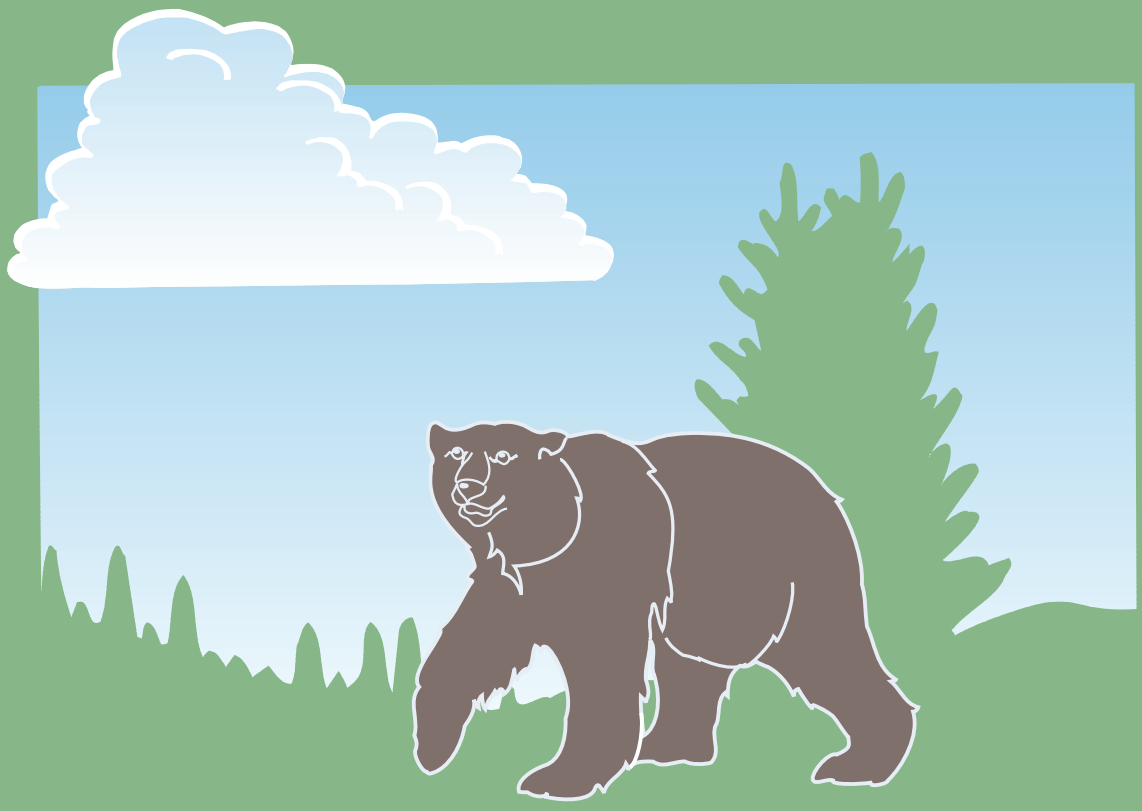


NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN

October 2002

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

Alaska Department of
NATURAL RESOURCES

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST

AREA PLAN

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Division of Mining, Land & Water
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Alaska Department of
NATURAL
RESOURCES

This document has been released by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land & Water, Resource Assessment & Development Section, for the purpose of informing the public about the Northern Southeast Area Plan, at a cost of $29.75 per copy, in Anchorage AK.



STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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

Pat Pourchot
Department of Natural Resources

Oct 15, 2002
Date

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Introduction and Background

SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

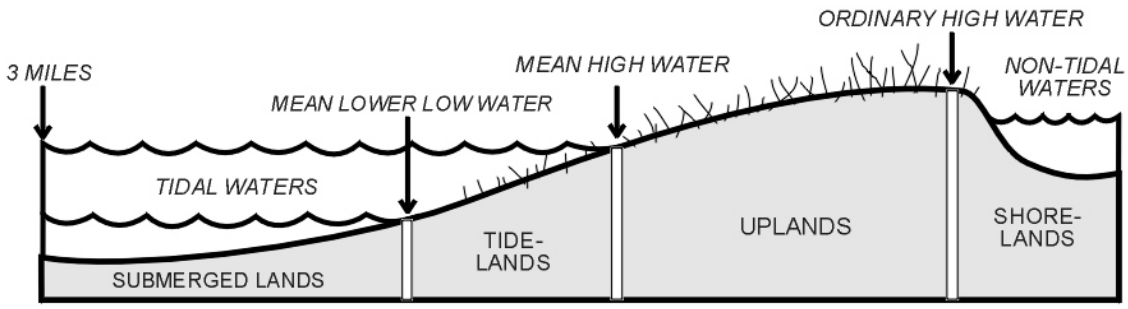
The Northern Southeast Area Plan (NSEAP) directs how the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will manage state uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands within the planning boundary. The following is a summary of the acreage to which the plan will apply:

Area	Acres
State-owned uplands	204,298
State-selected uplands	429,808
State-owned tidelands	3,442,464
Total Acreage	**4,076,570**

SUBMERGED LANDS, TIDELANDS, UPLANDS AND SHORELANDS AS DESCRIBED IN THIS PLAN

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

Figure 1.1
Submerged lands, tidelands, uplands, and shorelands as described in this plan



PLANNING AREA

The planning boundary of the Northern Southeast Area Plan includes all state owned and state selected uplands, and all tidelands, submerged lands and shorelands within the area depicted on Map 1-1. This area extends from the border with Canada situated north of Haines and Skagway, south to the southern tip of Baranof Island, west to the west side of Baranof Island, northward along the coast to the City and Borough of Yakutat, and east to the boundary with the City/Borough of Juneau. Included within this vast area are the islands of Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof; the communities and state lands surrounding Haines and Skagway; Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal, and the community of Gustavus. The Glacier Bay National Park is also included in the planning area.

HOW THE PLAN IS ORGANIZED

The plan has four chapters:

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

Chapter 2 includes goals of the plan and guidelines that apply throughout the planning area. Guidelines are listed in 11 resource and land-use categories. Guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource uses and development occur.


NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN
Map 1-1.
PLANNING AREA
CHILKAT BALD EAGLE PRESERVE
HAINES STATE FOREST
CANADA ALASKA
Skagway
Haines
GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK
GLACIER BAY
LYNN CANAL
Gustavus
ICY STRAIT
Juneau
Elfin Cove
Hoonah
PACIFIC OCEAN
Pelican
CHICHAGOF ISLAND
Tenakee Springs
CHATHAM STRAIT
ADMIRALTY ISLAND
STEPHENS PASSAGE
Angoon
BARANOF ISLAND
Sitka
SITKA SOUND
FREDERICK SOUND
Kake
Petersburg
CHATHAM STRAIT
Port Alexander
NORTH
VICINITY MAP
ALASKA
Location of Northern Southeast Planning Area
Northern Southeast Area Plan boundary
Areas excluded from Northern Southeast Area Plan
5/6/03

Chapter 3 includes detailed descriptions of the land-use designations in the plan's five regions. Each region will be described in a regional summary that depicts the location, land ownership pattern, acreage, physical features, access, resources and uses for each region. This section also provides a summary of management constraints and considerations based on existing plans, legislative designations, and other issues that significantly affect the management of state lands.

The state land in the entire planning area is divided into planning units (there are over 160 upland units and 340 tideland units in the planning area). Tables describe the resources and uses in each unit, and identify the uses for which the unit was designated. This chapter also includes the management intent and management guidelines for each unit, and location maps. The last section of this chapter addresses navigable waters.

Chapter 4 discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan. These include a description of how land-use designations convert into classifications, proposed additions to the state marine park system, and proposed mineral closing orders. Procedures for changing the plan are also discussed.

Appendices offer support materials for information presented in the plan including a glossary, a mineral closing order, a land classification order, special management areas, and special land use designations. The latter are used to limit the number of allowed uses in an area and, frequently, to establish standards for allowed uses.

WHY THIS PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

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

This plan describes the intended uses of state lands. The plan directs which state lands will be retained by the state and which should be sold to private citizens, used for public recreation, or used for other purposes. The plan also presents a prioritized list of state land selections from the National Forest for conveyance to the state, and recommends changes in selection priority for federal general grant lands at Haines.

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

THE MANDATE

Forty years after statehood, the state is close to receiving almost all its land entitlement within the Northern Southeast Plan boundary. Although some of the most valuable state uplands have already been conveyed to municipalities (Haines Borough, the City/Borough of Sitka, cities of Tenakee Springs, Port Alexander, and Skagway), Mental Health Trust, University of Alaska, and to private individuals, the state is responsible for managing the uplands remaining in state ownership. Except for certain areas adjacent to communities, the state has retained ownership of the tide and submerged lands. Under the statehood act the latter are owned and man-aged by the state. These tide and submerged lands constitute the overwhelming bulk of state owned lands, totaling over three million acres compared to the 800,000 acres of state owned or selected uplands. To ensure that these lands are properly managed, the Department of Natural Resources has developed this plan for all state lands – uplands, tide and submerged lands – in the planning area.

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

WHAT THE PLAN WILL DO

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

HOW THIS PLAN IS USED

This plan is intended to manage state lands and resources within the planning area, and is the expression of how DNR will pursue this management. Much of the use of this plan is by the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water. Adjudicators use this plan when reviewing and making decisions on authorizations for use of state land, including permits, leases, sales, conveyances, and rights-of-way. This plan is also used by the DNR Division of Forestry and Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation in the administration of its programs and activities.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN AND OTHER PLANS

Except for several site-specific plans that cover small areas and the research associated with the creation of the Haines-Skagway Land Use Plan in the late 1970s, a comprehensive analysis of the land and resources in the planning area had not been undertaken by DNR. Considerable effort has been expended in the plan preparation process of the NSEAP, however, to ascertain the spatial extent and intensity of community recreation and commercial recreation patterns, and the resources associated with state upland and tideland tracts. With the adoption of the NSEAP, the Haines-Skagway Land Use Plan will be superseded and replaced. The adoption of the NSEAP within other parts of the planning area will establish DNR land and resource management philosophy for the first time.

The NSEAP has varying effects upon other DNR plans within the Haines area. Within this area, the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Management Plan (CBEP) manages the Legislatively Designated Area of the Preserve and the Haines State Forest Plan (HSFP) manages the Haines State Forest. Although management of the general state lands abutting the Preserve are coordinated in the NSEAP with the management requirements for adjacent Preserve lands, there is no direct effect upon the Preserve Plan. The NSEAP is similarly coordinated with the HSFP, and the land classifications in this plan are the basis for the classification of the Chilkat River in the Haines State Forest. The Area Plan includes the Land Classification Order that establishes the classifications throughout the planning area.

Other plans were reviewed and their recommendations considered in the preparation of the NSEAP. The recently revised Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP) prepared by the U.S. Forest Service provides in-depth resource and management information on federal lands within the Tongass National Forest. The General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan for the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KGRNH Park Plan) provides similar information to that of the TLRMP for the Historical Park. In addition, the City/Borough of Sitka and the cities of Haines, Skagway and Port Alexander have comprehensive plans which provide an indication of desired development patterns within the corporate limits of each of these entities. There are also coastal district plans for the City/Borough of Sitka and for the cities of Angoon, Hoonah, Haines, and Skagway, as well as for the community of Pelican.

The two types of local plans, coastal district and comprehensive plans, were reviewed to ascertain the policies that these municipalities use to guide development in their respective areas, including their recommendations concerning state land. The TLRMP was consulted to determine land and resource management directions on adjacent federal land and the KGRNH Park Plan, for the Klondike

Gold Rush National Historical Park.[1] To the extent practical and appropriate, designations compatible with the upland prescriptions in TLRMP were developed, to create consistency in management. Resource information was also incorporated from other federal resource management documents. DNR worked closely with the Forest Service in the preparation of the Shoreline Outfitter/Guide Plan that covers all of the National Forest north of Kupreanof/Mitkof Islands. This plan provides guidance for the siting of commercial recreation activities in the National Forest and establishes specific management requirements for these uses.

HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

The Northern Southeast Area Plan is the product of over two years of work by state and federal agencies, other land owners, local governments, interest groups and the public. Two rounds of public meetings were held in Sitka, Gustavus, and Haines. Somewhat more meetings were held in Haines since the preparation of this plan was coordinated with the revision of the Haines State Forest Plan and the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Plan, and aspects of area plan preparation were included in meetings held on the revision of the Forest and Preserve plans. Public meetings were also held with most of the smaller communities, including Port Alexander, Tenakee Springs, Pelican, Hoonah, and Elfin Cove. In addition, a large number of meetings took place with local government, conservation groups, economic interests, and the U.S. Forest Service.

PROCESS OF PLAN PREPARATION

The following process was used to develop this area plan:

- Identify issues in the planning area;
- map and analyze resources and uses;
- conduct public meetings to identify issues and reactions to preliminary designations;
- prepare the Public Review Draft (PRD) based in part on comments previously received from the public and from agencies;
- public reviews the PRD;
- prepare an Issue/Response summary of all public comments on the PRD;
- based on the results of the Issue/Response Summary, prepare an Intent to Adopt (ITA) draft of the plan and circulate for public review;
- prepare the final plan incorporating comments on the ITA; and
- the Commissioner signs the plan and adopts it as DNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area.

[1] Note: much of the land within this park is state land; although the aforementioned plan is not binding for state lands, it provides an excellent guide to their management, and this plan was developed in coordination with the state.

WHO DEVELOPED THE PLAN?

The DNR planning staff directed the planning process, including data collection, drafting the plan, response to public and agency comments, and final plan preparation. With the exception of the recommendations on tideland units, DNR was responsible for all other recommendations in the area plan. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game was responsible for the evaluation of tidelands and prepared most of the resource information for these units. The U.S Forest Service was also closely involved in the preparation of this plan. This involvement was especially close for commercial recreation operations on both uplands and tidelands.[2] The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources has formally approved the Northern Southeast Area Plan.

USES AND RESOURCES WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA

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

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

Land Sales. The state has offered land for sale to Alaskan citizens. The planning process reviewed the state land holdings to determine which undeveloped lands are suitable for settlement uses in the future.

Land Conveyance. The Sitka and Haines Boroughs, City of Skagway, and to a lesser extent the City of Port Alexander, have selected land from the state under the Municipal Entitlement Act[3]. Most of this land has been conveyed to these cities or boroughs and, under state municipal entitlement standards, there is very little remaining land entitlement to be conveyed. However, the community of Haines recently combined its city and borough into a consolidated borough, and there is also discussion of borough formation in Skagway and city formation in Gustavus.

[2] At the time that the area plan was under preparation, the Forest Service developed their Shoreline Outfitter /Guide Analysis. This analysis provides, together with the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP), management direction on the use of National Forest lands by commercial recreation providers, including specific sites appropriate for that type of use. Because of the many related components of the two plans, the preparation of the area plan was closely coordinated with the Outfitter/Guide Analysis. The Forest Service's Analysis has not yet been completed, and the specific use sites identified in the Plan maps reflect the currently preferred alternative. Consult the final, approved Analysis to determine if changes have occurred.

[3] The City of Tenakee Springs received land under a court settlement and the City of Pelican, from special legislation.

When new municipalities are formed, they will be entitled to ten percent of the vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved (VUU) state land within the boundary of the new borough/city. This area plan determines what land will be classified VUU and will influence entitlements of future new boroughs. It will also determine which lands new boroughs can select. Until state lands are conveyed to the borough, the state will continue to plan for their future use in case some of these lands remain in state ownership.

Roads, Trails, and Access. The plan considers access across state lands, including existing and proposed roads, trails, easements, and rights-of-way.

Additions to State Marine Park System. Five upland units, including their adjoining tideland areas, are recommended for addition to the State Marine Park System.

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

Mining. The plan addresses existing proposals for mineral development support facilities on state land. The plan also considered policies concerning areas of state land to be subject to leasehold location or closed to new mineral location. Chapter 2 summarizes these decisions. The Mineral Closing Order is included in Appendix B.

Recreation. Recreation is a popular use of state land. The plan proposes designations to manage lands for recreation. The development of an appropriate method of dealing with the impact upon what is sometimes termed 'commercial recreation' was a major issue in the development of this plan. The area plan makes specific recommendations for the management of this use in certain parts of the planning area.

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

Water Resources. The Division of Mining, Land and Water in DNR is responsible for allocating water resources on all lands within the state of Alaska. The plan designates areas to be managed for watershed values that include current and future community drinking water sources, and provides direction for resolving conflicts with other users when reviewing glacier ice harvest applications.

WHAT THE PLAN WON'T DO

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

Non-DNR Lands. This plan does not apply to federal, municipal, private, University of Alaska, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, or Mental Health Trust lands.

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

Generally Allowed Uses (GAU). The area plan does not regulate, with few exceptions, activities that do not require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing. In a few instances the GAU for a specific parcel or area are limited in the area plan. This occurs through a Special Land Use Designation, included as Appendix D.

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

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

Actions by agencies other than DNR. The plan does not provide management intent for prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than DNR.

PLANNING PERIOD

This plan reflects land management decisions and allocations based on the best available information on the demand for use of state land and resources projected over the next 20 years. It is also based on a specific set of social, environmental, economic, and technological assumptions. A planning period of 20 years applies to those uses that can be expected to occur within this period, and the term "planning period" is used to indicate the expected length of validity of certain proposals and decisions recommended in the plan. In some instances it is not likely that certain areas will be developed during the planning period or contain resources which require protection over the long term. The term "planning horizon" is used to indicate this condition.

Summary of Plan Actions

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Two regions are delineated in the planning area. These regions are divided into areas, which represent major subparts of the larger planning region[4]. In turn, each area is divided into upland and tideland parcels, each being identified with a unique number. The plan presents management intent that explains the department's overall resource management objectives for each region and parcel, and provides resource and use information for land managers. This information is presented in Chapter 3.

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

Each unit identifies one or more designations representing the uses and resources for which the area will be managed. These designations are explained and mapped in Chapter 3.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

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

CLASSIFICATIONS

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

[4] The two planning regions, together with their corresponding areas, are: Northern Region, which includes the areas of Haines, Skagway, and Lynn Canal; and the Southern Region, which includes Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof Islands. The community of Gustavus and the Glacier Bay National Park are also included in the Northern Region.

SUMMARY OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MODIFICATION

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

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CHAPTER 2

AREAWIDE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Introduction

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

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

GOALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT INTENT

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

GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PLAN

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

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

C. State land will remain open to mineral entry unless specifically closed (see the Mineral Resources section in this chapter for a list of areas that are proposed for closure to new mineral entry).

D. Activities and authorizations in units with identified primary designated uses may take precedence over other uses. Although there may be a priority for use in certain units, other uses may also be allowed. Other uses may be allowed if they do not foreclose the area for its priority use. This plan emphasizes minimizing land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions. All other uses are initially presumed compatible with the primary use. However, if DNR determines that a use conflict exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use shall not be authorized or it shall be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists (11 AAC 55.040 (c)).

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

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

GUIDELINES BY ACTIVITY OR RESOURCE VALUE

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

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

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

OTHER STATE LAND

Parcels that are donated or acquired after the plan is adopted will be designated for the uses for which they were acquired or donated without an amendment to the plan. Lands that come into state ownership through other means will be classified after consultation with state resource agencies without an amendment to the plan.

Aquatic Farming

GOAL

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Background. Alaska Statute (AS 38.05.083) provides that state tidelands and submerged lands may be used, under lease, for aquatic farming or related hatchery operations. It also mandates regulations that specify the criteria for the approval or denial of leases and for limiting the number of sites for which leases may be used in an area in order to protect the environment and natural resources of a site.

State regulations (Aquatic Farmsite Leases, 11 AAC 63) require the Department to make a best interest finding before issuing a lease. The proposed operation must be in the overall best interest of the state before an authorization may be issued. Factors that are to be considered in this decision are identified in 11 AAC 63.050 (b) and include: whether the proposed aquatic farm will conflict with other uses; whether it is compatible with land management policies in adopted federal, state, and local plans, land classifications, or zoning; whether public access will be assured, including the upland owner's right of reasonable access; whether the proposed use is consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine; and whether other social, economic, and environmental effects of the proposed aquatic farming will occur.

All proposed aquatic farms must undergo review under the Alaska Coastal Management program, and must be consistent with the policies of this program. Proposed operations must also secure an Aquatic Farm Lease issued by the Department. This specifies operation, siting, environmental, and habitat criteria that must be satisfied for lease issuance. Authorizations (Aquatic Farm Operation Permit) must also be acquired from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), to ensure the protection of habitat and public uses of fish and wildlife, and from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, for the protection of water quality. Water quality in the growing area must meet both the requirements of the National Shellfish Sanitation Program incorporated by reference in 18 AAC 34.170 and state water quality standards. In addition, all aquatic farm operations must be consistent with the General Permit (currently 91-7M) of the U.S. Corps of Engineers relating to aquatic farm structures.

Extensive operational, siting, and maintenance requirements are specified in the General Permit. If the conditions of the General Permit are not satisfied, the Corps requires that an authorization under Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act of 1899 be obtained.

The combination of state and federal permitting and regulatory requirements provides a comprehensive basis for the approval of proposed aquatic farm operations, and a public review process of all proposed operations. Additional operational, siting, habitat, or environmental requirements are therefore generally unnecessary in this plan to effectively manage aquatic farming operations. The subsequent management guidelines designate areas considered inappropriate for aquatic farming operations within the planning area and coordinate the siting of aquatic farming facilities with the U.S. Forest Service where the state tidelands or submerged lands adjoin the Tongass National Forest.

A. All aquatic farming operations must meet the requirements of applicable local, state, and federal regulations and statutes before the Department will issue an Aquatic Farmsite Lease. The latter includes the Aquatic Farm Operation Permit issued by ADF&G, a Coastal Zone Consistency Certification issued by the Division of Governmental Coordination and the General Permit relating to aquatic structures issued by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Other permits may also be necessary.

B. In managing State tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to federal conservation units, specifically the Tongass National Forest, DNR will take into consideration the management intent for the uplands identified in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. Activities, including aquatic farming operations, that are incompatible with the management intent will generally not be authorized unless the conditions of the other local, state, and federal permits or authorities are met, unless there is an overriding state interest, and unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative. DNR will consult with the U.S. Forest Service when determining compatibility of activities.

Generally, leases should not be issued for areas adjoining TLRMP prescriptions of Wilderness or LUD II, or adjacent to a National Monument where the operation involves a caretaker facility, requires structures for storage and operational needs or the presence of personnel on a frequent basis, or if the uses or structures of the aquatic farming operation are inconsistent with the management intent of the TLRMP prescriptions. Leases in state tidelands adjacent to these prescriptions may be authorized if the operation is of low impact, is not inconsistent with the wilderness or primitive character of the adjoining uplands, and is determined to be in the best interest of the state under AS 38.05.070 and 11 AAC 63.

