as General Use.

### Boundary/Land Status

- Management Unit Boundary
- State Owned Upland
- State Selected Upland
- Specific Tideland Unit
- Tongass National Forest
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Other Private
- City Boundary

### Resources and Facilities

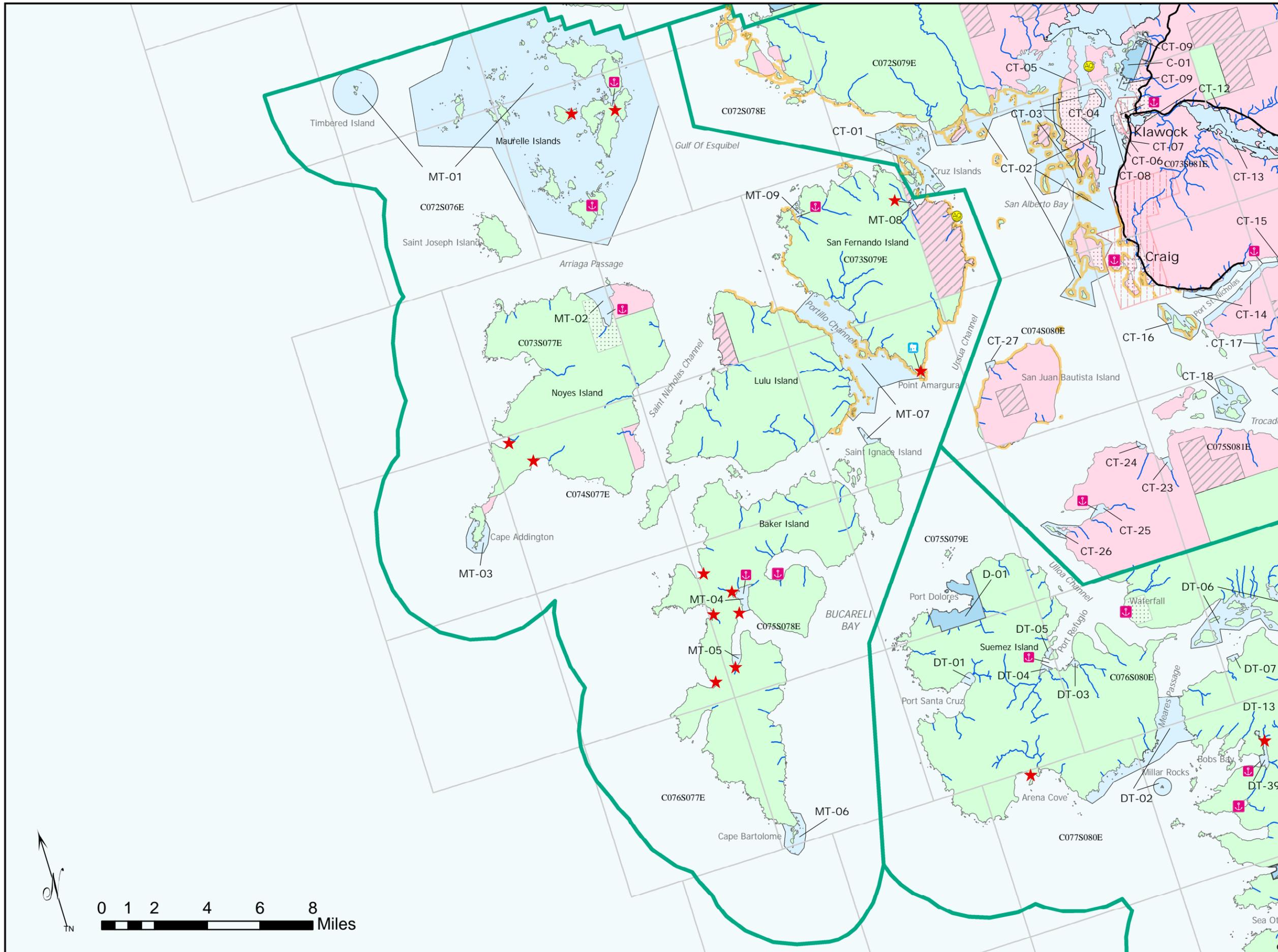
- Anchorage
- Designated Aquatic Farm Site
- Herring Spawning Area
- Recreational Trail
- USFS Cabin
- Marine Access Point
- Highway/Paved Road
- Anadromous Streams

### Units and Designations

#### Tideland Units:

MT-01	Ha Hv
MT-02	Ha Hv
MT-03	Ha Hv
MT-04	Ha Hv
MT-05	Ha Hv
MT-06	Ha Hv
MT-07	Ha Hv
MT-08	Ha Hv
MT-09	Ha Hv

This map provides a graphical representation of resources, ownership and facilities. This map is not intended for navigational purposes and ownership status is only to section level accuracy. Source documents remain the official record.



## **REGIONAL MANAGEMENT UNIT 17**

### *Craig/Klawock*

#### **Background**

The Craig/Klawock Region includes the area from Big Salt Lake in the north to Waterfall in the south, and from the Hydaburg Highway in the east to San Juan Bautista Island in the west. The cities of Craig and Klawock are the main population centers within the region, with a combined year-round population of approximately 2,000 residents. Almost all of the uplands within the region are Native Corporation owned, with Tongass National Forest areas in the north, south and eastern parts of the region.

#### **State Land/Acreage**

State land within the region consists almost entirely of the tide and submerged lands with state uplands existing just north of Klawock. These state owned uplands include the Klawock airport containing aircraft/port facilities and consisting of approximately 473 acres. State selected uplands exist near the head of Trocadero Bay consisting of approximately 1,829 acres. There are 27 designated tideland units consisting of approximately 36,674 acres at various locations. In addition to the specific tideland units, approximately 61,753 acres of state owned tide and submerged lands exist 3 miles seaward from mean high water.

#### **Physical Features**

Most of the uplands within the region are attached to the Prince of Wales Island mainland. The Craig area contains relatively steep mountainous terrain east of the city. The uplands adjacent to Port St. Nicholas are also relatively steep along with the uplands of San Juan Bautista Island. Most of the tideland waters in this region are more sheltered in nature from the Pacific Ocean elements in comparison to region 16. San Alberto Bay waters are relatively deep in parts and the area around and north of Klawock consist of a complex barrier of islands that provide more sheltered tidal environments. The tidal waters of the region are varied consisting of a combination of bays, ports, channels, inlets and lakes. The intertidal areas of the region consist of mainly gravel beaches and semi-protected estuarine wetlands, with rocky shores and platforms around the islands of San Alberto Bay, Bucareli Bay and outer Trocadero Bay.

## **Access**

Access to the region is relatively good. Scheduled flight services depart daily (weather permitting) from Ketchikan International Airport and arrive at Klawock airport. The airport contains a 5000 ft asphalt runway that serves as the only airport on the entire Prince of Wales Island. Scheduled floatplane flights also depart from Ketchikan arriving in both Klawock and Craig. The inter-island ferry authority conducts scheduled daily year-round services from Ketchikan to Hollis. The region also contains several paved roads including the Craig-Klawock Hollis Road, which serves these cities and ends at Port St. Nicholas. The Hydaburg Highway also serves to provide access to the southern part of the unit near Trocadero Bay. Charter boats transport locals and visitors mainly from Craig for sport fishing and wildlife viewing purposes.

## **Resources and Uses**

**Uses:** Commercial fishing is the predominant use of the tide and submerged lands within the region. Commercial fishery harvests include salmon, halibut, geoduck, sea cucumber, Dungeness crab, spawn-on-kelp and kelp. Charter and personal sport fishing and wildlife viewing occurs within the region and personal use harvests also occurs throughout most of the tideland areas. The state uplands north of Klawock serve as an important air transportation facility servicing the entire island. The state selected uplands at the head of Trocadero Bay contain the Trocadero Trail and the Cable Creek Fish Pass along with picnic facilities used for recreation and wildlife viewing purposes. A number of state leased or permitted Log Transfer Facility (LTF) sites also exist around the Klawock area.

**Resources:** This productive region contains a variety of sensitive resources that are typically concentrated within the designated Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv) tideland units. Marine mammal concentrations exist around the Cruz/Rosary Island groups, the Klawock/Shinaku Inlets and Trocadero Bay. Historic herring spawning areas exist within the entire San Alberto Bay shallow/coastal areas and dense eelgrass and kelp beds occur throughout the region. Numerous anadromous fish bearing streams and Bald eagle nesting sites are spread throughout the region. Waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration areas are prevalent throughout the region and Trumpeter swan wintering areas exist around the Big Salt Lake and the head waters of Klawock Lake. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this region some of which occur in or adjacent to the upland and tideland units.

## **Management Constraints and Considerations**

This region is located within an unorganized borough. In 2007, the City of Craig amended the Craig Coastal Management Plan. The City has direct jurisdiction over all areas within the coastal management planning district and is subject to the enforceable policies of the Craig Coastal Management Plan. The City of Klawock situated approximately 7 road miles north of Craig owns and manages uplands and tidelands within the Klawock City boundaries. The City of Klawock is not currently a participating coastal district in the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP).

Most of the adjacent uplands within the region are owned and managed by Native Corporations. The remaining lands within the region are mainly Tongass National Forest managed by the USFS accordingly to the requirements of the TLMP. The region also contains other private lands.

## **Management Summary/Intent for State Lands**

**Uplands:** The management of the state uplands at the Klawock Airport (C-01) is to be consistent with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) as per (ADL 106068) management agreement. If conveyed to the state by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) the state selection near Trocadero Bay is to be managed as two individual specific management units. The north-western portion (C-02) is to be managed for Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd) with existing uses and accesses to facilities to be maintained. The remaining upland (C-03) is designated as settlement (Se) and should be considered for disposal during the planning period.

**Tidelands:** Tideland areas within regional management 17 contain important areas of wildlife habitat and commercial and non-commercial fishery harvest opportunities. Where these values are especially spatially concentrated the designation of either Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv) is applied or where both resources exist, they are assigned a co-designation of Habitat/Harvest (Ha Hv). Tidelands with these designations are to be managed so that the resources identified in the specific tideland unit within the Resource Allocation Table are to be maintained and protected.

Tidelands designated Habitat areas often consists of one or more of the following resources: estuarine wetlands, marine mammal concentrations, shorebirds/waterfowl and Trumpeter swan concentrations, herring spawning areas and high density eelgrass or kelp beds or salmon spawning or rearing areas. Areas designated as harvest are characterized by commercial salmon, geoduck, sea cucumber, Dungeness crab, kelp and spawn on kelp harvest concentration areas or intensive personal use harvest areas. Three areas identified in the Plan Map 3 are designated or pre-authorized aquatic farm sites reflecting the 2003 State of Alaska Aquatic Farm Auction Booklet. These areas are to be

managed consistent with the booklet and with other state and federal requirements. Areas designated as Shoreline Use (Sd) are to be managed to accommodate marine structures and uses associated with residential development. Areas designated as Forestry (F) are to be managed consistent with the associated state or federal agreements/requirements, authorizations must follow state/federal permitting requirements.

The remainder of the tidelands within the management region are designated as General Use, a multiple use designation. It is intended that the standard state/federal permitting procedures will be used to determine whether a particular use or facility is appropriate at a specific site in an area designated General Use.

**Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units – Regional Management Unit 17: Craig/Klawock (C)**

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>C-01</b> Klawock Airport	Pr 473	3 C072S080E C072S081E C073S081E	The unit is to be managed accordingly to the DOTPF management right (ADL 106068). Protect heritage sites.	This unit occupies the Klawock airport area, located approximately 2 miles northeast of Klawock. The near shore areas consist of gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands and the area supports waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Anadromous streams are also present near the unit. Management rights to the unit are with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) (ADL 106068). The airport includes a 5000 ft asphalt runway that serves as the only airport on Prince of Wales Island. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>C-02</b> Trocadero Bay West	Rd 115	3 C075S083E	If conveyed to the state from the BLM, this unit should be managed for public recreation uses and access to facilities maintained. Any authorization that may be granted is to ensure current recreational uses, ensure both marine and upland access is maintained and is compatible with ADL 560764. Protect anadromous streams and heritage sites.	This is a state selection located at the head of Trocadero Bay. Most of the unit is generally flat or gently sloping terrain with a mixture of young-growth and low volume old-growth forest with areas of shrub wetlands. Most of the unit is classified as Scenic Viewshed in the TLMP. The Hydaburg highway borders this unit and C-03.  The Trocadero Trail and the Cable Creek Fish Pass are located within the unit along with picnic areas that are easily accessible via the road. These facilities are a destination for recreation and wildlife viewing. Anadromous streams within the unit provide habitat for spawning chum and pink salmon, spawning and rearing coho salmon and steelhead trout. The area is also identified as an intensive black bear spring use area. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>C-03</b> Trocadero Bay East	Se 1714	3 C075S083E	If conveyed to the state from the BLM, this unit is designated settlement due to the topography and access characteristics and should be considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Any type of authorization and or development should consider the federal mining claims in the northern portion. Protect anadromous streams.	This is a state selection located east of unit C-02, with the Hydaburg Highway being the unit divider. This unit is mostly gently sloping with higher elevations present in the western portion. The majority of the unit is classified as Old Growth Habitat in the TLMP and some portions have been previously used for timber harvest. The Hydaburg Highway and other existing roads within the unit can provide access to areas of potential settlement. The anadromous stream provides habitat for chum, pink and coho salmon and also steelhead trout. The stream is also a known black bear concentration area.
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**Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units – Regional Management Unit 17: Craig/Klawock (C)**

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
CT-01 Cruz / Rosary Island groups	Ha Hv 2305	3  C072S079E C073S079E C073S080E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentrations and marine mammal concentrations and herring spawning areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies tideland areas around the Cruz and Rosary Island groups. The shoreline areas of the Cruz island group consist of estuarine/marine wetlands and extensive areas of low gradient sheltered rocky shores. The shorelines of the Rosary Island group mainly consist of exposed wave-cut platforms, gravel beaches and estuarine/marine wetlands. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations, and the channel provides habitat for sea otter populations. Dense eelgrass beds are abundant around the Cruz Islands and herring spawning areas occur throughout. Commercial geoduck, sea cucumber and salmon seine harvests occur in and or around the unit. The area is also used for personal harvest opportunities and the area is a primary travel corridor for vessels traveling to Craig from the north. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. The Cruz Islands and Hermanos Islands are currently ANCSA selected lands. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<p><b>CT-02</b> Klawock / Shinaku Inlets</p>	<p>Ha Hv</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentrations, estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration and waterfowl molting and wintering areas, anadromous streams, black bear and deer concentrations, and herring spawning areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Preserve aquatic farm site opportunity Maintain recreational uses and commercial and personal harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>This large tideland unit encompasses most of the western part of San Alberta Bay extending to Big Salt Lake in the north to Fish Egg Island in the south and includes the Klawock and Shinaku Inlet areas. The intertidal areas are diverse mainly consisting of gravel beaches and extensive estuarine/marine wetlands areas. The northern coastal areas of Shinaku Inlet have large areas of exposed tidal flats and salt water marshes and estuarine/marine wetland areas occur around Klawock and the eastern side of Klawock Inlet. The shoreline areas on the northern and southern ends of Wadleigh Island mainly consist of sheltered rocky shores and the small island areas in the west of the unit are comprised of exposed rocky shores and exposed wave-cut platforms.</p>
	<p>18645</p>	<p>C072S080E C073S080E C073S081E C074S080E C074S081E</p>		<p>This unit is an extremely productive area that provides important habitat for a variety of species. Wetland areas throughout the unit support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Waterfowl wintering occurs in near shore areas, nesting and molting areas also occur around Klawock Inlet. The area supports known sea otter populations and 14 anadromous streams provide habitat for coho, chum, pink and sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden, steelhead and cutthroat trout. The unit contains extensive eelgrass and kelp beds and herring spawning areas occur throughout the unit. Black bear concentrations occur near fish streams north of Craig, northwest of Klawock and directly north of Wadleigh Island. High density winter range for deer occurs on Wadleigh Island, Fish Egg Island and other coastal areas. This area is extensively used by Klawock and Craig residents for sport and personal harvests including sockeye salmon and spawn on kelp harvests. The area is also actively used for recreational purposes. Commercial harvest of Dungeness crab, salmon, and a spawn on kelp herring fishery occurs within areas of the unit.</p>

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				Most of the uplands are native corporation owned lands and privately owned lands exist within the Klawock and Craig city limits. A pre-authorized aquatic farm site (ADL 105346) is located on the western side of Peratrovich Island and the AHRS also reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>CT-03</b> Wadleigh Island	Sd 643	3 C073S081E	Manage the unit to accommodate marine structures and uses associated with residential development. Protect heritage sites and to the extent practical eelgrass beds and herring spawning areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit is comprised of four distinct parts adjacent to the uplands on Wadleigh Island platted for residential subdivision development. The shoreline mostly consists of gravel beaches and sheltered rocky shores. Eelgrass beds occur within the unit along with herring spawning areas. The surrounding areas are also used for personal harvest, recreational purposes and spawn on kelp fisheries. The adjacent uplands are both private and native corporation owned lands and a LTF (CT-04) is located to the north of the southeast part of the unit. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>CT-04</b> East Wadleigh Island	F 48	3 C073S081E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	This small unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 59579) that occupies an area of tidelands on the eastern side of Wadleigh Island. Most of the uplands are currently native corporation selected under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).
<b>CT-05</b> Northeast Wadleigh Island	F 29	3 C072S080E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	This small unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106837) that occupies an area of tidelands on the northeastern side of Wadleigh Island. Most of the uplands are currently native corporation selected under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).
<b>CT-06</b> South Klawock Island	F 5	3 C073S081E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites.	This small unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 105528) occupying two distinct areas of tidelands south of Klawock Island adjacent to ADL 53382. The adjacent uplands are mainly native owned and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>CT-07</b> South Klawock Island	F 18	3 C073S081E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites	This small unit is a LTF site (ADL 53382) that occupies an area of tidelands south of Klawock Island adjacent to ADL 105528. The adjacent uplands mainly consist of native owned lands. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>CT-08</b> West Klawock Island	F 25	3 C073S081E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites.	This small unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 101015) that occupies an area of tidelands on the western side of Klawock Island. The adjacent uplands mainly consist of native owned lands and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>CT-09</b> Klawock Airport	Wd 146	3 C072S081E C073S081E	Manage the unit consistent with the ILMT ADL 106095. Protect heritage sites, and maintain tideland development opportunities.	Located north of Klawock, this unit occupies two distinct tideland areas at both the north and south ends of Klawock airport (C-01). Shoreline areas consist of gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats and estuarine wetlands that support known waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. The unit is managed by DOTPF under an ILMT (ADL 55871). The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>CT-10</b> Big Salt Lake	Ha Hv  4625	3  C072S080E C072S081E	Protect heritage sites, wetland areas and associated waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas, waterfowl and Trumpeter swan wintering areas, and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	<p>Located to the northeast of CT-02, this unit encompasses the area of Big Salt Lake and consists of extensive deltas, estuarine/marine wetlands and exposed tidal flats.</p> <p>This is an extremely productive area that provides important habitat for a variety of species. The wetland areas throughout the unit provide important habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl and Trumpeter swan wintering areas. A total of 17 anadromous streams provide habitat for rearing and spawning coho salmon, with chum and pink salmon present. Other species include Dolly Varden and rearing steelhead trout. Black bear concentrations occur near the head of Big Salt Lake and spring bear concentration areas are located just south of the unit adjacent to CT-02. The area is also intensely used by the local residents for personal harvests.</p> <p>The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands and a LTF (CT-11) is located on the northeastern part of the unit. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.</p>
<b>CT-11</b> Upper Big Salt Lake	F  7	3  C072S081E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites.	<p>This small unit is a state permitted LTF site (LAS 23067) that occupies an area of tidelands in the upper area of Big Salt Lake. The adjacent uplands are native owned lands, and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.</p>

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<b>CT-12</b> Klawock Lake/ Estuary	Ha Hv  2108	3  C073S081E C073S082E	Protect heritage sites, wetland areas and associated waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas, Trumpeter swan wintering areas, deer concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain personal harvest opportunities. Maintain access to the BLM upland easement.	<p>This unit occupies Klawock Lake/Estuary. The lake and drainages are a very productive area that provides important habitat for a variety of species including coho, chum, pink and sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden, steelhead and cutthroat trout. The private owned Klawock River Hatchery located near the mouth of the lake produces coho, sockeye salmon and steelhead species. A state issued permit (LAS 19522) consisting of salmon net pens is also located within the unit.</p> <p>The lake/estuary is an important sockeye salmon resource for the residents of the area and supports a major sockeye fishery. The wetland habitats provide for Trumpeter swan wintering areas and the area at the head of the lake provides habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. High density winter range for deer also occurs around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands, and the uplands adjacent to the southern part of the unit are a potential development area. On the northeast side of the lake, BLM retained a 1 acre easement on the uplands, which provides access to the lake. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.</p>
<b>CT-13</b> Southern Klawock Lake	Sd  692	3  C073S082E	Manage the unit to accommodate marine structures and uses associated with residential development. Protect Trumpeter swan wintering areas, deer concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	<p>Located on the southern shore of the Klawock Lake, the adjacent uplands have been conveyed from the native corporation to its shareholders and could stimulate upland settlement opportunities. Multiple anadromous streams provide habitat for coho, pink and sockeye salmon, steelhead trout. The wetland areas provide habitat for Trumpeter swan wintering. High density winter range for deer also exists around the area. The area is also important for personal use harvests including sockeye salmon.</p>

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<b>CT-14</b> Port St. Nicholas	Sd 992	3 C074S081E	Manage the unit to accommodate marine structures and uses associated with residential development. Protect anadromous streams and known waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	The unit is directly adjacent to platted subdivisions located on the northern and southern sides of Port St. Nicholas. The shoreline mostly consists of gravel beaches, with some tidal flat areas. Six anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink and chum salmon, with coho salmon also present. Limited wetland areas provide habitat for known waterfowl/shorebird known spring and fall concentrations. The area is also used for personal harvest and recreational purposes.
<b>CT-15</b> Head of Port St. Nicholas	Ha 65	3 C074S082E	Protect estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas, black bear concentration areas and anadromous streams.	This tideland unit occupies the head of Port St. Nicholas. The shoreline consists of gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats and estuarine wetlands at the head of the bay. The wetlands provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Six anadromous streams provide habitat for rearing and spawning coho and chum salmon. Pink salmon are also present along with steelhead trout. Black bear concentrations also occur near the head of the bay. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>CT-16</b> Coronados Islands	Ha 766	3 C074S081E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas and herring spawning areas.	Occupying tideland areas around the Coronados Islands the shoreline areas consist of estuarine/marine wetlands in the north and south with some gravel beaches and exposed and sheltered rocky shores. The wetlands areas provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Herring spawning areas occur throughout the unit and dense eelgrass beds are present. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>CT-17</b> Doyle Bay	Ha 142	3 C074S081E	Protect estuarine wetland areas, associated waterfowl concentrations and anadromous streams.	Occupying tidelands at the end of Doyle Bay, the shoreline area consists of gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats and estuarine/marine wetlands. Four anadromous stream outlets provide habitat for coho salmon, chum and pink salmon and the wetland areas provide habitat for waterfowl concentrations. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

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<b>CT-18</b> Ladrones Isands	Ha Hv  1086	3  C075S081E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies the tidelands surrounding the Ladrones Islands. The shoreline areas consist of exposed rocky shores and wave cut platforms. The estuarine/marine wetlands provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. The area contains dense eelgrass beds and a commercial sea cucumber fishery occurs in and around the unit. The area is also used for personal use harvest. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Old-Growth Habitat in the TLMP and the AHRs reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
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<b>CT-19</b> Trocadero Bay	Ha Hv  3565	3  C075S081E C075S082E	Protect heritage sites, marine mammal haulouts, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas and anadromous streams. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain recreational opportunities and commercial and personal harvest opportunities.	<p>This large unit encompasses most of the northern tidelands of Trocadero Bay and extends south to Point St. Sebastian. The intertidal areas are diverse consisting of gravel beaches, sheltered and exposed rocky shores. Estuarine/marine wetlands are scattered throughout the unit.</p> <p>This productive area provides habitat for a variety of species. The area north of Ladrones Islands is a known seal haulout and concentration area, and the wetland areas provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Ten anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning chum salmon, rearing and spawning coho salmon (near the head of the bay). Pink salmon, dolly varden and steelhead trout are also present. The head of the bay is also identified as an intensive black bear spring use area. This area is used by Klawock and Craig residents for sport and personal harvests and also for recreational purposes. A recreation trail is located to the north of the unit and two MAPS are also identified in the unit. Commercial harvests of Dungeness crab and sea cucumber also occurs in and around the unit.</p> <p>The adjacent uplands include native corporation selections to the north, a state selection (C-03) at the head of the bay and native owned lands in the south. Adjacent National Forest uplands are designated Scenic Viewshed in the south and Old-Growth Habitat to the north. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.</p>
<b>CT-20</b> South Tracadero Bay	F  7	3  C075S082E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites.	<p>This small unit is a state permitted LTF site (LAS 24859) that occupies tidelands on the southern shore of Trocadero Bay. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.</p>

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<p><b>CT-21</b> South of Point St. Sebastian</p>	<p>Ha 171</p>	<p>3 C075S082E</p>	<p>Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl / shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>This tideland unit occupies an area just south of Point St. Sebastian. The shorelines consist of gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats and estuarine wetlands. The wetland areas provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink salmon. Coho and chum salmon are also present. The area is a black bear concentration area and commercial sea cucumber harvests occur in or around the unit. Most of the adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.</p>
<p><b>CT-22</b> Big Bay</p>	<p>Ha 55</p>	<p>3 C075S081E</p>	<p>Protect estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Preserve aquatic farm site opportunity. Maintain harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>The intertidal areas of Big Bay consist of gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats and estuarine wetlands. The wetland areas provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird known spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for pink, coho and chum salmon and is a known black bear concentration area. Commercial sea cucumber harvests occur in or around the unit. A pre-authorized aquatic farm site (ADL 105332) is located in the Bay and the adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.</p>
<p><b>CT-23</b> Port Caldera</p>	<p>Ha 66</p>	<p>3 C075S081E</p>	<p>Protect estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird concentration areas, deer concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.</p>	<p>Occupying tidelands at the head of Port Caldera the intertidal areas consist of gravel beaches and estuarine/marine wetlands. The wetland areas provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering and an anadromous stream provides habitat for pink and chum salmon. Commercial sea cucumber harvests occur in or around the unit. The coastal areas provide high density winter range for deer. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.</p>
<p><b>CT-24</b> Northwest Port Caldera</p>	<p>F 39</p>	<p>3 C075S080E</p>	<p>Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.</p>	<p>This small unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106095) that occupies an area of tidelands on the northwestern side of Port Caldera. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.</p>

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<b>CT-25</b> Head of Port Estrella	Ha 113	3 C075S080E	Protect estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas, deer concentrations and anadromous streams.	Occupying the head and southern shore of Port Estrella the shoreline consists of gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats and estuarine wetlands. Wetland areas provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering and two anadromous streams provide habitat for rearing pink and coho salmon. The area contains known black bear concentrations and is a known winter range area for deer. Commercial sea cucumber harvests occur in or around the unit. Adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>CT-26</b> Cape Flores	Ha 253	3 C075S080E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird concentration and waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams.	Occupying tidelands near Cape Flores and Joe Island the intertidal areas consist of exposed and sheltered rocky shores, marshes and estuarine/marine wetlands. The wetland areas provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering and two anadromous streams provide habitat for rearing coho and pink salmon. Commercial sea cucumber harvests occur in or around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>CT-27</b> San Juan Bautista Island	F 58	3 C074S080E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. This unit is affected by the stipulations of a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and State of Alaska (ADL 107516); adjudication decisions shall follow its requirements.	This small unit occupies an area of tidelands near Point Eugenia. This area has been identified as a Marine Transfer Facility site under the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Forest Service and the State. The adjacent uplands are currently interim conveyed under ANCSA.

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# Map 3: Management Unit 17: Craig/Klawock (C)

The seaward planning boundary represents the approximate location of the state owned tide and submerged lands. All state tide and submerged lands within the boundary and not within a specific tideland unit are designated as General Use.