C. Aquatic farming will be allowed on state tidelands or submerged lands where there is no significant conflict and the objectives of statute and this management plan are met. The siting of aquatic farming facilities may be more difficult on tidelands designated for log transfer or storage, mineral transfer or access, fish and wildlife habitat, intensive storage areas adjacent to proposed land sales or existing residential areas,

anchorages, or developed recreation. These areas will be available for aquatic farming if the Department determines in the "best interest" finding that: **1)** it is practicable to operate an aquatic farming operation so that it is compatible with the other uses of the immediate area; and **2)** the proposed activity is consistent with the management intent of the statute and this management plan. Specific stipulations related to siting, operations, and maintenance may be imposed by the Department in addition to those otherwise required in order to achieve site and use compatibility. In no case will aquatic farming be allowed to foreclose access to mineral, timber, important fish and wildlife resources, or recreation use areas.

D. Where practical the Department will consolidate aquatic farming operations at specific sites with sufficient area rather than allowing their proliferation in many bays.

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

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

Coordination and Public Notice

GOALS

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

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources

GOAL

Cultural Resources. The Alaska Historic Preservation Act establishes the state's basic goal: to preserve, protect, and interpret the historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources of Alaska.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

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

1) cultural resources surveys conducted by the Department of Natural Resources personnel;
2) research about cultural resources on state land by qualified individuals and organizations; and
3) cooperative efforts for planned surveys and inventories between state, federal, and local or Native groups.

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

1) reviewing construction projects or land uses for potential conflict with cultural resources; and
2) cooperating with concerned government agencies, Native corporations, statewide or local groups, and individuals to develop guidelines and recommendations on how to avoid or mitigate identified or potential conflict.

C. Cultural Surveys Prior to Land Offerings. Cultural surveys or inventories should be conducted prior to the design of land offerings. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) determines which areas have high potential to contain important cultural sites and, if information available is adequate, to identify and protect these sites.

D. Cultural Resources in Timber Management Areas. The Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) will review proposals for timber management activities through the interagency review process for the five-year Schedule of Timber Sales and Forest Land Use Plans for individual sales. Areas of known historic, archaeological, or paleontological sites should not be disturbed. Timber operations shall not occur within 300 feet of the boundaries of known sites unless the OHA determines, in consultation with the Division of Forestry, that certain activities can occur without significantly

impacting the cultural resource. The OHA shall, within the limits of staffing and funding, assess the extent and significance of the cultural resource and work with Division of Forestry to develop site-specific mitigation measures to protect the cultural sites while allowing timber management.

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

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

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

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Forestry
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Shorelines. Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas
Trail and Public Access Management

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas

GOALS

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES: HABITAT AREAS

A. Mitigation. When issuing permits and leases or otherwise authorizing the use or development of state lands, the Departments of Natural Resources, Environmental Conservation, and Fish and Game will recognize the requirements of the activity or development and the benefits it may have to habitat when determining stipulations or measures needed to protect fish, wildlife, or their habitats. The costs of mitigation relative to the benefits to be gained will be considered in the implementation of this policy.

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

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

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

1) Avoid anticipated, significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats through siting, timing, or other management options.

2) When significant adverse effects cannot be avoided by design, siting, timing, or other management options, the adverse effect of the use or development will be minimized.

3) If significant loss of fish or wildlife habitat occurs, the loss will be rectified, to the extent feasible and prudent, by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area to a useful state.

4) DNR will consider requiring replacement with, or enhancement of, fish and wildlife habitat when steps 1 through 3 cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss of habitat. ADF&G will clearly identify the species affected, the need for replacement or enhancement, and the suggested method for addressing the impact. Replacement with or enhancement of similar habitats of the affected species in the same region is preferable. DNR will consider only those replacement and enhancement techniques that have either been proven to be, or are likely to be, effective and that will result in a benefit to the species impacted by the development. Replacement or enhancement will only be required by DNR if it is determined to be in the best interest of the state either through the AS 38.05.035(e) or permit review process.

B. Allowing Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitats (Ha). The areas designated Habitat (Ha) in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best available information when the plan was written. Most of the areas designated "Ha" are tidelands and submerged land areas; relatively few upland parcels are given this designation. Many upland parcels with sensitive habitat were given an Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) designation since that formed the principal use of the parcel. Management intent language is included for these parcels indicating the need to protect the habitat or wildlife resource and most such parcels are designated to be retained by the state. Some are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system.

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

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

Since there is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain terrestrial mammals, marine mammals and fish, seasonality shall be taken into

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

consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality and critical life cycle stages are identified in ADF&G publications.[2] Thus, it may be possible that uses and facilities may be appropriate within areas designated "Ha" if the seasonality criteria are satisfied by including mitigating measures in project design.

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

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

- ADF&G determines through new information or more detailed analysis that the area is not "Ha" as defined in the plan; or
- If DNR and ADF&G concur that the non-designated use can be made compatible and significant adverse impacts to the "Ha" area avoided with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations; or
- The use (project) receives a conclusive consistency determination under the ACMP and significant adverse impacts are mitigated under Guidelines A and/or through stipulations developed for the ACMP determination.

C. Allowing Uses Outside of Designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas. Outside of crucial fish or wildlife habitats, habitat-altering uses will be sited consistent with the ACMP's 6 AAC 80.130 (a-d), the management guidelines in this chapter, and the management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3.

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

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

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

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

Water intake structures should be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to prevent entrapment, entrainment, or injury to fish. The structures supporting intakes should be designed to prevent fish from being led into the intake. Other effective techniques may also be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. Screen size, water velocity, and intake design will be determined in consultation with ADF&G and are regulated by ADF&G (5 AAC 94.250) if the intake structure is in fish habitat.

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

H. Threatened and Endangered Species. All land use activities will be conducted consistent with state and federal Endangered Species Acts to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of threatened or endangered species of animals or plants; or to provide for their continued use of an area and to avoid modification or destruction of their habitat. Specific mitigation recommendations should be identified through interagency consultation for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. In Alaska, eight species are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or Alaska Department of Fish and Game as threatened (T) or endangered (E) in accordance with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts, as amended. However, only one of the seven species, the humpback whale, is commonly found within the planning area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) reviewed petitions to list the Queen Charlotte goshawk as endangered and the Alexander Archipelago wolf as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Neither listing was found to be warranted at the time of the review, but both remain USFWS species of concern.

Species	Status
Northern right whale (*Eubalena glacialis*)	E
Aleutian Canada goose (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*)	T
Stellar Sea Lion (*Eunetopias jubatas*)	T
Short-tailed albatross (*Diomedea alabatrus*)	E
Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)	E
Fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*)	E
Gray whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*)	E

The Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service should be consulted on questions that involve endangered species.

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

1) Siting Facilities to Avoid Eagle Nests. Facilities determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will not be allowed within 330 feet of any bald eagle nest site, whether the nest is currently active or not.

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

J. Soil Erosion. Soil erosion will be minimized by restricting soil disturbance along water bodies and by stabilizing disturbed soil as soon as possible.

K. Fish and Wildlife Enhancement on State Lands. Fish and wildlife enhancement activities on state lands, whether by ADF&G or other parties, will be consistent with the management intent for those lands. Enhancement activities likely to attract significant public use, including sport fishing use, will be designed and located to minimize

the impact of additional public use on the existing recreation resources, including anchorages, campsites, and existing and intended wilderness values.

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

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

N. Cumulative Impacts. ADF&G should periodically assess the cumulative effects of changes in the use and development of state land on the various fish and game species in the planning area. In doing so, ADF&G may solicit the advice of other appropriate fish and wildlife agencies. In the case of declining health or population of a species or significant changes to use patterns, ADF&G should advise DNR of the land and waters critical to the species and recommend permit and lease stipulations necessary for its protection.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES: HARVEST AREAS

A. Allowing Uses Within Designated Harvest Areas (Hv). Considerations similar to those identified in the Habitat portion apply to areas designated Harvest (Hv). The areas designated "Hv" in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best available information when the plan was written. In the designation of these areas, data sources were of a generalized nature, oftentimes at the 1:250,000 scale. Because of this and in order to be conservative in the delineation of harvest areas, large tideland areas were identified. In some cases, there is only a single harvest resource but in other instances, several resources exist, with these resources sometimes occupying differing portions of the parcel.[3] The spatial distribution of harvest resources is described in the management intent language, if known.

Parcels designated harvest are to be managed to ensure minimal disturbance to the harvest resources identified for a given area.

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

Since there is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain marine mammals and fish, seasonality shall be taken into consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality and critical life cycle stages are identified in ADF&G publications.[4] Thus, it may be possible that uses and facilities may be appropriate within areas designated "Hv" if the seasonality criteria are satisfied by including mitigating measures in project design.

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

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

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

- ADF&G determines through new information or more detailed analysis that the area is not "Hv" or "Ha/Hv" as defined in the plan; or
- the use is of sufficient public importance or lacks a feasible and prudent alternative consistent with the guideline of the plan and ACMP policies; or
- the use (project) receives a conclusive consistency determination under the ACMP and significant adverse impacts are minimized through stipulations developed for the ACMP determination.

B. Allowing uses in Other than Designated Harvest Areas. Within the plan boundary essentially all tidelands and submerged lands are used for some form of community or commercial harvest at some time during the year. Essentially, where one fishery leaves off, another picks up. As a consequence, the whole of the planning area

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

is fully utilized by fisheries for one species or another. Maps depicting the areas used for harvest (sport, commercial and subsistence) are identified in the NOAA publication, Environmental Sensitivity Index: Southeast Alaska, (1992), especially the maps titled "Human Use of Biological Resources". More detailed information on harvest areas is included within publications and reports of the ADF&G, especially their subsistence division. These reports should be consulted for site specific decisions.

Areas not within designated "harvest" areas in Chapter 3 are designated General Use (Gu). Under that portion of the "Gu" definition (see *Definitions*, Chapter 3) applying to intertidal and submerged lands, all lands of this type are recognized to contain important fisheries for one or more subsistence, recreational and commercial harvest fisheries. Accordingly, the following standards shall apply to uses that would alter harvest activities:

The standards of the section describing "Allowed Uses Within Designated Harvest Areas" apply to the intertidal and submerged lands included within areas designated Gu, Ru, Ha and Rd. In addition, where coastal zone district management plans designate subsistence zones under 11 AAC 80.120 (c), the standards of 11 AAC 80.120 (d) shall also apply. Where district plans do not apply or exist, uses that would alter harvest activities will be sited consistent with 6 AAC 80.120(a). These standards apply to those areas affected by the state and district ACMP standards. All of the planning area is affected by state ACMP standards as well as by district standards within the Sitka Coastal Plan area.

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES: SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS — TIDELANDS & AND SUBMERGED LANDS; OTHER

A. Activities in Intensive Purse Seine and Gill Net Areas. If there are feasible and prudent alternatives, tideland facilities will not be located where they would obstruct drift and seine use of the shoreline in intensive purse seine and gill net areas.