### Boundary/Land Status

- Management Unit Boundary
- State Owned Upland
- State Selected Upland
- Specific Tideland Unit
- Tongass National Forest
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Other Private
- City Boundary

### Resources and Facilities

- Anchorage
- Designated Aquatic Farm Site
- Herring Spawning Area
- Recreational Trail
- USFS Cabin
- Marine Access Point
- Highway/Paved Road
- Anadromous Streams

### Units and Designations

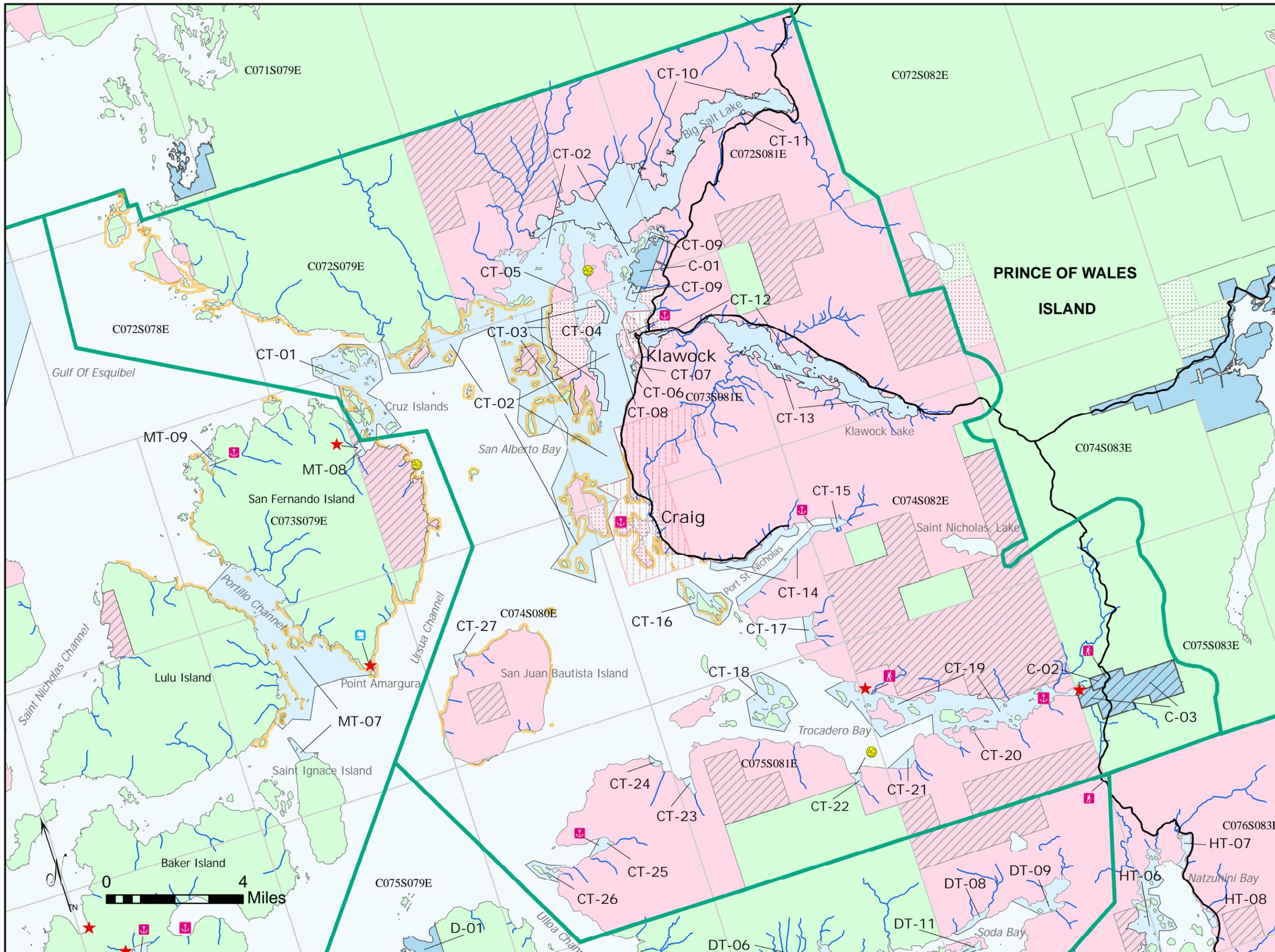
#### Upland Units:

C-01 Pr  
C-02 Rd  
C-03 Se

#### Tideland Units:

CT-01 Ha Hv	CT-15 Ha
CT-02 Ha Hv	CT-16 Ha
CT-03 Sd	CT-17 Ha
CT-04 F	CT-18 Ha Hv
CT-05 F	CT-19 Ha Hv
CT-06 F	CT-20 F
CT-07 F	CT-21 Ha
CT-08 F	CT-22 Ha
CT-09 Wd	CT-23 Ha
CT-10 Ha Hv	CT-24 F
CT-11 F	CT-25 Ha
CT-12 Ha Hv	CT-26 Ha
CT-13 Sd	CT-27 F
CT-14 Sd	

This map provides a graphical representation of resources, ownership and facilities. This map is not intended for navigational purposes and ownership status is only to section level accuracy. Source documents remain the official record.



## **REGIONAL MANAGEMENT UNIT 18**

### ***Dall/Forrester Island***

#### **Background**

The Dall/Forrester Island Region is relatively large and extends from Suemez Island in the north to the southern part of Dall Island in the south, and from Forrester Island in the west to Long Island in the east. State uplands are limited, consisting of the uplands at Port Delores and a state upland selection is located near Hook Arm. State ownership almost entirely consists of tide and submerged lands with extensive tideland areas in the region. Most of the adjacent uplands in the region are Tongass National Forest and the uplands on Long Island and the eastern side of Dall Island are almost entirely Native Corporation owned.

#### **State Land/Acreage**

State uplands at Port Dolores consist of approximately 1193 acres. State selected uplands at Hook Arm consist of approximately 995 acres. State tidelands are extensive and there are 50 designated units consisting of approximately 59,085 acres at various locations mainly at the head of bays. In addition to the specific tideland units, approximately 361,659 acres of state owned tide and submerged lands exist 3 miles seaward from upland mean high water.

#### **Physical Features**

The regional uplands are generally characterized by rugged mountainous terrain of less than 3000 ft with steep slopes near the coastal waters with the exception of Long Island which has generally more flat to moderately sloping terrain. Dall Island consists of numerous bays, arms, coves and harbors that are spread throughout the entire coastline. The intertidal areas of the region consist mainly of a gravel beaches, estuarine wetlands and exposed rocky shores. Forrester Island and the western coastline of Dall Island is directly exposed to the Pacific Ocean, whereas the eastern side of Dall, Long Island and Soda Bay offer more semi-protected environments. Relatively large upland areas around Soda Bay have been used for timber harvest.

## **Access**

Due to most of the region being remote and consisting of large sea-divided islands, access is primarily by water or air, either by boat or floatplane typically departing from Klawock, Craig or Hydaburg. The Soda Bay area can be accessed via the Hydaburg Highway and then by the Soda Bay Trail. Charter boats seasonally transport locals and visitors from Craig, Klawock and Hydaburg for sport fishing and wildlife viewing.

## **Resources and Uses**

**Uses:** Commercial fishing is the predominant use of the tide and submerged lands within the region. Commercial fishery harvests include salmon, halibut, geoduck, sea cucumber, Dungeness crab, Red Urchins and shrimp. Charter sport fishing and wildlife viewing occurs within the region and a USFS cabin located at Essowah Lake on Dall Island provides recreation opportunities. Personal use harvests occur within the region especially in Mears Passage, Soda Bay and Long Island.

**Resources:** The region contains a variety of sensitive resources that are typically concentrated within the designated Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv) tideland units. Marine mammal concentrations exist at Forrester Island, Mears Passage, Sakie Point and Grand Island. The region contains several seabird nesting colonies around Mears Passage, Suemez and Forrester Island and waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration and wintering areas at various locations throughout the area. The region also contains numerous bald eagle nesting sites spread throughout the region, although they are less prevalent on the exposed western shore of Dall Island. Anadromous streams are spread throughout the entire region. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around the region, some of which occur in or around the upland and tideland units.

## **Management Constraints and Considerations**

The region is located within an unorganized borough, and there are no local comprehensive plans or zoning, and no district coastal plans affecting the area. Most of the adjacent uplands are part of the Tongass National Forest managed by the USFS accordingly to the requirements of the TLMP. The area of Forrester Island is designated Wilderness in the TLMP.

## **Management Summary/Intent for State Lands**

**Uplands:** The state uplands at Port Dolores and Hook Arm are to be conveyed to the University of Alaska (UA) consistent with the requirement of AS 14.40.365(a). All actions must be consistent with this statute and the requirement of Department Order 148.

**Tidelands:** Specific tideland areas within the region contain important wildlife habitat and commercial and non-commercial fishery harvest opportunities. Where these values are especially concentrated spatially, these tideland areas are designated Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv). Where both resources exist, they are often assigned a co-designation of Habitat/Harvest. Tidelands designated Habitat often consist of one or more of the following resources: estuarine wetlands, marine mammal concentrations, shorebirds/waterfowl spring and fall concentrations, or nesting colonies, waterfowl wintering areas, and high density eelgrass or kelp beds. Areas designated as Harvest are characterized by harvests of salmon, halibut, geoduck, sea cucumber, Dungeness crab, Red Urchins and shrimp and are to be managed to maintain those harvest resources. Tidelands with these designations are to be managed so that the resources identified in the specific tideland unit within the Resource Allocation Table are to be maintained and protected. Forrester Island tidelands are to be managed consistent with requirements of the State Game Refuge. Areas designated as Forestry (F) are to be managed consistent with the associated state or federal agreements/requirements, authorizations must follow state/federal permitting requirements. The Essowah Lakes unit (DT-31) is to be managed for its habitat and recreational opportunities. Access is to be maintained to and throughout this area and authorizations are to be compatible with the current uses.

The remainder of the tidelands within the management region are designated General Use (Gu), a multiple use designation. It is intended that standard state/federal permitting process will be used to determine whether a particular use or facility is appropriate at specific sites in the areas designated General Use.

**Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units – Regional Management Unit 18: Dall/Forrester Island (D)**

Unit # / Name	Designation(s) / Acres	Map(s) / MTR	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Information
<p><b>D-01</b> Port Delores</p>	<p>Gu 1193</p>	<p>4 C075S079E</p>	<p>This unit is to be conveyed to the University of Alaska (UA) consistent with AS 14.40.365(a). Until conveyance all actions must be consistent with this statute and the requirements of Department Order 148. Protect heritage sites and anadromous streams.</p>	<p>The unit consists of approximately 1,200 acres of mostly level terrain near the coastal areas to semi-mountainous terrain in the southern part of the unit and includes the island southwest of Port Arucas. The intertidal areas consist of exposed tidal flats and wetlands at the head of the bay to gravel beaches along the southern and northern shores and exposed rocky platforms along the northern pan handle. The uplands consist of a combination of old-growth and other forested lands with areas of regeneration near the head of the bay. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning chum and pink salmon and also spawning and rearing coho salmon. A Gu designation affects the tidelands adjacent to the unit. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.</p>
<p><b>D-02</b> Hook Arm</p>	<p>Gu 995</p>	<p>4 C078S081E</p>	<p>Subsequent to conveyance from the BLM, this unit is to be conveyed to UA consistent with AS 14.40.365(a). Until conveyance all actions must be consistent with this statute and the requirements of Department Order 148. Protect heritage sites and anadromous streams.</p>	<p>Currently in state selection status, this unit consists of approximately 1,000 acres of gently to moderate sloping terrain in the northern portion of the unit and moderate sloping terrain in the southern portion. The unit also includes Channel Island located in the middle of Hook Arm. An anadromous stream provides habitat for spawning pink salmon. The unit consists mainly of a combination of non-forested land and old-growth forest, and some wetland areas. A Gu designation affects the tidelands adjacent to the unit. The unit is currently designated Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.</p>

**Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units – Regional Management Unit 18: Dall/Forrester Island (D)**

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>DT-01</b> Port Santa Cruz, Suemez Island	Ha 108	4 C076S079E	Protect estuarine wetland areas and anadromous streams.	This small unit is situated at the head of Port Santa Cruz, Suemez Island and consists of gravel beaches with estuarine wetlands and exposed tidal flats concentrated at the head of the bay. Two anadromous streams at the head of the bay and provide habitat for rearing coho, and pink salmon. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated Timber Production in TLMP.
<b>DT-02</b> Mears Passage	Ha Hv 2416	4 C076S080E C077S080E C077S081E	Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentration/haulout areas, estuarine wetlands, seabird nesting sites, waterfowl wintering areas, anadromous streams. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies a large portion of Mears Passage and extends along the coast southwest towards Lontana Point. The shoreline areas consist of gravel beaches, exposed rocky shores and estuarine wetlands in the southwestern portion. The area provides habitat for a variety of species including harbor seal concentrations /haulout areas around Millar Rocks. Wetland areas on the east side of Suemez Island provide habitat for waterfowl wintering and a sea bird nesting colony is located at Millar Rocks. Three anadromous streams in the southwest provide habitat for pink salmon and two anadromous streams in the western portion provide habitat for spawning pink and chum and rearing coho salmon. The tidelands contain dense eelgrass beds. The commercial harvest of salmon, winter bait herring, sea cucumber and geoduck occurs in or around the unit, along with personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Modified Landscape in the TLMP. AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>DT-03</b> Southeast Port Refugio, Suemez Island	Ha 43	4 C076S080E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas and anadromous streams.	This small unit located east of DT-04 is characterized by extensive estuarine wetlands and intertidal flats. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides important habitat for rearing coho salmon, with pink and chum salmon also present. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Modified Landscape in the TLMP. The AHRS also reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-04</b> South Port Refugio, Suemez Island	Ha 62	4 C076S079E	Protect estuarine wetland areas, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas, anadromous streams, black bear and deer concentration areas.	Occupying the tideland areas near the head of Port Refugio this unit contains areas of intertidal estuarine wetlands, marshes, exposed tidal flats and gravel beaches. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for pink, chum and rearing coho salmon and spring black bear concentrations. The coastal areas also support high density winter range for deer and the area is open to commercial sea cucumber harvest. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Modified Landscape in the TLMP.
<b>DT-05</b> East Port Refugio, Suemez Island	F 53	4 C076S079E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. This unit is affected by the stipulations of a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and State of Alaska (ADL 107516); adjudication decisions shall follow its requirements. Protect heritage sites.	Occupying the tidelands on the western side of Port Refugio, this area has been identified as a Marine Transfer Facility site under the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Forest Service and the State. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Modified Landscape in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>DT-06</b> Upper Mears Passage/Dall Island	Ha Hv 3050	4  C076S080E C076S081E	Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentration areas, estuarine wetlands and associated waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies the tidelands west of Mears Island to Midway Island. The intertidal areas are characterized by extensive estuarine wetlands and stream deltas. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. The area around Mears Island is a harbor seal concentration area. A total of nine anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink and chum salmon, rearing coho salmon and steelhead trout are also present. Sea cucumber commercial harvests also occur in and around the unit along with personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Old-Growth Habitat and Timber Production in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-07</b> East Mears Passage	F 45	4  C076S081E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. This unit is affected by the stipulations of a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and State of Alaska (ADL 107516); adjudication decisions shall follow its requirements.	This small unit occupies an area of tidelands near Point Eugenia and has been identified as a Marine Transfer Facility site under the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Forest Service and the State. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and designated as Modified Landscape in the TLMP.
<b>DT-08</b> North Soda Bay	Ha Hv 117	4  C076S082E	Protect estuarine wetland areas, associated waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas, deer concentration areas, anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying an area of tidelands north of Shelikof Island, this unit contains extensive intertidal estuarine wetland areas that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink and chum salmon and also rearing coho salmon. Commercial harvest of red urchin and sea cucumber occurs in or around the unit and the coastal areas support high density winter range for deer. Most of the adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

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<b>DT-09</b> Soda Bay	Ha Hv  438	4  C076S082E	Protect estuarine wetland areas, associated waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas, anadromous streams, black bear and deer concentrations. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands at the head of Soda Bay, this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetland areas that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Four anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink and rearing coho salmon and black bear concentrations are present along near stream areas. The northern coastal areas support high density winter range for deer. Commercial harvest of red urchin and sea cucumber occurs in or around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>DT-10</b> Southern Soda Bay and east Shelikof Island	F  10	4  C076S082E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	This tideland unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106414) consisting of tracts A and B, and occupying two distinct areas of tidelands on the southern side of Soda Bay and east Shelikof Island. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>DT-11</b> Northeast of Shelikof Island	Ha Hv  165	4  C076S081E C076S082E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas and eelgrass beds. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands around an unnamed island northeast of Sheilikof Island, this unit consists of intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas. The shallow areas in and around this unit contain dense eelgrass beds. Commercial harvest of red urchins and sea cucumbers occurs in or around the unit. Most of the adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

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<b>DT-12</b> South Shelikof Island	F 61	4 C076S081E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. This unit is affected by the stipulations of a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and State of Alaska (ADL 107516); adjudication decisions shall follow its requirements.	This small unit occupies an area of tidelands near the southern shore of Shelikof Island and has been identified as a Marine Transfer Facility site under the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Forest Service and the State. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and designated as Timber Production in the TLMP.
<b>DT-13</b> North Bay	Ha Hv 147	4 C077S081E C077S082E	Protect estuarine wetlands, associated waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This small tideland unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands which are concentrated at the head of the bay. Waterfowl wintering occurs within the wetland areas and four anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink and rearing coho salmon. Commercial harvest of sea cucumber, red urchin and shrimp also occurs in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and are designated Modified Landscape in TLMP.
<b>DT-14</b> Farallon Bay	Ha Hv 105	4 C077S082E	Protect estuarine wetlands, associated waterfowl concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This small tideland unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands which are concentrated at the head of the bay. Waterfowl concentrations occur within the wetlands and two anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink and coho, with chum salmon also present. Commercial harvest of sea cucumber, red urchin and shrimp also occurs in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands.
<b>DT-15</b> South shore of View Cove	F 19	4 C078S082E	Subsequent to lease issuance manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. The Gu designation will apply if forestry operations are not in authorized.	Located west of Clam Island this small tideland unit is an application for a LTF site (ADL 105981). The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

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<b>DT-16</b> North shore of View Cove	F 23	4 C078S082E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	This small unit is a state leased LTF site ADL 101588 that occupies approximately 23 acres of tidelands on the northern shore of View Cove, northeast of Clam Island. The adjacent uplands are both native corporation and other private owned lands.
<b>DT-17</b> Coco Harbor	Ha Hv 40	4 C079S082E	Protect estuarine wetlands, associated waterfowl wintering areas, anadromous streams and black bear concentration areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This tideland unit located in Coco Bay contains intertidal estuarine wetlands concentrated at the head of the bay. Waterfowl wintering occurs within the wetlands and an anadromous stream provides habitat for spawning pink and chum salmon, with coho salmon also present. Black bear concentrations also occur around the stream areas. Commercial harvest of sea cucumber, red urchin and shrimp occurs in or around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>DT-18</b> South Coco Harbor	F 32	4 C079S082E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites.	This unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106224) occupying two distinct areas of tidelands near the entrance of an unnamed port on the southern shore of Coco Harbor. The uplands adjacent to the unit are native corporation owned lands. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-19</b> South Coco Harbor	F 12	4 C079S082E	Subsequent to permit issuance manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. The Gu designation will apply if forestry operations are not in authorized. Protect heritage sites.	This small tideland unit is a permit application for a LTF site (LAS 24646) occupying an area of tidelands just south of DT-18. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>DT-20</b> Windy Cove	Ha 151	4 & 5 C079S082E	Protect estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams and black bear concentration areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located in Windy Cove, this unit contains areas of intertidal estuarine wetlands that are concentrated at the head of the cove, characterized by shallow water and minimal tidal flushing. An anadromous stream located at the head of the cove provides habitat for chum and pink salmon and known black bear concentrations occur around the near stream areas. The area is used for personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.
<b>DT-21</b> Rose Inlet	F 23	4 & 5 C080S083E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	Located in Rose Inlet this tideland unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106413). The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands.
<b>DT-22</b> South Rose Inlet	F 44	4 & 5 C080S083E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	Occupying two distinct areas of tidelands near the southern shore of Rose Inlet this unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106091). The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands.
<b>DT-23</b> Grace Harbor	Ha Hv 13	5 C080S083E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams and black bear concentration areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands at the head of Grace Harbor this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands concentrated at the head of the bay. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for rearing coho salmon, with pink and chum salmon also present. Black bear concentrations occur in and around stream areas. Commercial sea cucumber and shrimp harvests occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>DT-24</b> Inner Grace Harbor	F 25	5 C080S083E	Subsequent to lease issuance manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. The Gu designation will apply if forestry operations are not in authorized. Protect heritage sites.	Occupying two distinct areas of tidelands near the northern and southern shore of Grace Harbor, this unit is an application for a state leased LTF site (ADL 101590). Uplands adjacent to the unit are native corporation owned lands and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-25</b> Outer Grace Harbor	F 18	5 C080S083E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites.	Occupying two distinct areas of tidelands near the northern and southern shore of Grace Harbor this unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 103824). The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-26</b> Ham Cove	Ha 91	5 C081S084E	Protect anadromous streams, waterfowl nesting, and molting areas, shellfish rearing areas, and black bear concentration areas. Protect heritage sites.	Located at the head waters of Ham Cove, this unit is characterized by shallow waters and minimal tidal flushing. Waterfowl nesting and molting areas occur in and around the unit and an andromous stream provides habitat for chum, coho and pink salmon. Black bear concentrations also occur in and around the near stream areas. The area is historically known as a finfish and shellfish rearing area. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands and the AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-27</b> Southwest Kaigani Strait	Ha Hv 431	5 C082S085E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl / shorebird spring and fall concentration areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located north of Kaigani Harbor this unit contains intertidal rocky shores and estuarine wetland areas that are concentrated in and around the island at the center of the unit. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Commercial sea cucumber and shrimp harvest occurs in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.

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<b>DT-28</b> Datzkoo Harbor	Ha Hv  162	5  C082S085E	Protect estuarine/marine wetlands, anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying tidelands on the southern shore of Datzkoo Harbor the intertidal areas contain estuarine wetlands. Two anadromous streams provides important habitat for rearing coho salmon. Pink salmon are also present. Commercial sea cucumber and shrimp harvests occur in and around the unit. Most of the adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands. The remaining lands are National Forest and designated Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.
<b>DT-29</b> Little Daykoo Harbor	Ha Hv  413	5  C083S085E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine/marine wetlands, anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying tidelands on the northern shore of Daykoo Harbor and the area around Daykoo Island the unit is characterized by extensive estuarine/marine wetlands. An anadromous stream located at the head of the harbor provides important habitat for rearing coho salmon, with pink and chum salmon also present. Commercial sea cucumber and shrimp harvests occur in and around the unit. Most of the adjacent uplands are native corporation owned. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-30</b> Security Cove	Ha  62	5  C082S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird concentration areas, anadromous streams, waterfowl nesting and molting areas and black bear concentration areas.	This tideland unit located at the head of Security Cove consists of intertidal areas of estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl nesting and molting. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for coho and pink salmon. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.

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<b>DT-31</b> Essowah Harbor/Lakes	Ha Rd  955	5  C081S084E C082S084E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams, kelp beds and black bear concentrations. Any authorization that may be granted is to be compatible with the current recreational uses and ensure both estuarine and upland access is maintained.	This tideland unit includes the areas of Essowah Point, Essowah Harbor and the adjoining Essowah Lake. The intertidal areas near Essowah Point consist of estuarine wetlands. Four anadromous stream outlets provide important habitat for spawning pink salmon. Coho and sockeye salmon are also present, along with Dolly Varden and steelhead trout. The area is also a black bear concentration area. Harbor and lake areas also contain dense kelp beds. A USFS recreational cabin is located on the northern part of the lake and access is generally limited to floatplanes due to the strong tidal currents. The adjacent National Forest uplands are designated as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River and lands to the west of the harbor as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-32</b> Port Bazan	Ha  129	5  C081S084E	Protect estuarine/marine wetlands, waterfowl nesting and molting areas, anadromous streams.	Located at the head of Port Bazan this unit contains estuarine wetlands which are especially concentrated around the head of the bay, providing habitat for nesting and molting waterfowl. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for chum, pink and rearing coho salmon. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>DT-33</b> Gooseneck Harbor	Ha Hv  451	5  C080S082E C081S083E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine/marine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird concentration areas, anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying most of the tidelands of Goose Harbor, this unit is characterized by intertidal areas of rocky shores and estuarine/marine wetlands and exposed coastline exists at the point. Wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl nesting and molting. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink and coho salmon. Commercial harvest of sea cucumber, red urchin, salmon and crab also occurs in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>DT-34</b> Ground Island/Cape Augustine	Ha Hv  589	5  C080S081E C080S082E	Protect estuarine/marine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird concentration areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tideland areas around Ground Island and the northeastern area of Waterfall bay, this unit is characterized by intertidal rocky shores and estuarine/marine wetlands. Wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. The bay and surrounding area is a commercial red urchin, sea cucumber, salmon and crab harvest area. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.
<b>DT-35</b> Sakie Point	Ha Hv  171	4 & 5  C078S081E C079S081E	Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentration areas, and wetland areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities in the area.	This tideland unit occupies the area around Sakie Point adjacent intertidal areas, which consist of marine wetlands and exposed rocky shores. The area is identified as a sea lion concentration area. Commercial harvest of sea cucumber, red urchin and salmon occurs in the area. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-36</b> Table Rock Cove	Ha  112	4 & 5  C078S081E	Protect marine wetlands and anadromous streams.	Located in a small cove northeast of Table Rock this tideland unit consists of intertidal marine wetlands and rocky shores. An anadromous stream provides important habitat for spawning sockeye and pink salmon. The adjacent uplands are National Forest, designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.
<b>DT-37</b> Manhattan Arm	Ha  92	4 & 5  C078S081E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams. Maintain trail access.	Occupying the tidelands at the head of Manhattan Arm, this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands areas that support waterfowl wintering concentrations. An anadromous stream located near Manhattan Lake provides important habitat for chum, pink and sockeye salmon and also rearing habitat for steelhead trout and coho salmon. A trail is located at the head of the arm that allows access to View Cove and Manhattan Lake. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and are designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.

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<b>DT-38</b> Hook Arm	Ha 63	4 & 5 C078S082E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Located at the head of Hook Arm, this tideland unit contains extensive intertidal estuarine wetlands that support seasonal waterfowl concentrations. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for rearing and spawning coho salmon and spawning pink salmon. Chum salmon is also present. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands.
<b>DT-39</b> Bobs Bay	Ha Hv 164	4 & 5 C077S081E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands at the head of Bobs Bay, this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that are concentrated at the bay and arm head. These wetlands support waterfowl wintering concentrations. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink and chum salmon and rearing coho salmon. Commercial geoduck and sea cucumber harvests occur in and around the unit. A MAP is located within the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and designated Old-Growth Habitat in the TLMP. The AHRs reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-40</b> Grand Island	Ha Hv 9192	4 & 5 C079S083E C079S084E C080S083E C080S084E	Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentration areas, wetland areas and kelp beds. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies the tideland areas around the Grand Island group. The intertidal areas consist of estuarine wetlands and exposed rocky shores. The area of Grand Island is a known harbor seal haulout/concentration area and contains dense kelp beds. Commercial harvest of shrimp and sea cucumber occurs in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands consist mostly of native corporation owned lands and the remaining lands are National Forest, designated Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. The AHRs reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>DT-41</b> Northwest Long Island	F 181	5 C080S084E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	Occupying tidelands on the northwestern side of Long Island this LTF site contains two separate state issued leases (ADL(s) 105789 and 102813). The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

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<b>DT-42</b> Bolles Inlet	Ha Hv  408	5  C081S085E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of Bolles Inlet, the intertidal areas consist of estuarine wetlands and some rocky shores. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations, and the two anadromous streams provide habitat for rearing coho salmon, with pink salmon also present. Commercial harvest of sea cucumber, shrimp and geoduck occurs in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>DT-43</b> Nina Cove	Ha  61	5  C081S085E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird concentration areas.	Located at the head of Nina Cove this small tideland unit consists of intertidal estuarine wetlands that support high waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvests occur around the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest and designated Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. These lands are also native corporation selected.
<b>DT-44</b> Coning Inlet	Ha  215	5  C081S085E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Located at the head-waters of Coning Inlet this unit consists of intertidal estuarine wetlands that support high waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Two anadromous streams located at the head of the Inlet provide habitat for chum, coho and pink salmon. Commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvests occur around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>DT-45</b> Notoma Bay	Ha  305	5  C081S085E C081S086E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird concentration areas.	Occupying the tidelands around Natoma Point and northern bay areas, this unit consists of intertidal estuarine wetlands that support high waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvests occur around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>DT-46</b> Elbow Bay	Ha 72	5 C080S084E C080S085E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird wintering areas and kelp beds.	Located at the head waters of Elbow Bay, this tideland unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird wintering concentrations. The waters at the head of the bay also provide habitat for coho and pink salmon and dolly varden trout. The bay area contains dense kelp beds and commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvests occur around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>DT-47</b> Dova Bay	Ha Hv 41	5 C080S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Occupying the tidelands of the east head of Dova Bay, this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon and the bay area contains dense kelp beds. Commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvests occur in and around the unit and the adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>DT-48</b> Cleva Bay	Ha Hv 47	5 C080S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird wintering areas and kelp beds. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands at the head of Cleva Bay this productive unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird wintering concentrations. The bay area contains dense kelp beds. Commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvests occur in and around the unit and the bay area is used for personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands and other private lands exist to the west of the unit.
<b>DT-49</b> Touchit Cove	Ha 94	5 C080S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shore bird wintering areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located at Touchit Cove, this tideland unit contains extensive intertidal salt chucks and estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird wintering concentrations. An anadromous stream provides habitat for chum and pink salmon. Commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest occurs around the unit and the cove area is used for personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>DT-50</b> Forrester Island	Ha Hv  37360	5  C079S079E C081S079E C081S080E C082S079E C082S080E	Manage the unit consistent with the requirements of the State Game Refuge. Protect heritage sites, marine mammal concentration and haulout areas, sea bird nesting colonies, and estuarine wetlands. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located approximately 20 miles west of Dall Island, the Forrester Island area is designated as a Federal Wildlife Refuge and as a State Game Refuge. The intertidal areas consist of marine/aquatic bed wetlands and rocky shores. The area contains multiple sea bird nesting colonies in the Forrester Island complex that contain over 1 million birds including the common murre, pigeon guillemot, glaucous-winged gull, ancient murrelet, auklet, horned and tufted puffins, petrel, and pelagic cormorants. The sea bird nesting colony at Lowrie Island also contains over 1 million birds. Sea lion rookeries and hauling grounds exist at Lowrie Island, Wolf Rock and Cape Horn Rocks. Harbor seal haulout concentrations also occur at Wolf Rock. Commercial red urchin harvest occurs around Forrester Island. And the adjacent uplands are federal owned. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

# Map 4: Management Unit 18: Dall/Forrester Island (D)

The seaward planning boundary represents the approximate location of the state owned tide and submerged lands. All state tide and submerged lands within the boundary and not within a specific tideland unit are designated as General Use.