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

C. Anchorages. See Management Guidelines for Floating Facilities.

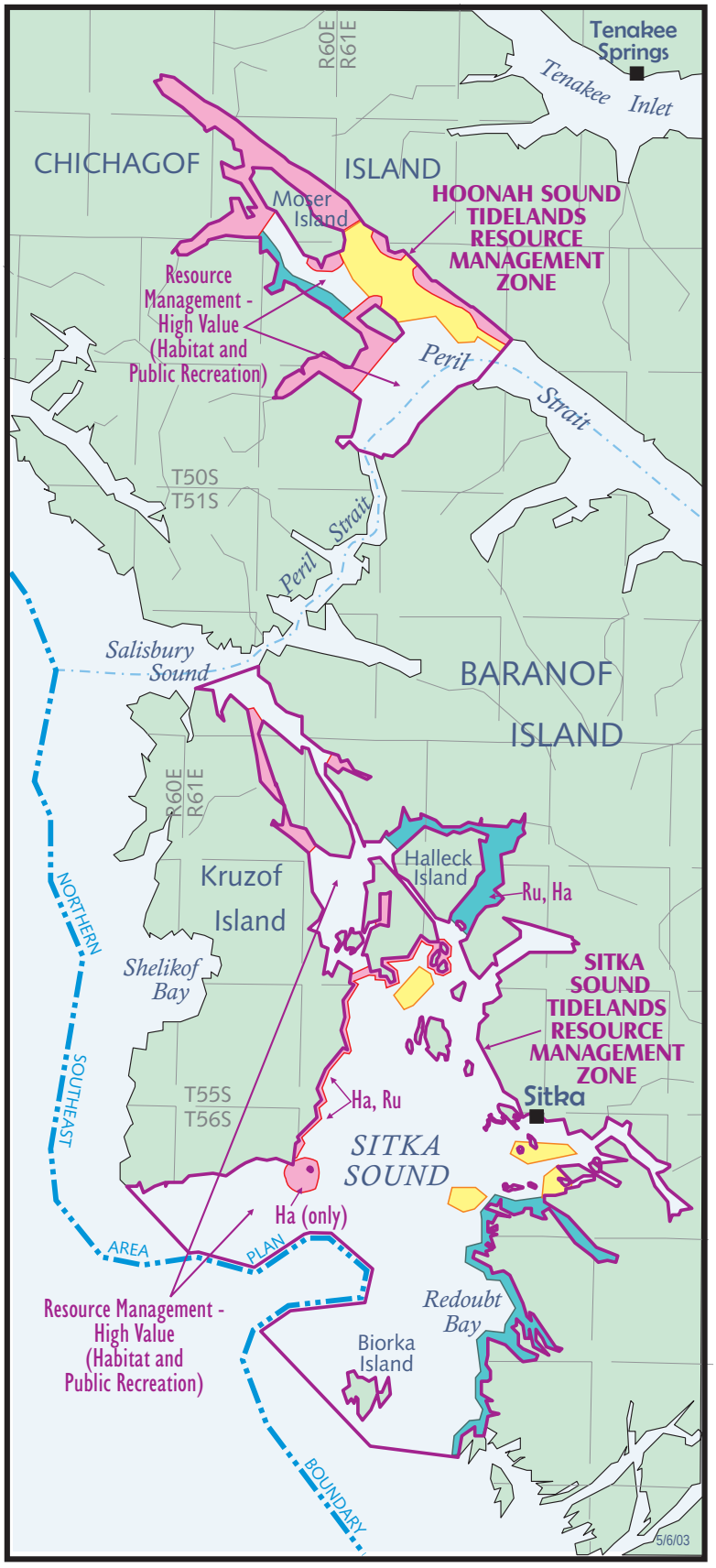
D. Special Management Areas – Tidelands and Submerged Lands. Special management areas for tidelands and submerged lands apply where large areas of marine waters and tidelands must be managed in a coordinated manner. These areas

are significantly larger than a typical tidelands tract, and do not properly fit into the definition of a "parcel" as used in this plan. There are two such areas; both occur in the Southern Region. These areas are depicted on Map 2-1. Management intent language and guidelines are identified for these areas, similar to tidelands parcels. These are contained in the section termed 'Management Summary, Special Management Areas' in the general description of management intent for the Southern Region.

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

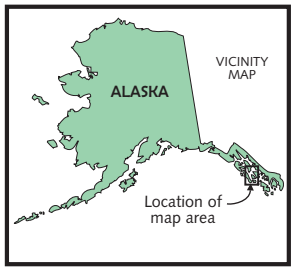
Aquatic Farming
Coordination and Public Notice
Floating Facilities
Forestry
Instream Flow
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Settlement
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas
Subsurface Resources

Map 2-1.
Sitka Sound and Hoonah Sound Tidelands Resource Management Zones



Notes:

1. Specific tideland parcels are excluded from the Sitka Sound TMZ.
2. Tideland areas conveyed out of state ownership are not affected by the Sitka or Hoonah Sound TMZ.





Floating Facilities

GOALS

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

Settlement Opportunities. Provide a range of options for using state land for floathome purposes.

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

DEFINITIONS

Floating Facilities (General):[5] A general phrase used to encompass the types of "occupied" floating residential facilities further described below. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels engaged in commercial fishing activities. Residential floating facilities require an authorization if moored or anchored within a bay or cove in one location for a period of 14 days or more. Moving the floating facility at least two miles starts a new 14-day period. Commercial floating facilities require authorization before occupying state tidelands.

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

[5] Not included in this definition are numerous other types of unoccupied facilities and structures authorized by DNR on state tidelands including but not limited to such things as floats, docks, buoys, and barge ramps. Management guidelines for unoccupied floating structures or facilities that support commercial recreation activities are covered in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of this Chapter.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

A. Siting, Development, and Operational Standards: General. Floating facilities will be sited, designed and operated consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Corps of Engineers General Permit for floathomes (currently 89-4) and all successor general permits or with an individual Corps permit; federal and state water quality standards; coastal zone standards under ACMP 6 AAC 80.130; and ADF&G habitat protection regulations. If necessary, DNR may impose additional stipulations to ensure environmental or habitat protection, use compatibility, or to meet the objectives of this plan.

B. Siting: Floating Facilities Inside Municipalities. Within the corporate boundaries of municipalities, DNR will regulate floating facility siting consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Plan (ACMP), including the district coastal zone management plan if approved, and the local comprehensive plan or zoning. If there is no district coastal zone management plan, comprehensive plan, or zoning, or if these plans/ordinances do not cover floating facilities, DNR will work with the local government and facility owner(s) to locate suitable areas.

C. Siting: Floathomes Adjacent to Residential Areas. Floating facilities will not be authorized adjacent to upland residential uses unless the local government designates areas adjacent to such uses for floathomes or floatlodges in an approved comprehensive plan or if these uses are an allowed or conditional use in the zoning ordinance. However, a short-term authorization, not to exceed two years, may be given on an individual basis to the upland owner if the floathome is to be occupied while the upland owner is constructing a residence on his/her upland parcel.

D. Siting: Floating Facilities within or near Sensitive Uses, Habitats, or Resources[6]. To protect existing habitats, resources and uses, floating facilities should not be authorized in the following areas: designated habitat or harvest areas[7], anchorages, areas designated recreation (Rd, Ru), or areas adjacent to an upland subdivision (except for those floathomes that are currently permitted and except as authorized under item #C, above). In addition, they should not be permitted near an authorized aquatic farming operation (except for associated caretaker residences), near known cultural or historic sites, or near a public use cabin or sensitive Forest Service research site.

Floating facilities are also not generally considered appropriate adjacent to areas designated LUD II, National Monument or Wilderness in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. However, appropriate commercial, governmental or research facilities may be authorized if, at the discretion of DNR, the facility is determined to be of low impact, not inconsistent with the wilderness or primitive character of the adjoining uplands, and determined to be in the best interest of the state.

[6] See Footnote 5.

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

Further, they should not be authorized where the use is prohibited in the management intent statement for a particular parcel in this plan.

Floating facilities may be authorized in these areas by DNR if it is determined that the permitting of a floating facility is in the best interest of the state, the use conforms to the standards stated in Management Guideline **A**, and the use is found consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

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

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

G. Authorization of Temporary Floating Camps. Floating camps and related facilities should be temporary, with full occupancy restricted to the time when resource development is occurring. To the extent practicable, camps and associated facilities should be consolidated to minimize impacts and limit their proliferation. Temporary floating camps shall not be sited in sensitive habitat, resource, or use areas, described more specifically in Management Guideline D, and may not be sited in other areas unless they are a designated use or support a designated use in the plan. Authorizations for floating camps should terminate when the upland use, which created the need for the floating camp, has ended or when the need for the supporting floating facility ends. Authorization for this type of use should be by permit.

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

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

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

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

Forestry

GOALS

General. The state's forest management goal for Southeast Alaska is to provide raw material for a viable timber industry in a way that is compatible with the conservation and sustained yield of all renewable resources that are important to present needs, consistent with the need to preserve future options. The strategy is to use the limited supply of state timber distributed throughout the planning area to support small to mid-size, wood product businesses in Southeastern Alaska communities in order to provide steady jobs for residents by producing value-added products.

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

Community Development and Expansion. Support communities by providing timber to help establish a small to medium scale value added timber industry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The timing, location, harvest amounts and methods of timber harvests are controlled by state statutes and regulations. The Alaska Land Act (AS 38.05.110-123) and Regulations (11 AAC 71) provide policy and guidance for management of state forest resources. The Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17) and Regulations (11 AAC 95) provide additional policy and guidance for managing forest related activities.

Area plans adopted under AS 38.04.065 determine whether forest harvest is an appropriate use of state lands. Area plans, such as this plan, designate the main uses for state lands, set guidelines to ensure that multiple uses occur compatibly, and classify the land according to its main uses. Land must be classified before it and any interests in the land can be sold (11 AAC 55.040(i)).

Proposed timber sales throughout the state must be included in two consecutive annual five-year Schedule of Timber Sales published by the DNR Division of Forestry (DOF), with certain exceptions.[8] These annual sale schedules identify the location, timing, and volumes of proposed timber harvests on state forestland managed by DNR. Small sales of 10-160 acres are, as a matter of DNR policy, also listed in the five-year sale schedule at least once.

[8] Note: Although there are no parcels within the planning area that are designated Forestry or General Use with a management intent statement authorizing timber harvest, all state land is multiple use. In the event DNR determines that timber harvest is appropriate on a specific tract of state land through approval of the Five-Year Sale Schedule and a Forest Land Use Plan, the standards of this section apply.

Site-specific guidelines for forest management activities are addressed through a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) prior to offering timber for harvest (AS 38.05.112). A Forest Land Use Plan is required for all sales greater than 10 acres. All timber sales must be in the overall best interest of the state. When a written Best Interest Finding is required under AS 38.05.035, it is made part of the FLUP.

A. Multiple Use Management. Unless particular uses are specifically prohibited, all lands designated primarily Forestry are intended to be managed for multiple use consistent with AS 41.17.060 and the primary Forestry designation. The relative importance of other beneficial uses will be specified in the management statements and controlled by the management intent guidelines for each management unit in this area plan.

In some area plans, the management intent for a parcel indicates that timber harvest may be appropriate within areas designated General Use or Settlement. Typically, in this area plan, the General Use designation applies to parcels of significant size where a diversity of resources and possible uses exist. However, there are no areas within parcels designated General Use that are explicitly identified as appropriate for timber harvest.[9] When used with the Settlement designation, this implies that timber harvest may occur concurrent with the subdivision process or prior to actual settlement, since the Settlement designation is sometimes used where development is not expected to occur for at least 10-20 years into the future. In the latter instance, it is intended that timber harvest will support eventual subdivision development, especially in the design and location of roads.

B. Timber Harvest

1. All timber harvest activities must be compatible with the general management guidelines of this section and with the management intent statements and land use designations identified in specific management units of this plan found in Chapter 3.

2. Timber Harvest Stipulations. All timber harvest operations will be conducted in accordance with the stipulations in the Forest Land Use Plan, the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17 & 11 AAC 95), the Alaska Land Act (AS 38.05 & 11 AAC 71), and other pertinent state guidelines and laws.

3. Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs). Although this area plan establishes areas of potential timber harvest, it does not make specific timber harvest decisions. Before timber harvest decisions are made for specific locations in planning area, DOF will

[9] Although areas within parcels designated General Use are not identified for timber harvest, because of the multiple use requirement of state statute, timber harvest may be an allowed use within these tracts if a DNR Forest Land Use Plan determines that such an activity is in the state's overall best interest. Nonetheless, it is not intended, as a matter of overall policy in this plan, that a systematic program of timber harvest is appropriate within the planning area and, specifically, it is not intended that such a program is suitable on lands designated General Use.

prepare a Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP), as required under AS 38.05.112, and a Best Interest Finding, required under AS 38.05.035. FLUPs will contain site-specific guidelines for timber harvest. Negotiated timber sales will occur in the future within the planning area that are less than 10 acres in size or less than 500 MBF. These sales do not require a Best Interest Finding but may require an FLUP if they are greater than 10 acres in size. In either case, they must still adhere to the area plan's standards, guidelines and management intent statements.