## Boundary/Land Status

- Management Unit Boundary
- State Owned Upland
- State Selected Upland
- Specific Tideland Unit
- Tongass National Forest
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Other Private
- City Boundary

## Resources and Facilities

- Anchorage
- Designated Aquatic Farm Site
- Herring Spawning Area
- Recreational Trail
- USFS Cabin
- Marine Access Point
- Highway/Paved Road
- Anadromous Streams

## Units and Designations

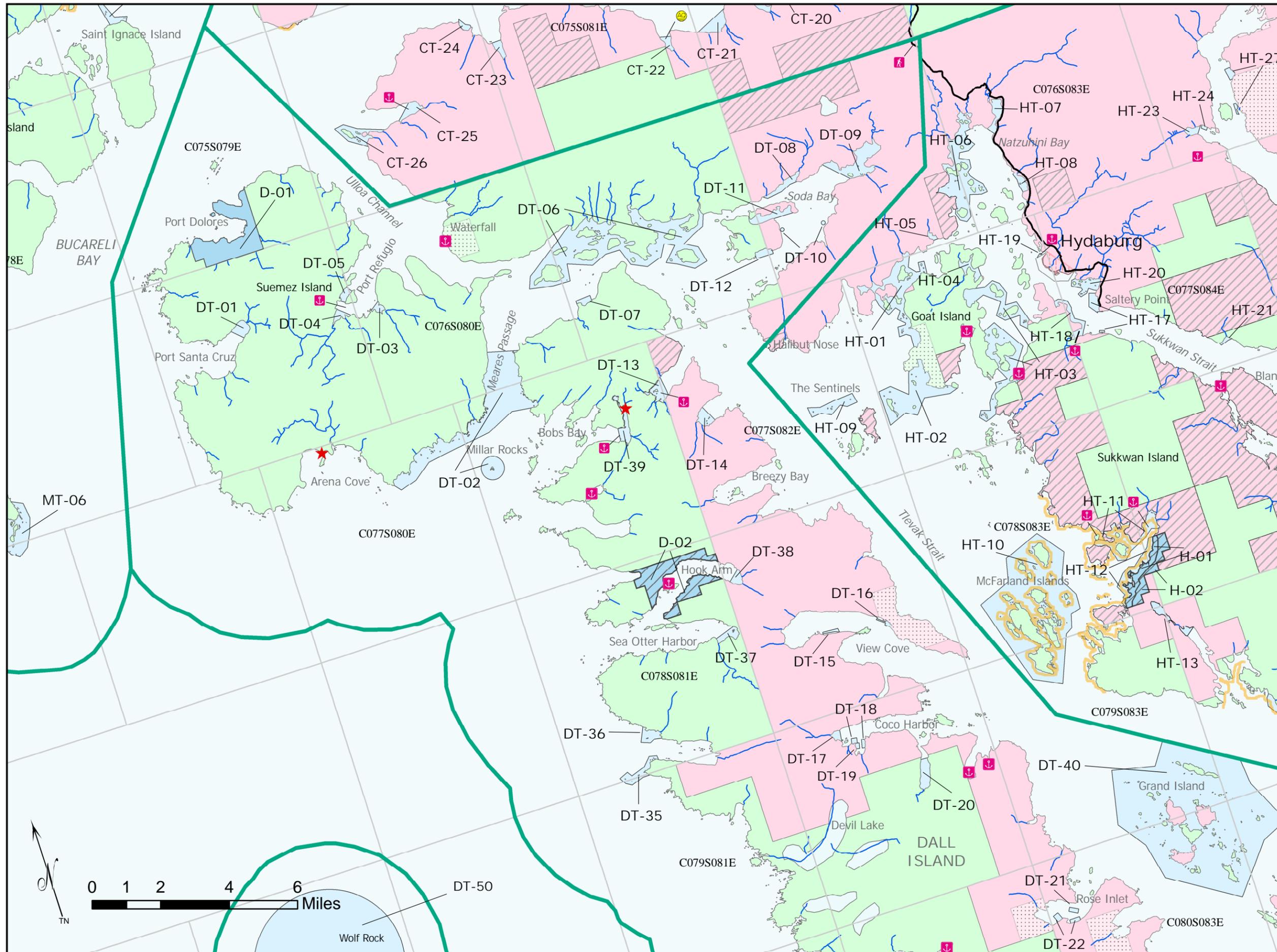
### Upland Units:

- D-01 Gu
- D-02 Gu

### Tideland Units:

DT-01	Ha	DT-15	F
DT-02	Ha Hv	DT-16	F
DT-03	Ha	DT-17	Ha Hv
DT-04	Ha	DT-18	F
DT-05	F	DT-19	F
DT-06	Ha Hv	DT-20	Ha
DT-07	F	DT-21	F
DT-08	Ha Hv	DT-22	F
DT-09	Ha Hv	DT-35	Ha
DT-10	F	DT-36	Ha
DT-11	Ha Hv	DT-37	Ha
DT-12	F	DT-38	Ha
DT-13	Ha Hv	DT-39	Ha Hv
DT-14	Ha Hv	DT-40	Ha Hv

This map provides a graphical representation of resources, ownership and facilities. This map is not intended for navigational purposes and ownership status is only to section level accuracy. Source documents remain the official record.



# Map 5: Management Unit 18: Dall/Forrester Island (D)

The seaward planning boundary represents the approximate location of the state owned tide and submerged lands. All state tide and submerged lands within the boundary and not within a specific tideland unit are designated as General Use.

### Boundary/Land Status

- Management Unit Boundary
- State Owned Upland
- State Selected Upland
- Specific Tideland Unit
- Tongass National Forest
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Other Private
- City Boundary

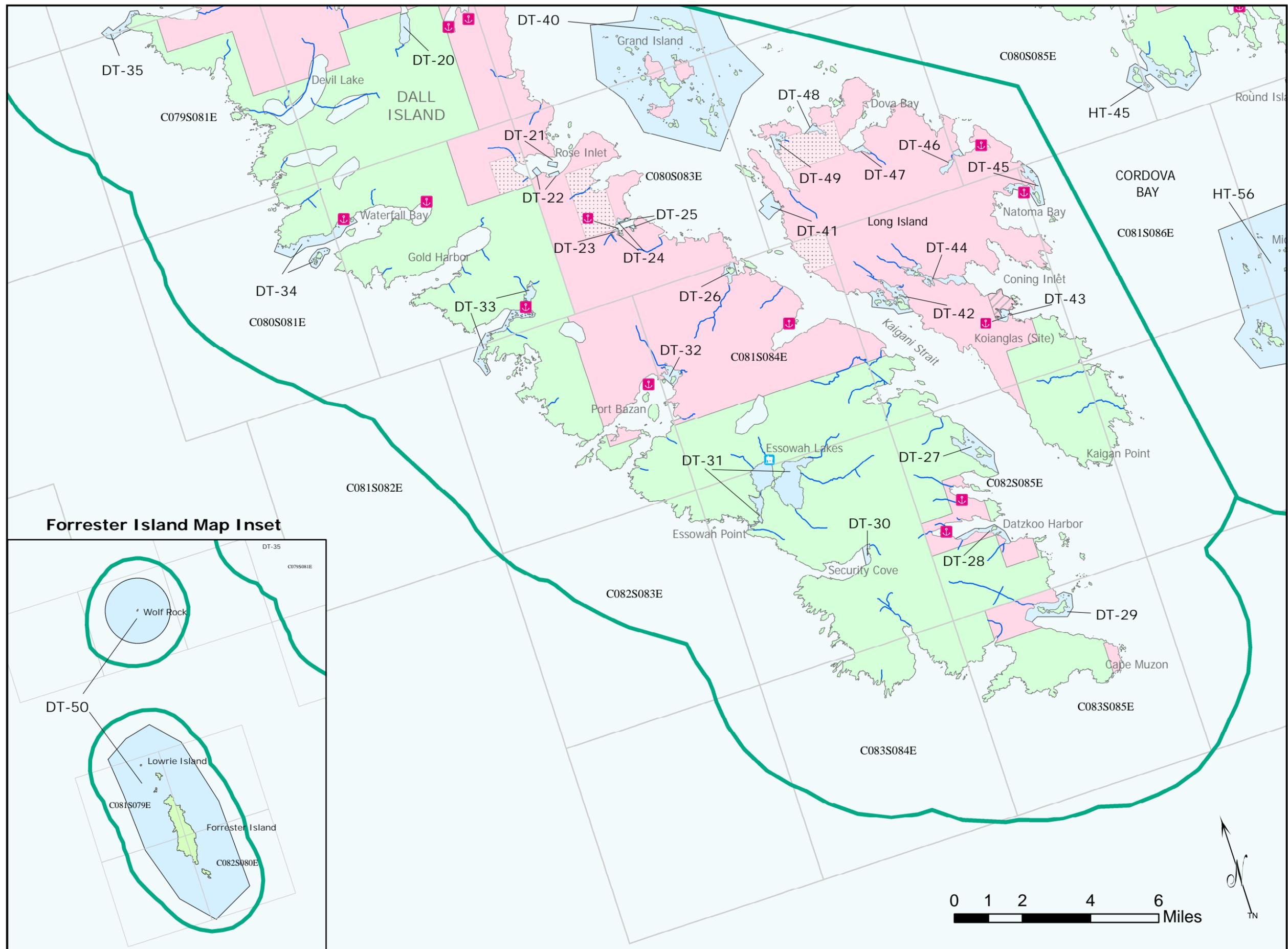
### Resources and Facilities

- Anchorage
- Designated Aquatic Farm Site
- Herring Spawning Area
- Recreational Trail
- USFS Cabin
- Marine Access Point
- Highway/Paved Road
- Anadromous Streams

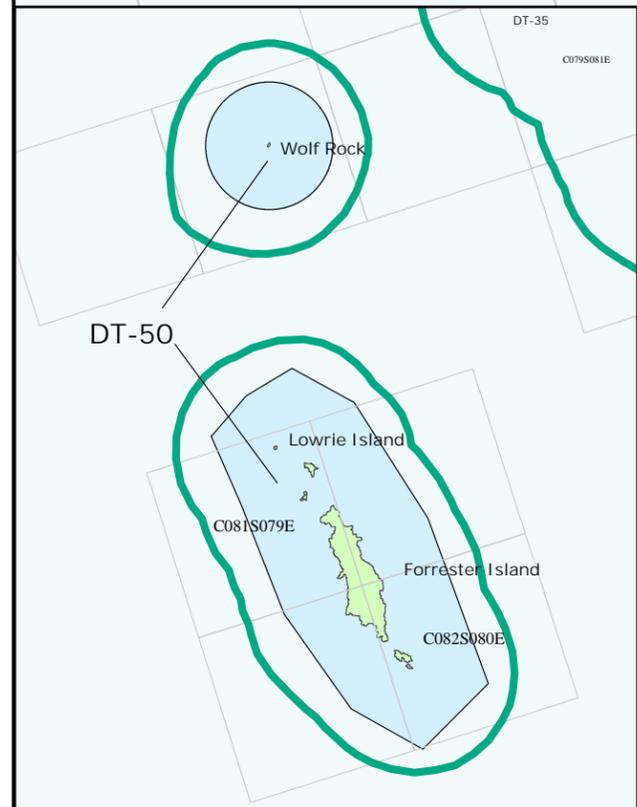
### Units and Designations

**Tideland Units:**

DT-20	Ha	DT-34	Ha Hv
DT-21	F	DT-35	Ha
DT-22	F	DT-40	Ha Hv
DT-23	Ha Hv	DT-41	F
DT-24	F	DT-42	Ha Hv
DT-25	F	DT-43	Ha
DT-26	Ha	DT-44	Ha
DT-27	Ha Hv	DT-45	Ha
DT-28	Ha Hv	DT-46	Ha
DT-29	Ha Hv	DT-47	Ha Hv
DT-30	Ha	DT-48	Ha Hv
DT-31	Ha Rd	DT-49	Ha
DT-32	Ha	DT-50	Ha Hv
DT-33	Ha Hv		



### Forrester Island Map Inset



This map provides a graphical representation of resources, ownership and facilities. This map is not intended for navigational purposes and ownership status is only to section level accuracy. Source documents remain the official record.

## **REGIONAL MANAGEMENT UNIT 19**

### ***Hydaburg/Cordova Bay***

#### **Background**

The Hydaburg/Cordova Bay regional management unit is relatively large and extends from Natzuhini Bay in the north to the southern tip of Prince of Wales Island in the south, and from McFarland Islands in the west to Klakas Inlet in the east. No state owned uplands exist, although state selected uplands are located at Dunbar Inlet and Mabel Bay. State ownership consists entirely of tide and submerged lands with extensive tideland areas existing within the region. Native Corporation owned and selected uplands exist throughout most of the northern part of the management unit. Most of the uplands in the southern portion of the unit are Tongass National Forest with some Native Corporation lands existing around the Kassa Inlet area.

#### **State Land/Acreage**

No state owned uplands exist within the regional management unit. State selected uplands are located at Dunbar Inlet (also Native Corporation selected) and Mabel Bay consisting of approximately 1,949 acres. State tidelands are extensive and consist of 59 designated units consisting of approximately 46,076 acres primarily at the head of bays and inlets. In addition to the specific tideland units, approximately 199,300 acres of state owned tide and submerged lands exist 3 miles seaward from upland mean high water.

#### **Physical Features**

Most of the uplands within the region are on the Prince of Wales Island mainland and are generally characterized by rugged mountainous terrain of less than 3500 ft with some steep slopes near the coastal Inlet waters. The area south of Biscuit Lagoon is generally more flat consisting of moderate sloping terrain. The region consists of bay and strait type waters, and numerous inlet waters that dominate the northeastern part of the region. Intertidal areas are mainly gravel beaches, estuarine wetlands and exposed rocky shores. Areas of the region especially in the north are more protected from the Pacific Ocean elements due to many barrier type islands and upland Points.

## **Access**

Access to most of the region is entirely by water or air, either by boat or floatplane typically departing from Klawock, Craig or Hydaburg. Scheduled floatplane flights depart from Ketchikan arriving at Hydaburg. The inter-island ferry authority conducts scheduled daily year-round services from Ketchikan to Hollis. From Hollis the Hydaburg Highway provides access to the City of Hydaburg, although the main road ends just south of the city. Boats frequent the area transporting visitors and locals mainly from Hydaburg for sport fishing, wildlife viewing and other personal uses.

## **Resources and Uses**

**Uses:** Commercial fishing is the predominant use of the tide and submerged lands within the region. Commercial fishery harvests include salmon, halibut, sea cucumber, Dungeness crab, Red Urchins and shrimp. Charter sport fishing and wildlife viewing occurs within the region and a USFS cabin located at Josephine Lake on Prince of Wales Island provides recreation opportunities. Personal use harvests also occur within the region especially around Hetta Cove–Eek Inlet, Goat Island, Natzuhini Bay and Sukkwan Island.

The region contains productive and sensitive resources that are typically concentrated within the designated Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv) tideland units. Marine mammal concentrations exist at the McFarland Islands, Keete Inlet, Klakas Inlet, Biscuit Lagoon and the Barrier Islands. Historical herring spawning areas occur around western and south-eastern Sukkwan Island. The region also contains important seabird nesting colonies at the Barrier Islands and waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration areas at various locations throughout. The region contains numerous bald eagle nesting sites in the northern areas and anadromous fish bearing streams are spread throughout. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around the region, some of which occur adjacent to or within the tideland units.

## **Management Constraints and Considerations**

The region is located within an unorganized borough, and there are no local comprehensive plans or zoning, and no district coastal plans affecting the area. Most of the adjacent uplands are part of the Tongass National Forest managed by the USFS accordingly to the requirements of the TLMP. In the TLMP the uplands around Nutkwa Lagoon are designated LUD II and most of the upland area south of the Nutkwa LUD II is the South Prince of Wales Wilderness area.