4. Size and Shape of Timber Harvest Units. In determining the size, shape, and spacing of timber harvest units, DOF will take into consideration: reforestation; water body types; effects of soil erosion and mass wasting on water quality and fish habitat; terrain; marketing conditions and other economic constraints; harvest equipment capabilities; efficiency; wind firmness of areas that are not cut. DOF will also make allowances for important fish and wildlife habitat and scenic quality.

Harvest units may not exceed 160 acres in size unless approved in an FLUP after consultation with DEC and ADF&G, and public review. The 160-acre limit applies to all harvesting systems except single tree selection. In some subunits, management intent indicates a smaller acreage.

5. Leave Area Design Criteria. After consultation with ADF&G as part of the FLUP planning process, leave areas that are identified in the approved FLUP, which may include areas of Old Growth Forest, shall be maintained to make allowances for important fish and/or wildlife habitat. The cumulative benefits of the forestwide protections provided by the TLRMP, as well as the opportunities for coordinated federal/state land management at the site and at regional levels, should be considered in making determinations of the need for and the subsequent design of leave areas. Leave areas provide interconnected habitat for travel, feeding, resting, and escape or avoidance of predators. Where evidence of their use by wildlife is found to occur, natural travel corridors such as ridge points, the forested edge of wetlands, the coastal fringe, portions of Old Growth Forest, and riparian corridors should be considered for inclusion within designated leave areas. To achieve this intent, special management areas (see #G) extending out 300 feet from each bank are designated along anadromous and high value resident fish streams to facilitate wildlife movement, and provide important riparian habitat for fish and wildlife. Special management areas shall be greater where larger widths are specified in the management intent statement for upland tracts in Chapter 3. Buffers not less than 330 feet will be left around each bald eagle nesting tree unless, upon consultation with USFWS, a site specific activity may be conducted within 330 feet of the nesting tree. Wind firmness of residual trees will be taken into consideration when designing leave areas between designated cutting units. Bridge timbers may be taken from leave areas if there is no feasible or prudent alternative.

6. Harvest Unit Layout. A mosaic of forest age classes will be created by cutting units and leave areas where feasible and prudent. DNR will lay out units following DOF's Engineering Guide for Southeast Region.

7. Steep Slopes. Forest management activities may not be conducted on slopes consistently greater than 67 percent, on an unstable slope, or in a slide-prone area unless approved in an FLUP. DNR shall consult with ADF&G on decisions involving timber harvest in areas steeper than 67 percent. Harvest operations will be designed to prevent mass wasting and to maintain soil productivity, tree regeneration, and fish habitat.

8. Recreation and Scenic Values. In determining the size and shape of cutting units, DOF shall make allowance for scenic quality in or adjacent to areas of substantial importance to the tourism and recreation industry. In these areas cutting units will reflect local topography and, to the extent practical, blend in with the topography and minimize linear borders. The relative importance of scenic quality will be specified in the management statements and controlled by the management intent guidelines for each management unit.

9. Settlement Areas. In areas designated Settlement, state commercial timber sales will adhere to the Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA) and pertinent state regulations for commercial forestry, and will not be considered a "land use conversion" as described in the FRPA. Such timber harvest shall be in direct support of current or future state subdivision development (see Settlement, D.4). However, the salvage of damage trees (J), including beach salvage (D), is authorized and may occur separately from subdivision development.

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.

D. Beach Log Salvage. Although beach log salvage may be categorically consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program, a license is required from the Department before salvage commences. Beach log salvage administered under the provisions of AS 45.50 and 11 AAC 71 shall be consistent with standards developed by the DOF, GP-10, and the Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Forest Service.

E. Timber Salvage From Rights-of-Way. All timber having high value should be salvaged on rights-of-way to be cleared for construction or other purposes.

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

G. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Land designated Forestry, or land where timber harvest is an appropriate use, will be managed for multiple use of all resources and to ensure the sustained yield of renewable resources. Prior to harvest, DNR shall consult with and give due deference to ADF&G on the effects of the proposed harvest on fish and wildlife habitat, and make allowance for important fish and wildlife habitat, as provided under AS 41.16.060 and 41.17.098(d). The relative importance of wildlife habitat will be specified in the management intent statements and controlled by the management guidelines for each management unit. Important fish habitat is defined as a water body supporting anadromous or high quality resident fish, as defined in AS 41.17.118(a)(2)(A) and consistent with the meaning of AS 41.17.060. Timber harvests of less than 10 acres in size are considered consistent with this guideline without consultation unless activities are proposed for which ADF&G has due deference as noted here, or in guidelines H or I.

Riparian areas shall be managed in accordance with AS 41.17.118 and 11 AAC 95.185. No harvest activities will be undertaken within 100 feet of an anadromous or high value resident fish steam except as provided by 11 AAC 95.275 & .355. Within 100-300 feet from the stream, harvest may occur but must be consistent with the maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat required under AS 41.17.118(a), with due deference to ADF&G.

H. Heritage Sites. Areas of known historic, archaeological, or paleontological sites should not be disturbed. Timber operations should not occur within 300 feet from the boundaries of known sites unless the state Office of History and Archaeology determines, in consultation with DOF, that certain activities can occur without significantly impacting the cultural resource. On unique sites, a larger buffer may be needed. The Office of History and Archaeology shall, within the limits of staffing and funding, assess the extent and significance of the cultural resource and work with DOF to develop site-specific mitigation measures to protect the cultural site while allowing timber management to occur.

I. Road Standards for Forestry Management Activities. DNR will locate, design, and maintain timber mainline and secondary roads for forestry management activities consistent with DOF's Engineering Guide for Southeast Region, and the standards contained in Article 3 of the FPA regulations. Roads will be located, designed, and managed to maximize resource access while minimizing significant impacts to the environment. To the maximum extent possible, roads shall be located outside of important fish habitat and plans for road closures should be part of an overall conservation strategy, consistent with other needs and interests.

J. Salvage of Damaged Trees. Trees damaged due to windthrow, insect, or disease conditions may be salvaged on all land use designations unless management intent statements for specific management units in Chapter 3 specifically prohibit salvage harvest. A Forest Land Use Plan, if required, will provide the rationale for conducting the salvage harvest and describe how the management intent statements for each management unit will be achieved.

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

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

Instream Flow

GOAL

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

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

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

B. Priorities. In-stream reservations of water are not recommended within the planning area, but the need for such reservations should be re-evaluated at the time of the plan revision and for other water bodies with high fisheries values. Further study or major new developments requiring substantial water use may result in evaluation of the need for an instream water reservation.

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

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

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

Material Sites

GOAL

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

A. Preferred Material Sites. When responding to a request for a material sale or identifying a source for materials, the highest priority should be given to using existing upland material sources. Using materials from wetlands, lakes, tidelands, and active or inactive floodplain rivers or streams should be avoided unless no feasible public upland alternative exists. As a general policy, sales or permits for gravel extraction will not be permitted in known fish spawning areas. Material sites shall be maintained in public ownership.

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

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

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

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

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

Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources

GOAL

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

1) developing a state park system of recreation areas, trails, waysides, rivers and sites which provide a wide range of year-round outdoor recreation opportunities for all ages, abilities and use preference in close proximity to population centers and major travel corridors;

2) providing recreation opportunities on less developed land and water areas that serve multiple purposes such as habitat protection, timber management, and mineral resource extraction;

3) assisting communities through cooperative planning, conveyance of state lands, and grants-in-aid for parks and trails within population centers;

4) encouraging commercial development of recreational facilities and services through concession contracts, land sales, leases, and permits where public recreation needs can most effectively be provided by private enterprise, while minimizing environmental impacts and conflicts with the existing users of an area;

5) protecting recreation resources including public access, visual resources, fish and wildlife important for recreation, and, where appropriate, the isolation and unique wilderness characteristics of the planning area.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

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

B. Roles of Different Public Land Owners in Providing Public Recreational Opportunities. Generally, the state's role is to retain and manage land supporting recreational opportunities of regional or statewide significance. The state and federal governments are most capable of providing recreational opportunities that require large

land areas, while local government is generally best suited for providing and managing community recreation opportunities. To recognize local government's role in providing community recreation needs, the state may consider transferring state land designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) or state recreation sites within or near existing communities, if the municipality has parks and recreation powers and if this action is in the overall best interest of the state. The selection of these sites shall be agreed to by local government and the state, and shall be contingent on the local government's commitment to develop and maintain the recreation uses, facilities, and values of these areas.

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

For sites that receive extensive use and require active management now and in the future, the plan recommends adding the site to the state park system. Generally, these are additions to the state marine park system.

D. Public Recreation Facilities

1) Public Use Cabins. A system of public use cabins should be established in state parks and other state lands. The locations of these facilities shall be consistent with the management intent for the subunits of this plan.

2) Location of Recreation Facilities

General:

a) Preferred Locations. Recreation facilities, including public use cabins, minimum development campsites, mooring buoys and other low intensity facilities for the general public (i.e., not commercial private facilities), are appropriate at sites that encourage public use at a particular location, direct public use away from inappropriate locations, accommodate competing or conflicting uses, and minimize damage to the environment. Unless the management intent indicates otherwise, tidelands adjacent to the Tongass National Forest are to be managed for habitat or recreational uses that will not adversely impact wildlife.

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

Specific – Public Mooring Buoys:

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

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

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

To protect existing habitats, resources, and uses, floating private commercial recreation facilities should not be authorized in the following areas: designated habitat or harvest areas, anchorages, areas designated recreation (Rd or Ru), or areas adjacent to an upland residential subdivision. In addition, they should not be permitted near an authorized aquatic farming operation, known cultural or historic sites, public use cabins, sensitive Forest Service research sites, or adjacent to areas designated LUD II National Monument or Wilderness in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan, or where the use is prohibited in the management intent statement for a specific parcel in this plan.

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

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

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

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

G. Relationship of Area Plan to US Forest Service Shoreline Outfitter/Guide Analysis and Environmental Impact Statement. The U.S. Forest Service has prepared a Shoreline Outfitter/Guide Analysis and Environmental Impact Statement. This analysis has implications to the management of state tidelands adjacent to the Hoonah, Juneau, and Sitka Ranger Districts. It acknowledges that the primary access to the National Forest is over saltwater and tidelands. It focuses on the management of commercial outfitters and guides; i.e., those entities providing recreational experiences to those who prefer to use a commercial guide or cannot experience the Tongass independently.

The Analysis is intended to allocate shoreline based recreation capacity for commercial and non-commercial recreation uses at levels consistent with the social and ecological capabilities of the Land Use Designations (LUD) in the Tongass Land and Resources Management Plan (TLRMP). It defines the level of use and the mitigation measures to reduce recreational impacts. Commercial recreation use will be permitted in most areas of the forest. It also identifies areas where large groups may use the forest for either regular (enclave) or occasional (15% of the season) use. Large groups are defined as 75 or less people. These large group areas are likely to have future development such as trails, mooring buoys, docks, and toilets associated with them to mitigate the impacts of larger groups on the forest resources. The areas for regular and occasional large group use are identified on the plan maps included in Chapter 3. Essentially, these points represent the locations where the Forest Service will permit concentrated commercial recreation activity within Admiralty Monument and the National Forest.

In its permitting of tideland activities related to commercial recreational activity within the Outfitter/Guide planning area, DNR will be guided by, and attempt to be consistent with, the recommendations of this Analysis/Environmental Impact Statement. See also Standard 'J' in Shorelines, Stream Corridors, and Coastal Areas of Chapter 2.