## **Management Summary /Intent for State Lands**

**Uplands:** If conveyed to the state from the BLM the state selected uplands at Dunbar Inlet are to be managed as two distinct units. The western unit (H-01) designated Settlement (Se) should be considered for disposal during the planning period and the eastern unit (H-02) is to be managed consistent with the General Use (Gu) designation. These uplands are however, also Native Corporation selected. The state selected uplands at Mabel bay if conveyed from the BLM will be managed as three separate units. The uplands of H-03 designated Settlement (Se) should be considered for disposal during the planning period. Unit H-04 is to be managed consistent with the General Use (Gu) designation and H-05 designated as Public Recreation and Tourism-dispersed (Rd) is to be managed for recreational opportunities that are compatible with both H-03 and H-04 uses. See Resource Allocation Table for management requirements.

**Tidelands:** Specific tideland areas within the region contain important wildlife habitat and commercial and non-commercial fishery harvest opportunities. Where these values are especially concentrated spatially, these tideland areas are designated Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv). Where both resources exist, they are often assigned a co-designation of Habitat/Harvest. Tidelands designated Habitat (Ha) often consist of one or more of the following resources: estuarine wetlands, marine mammal concentrations, shorebirds/waterfowl spring and fall concentrations or nesting colonies, waterfowl wintering areas, and high density eelgrass or kelp beds. Areas designated as Harvest (Hv) are characterized by harvests of salmon, halibut, sea cucumber, Dungeness crab, Red Urchins and shrimp and are to be managed to maintain those harvest resources. Tidelands with these designations are to be managed so that the resources identified in the specific tideland unit within the Resource Allocation Table are to be maintained and protected. Areas designated as Forestry (F) are to be managed consistent with the associated state or federal agreements/requirements, authorizations must follow state/federal permitting requirements. Specific management units designated as Shoreline Use (Sd) are to be managed to accommodate marine structures and uses associated with residential development as per the Resource Allocation Table.

The remainder of the tidelands within the management region are designated General Use (Gu), a multiple use designation. It is intended that standard state/federal permitting process will be used to determine whether a particular use or facility is appropriate at specific sites in the areas designated General Use.

**Resource Allocation Table for Upland Units – Regional Management Unit 19: Hydaburg/Cordova Bay (H)**

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>H-01</b> West Dunbar Inlet	Se 280	6 C078S083E C078S084E	If conveyed to the state from the BLM, this unit should be considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Protect heritage sites.	Currently in state selection status, this unit extends 500ft inland from mean high tide and consists of relatively flat to moderately sloping terrain. Most of the unit is suitable for settlement due to the presence of anchorage, suitable terrain and proximity to commercial fishing grounds. Some wetland areas may not be as suitable for settlement. These lands are also currently native corporation selected and currently designated Timber Production in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>H-02</b> East Dunbar Inlet	Gu 323	6 C078S083E C078S084E	If conveyed to the state from the BLM, manage the unit for multiple uses consistent with the Gu designation.	Located directly east of H-01 and currently in state selection status, this unit consists of moderate sloping terrain and areas of forested shrub wetlands and needle-leaved evergreens. These lands are also currently native corporation selected and currently designated Timber Production in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>H-03</b> Mabel Bay	Se 965	6 & 7 C079S085E C080S085E	If conveyed to the state from the BLM, this unit should be considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period.	Currently in state selection status, this unit occupies the Mabel bay peninsula uplands and a 500 ft coastal stretch of uplands extending inland from mean high water. The shoreline within the area mainly consists of gravel type beaches and the area from Point Webster and to the north on the Cordova Bay side consists mainly of rocky shores. This unit has suitable anchorage, moderately flat terrain and is near commercial fishing grounds. The unit is designated as Timber Production in the TLMP.
<b>H-04</b> Mabel Bay	Gu 242	6 & 7 C079S085E C080S085E	If conveyed to the state from the BLM, manage the unit for multiple uses consistent with the Gu designation. This unit has also been identified for potential timber harvest opportunities.	Located directly south of H-03 and currently in state selection status, this unit consists of relatively steep mountainous terrain that is generally unsuitable for settlement. The unit is currently designated Timber Production in the TLMP.

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<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>H-05</b> Mabel Islands	Rd  139	6 & 7  C079S083E	If conveyed to the state from the BLM, manage the unit consistent with the Rd designation. Authorizations other than those related to public recreation, safety or navigation are not considered appropriate.	This unit includes Mabel Island and the near by smaller island to the southeast. Both islands are relatively flat and the intertidal areas mainly consist of gravel type beaches. The unit is accessible via boat with suitable anchorages near by and is close to unit H-03 and H-04. Mabel Island is designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.

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**Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Units – Regional Management Unit 19: Hydaburg/Cordova Bay (H)**

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-01</b> Western North Pass/Horseshoe Island	Ha Hv 1036	6  C076S082E C077S083E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas, anadromous streams, and kelp and eelgrass beds. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This productive unit includes the tidelands of western North Pass, Horseshoe Island and western Goat Island. The intertidal areas are characterized by estuarine wetlands and rocky shores around the small inter-islands. The wetlands support high waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning chum, rearing coho salmon, along with pink salmon also present. The area contains extensive kelp beds and eelgrass beds that are especially concentrated on the northwestern side of Goat Island. Commercial Dungeness crab and shrimp harvests occur in and around the unit and the area is extensively used for personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands to the west of the unit, including the small islands in the Pass, are native corporation owned lands and the National Forest areas on Goat Island are designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-02</b> Fort Islet	Ha Hv 950	6  C077S083E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering areas, and eelgrass beds. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This tideland unit occupies an area on the southwestern end of Goat Island. The intertidal areas are characterized by sandy/gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl wintering. This large productive area contains dense eelgrass beds which are spread throughout the unit. Commercial shrimp and Dungeness crab harvests occur in and around the unit. Personal use harvest also occurs in and around the unit. The National Forest uplands are designated Semi-Remote Recreation in TLMP; private lands also adjoin the unit. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-03</b> South Pass/Passage Island	Ha Hv  1479	6  C077S083E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering areas, and eelgrass beds. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Situated on the southeast and eastern side of Goat Island, this productive tideland unit consists of two distinct parts. The intertidal areas are characterized by sandy/gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl wintering. Extensive eelgrass beds exist throughout the unit. Commercial shrimp and Dungeness crab harvests occur in and around the unit, along with personal use harvests. The National Forest uplands are designated Semi-Remote Recreation in TLMP and native corporation owned and selected lands also exist on Sukwan Island situated adjacent to the unit. The AHRS also reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-04</b> Northeast Goat Island	Ha Hv  104	6  C077S083E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams and kelp beds. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of an unnamed bay on the northeastern side of Goat Island near Horn Point, the intertidal estuarine wetlands of this unit support high waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and also waterfowl wintering. Kelp beds occur within the unit and two anadromous streams provide important habitat for spawning chum and pink salmon, and spawning and rearing coho salmon. Commercial shrimp harvests occur in and around the unit. The area is also extensively used for personal use harvests. The adjacent National Forest is designated Semi-Remote Recreation in TLMP. A native allotment exists at the uplands of Horn Point. The AHRS also reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-05</b> North Pass	Ha Hv  25	6  C076S082E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies the tidelands of a small harbor on the northern side of North Pass and contains intertidal estuarine wetland areas that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and pink salmon. Commercial shrimp and personal use harvests occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-06</b> Northwest Natzuhini Bay	Ha Hv  1131	6  C076S082E C076S083E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas, eelgrass beds and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying tidelands on the west/northwestern side of Natzuhini Bay, this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for rearing coho, with pink and chum salmon also present. The area contains dense eelgrass beds concentrated in the southern part of the unit. Commercial shrimp and personal use harvest occurs in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>HT-07</b> Northeast Natzuhini Bay	Ha Hv  136	6  C076S083E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying tidelands in the eastern head of Natzuhini Bay, this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for steelhead trout, spawning pink and rearing coho salmon, and chum salmon also present. Commercial shrimp and personal harvests occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-08</b> Eastern Natzuhini Bay	Ha Hv  71	6  C076S083E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located on the eastern side of Natzuhini Bay, this tideland unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and pink salmon. Commercial shrimp and personal use harvests occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-09</b> The Sentinels	Ha Hv  232	6  C077S082E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and marine mammal haulout areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies the tidelands around The Sentinels Island group. The intertidal areas consist mostly of rocky shores, and some estuarine wetland areas. These wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. The area is a known harbor seal haulout location and commercial harvests of shrimp, red urchin and sea cucumber occur in and around the unit. The nearby adjacent uplands are National Forest designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.
<b>HT-10</b> McFarland Islands	Ha Hv  4652	6  C078S083E C079S083E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations, kelp beds, herring spawning and marine mammal haulout areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located in Tlevak Strait west of Dunbar Inlet this unit occupies the tidelands surrounding the McFarland Island group. The intertidal areas consist of steep rock bluffs and rocky reef outcrops which are exposed at low tide. Sand/cobblestone beaches and estuarine wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. The unit is a high density harbor seal concentration and haulout area. High density kelp beds and herring spawning areas also occur throughout the unit. Commercial harvest of sea cucumber, shrimp and red urchin occurs in and around the unit. Personal harvest and recreational opportunities are important activities in the area. The adjacent National Forest is designated Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-11</b> Island Bay/Northern Dunbar Inlet	Ha Hv  577	6  C078S083E C078S084E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas, anadromous streams, black bear concentrations, kelp beds and herring spawning areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands around Island Bay and upper Dunbar Inlet this unit contains intertidal areas of small gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. Four anadromous streams provide habitat for coho and spawning pink salmon and known black bear concentrations occur near the streams. Kelp beds and herring spawning occur throughout the unit. Commercial harvest of sea cucumbers, shrimp and red urchin occurs in and around the unit along with personal use harvests. The adjacent National Forest uplands are designated as Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP, although are also native corporation selected lands. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-12</b> Eastern Dunbar Inlet	Sd  289	6  C078S083E C078S084E	If the adjacent uplands (H-01) are conveyed to the state from the BLM, manage the unit to accommodate marine structures and uses associated with residential development. If the adjacent state selected uplands are not conveyed to the state from the BLM, the tideland designation for this unit will revert to Gu and will be managed consistent with the Gu designation.. To the extent practical protect herring spawning areas and waterfowl/shorebird concentrations. Maintain harvest opportunities.	The unit is directly adjacent to unit H-01, which is designated settlement. The shoreline mostly consists of small gravel beaches and estuarine wetland areas that provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Kelp beds and herring spawning areas exist within the unit. Commercial harvest of sea cucumbers, shrimp and red urchin occurs around the unit along with personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands are native corporation selected and state top filed.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-13</b> Upper Kasook Inlet/Lake	Ha Hv  116	6  C079S084E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, and waterfowl wintering areas, and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located in upper Kasook Inlet this tideland unit includes the Inlet headwaters and Kasook Lake. The intertidal areas are characterized by estuarine wetlands located at the head of the inlet that support waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and pink salmon, along with spawning sockeye salmon. The stream and lake also contains Dolly Varden and steelhead trout. The unit is open to commercial harvest of sea cucumber, shrimp and red urchin and is used for personal use harvest. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-14</b> Jackson Island/ Passage	Ha Hv  1350	6 & 7  C079S084E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering areas, herring spawning areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands around Jackson Island and Jackson Passage, this unit is a productive area that contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl wintering in the northern part of the unit. The area is abundant in salmon concentrations and an anadromous stream provides habitat for spawning pink and rearing and spawning coho salmon. Important herring spawning areas exist throughout the unit. The area is open to commercial shrimp harvest. Personal use harvest is important and recreational opportunities exist within and around the unit. The adjacent National Forest on Sukkwan Island is designated Timber-Production and Jackson Island uplands are designated Semi-Remote Recreation in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-15</b> Southeast Sukkwan Island	Ha  43	6 & 7  C079S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams.	Occupying the tidelands of an unnamed inlet at southeast Sukkwan Island this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and spawning pink salmon, with steelhead trout also present. The adjacent National Forest is designated Old-Growth Habitat in the TLMP.

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<b>HT-16</b> East Sukkwan Island	Ha 75	6 C078S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams.	Located in an unnamed inlet at east Sukkwan Island this tideland unit consists of intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and spawning pink salmon. The adjacent National Forest is designated Old-Growth Habitat in the TLMP and is currently native corporation selected lands.
<b>HT-17</b> Sukkwan Strait	F 90	6 C077S084E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	This unit consists of two distinct areas in Sukwan Strait. The southern part is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106228, ATS 1172). The northern part contains multiple state leased LTF's; (ADLs 105851, 106228, 103223) and (ADL 106316) which is in application status. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>HT-18</b> Northern Sukkwan Island	Ha Hv 138	6 C077S083E C077S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering and shore bird areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the coastal tidelands along northern Sukkwan Island, this unit contains areas of estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl wintering and shorebird migrations. An anadromous stream located in the southern part of the unit provides habitat for spawning and rearing coho salmon, and also spawning chum and pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp harvest and is an important traditional personal use harvest and recreation area. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>HT-19</b> Hydaburg North	Pr 5	6 C077S083E	The unit is to be managed accordingly to the ILMT (ADL 20981).	This tideland unit (ATS 254) consists of a small boat harbor that extends north from the City of Hydaburg owned tidelands. The unit contains vessel docking/mooring facilities and is managed by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) through the Interagency Land Management Transfer (ILMT) (ADL 20981).

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<b>HT-20</b> Saltery Point Tidal Flats	Ha Hv  175	6  C077S084E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering and shorebird areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This productive tideland unit is located north of Saltery Point near the Saltery Point tidal flats of Sukkwan Strait. The intertidal areas generally consist of estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl wintering and shorebird migrations. The area is an important producer of salmon and three anadromous streams provide important habitat for spawning chum and pink salmon and rearing chum and coho salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp harvest and is an important traditional personal use harvest and recreation area. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-21</b> Northern Sukkwan Strait	Ha  20	6  C077S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering and anadromous streams.	Located in an unnamed inlet on the northern side of Sukkwan Strait, this small tideland unit consists of estuarine wetland areas/tidal flats that support waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for spawning chum salmon, with coho and pink salmon also present. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>HT-22</b> Eek Inlet	Ha Hv  282	6  C077S085E C078S084E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of Eek Inlet, this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands/tidal flats that support waterfowl wintering. Two anadromous streams provide important habitat for spawning sockeye salmon, coho and pink salmon and rearing steelhead trout. A major salmon seine fishery occurs just north of the unit. The inlet is an important traditional personal use harvest area and recreation area. Most of the adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands and a native allotment occupies part of the western uplands. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>HT-23</b> Deer Bay	Ha 54	6 C076S084E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl wintering areas and anadromous streams.	Located at the head of Deer Bay in Hetta Inlet, this small tideland unit consists of intertidal estuarine wetland areas/tidal flats that are concentrated at the head of the bay, and support waterfowl wintering. Three anadromous streams provide important habitat for chum, pink and rearing coho salmon. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>HT-24</b> Northern Deer Bay	F 10	6 C076S084E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	This small unit is a state permitted LTF site (LAS 19495) that occupies an area of tidelands on the northern shore of Deer Bay, Hetta Inlet. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>HT-25</b> Upper Hetta Inlet	F 6	6 C076S084E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites.	This unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106503) occupying an area of tidelands in upper Hetta Inlet northwest of Gould Island. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned lands to the west and other private lands to the east of the unit. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-26</b> Portage Bay	Ha 116	6 C076S085E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain access opportunities.	Located at the head of Portage Bay, this tideland unit contains intertidal estuarine wetland areas/tidal flat that are concentrated at the head of the bay. These areas support waterfowl wintering, nesting and molting. Portage Creek is an anadromous stream that provides important habitat for spawning and rearing coho salmon, spawning pink salmon, with chum salmon also present. The stream is also a black bear concentration area. Two RS2477 trails exist near the head of the bay (#566 to the south and #521 to the north). The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

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<b>HT-27</b> Northern Hetta Inlet	F 52	6 C076S084E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	This tideland unit consists of two spatially separated parts. Both areas contain a state permitted LTF site (LAS 19495) that occupies the tidelands south of Dell Island and an area of tidelands east of Jumbo Island. The adjacent uplands consist of native corporation owned and other private owned lands.
<b>HT-28</b> Hetta Cove	Ha Hv 310	6 C077S085E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl concentration areas, anadromous streams and salmon rearing areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of Hetta Cove this unit contains intertidal estuarine wetlands/tidal flats that support waterfowl wintering, nesting and molting. An anadromous stream provides important habitat for sockeye, coho, chum and pink salmon. Steelhead and dolly varden trout are also present. The area is known to be an important salmon rearing and schooling location. Commercial sea cucumber and shrimp harvests occur in and around the unit and a major salmon seine fishery occurs north, south and west of the unit. The cove is also an important traditional/personal use harvest area and recreation area. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned and a native allotment exists on the northern uplands. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-29</b> North Nutkwa Inlet	F 18	6 C078S085E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. Protect heritage sites.	This small unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106093) that occupies an area of tidelands in upper Nutkwa Inlet. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>HT-30</b> Northeastern Nutkwa Inlet/Lagoon	Ha Hv  1714	6  C077S086E C078S085E C078S086E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird and Trumpeter swan concentration areas, anadromous streams and black bear concentration areas. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit occupies tidelands at the eastern head of Nutkwa Inlet and the adjoining Nutkwa Lagoon. The intertidal areas consist of sheltered rocky shores, gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands. These wetlands support waterfowl wintering and waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Nutkwa Lagoon is also an important Trumpeter swan wintering area. Four anadromous streams provide habitat for sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon and steelhead trout. Black bear concentrations also occur near the stream areas. Commercial harvest of shrimp and sea cucumber occurs in and around the unit along with personal use harvests. Uplands near the inlet mouth and falls are native corporation owned. The remaining uplands of Nutkwa Lagoon are National forest designated LUD II in TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-31</b> Eastern Nutkwa Inlet	F  34	6  C078S085E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements.	This tideland unit is a state leased LTF site (ADL 106092) that occupies two areas of tidelands on the eastern side of Nutkwa Inlet. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.
<b>HT-32</b> North Keete Inlet	Ha Hv  240	6  C078S085E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and anadromous streams and marine mammal haulout areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This tideland unit is located on the northern shore of Keete Inlet. The intertidal areas consist of exposed rocky shores and gravel beaches mainly concentrated at the western part of the unit. Other intertidal areas consist of estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl wintering and waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. An anadromous stream provides habitat for pink salmon. A harbor seal haulout/concentration area also exists at the northern side of the Keete Inlet mouth. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest and a salmon seine fishery occurs near the unit along with personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

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<b>HT-33</b> Upper Keete Inlet	Ha Hv  85	6  C078S086E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located at the head of the upper Keete Inlet arm this tideland unit contains intertidal areas of exposed tidal flats and estuarine wetlands which mostly consist of salt/brackish marshes. The wetland areas support waterfowl wintering and two anadromous streams provide habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest and personal use harvests also occur in and around the unit. The adjacent National Forest is designated Timber Production on the western side of the unit and Old-Growth Habitat in the eastern portion in TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-34</b> Keete Inlet	Ha Hv  49	6  C078S086E C079S085E	Protect estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands near the head of Keete Inlet, this unit contains areas of exposed intertidal flats and salt/brackish marshes. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho, pink and chum salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest. Personal use harvests also occur in and around the unit. The adjacent National Forest is designated Timber Production in the TLMP.
<b>HT-35</b> Southeast Keete Inlet	F  33	6  C079S086E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. This unit is affected by the stipulations of a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and State of Alaska (ADL 107516); adjudication decisions shall follow its requirements.	This unit occupies an area of tidelands near the head of Keete Inlet, and has been identified as a Marine Transfer Facility site under the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Forest Service and the State. The adjacent uplands are designated as Timber Production in the TLMP.

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<b>HT-36</b> West Hassiah Inlet	F 63	6 & 7 C079S085E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. This unit is affected by the stipulations of a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and State of Alaska (ADL 107516); adjudication decisions shall follow its requirements.	This unit occupies an area of tidelands near the western side of the mouth of the Hassiah Inlet, and has been identified as a Marine Transfer Facility site under the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Forest Service and the State. The adjacent uplands are designated as Timber Production in the TLMP.
<b>HT-37</b> Hassiah Inlet	Ha Hv 193	6 & 7 C079S085E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located at the head of Hassiah Inlet this tideland unit contains intertidal areas of exposed intertidal flats and salt/brackish marshes. The area is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration and waterfowl wintering location. An anadromous stream provides habitat for spawning pink salmon, with coho and chum salmon also present. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest and personal use harvests occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are National Forest designated as Timber Production in TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-38</b> Mabel Bay	Ha Hv 56	6 & 7 C079S085E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands at the head of Mabel Bay, this unit contains intertidal areas of exposed flats and salt/brackish marshes. The area is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration and waterfowl wintering location. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest and personal use harvests occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are national Forest designated as Timber Production in TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>HT-39</b> Southern Mabel Bay	Sd 742	6 & 7 C079S085E C080S085E	If the uplands adjacent are conveyed to the state from the BLM, manage the unit to accommodate marine structures and uses associated with residential development. If the adjacent state selected uplands are not conveyed to the state from the BLM, the tideland designation for this unit will revert to Gu and will be managed consistent with the Gu designation. To the extent practical protect waterfowl/shorebird concentrations. Maintain harvest opportunities in the area.	This unit occupies the tidelands adjacent to H-03 in southern Mabel Bay. The intertidal areas consist mainly of gravel type beaches in the bay area and the area from Point Webster north consists mainly of rocky shores. The area also contains some estuarine wetland areas that provide habitat for waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvests occur around the area along with personal use harvests. The adjacent uplands are in state selected and designated settlement. These lands are also designated Timber Production in the TLMP.
<b>HT-40</b> Western Kassa Inlet	Ha Hv 110	6 & 7 C080S085E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located in the western arm of Kassa Inlet, this tideland unit contains intertidal areas of gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands. These wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp, sea cucumber and salmon purse seine harvest. Personal use harvests also occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-41</b> Northwest Kassa Inlet	Ha Hv 221	6 & 7 C079S086E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands at the headwaters of the northwestern part of Kassa Inlet, this tideland unit contains intertidal areas of gravel beaches and extensive estuarine wetlands including salt/brackish marshes. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp, sea cucumber and salmon purse seine harvest. Personal use harvests also occur in and around the unit. The adjacent National Forest is designated as Timber Production in TLMP to the west of the unit and Old-Growth Habitat to the east. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

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<b>HT-42</b> North Kassa Inlet	F 86	6 & 7 C079S086E	Manage this unit consistent with the requirements for Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards specified in Management Guideline C in the Forestry section of Chapter 2 and with all other applicable state and federal requirements. This unit is affected by the stipulations of a Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and State of Alaska (ADL 107516); adjudication decisions shall follow its requirements.	This unit occupies an area of tidelands on the northern end of Kassa Inlet, and has been identified as a Marine Transfer Facility site under the 2005 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the U.S. Forest Service and the State. The adjacent National Forest is designated Timber Production in the TLMP.
<b>HT-43</b> Northeast Kassa Inlet	Ha Hv 123	6 & 7 C079S086E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located at the headwaters of the northeastern arm of Kassa Inlet, this tideland unit contains intertidal areas of gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands including salt/brackish marshes. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering areas. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp, sea cucumber and salmon purse seine harvest. Personal harvests also occur in and around the unit. The adjacent National Forest is designated Timber Production in the TLMP.
<b>HT-44</b> Clam Cove	Ha Hv 36	6 & 7 C080S086E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of Clam Cove, this unit contains intertidal areas of exposed tidal flats and estuarine wetlands, including salt/brackish marshes. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp, sea cucumber and salmon purse seine harvest. Personal use harvests also occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are native corporation owned.

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<b>HT-45</b> Shipwreck Point	Ha Hv  780	6 & 7  C080S085E C080S086E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of northern Ship Island Passage and around past Shipwreck Point, this unit contains intertidal areas of exposed rocky shores, gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands. The wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp, sea cucumber and salmon purse seine and troll harvests. Personal use harvests also occur in and around the unit. The adjacent uplands are designated Wilderness in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-46</b> Southwest Klakas Inlet	Ha Hv  152	6 & 7  C080S086E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and marine mammal concentration/haulout areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This tideland unit is located on the south-western side of Klakas Inlet. The intertidal areas consist mainly of sheltered rocky shores and estuarine wetlands including salt/brackish marshes near the cove area. The wetland areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. The unit also includes a harbor seal concentration/haulout area. The area is open to commercial shrimp, sea cucumber and salmon seine harvests. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP.
<b>HT-47</b> West Klakas Inlet	Ha  15	6 & 7  C079S086E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Located in a small unnamed bay along the western shore of Klakas Inlet, this unit is characterized by intertidal estuarine wetlands consisting of salt/brackish marshes. These areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and pink salmon. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP.

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<b>HT-48</b> Upper Klakas Inlet	Ha 216	6 C078S086E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Occupying the tidelands at the headwaters of upper Klakas Inlet, this unit is characterized by exposed tidal mudflats and intertidal estuarine wetlands consisting of salt/brackish marshes. These areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations including waterfowl/shorebird wintering and molting. Three anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink salmon, with coho and chum salmon and steelhead trout also present. The adjacent National Forest uplands are designated Wilderness in the TLMP.
<b>HT-49</b> Eastern Klakas Inlet	Ha 107	6 C079S086E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Located in a small unnamed bay along the eastern shore of Klakas Inlet, this unit is characterized by exposed tidal flats, gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands consisting of mainly salt/brackish marshes. These wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl and shorebird wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon. Spawning sockeye salmon along with steelhead trout are also present. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-50</b> Max Cove	Ha Hv 438	6 & 7 C080S086E C080S087E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Occupying the tidelands of Max Cove, this unit is characterized by exposed tidal flats, gravel beaches and intertidal estuarine wetlands consisting of salt/brackish marshes. These areas support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl and shorebird wintering. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for coho, chum, pink and sockeye salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP.

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<b>HT-51</b> Round Island	Ha Hv  499	7  C080S086E C081S087E	Protect marine mammal concentration/haulout areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of Round, Turn and Double Islands, this unit contains intertidal areas, mainly of exposed rocky shores and gravel beaches. The area is a harbor seal concentration/haulout area and is open to commercial shrimp, sea cucumber and salmon seine harvests. The adjacent national Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP.
<b>HT-52</b> Klinkwan Cove	Ha  257	7  C080S087E C081S087E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Located within Klinkwan Cove, this biologically productive unit is characterized by shallow intertidal areas consisting of sheltered rocky shores, gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands. These wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird nesting and molting areas. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho and pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-53</b> Biscuit Lagoon	Ha Hv  498	7  C080S087E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentrations, anadromous streams and marine mammal concentration/haulout areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This unit includes the tidelands of Biscuit Lagoon and "The Saitchuck". The Lagoon area is relatively shallow with the intertidal areas consisting of sheltered rocky shores in the southern part and gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands in other areas. The wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird nesting and molting. A harbor seal concentration/haulout area is located in the southern part of the unit. Four anadromous streams provide habitat for sockeye, chum and pink salmon and also dolly varden trout. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-54</b> Hunter Bay	Ha 49	7 C081S088E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/seabird and black bear concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Occupying the tidelands at the head of Hunter Bay, this unit consists of intertidal estuarine wetlands that support waterfowl and seabird wintering concentrations. An anadromous stream provides habitat for sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon and also steelhead trout. The stream is also a black bear concentration area. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-55</b> Upper Tah Bay	Ha 316	7 C081S088E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams.	Located in upper Tah Bay, this tideland unit is characterized by intertidal areas of sheltered rocky shores, gravel beaches and estuarine wetlands. The wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl/shorebird wintering. An anadromous stream provides habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon. The area is also a salmon schooling area and is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in TLMP.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-56</b> Barrier Islands	Ha Hv  24,000	7  C081S086E C081S087E C081S088E C082S086E C082S087E C082S088E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, and seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentrations, nesting colonies, anadromous streams and marine mammal concentration/haulout areas. Consult with the NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations that potentially affect marine mammals. Maintain harvest opportunities.	This large, biologically productive unit encompasses the tidelands around the Barrier Islands, Winter Bay, and southern Hessa Inlet into the southern part of Brownson Bay. The intertidal areas are diverse and mainly consist of exposed rocky shores, gravel beaches and estuarine/marine wetlands. These wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations and waterfowl and shorebird wintering. The unit contains a number of seabird nesting colonies located at Boat Rocks, Egg Rock, southeast Middle Island, south of Winter Bay and Buchanan Pass. An anadromous stream located north of Minnie Bay provides habitat for rearing coho and spawning pink salmon. The Barrier Islands contain harbor seal haulout/concentration areas and the western and eastern areas contain established sea otter concentrations/populations. The area is important for personal use harvests. Commercial shrimp, sea cucumber and salmon seine harvests also occur in the southern part of the unit. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.
<b>HT-57</b> Hessa Inlet	Ha Hv  573	7  C081S088E C082S088E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Located at the headwaters of Hessa Inlet, this tideland unit is characterized by gravel beaches, sheltered rocky shores and estuarine wetlands. The wetlands support waterfowl and seabird wintering concentrations. Five anadromous streams provide habitat for coho, chum and pink salmon and dolly varden and steelhead trout are also present. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvests. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

<b>Unit # / Name</b>	<b>Designation(s) / Acres</b>	<b>Map(s) / MTR</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Resources, Uses, Additional Information</b>
<b>HT-58</b> Brownson Bay	Ha Hv  166	7  C082S088E	Protect estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands at the head of Brownson Bay, this unit is characterized by intertidal gravel beaches, sheltered rocky shores and estuarine wetlands. These wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. Two anadromous streams provide habitat for spawning pink salmon. The area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP.
<b>HT-59</b> The Haystack	Ha Hv  683	7  C082S088E	Protect heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, seasonal waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas and anadromous streams. Maintain harvest opportunities.	Occupying the tidelands of Little Brownson Bay and around the Haystack, this unit is characterized by exposed rocky shores and estuarine wetlands. These wetlands support waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations. An anadromous stream provides habitat for pink salmon and the area is open to commercial shrimp and sea cucumber harvest. A salmon seine fishery also occurs in the southern part of the unit. The adjacent National Forest is designated Wilderness in the TLMP. The AHRS reports prehistoric heritage sites in or around this unit.

# Map 6: Management Unit 19: Hydaburg/ Cordova Bay (H)

The seaward planning boundary represents the approximate location of the state owned tide and submerged lands. All state tide and submerged lands within the boundary and not within a specific tideland unit are designated as General Use.