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

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

Settlement

GOALS

Private Land Use. Provide suitable public land for private settlement purposes. DNR will attempt to satisfy two settlement categories within the planning area:

1) Year-round residences for community expansion. DNR will offer accessible land suitable to meet the needs of existing communities. This category serves people whose principal place of residence and work is, or will be, in the area of the disposal. It also includes land disposals of commercial and industrial land to accommodate the expansion needs of communities. This land will be provided as demand warrants, subject to the availability of funding.

2) Seasonal residences for recreation. DNR will offer land suitable for seasonal recreation use. This land will be provided as demand warrants, subject to the availability of funding. This category of land disposal is intended to provide land, often in remote locations, for recreational needs. No public facilities and services are intended to be provided.

3) Industrial or commercial development. DNR will sell, lease, or protect for future use suitable land for private commercial and industrial uses. If DNR sells the land, the timing of this disposal will depend on market demand and adequate funding.

Provide for a Variety of Uses. DNR will provide for a variety of settlement uses on state uplands.

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

Fiscal Impacts. Land disposals should be sited and planned to minimize the costs of infrastructure and other services resulting from settlement. Disposals should be focused on areas where organized communities exist and where service requirements may be provided by local government or community organizations.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

A. Planning and Coordination

1) Competition. The state may compete with the private sector or local governments if necessary to satisfy demand, provide market choice, or moderate unreasonably high prices.

2) Local Plans. DNR will comply with provisions of local comprehensive plans regarding the location and density of land development except to the extent that local requirements are inconsistent with a major overriding state interest.

3) Coordination with Local Governments. Where DNR and a municipality both have land, state land offering programs should be coordinated with similar programs of local government to best achieve common objectives. To this end, DNR would consider developing a joint disposal plan for state and municipal lands with any municipality that is interested. This plan would consider the municipality's fiscal planning for road extension priorities and its plans for levels of services in different areas. If a municipality has a comprehensive land use plan, that plan will provide direction for settlement areas. The disposal plan should demonstrate what community objectives would be met and how the requested capital improvement funds would support municipality-wide priorities for roads and service extensions to benefit current and future residents.

4) Pacing. Settlement offerings should be phased over 20 years, the life of this plan. The timing and extent of disposals will depend upon anticipated demand, availability of funding, the rate of community expansion, and the particular land requirements of such expansion. Another important factor will be whether the disposal will generate a demand for services that cannot be reasonably expected to be met by local government or community organizations.

B. Isolated Parcels of State Land. The state has acquired and will continue to acquire isolated parcels of land through foreclosure, escheat, and other methods. The following guidelines apply to management and possible disposal of these parcels.

1) In or Near Existing Communities. If the parcel is in or immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the parcel can be offered for settlement unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, material sites, roads, parks, or other public facilities.

2) Parcels Near Other State Land. If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, it should be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands.

3) Parcels Not Near Other State Land. Parcels, such as mining claims acquired by foreclosure in the middle of a federal conservation system unit, may be considered for exchange to the adjacent property owner.

C. Protection, Management, and Enhancement of Other Resources

1) Protect Life and Property. DNR will retain public lands and coordinate with local governments to discourage development in areas of flooding, unstable ground, significant snow avalanche risk, or other hazards. Public lands within a 100-year floodplain should remain in public ownership. The 100-year floodplain area is that area designated "100 Year Floodplain" in FEMA floodway/floodplain management mapping, or the area designated as a 100 year floodplain in detailed hydrologic studies prepared by other government agencies or prepared by a hydrologist or other competent professional.

2) Protect and Manage Valuable Environmental Areas. The state will provide in land disposals a publicly owned open-space system to preserve important fish and wildlife habitats and natural areas such as shorelands, freshwater wetlands, and riparian lands.

These areas should be designed to provide the necessary linkage and continuity to protect or increase values for human uses and wildlife movements. In some places, large areas may be protected to provide adequate terrestrial habitat.

3) Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors. Within stream corridors, DNR will set a higher priority on protecting public use values than on providing opportunities for private ownership of land. Disposals near streams with important recreation value will be designed to protect habitat and protect access to and along the stream for fishing, hiking, camping, and other recreational activities.

In certain limited cases, it may be appropriate to provide land for private use, but such an action must be in the overall best interests of the state. Before lands are disposed of in stream corridors, DNR will assess existing and projected public use needs associated with the stream corridor, in consultation with other affected agencies and the public.

4) Protect and Enhance Scenic Features. The state generally will retain in public ownership unique natural features such as cliffs, bluffs and waterfalls, and foreground open space for panoramic vistas. Public access to such amenities will be preserved. Such lands include islands in bays unless land disposals can be designed to prevent negative effects on the scenic and recreational values of the area.

5) Protect and Enhance Recreational, Educational, and Cultural Opportunities. Project the need for and retain appropriate areas for outdoor recreation, hunting, fishing, trails, campsites, boat launches, historic sites, and areas for scientific study. Areas for intensive and dispersed use will be preserved.

D. Design

1) Provide Public Land for Communities. DNR, as a general policy, will retain appropriate green-belts, public-use corridors, water supply areas, riparian and coastal buffer areas, material sites, roads and other public facilities, as well as other open space to create a desirable land use pattern in developing areas.

2) Cost of Public Services. In accordance with AS 38.04.010, DNR will focus year-round settlement to areas where services exist or can be provided with reasonable efficiency.

3) Ensure Access. DNR shall ensure that legal, practical public access (roads, trails, or other options most appropriate to the particular situation) is identified and reserved within land offerings. Field assessment should be used, and where appropriate, road grade profiles prepared, to ensure that access routes are feasible. DNR will ensure actual physical access is available or can be developed (road, air, or water) to each new state subdivision project.

Section line or other easements will not be relied on for access without field inspection of the practicality of such routes. Identified access routes will be described in the land offering brochure. Where needed to reduce the likelihood of conflicts with existing private owners, DNR may brush or flag public access routes to land offering projects.

4) Subdivision Design. Subdivisions will be designed to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural setting and the recreational opportunities that make an area attractive to potential buyers. State subdivision design will take account of site limitations and opportunities such as slope, drainage, soils, erosion, riparian zone and coastal buffer, and other features to ensure that sites offered are buildable and can be developed without the need for extensive public infrastructure. Timber harvests are considered appropriate in areas designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial if intended to support the costs of subdivision development, access to the subdivision, or ancillary facilities subject to the other requirements of the Forestry standards in this Chapter. Selective harvesting of timber before construction of the subdivision is considered appropriate, if authorized by the Regional Manager, DMLW.

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

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

Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas

GOALS

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

Habitat. Protect riparian fish and wildlife habitats and harvest.

Water Quality. Protect water quality to support domestic uses, fish and wildlife production, and recreational activities.

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

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

A. Priority of Public Uses in Stream Corridors. In general, DNR will place a higher priority on protecting public use values in stream corridors than on providing opportunities for private ownership or development of land. Disposals near streams with important recreation value will be designed to protect habitat and access to and along the stream for fishing, camping, and other recreational activities. Similarly, disposals near streams that have important fish or wildlife habitat or wildlife value will be designed to ensure the protection of the habitat or wildlife.

B. Public Access Adjacent to Water Bodies. Permits, leases, and plans of operation for commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, pipelines and other water dependent uses may be authorized on state uplands adjacent to water bodies if their activities are consistent with the management intent for the area and if they can maintain tideland and stream bank access, and protect important fish and wildlife habitat, public water supplies, and public recreation. Trail and other forms of non-motorized public access are generally considered to be appropriate within these areas.

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

C. Retention of State Owned Buffers Adjacent to Water Bodies

1) When the management intent for state land adjacent to water bodies (including tidelands, streams, or lakes) is to permit recreation uses such as fishing, picnicking, hunting, camping, or other similar uses, the state should retain ownership of the adjacent uplands. This approach would also apply if the protection of important habitat or wildlife use area is intended. For anadromous and high value resident fish streams, a minimum of 100 feet on each side of the stream should be retained.

2) In state subdivisions, buffers for anadromous streams and streams with important resident fish, should either be retained in state ownership or dedicated to a local government, and managed to maintain important fish and wildlife habitat, public access, and recreation values.

3) Publicly owned buffers or tracts adjacent to water bodies may be retained along the full length of the water body or on segments of the water body determined to have high current or future use, public use, or to require habitat protection. If the intent is to provide forested wildlife habitat, the width and configuration of this buffer shall be determined prior to or during preliminary subdivision design by DNR in conjunction with ADF&G.

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

E. Protection Easements and Setbacks to Non-Fish Water Bodies. Easements or building setbacks should be used in those instances where public recreation use is judged to be moderate or where sensitive habitat or other environmental resources exist but are not of the same importance as described under **C**. The purpose of the easement should be noted in the Department decision document, if the information is available at that stage on the project, and on the subdivision plat. Where a protection easement is to be applied, vehicular use within the area of the easement is inappropriate and should not be authorized. Building setbacks may be used in lieu of a protection easement in those instances where it is not appropriate or necessary for the state to retain any easement rights. Building setbacks may also be used in combination with buffers, access easements, and protection easements. Building setbacks used in this fashion provide an added level of protection, while allowing private ownership of the land within the area of the setback.

F. Buffer, Easement, and Building Setback Widths

1) The width of state retained land, access and protection easements, and building setbacks adjacent to water bodies (tidelands, lakes, streams) will vary, whether the area is a retained tract or imposed easement, according to management intent and the specifics of the tract under consideration. In addition, this width may vary along the area of the tideland, stream, or lake that is to be protected. Establishing widths, especially for publicly retained lands, will be based on the following considerations: recreational activities to be accommodated, habitat protection and management objectives, visual quality, use compatibility, prevention of erosion, or retention of a significant hydraulic resource (like a wetland).

2) Although these widths may vary, the following criteria are provided to establish the minimum width that can be expected on various types of buffers, easements, and setbacks. They are specified here in order to establish some consistency in application and ensure a minimum level of protection or public access. Distances are measured from ordinary high water on streams and other inland water bodies and from the line of mean high water adjacent to coastal waters. Because of the linear nature of streams and certain other habitat or hydraulic features, these minimum dimensions will apply to both sides of the feature that is to be protected. For example, the total protected area along a stream with a 100 foot setback would be 200 feet (100 feet each side).

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

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

b) Buffers on other freshwater water bodies on retained public land: 50 feet on each side of the stream or 50 feet on the edge of lakes.

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

d) Public access or utility easements adjacent to tidelands, lakes, and streams: 50 feet.

e) Building setbacks: 25 feet outside of buffers or easements.

G. Standards Adjacent to Anadromous Fish Streams and Water Bodies and Coastal Areas

1) Riparian Protection Standard. Only activities which are or can be made compatible with the objectives of protecting, maintaining, or enhancing anadromous habitat are to be authorized in the zone occurring between 100 and 300 feet away from ordinary high water. Riparian protection shall be provided in this 200 foot zone on each side of the anadromous stream or water body whose purpose is the maintenance of fish and wildlife protection – similar to the requirements for riparian protection adjacent to such water bodies under the Forest Practices Act. Only activities that are consistent with this policy are to be authorized by DNR in its issuance of permits, leases, or other types of development authorizations.

2) Standards for Coastal Use/Maintenance Area. A coastal use/maintenance area shall be provided within 500 feet from the mean high water[10] on state uplands to be retained by DNR during the planning period. These areas shall be maintained in their existing natural condition for the purposes of providing public access, recreation, the protection of scenic viewsheds, and the conservation of fisheries and wildlife/habitat. This area applies to areas designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru), Habitat (Ha), Harvest (Hv), or General Use (Gu). Limited, site specific development may be authorized in these areas by DNR but only if the objectives of this area, identified above, are maintained and only after consulting ADF&G on fisheries and wildlife habitat issues.[11]

[10] Or 1000 feet from mean high water for intertidal estuaries. The USFWS National Wetland Inventory 1:63,250 maps shall be used to define the spatial boundaries of intertidal estuarine wetlands. Intertidal estuarine wetlands shall be defined to (only) include the following NWI classifications: E2EM1N, E2US4N, and E2AB1N.

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

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

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

J. Permitting of Commercial Recreation Activity. DNR should base its permitting of tideland facilities associated with upland commercial recreational activities in the Hoonah, Juneau, and Sitka Ranger Districts on the U.S. Forest Service Shoreline Outfitter/Guide Analysis and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The tideland facilities that may be necessary to support large group activities at the locations recommended in this Analysis/EIS are generally considered appropriate and DNR should authorize such facilities. DNR should consider the Forest Service upland recreation management strategy for compatibility before granting tideland authorizations in other areas not identified for large group areas in the Shoreline Analysis/EIS. The location of the large groups areas[12] are identified by symbols on the plan maps of Chapter 3. See also description of #G, 'Relationship of Area Plan to U.S. Forest Service Shoreline Outfitter/Guide EIS' under the section 'Recreation' in this Chapter.

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

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

[12] Definition of Forest Service use sites:

Enclave: An area where large groups can occur on a regular basis throughout the full season (spring, summer, and fall) but only one large group can occupy an enclave site at a time. Group size is limited to 75 or less.

Fifteen Percent of Season – Large Group Sites: Places where large groups can occur only on an occasional basis, for less than 15% of the primary use season (summer) but only one large groups can occupy a large group site at a time. Group size is limited to 75 or less.

Subsurface Resources

GOALS

Opportunities for Mineral Exploration and Development. Provide opportunities through state land management for exploration and development of both private and public mineral resources to help ensure a stable national minerals supply and minerals development opportunities.

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

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

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

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

B. Open to Mineral Location. By statute, all state lands are open to mineral location unless specifically closed. Where an area is open to mineral location, a miner has the right to stake a mining location regardless of the surface use designation or classification. Any adverse effects of mining on surface resources or uses will be managed through compliance with state laws and regulations and borough ordinances and management intent and guidelines in this plan. Reclamation activities are directed by the Mining Reclamation Act (AS 27.19) and regulations (11 AAC 97). (Note: Mineral entry on Alaska Mental Health Trust Land is not authorized without the prior approval of the Trust Land Office of DNR in accordance with 11 AAC 99.)

C. Reclamation of Mined Land. The reclamation of mining operations, including placer mining, must meet the reclamation standards given in AS 27.19. The reclamation law provides a standard that miners must meet during and after mining. The mining operation must be conducted in a manner that prevents unnecessary and undue degradation of land and water resources and requires that reclamation occur "contemporaneously" with the mining operation. Regulation 11 AAC 97 (Mining Reclamation) details the specific requirements that must be followed.

In designated habitat areas, annual reclamation will be required concurrent with mining. Reclamation will be required to restore degraded fish and wildlife habitat and prevent hazards to navigation.

D. Mining in Fish Habitat. When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to designated fish habitat, conditions of the permit will require any necessary measures, such as levees, berms, seasonal restrictions, and settling ponds that will allow the operation to meet water quality standards and statutes and regulations governing the protection of fish. Mining in fish habitat requires permits from DEC and ADF&G. ADF&G permits are not required in marine waters or estuarine areas outside of the intertidal channel of specified anadromous fish streams. The intertidal channel is that portion of the bed and banks below the mean high water level.

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

F. Mineral Closures

1) Background. The decision to apply mineral location closures will be made by the Commissioner of DNR within the standards set by the Alaska Statutes. AS 38.05.185(a) requires that the Commissioner determine that mining is incompatible with a significant surface use before an area can be closed to mining. The same section of the statute requires that the Commissioner determine that a potential use conflict exists before imposing leasing requirements for development of locatable minerals. The fact that an area is closed to new mineral location will not be cause for denying access across state land. Mineral closures do not affect valid existing mineral locations.

2) Land Closed to Mineral Entry. State mining law stipulates that mining must be determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses before an area can be closed to mineral entry. There is little correspondence between the location of state upland tracts and historical or potential mining activity in the planning area. Moreover, any mining activity that might take place within navigable rivers will be controlled through the state permitting process. However, because of the sensitivity of certain uses and areas, mining was determined to be in conflict with the following significant surface uses, and the following areas are to be closed to mineral entry. A total area of 2,300 acres is affected. The Mineral Closing Order is included as Appendix B. (Note: Mineral entry on Alaska Mental Health Trust

Land is not authorized without the prior approval of the Trust Land Office of DNR in accordance with 11 AAC 99.)

a) Land to be Used for Settlement. Approximately 450.77 acres are proposed to be closed to mineral entry in those areas recommended for settlement during the planning period. Mining operations are judged to be incompatible with future settlement and settlement related activities.

b) Land to be Used for State Marine Parks. Portions of upland tracts proposed to be added to the state marine park system, totaling 1060.0 acres, are recommended to be closed to mineral entry. Mining operations are judged to be incompatible with the recreation activities associated with state marine parks.

c) Land to be Used for Public Facilities, Uses. Uplands to be used as historic sites, airports, watersheds, and public buildings/facilities, totaling 53.3 acres are to be closed to mineral entry. Mining activities are inconsistent with the sensitive character of these upland areas.

d) Land that Serves as Significant Areas of Public Open Space. Uplands that are considered sensitive in terms of open space or habitat are also proposed to be closed to mineral entry (736.6 acres).

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

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

Trail and Public Access Management

GOALS

Public Access. Maintain, enhance, or provide adequate access to public and private lands and resources.

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES: TRAILS

A. General. The following guidelines pertain to the access corridors provided by trails within developed or developing areas and between these areas. Access corridors provide movement areas for people and wildlife. They include the area of movement and, as appropriate, a buffer area adjacent to the corridor sufficient to provide separation from other uses. The width and siting of trail corridors depends upon their function and location.

B. Requirement for Access Corridors. The need for public access shall be assessed as part of lease or permit issuance, or prior to disposal of the land estate by the Department. If local access needs are identified through the adjudication and agency review process, access corridors shall be reserved. This will occur through the retention of state land in public ownership or through the creation of a public use easement. Under either approach, the public is to have the right of access within the area of state land or, if an easement, on private land for the purposes identified in the permit, lease, or disposal action.

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

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

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

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

D. Width of Trail Corridors. The width of the access shall be determined according to its function, location, and whether the access is provided under the authority of AS 38.05.127:

1) Within developed or developing areas, trails shall not be less than 20 feet in width for pedestrian movement and not less than 40 feet if motorized movement (other than car or truck) can be expected in addition to pedestrian travel. In areas where topographic conditions restrict development, widths less than 20 feet may be considered. These dimensions apply to access other than those mandated under AS 38.05.127. Where access is provided under the latter, the minimum width shall be 50 feet.

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

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

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

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

F. Application of AS 38.05.127 Requirements ("To and Along"). In the administration of the "to and along" requirements under AS 38.05.127 by the Department, the "to" corridor shall be provided at a distance of approximately one-half mile with a width of 50 feet when state land is leased or sold. The "along" easement will be provided on state uplands along the coast, navigable river, or lake (if greater than 50 acres in size), measured landward from the line of mean high water in coastal areas or ordinary high water in fresh water. These access corridors shall be reserved in all upland lease, disposal, or permitting actions. Exceptions to this policy are intended

to be small in number, and only provided when it is not feasible or prudent to impose the statutory requirement.

G. Trail Rerouting. Rerouting of trails may be permitted to minimize land use conflicts or to facilitate the use of a trail if alternate routes provide opportunities similar to the original. If trails are rerouted, provision should be made for construction of new trail segments if warranted by type and intensity of use. Rerouting trails shall be done in consultation with affected private users and public agencies.

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

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES: PUBLIC ACCESS

A. Retain access. Improve or maintain public access to areas with significant public resource values by retaining access sites and corridors in public ownership; reserving rights of access when state land is sold or leased; or identifying, managing and legally validating RS 2477 (Revised Statute Section 2477) rights-of-way. Surveyed section line easements should not be vacated unless alternative, physically usable access can be established.

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

C. Management of 17(b)2 Easements. DNR will identify and assert 17(b) easements in order to provide access to federal and state land. Generally, DNR will not accept management of 17(b) easements unless the state already actively manages a portion of the trail or easement, or state management will best protect public access to state lands.

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

E. Limiting Access. Access to state lands may be curtailed at certain times to protect public safety, allow special uses, and prevent harm to the environment, fish and wildlife. Public access may be limited because of the presence of fire management

operations, timber harvest, high soil moisture content when vehicular traffic may cause damage to the base or sub-base, and sensitive populations of fish or wildlife.

F. Temporary Access. Temporary access across tidelands (such as on-loading or off-loading of materials from ships or barges) should occur during a high tide period to minimize disturbance.

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

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

I. Anchorages. Activities are allowed in anchorages shown on the land use designation maps in Chapter 3 or depicted in the ADF&G publication, *Southeast Region: Selective Historical Access to Fish and Wildlife* (1991), if they will not significantly diminish the use or capacity of the anchorage. There are other anchorages than those identified in the aforementioned maps. This standard applies to these as well.

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

Cultural Resources
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
Forestry
Material Sites
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
Settlement
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CHAPTER 3

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

Introduction

This chapter presents specific land management policy for all state uplands, Tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands within the planning region. Information on state lands is organized into two regions and described for over 500 upland and tideland management units. These descriptions do not apply to non-state lands, which includes, in the context of this plan, University of Alaska lands, Mental Health Trust Authority lands, and other state owned lands directly administered by the ADOT/PF and ADF&G.

ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTER

The chapter is organized into the following sections:

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

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

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

When the plan assigns a designation to a unit, the designation is accompanied by region-wide management guidelines and by management intent specific to that unit. These three

pieces of information – designations, management guidelines, and statement of intent – promote the most beneficial use and set conditions for allowing for non-designated uses.

Primary designated use. Many units have a primary designated use (versus units designated General Use). Primary designated uses may take precedence over other uses. Generally, however, DNR allows multiple uses. DNR initially presumes that all other uses are compatible with the primary use. However, if DNR determines that a use conflict exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use shall not be authorized or it shall be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists (from 11 AAC 55.040 (c)). The plan may assign a designation to ensure a future use that will best serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent.

Co-designated use. Where a unit has two or more designated uses, DNR will avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses by applying the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, the regional intent, and the Chapter 2 guidelines from this plan together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures.

DESIGNATIONS USED IN THIS PLAN

F - Forestry. Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. This land will remain in state ownership. This designation also applies to log storage and log transfer facilities located on tidelands. Approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in compliance with the Coastal Development standards in the Alaska Coastal Management Act (6 AAC 80.040).

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 parcel, a variety of uses can be accommodated with appropriate siting and design considerations. General use may also apply where there is a lack of resource, economic, or other information with which to assign a specific land use designation, and/or the lack of current demand implies that development is unlikely within the planning period. Uplands with this classification are available for conveyance to municipalities unless stated otherwise in the unit's management intent, but cannot be sold to individuals. Tidelands with this designation cannot be conveyed except to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825.

This designation can be assigned to both uplands and tidelands. When applied to tidelands, this would include tidelands, shorelands and submerged lands not designated for specific, habitat, harvest, economic, or recreation functions. This does not mean that the tideland or submerged land lacks value, but that the appropriateness of whether and how a tideland parcel is to be used 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 all development proposals require a Coastal Zone Consistency Determination before a use or facility is authorized. All tidelands and submerged lands within the planning area, including those specific parcels designated Harvest (Hv), are recognized to contain important fisheries of one or more type; subsistence, recreational or commercial harvest. Areas not specifically identified with a designation on the Plan Maps;

not otherwise classified in this plan; or that are acquired by the state subsequent to the approval date of this plan are designated General Use.