### Boundary/Land Status

- Management Unit Boundary
- State Owned Upland
- State Selected Upland
- Specific Tideland Unit
- Tongass National Forest
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Other Private
- City Boundary

### Resources and Facilities

- Anchorage
- Designated Aquatic Farm Site
- Herring Spawning Area
- Recreational Trail
- USFS Cabin
- Marine Access Point
- Highway/Paved Road
- Anadromous Streams

### Units and Designations

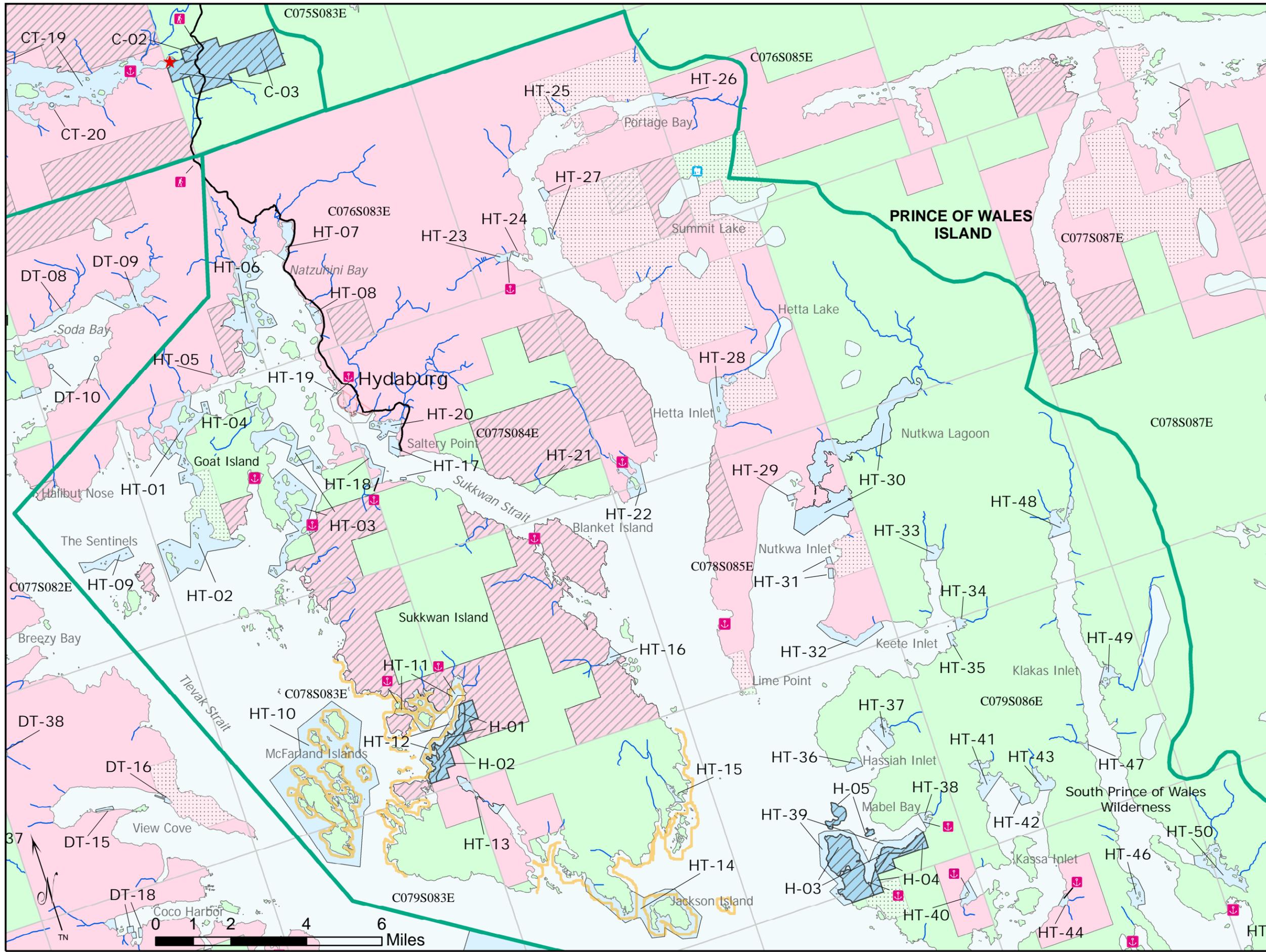
**Upland Units:**

H-01 Se	H-04 Gu
H-02 Gu	H-05 Rd
H-03 Se	

**Tideland Units:**

HT-01 Ha Hv	HT-18 Ha Hv	HT-35 F
HT-02 Ha Hv	HT-19 Pr	HT-36 F
HT-03 Ha Hv	HT-20 Ha Hv	HT-37 Ha Hv
HT-04 Ha Hv	HT-21 Ha	HT-38 Ha Hv
HT-05 Ha Hv	HT-22 Ha Hv	HT-39 Sd
HT-06 Ha Hv	HT-23 Ha	HT-40 Ha Hv
HT-07 Ha Hv	HT-24 F	HT-41 Ha Hv
HT-08 Ha Hv	HT-25 F	HT-42 F
HT-09 Ha Hv	HT-26 Ha	HT-43 Ha Hv
HT-10 Ha Hv	HT-27 F	HT-44 Ha Hv
HT-11 Ha Hv	HT-28 Ha Hv	HT-46 Ha Hv
HT-12 Sd	HT-29 F	HT-47 Ha
HT-13 Ha Hv	HT-30 Ha Hv	HT-48 Ha
HT-14 Ha Hv	HT-31 F	HT-49 Ha
HT-15 Ha	HT-32 Ha Hv	HT-50 Ha Hv
HT-16 Ha	HT-33 Ha Hv	
HT-17 F	HT-34 Ha Hv	

This map provides a graphical representation of resources, ownership and facilities. This map is not intended for navigational purposes and ownership status is only to section level accuracy. Source documents remain the official record.



# Map 7: Management Unit 19: Hydaburg/ Cordova Bay (H)

The seaward planning boundary represents the approximate location of the state owned tide and submerged lands. All state tide and submerged lands within the boundary and not within a specific tideland unit are designated as General Use.

### Boundary/Land Status

- Management Unit Boundary
- State Owned Upland
- State Selected Upland
- Specific Tideland Unit
- Tongass National Forest
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Other Private
- City Boundary

### Resources and Facilities

- Anchorage
- Designated Aquatic Farm Site
- Herring Spawning Area
- Recreational Trail
- USFS Cabin
- Marine Access Point
- Highway/Paved Road
- Anadromous Streams

### Units and Designations

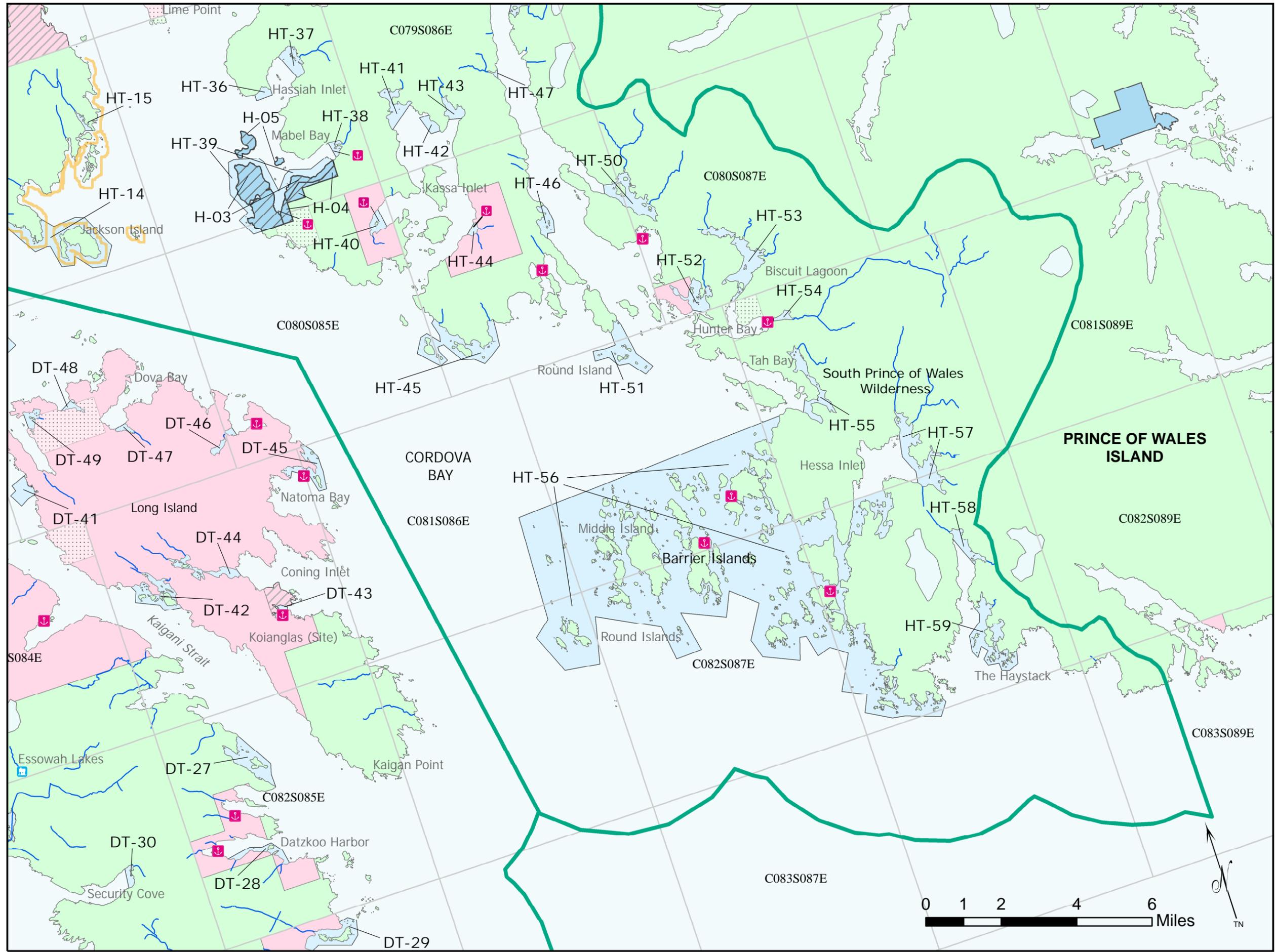
#### Upland Units:

- H-03 Se
- H-04 Gu
- H-05 Rd

#### Tideland Units:

HT-14	Ha Hv	HT-46	Ha Hv
HT-15	Ha	HT-47	Ha
HT-36	F	HT-50	Ha Hv
HT-37	Ha Hv	HT-51	Ha Hv
HT-38	Ha Hv	HT-52	Ha
HT-39	Sd	HT-53	Ha Hv
HT-40	Ha Hv	HT-54	Ha
HT-41	Ha Hv	HT-55	Ha
HT-42	F	HT-56	Ha Hv
HT-43	Ha Hv	HT-57	Ha Hv
HT-44	Ha Hv	HT-58	Ha Hv
HT-45	Ha Hv	HT-59	Ha Hv

This map provides a graphical representation of resources, ownership and facilities. This map is not intended for navigational purposes and ownership status is only to section level accuracy. Source documents remain the official record.



**APPENDIX A**

**Draft Land Classification Order  
SE-98-001A02**

**STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER**

**DRAFT LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER  
NO. SE-98-001A02**

**I.** Name: Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Amendment  
(Inclusion of the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area)

**II.** The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained in the plan amendment dated \_\_\_\_\_ affecting the area of the former Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan. This area will be incorporated into the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan.

Area Plan: **Prince of Wales Island Area Plan**

Adopted ( ) Revised ( X ) Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Management Plan:  
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Site Specific Plan:  
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated \_\_\_\_\_

<b>III. Legal Description</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Acquisition Authority</b>	<b>Existing Classification</b>	<b>Classification by this action</b>
See maps and text in the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Amendment (date)	1,024,734	NFCC	Various	See maps and text in the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Amendment (date)

**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 classified as indicated. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

Classified: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

**APPENDIX B**

**Draft Mineral Order 1080  
Draft Administrative Finding by the Commissioner**



STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER

**DRAFT ADMINISTRATIVE FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER**

AS 38.05.185(a)

For

**MINERAL ORDER No. 1080 (Opening)**

**Prince of Wales Island Area Plan Amendment (Date):  
(Inclusion of the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area)**

Pursuant to AS 38.05.185(a) the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) proposes to open to mineral entry approximately 130,360 acres of state lands previously closed to new mineral entry contained within Mineral Closing Order 466 which affected lands designated as Crucial Habitat in the former Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (SWAP) amended December, 1988. The Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWIAP) Amendment (Date) associated with this order does not use the Crucial Habitat designation as used in the former SWAP. The (Date) POWIAP Amendment now uses the Habitat designation, which conforms to the more recent state area plan format. Areas designated Habitat in the POWIAP Draft Amendment (date) also differ to the areas identified as Crucial Habitat in the former SWAP. The area affected by this opening is depicted within the former SWAP maps. This action involves rescinding Mineral Closing Order 466 and reopening these lands to mineral entry.

The Critical Habitat designation used as the basis for the mineral closure in the 1988 SWAP is not used in the 2007 POWIAP Amendment. Under AS 38.05.185(a) state land may not be closed to mineral entry except as provided in AS 38.05.300 and unless the commissioner makes a finding that mining would be incompatible with significant surface uses on state land. These requirements cannot be met. This statutory requirement was initiated in 1998, well after the approval of the original SWAP.

For the above reasons, in accordance with AS 38.05.185(a), I find that the best interests of the State of Alaska and its residents are served by the opening of the land described in this mineral opening order to entry under the mineral location and mining laws of the State of Alaska. The amount of land opened under this mineral order is approximately 130,360 acres. This action also rescinds Mineral Closing Order 466.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tom Irwin, Commissioner  
Department of Natural Resources

**APPENDIX C**

**Acreages of State Land Classified**

## Appendix C – Acres of State Lands Classified

**Table C-1: Acreages Associated with Upland Designations**

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
Gu	General Use	2,753
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	473
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	254
Se	Settlement	2,959
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,439</b>

**Table C-2: Acreages Associated with Tideland Designations**

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
F	Forestry	1,178
Gu	General Use	845,696
Ha	Habitat	167,912
Hv	Harvest	162,441
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	5
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	955
Sd	Shoreline Development	3,358
Wd	Waterfront Development	146
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,181,691</b>

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

**Table C-3: Upland and Tideland Designations-Conversations 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
Pr	Public Facilities-Retain	Reserved Use Land
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed	Public Recreation Land
Sd	Shoreline Development	Settlement Land
Se	Settlement	Settlement Land
Wd	Waterfront Development	Waterfront Development Land

**Table C-4: Acres of State Lands Classified**

Classification	Upland Acreage	Tideland and Submerged Land Acreage	Total
Forest Land	0	1,178	1,178
Public Recreation Land	254	0	254
Reserved Use Land	473	5	478
Resource Management Land	2,753	845,696	848,449
Settlement Land	2,959	3,358	6,317
Waterfront Development Land	0	146	146
Wildlife Habitat Land	0	167,912	167,912
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>1,018,295</b>	<b>1,024,734</b>