Ha – Habitat. This designation applies to areas of varied size for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of a species. This land will remain in state ownership except for areas where a tidelands conveyance to a municipality is allowed under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. This designation applies to uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

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

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

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, while units designated "Public Facilities-Transfer" (see below) may be conveyed to municipalities, but not sold to individuals.

Pt – Public Facilities-Transfer. These sites are reserved for a specific infrastructure to serve the public at large. These sites will be classified Resource Management so that a non-state charitable or public entity can acquire the site and develop or operate it consistent with the purposes outlined in the plan.

Ru – Public Recreation and Tourism-Undeveloped. 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 operators or the public and is 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.

Rd – Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Developed). Areas used by concentrations of recreationists or tourists relative to the rest of the planning area or areas with high potential to attract concentrations of recreationists and tourists. These areas offer localized attractions or ease of access, and in many instances developed facilities. Examples include marinas, cabins, lodges, anchorages, scenic overlooks, road-accessible shore locations that are used for picnicking, sports, fishing, etc. The recreation and tourism uses for which these units are designated may be either public or commercial. This land will remain in state ownership unless otherwise noted in the management intent for the unit. The primary management intent for these sites is to protect the opportunity of the public to use these sites, and their public values for recreation. Many of these sites require additional management attention because of the use they are receiving.

S – Settlement. This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for land offerings for residential uses. Unsettled or unsold land in the unit will be managed for uses compatible with settlement. This may include uses such as selling additional lots, laying out new subdivisions, identifying greenbelts through subdivisions, reserving materials sites for subdivision roads and building lots, placing easements on access routes, or reserving lots for community facilities and open space. Areas designated Settlement should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may be conveyed to municipalities.[1]

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

Sd – Shoreline Use. This designation applies to areas of state tidelands or submerged lands where water-related or water-dependent facilities for personal use by the owner of an adjacent upland site may be authorized. Facilities may include small docks, boat ramps, mooring buoys, or other facilities for personal, non-commercial use. Development of facilities for commercial or industrial use will be determined on a site-specific basis. An

[1] The plan maps of state subdivisions in Chapter 3 do not depict land under "contracts of sale" to private parties even though this land is still technically state land. Most people view this type of land as "privately owned", and designation of this land as remaining under state ownership would create confusion. This land remains classified under previous classification orders. In the event land is returned to the state, the settlement classification shall apply.

authorized shoreline facility is considered the private property of the owner who built or maintains it, but this private property right does not extend to the surrounding tidelands, submerged lands, or waters. This land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. 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).

Tr – Transportation. Land identified for the location of easements and rights-of-way under AS 38.04.065(f), including transportation, pipeline or utility corridors, or land under consideration for a right-of-way. This designation reflects the need for efficient inter-regional infrastructure, the need for intra-regional access to resources on state and non-state land, and consideration of the impacts of increased access on resource uses. Units with this designation cannot be sold to individuals nor conveyed to municipalities unless the unit's management intent states otherwise. This designation applies to tidelands.

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

Wd – Waterfront Development. Use 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. 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 land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825 but cannot be sold to individuals.

EXPLANATION OF MINERAL DESIGNATIONS

Except where state land is closed to mineral entry, DNR will treat mining as if it were a co-designated use. This is important to note because DNR plans usually do not apply mineral resource designations to large areas. The problems in locating and measuring subsurface resources make it difficult and potentially misleading for this plan to apply designations to subsurface resources in the same way they are applied to surface resources.

DNR proposes to subject certain limited areas to mineral closure where significant conflicts could occur between mining activities and settlement or recreation. Chapter 2, *Mineral Resources,* also includes additional guidelines and a summary of statutes regulating mining and reclamation activities.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

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

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

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

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

Disposal or Retention in State Ownership. Certain land use classifications, by statute, allow land to be conveyed to municipalities under the municipal entitlement program. Other land use designations and classifications require DNR to retain lands in state ownership.[2] In this plan, the land use designation and classification is the general indicator of whether land should be retained in state ownership or made available for disposal. However, some units have management intent that precludes disposal although the designation and classification might otherwise allow disposal. This includes units already under management by another state agency or recommended for addition to the state park system. In addition, units already under management agreements with other state agencies are usually not available for conveyance. In no case can DNR convey the subsurface estate to municipalities or individuals. Submerged lands, tidelands, and shorelands must be retained in state ownership unless law requires conveyance or the conveyance is to a political subdivision of the state. These conveyances are subject to the Public Trust Doctrine, described in this chapter.

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

[2] Land use classifications are defined by DNR regulation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

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

DURATION AND FLEXIBILITY OF PLAN

This plan guides land uses for the **next 20 years**, subject to periodic reviews, for areas with designations involving settlement, industrial or commercial uses, timber harvest, or other forms of economic or community development. Designations related to passive use designations, including habitat, harvest, undeveloped recreation, heritage, and water resources do not have a specific planning horizon. The area plan is intended to guide the management of land within these areas until the plan is formally revised. In some instances, areas designated General Use may not be appropriate for development within the planning period, and this is indicated in the management intent language.

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

Regional setting

The Southeast Region[3], of which the planning area is a part, stretches nearly 600 miles along a narrow strip of mainland averaging 120 miles wide, generally east of longitude 141 degrees west from Dixon Entrance on the south and along the Canada/Alaska border to Cape Fairweather on the north. It includes the Alexander Archipelago lying directly offshore to the west. Sixty percent of the total land area lies on the mainland and the rest consists of islands lying immediately offshore for a total surface area of approximately 42,000 square miles. The planning area itself occupies portions of the mainland area and the offshore island group. It extends from the large areas of state land near the communities of Haines and Skagway in the north, to Glacier Bay, and to the southern tips of Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof Islands in the south. Map 3-1 depicts the planning boundaries of this area plan.

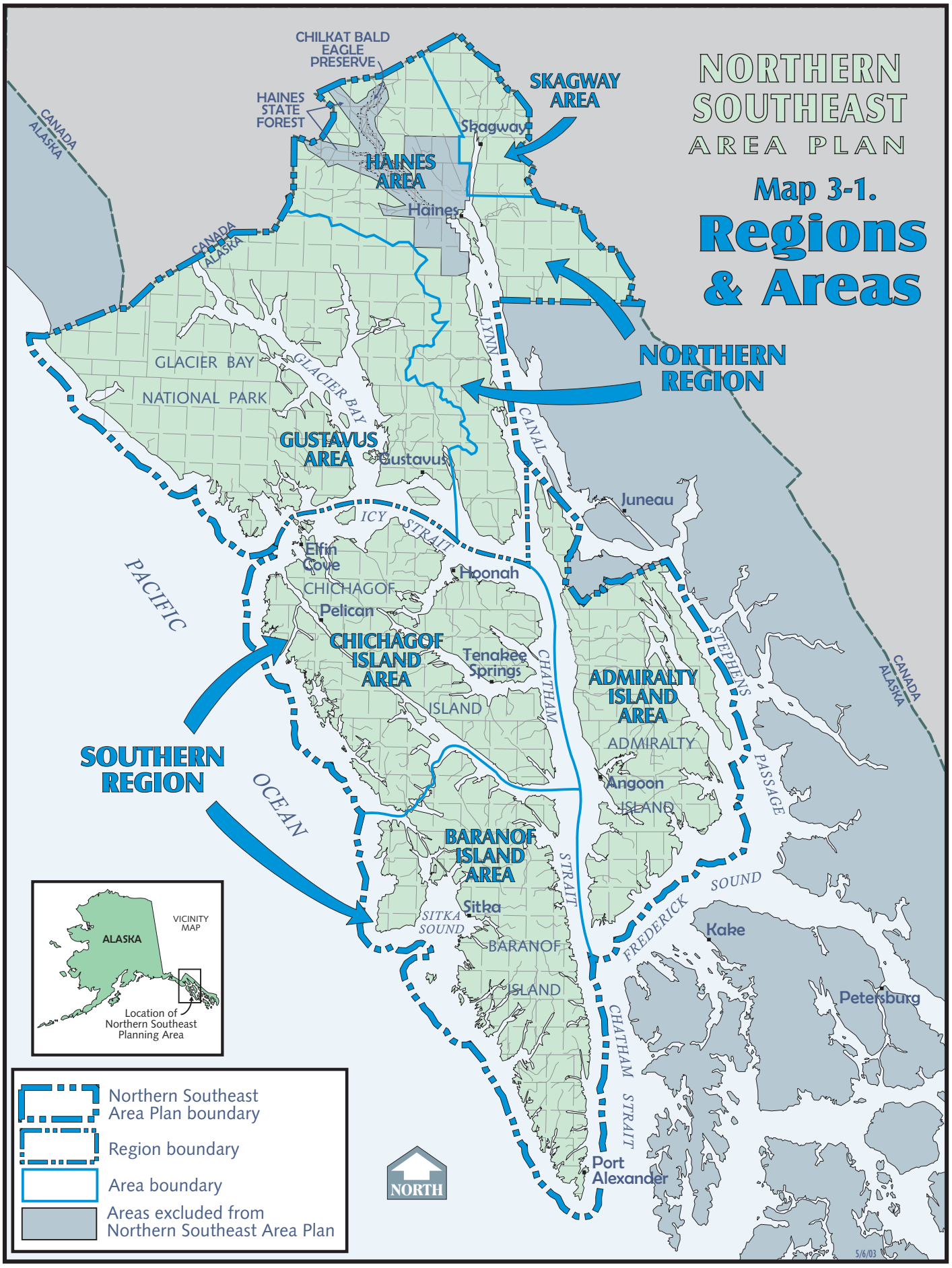
The Alexander Archipelago, an extension of the coastal mountains to the east and north, is about 300 miles long and has hundreds of islands of which 65 exceed four square miles and six are over 1000 square miles. Much of the planning area lies within this Archipelago. Within the planning area, Admiralty (1,709 square miles), Baranof (1,636 square miles), and Chichagof (2,062 square miles) are the largest islands. The islands are separated by a system of marine features such as sounds, straits, canals, narrows and channels. There are nearly 10,000 miles of shoreline along the islands and mainland.

A low, hummocky, irregular coastal plain characterizes the mainland north of Cross Sound and west of the Alsek Ranges bordering Lynn Canal. Areas to the east and south are typified by an intricate system of fjords that form a complex of mountainous islands with summits of 2,500 to 3,500 in elevation. Many of the inter-island waterways and major fjords and streams occupy long linear depressions. Although the offshore islands are not as mountainous as the mainland, there is considerable variation in relief, especially the more westerly situated islands.

Physical characteristics

The physical characteristics of Southeast Alaska are remarkably similar. Because of this similarity, the following explanation of important planning features is intended to substitute for detailed descriptions of physical attributes within the two planning regions.

[3] Much of this discussion on physical geography comes from the publication, "Alaska Regional Profiles: Southeast Region".


NORTHERN SOUTHEAST
AREA PLAN
Map 3-1.
Regions & Areas
CHILKAT BALD EAGLE PRESERVE
HAINES STATE FOREST
SKAGWAY AREA
Skagway
HAINES AREA
Haines
CANADA
ALASKA
NORTHERN REGION
GLACIER BAY
NATIONAL PARK
GLACIER BAY
LYNN CANAL
GUSTAVUS AREA
Gustavus
Juneau
ICY STRAIT
Elfin Cove
Hoonah
CHICHAGOF
Pelican
PACIFIC
CHICHAGOF ISLAND AREA
Tenakee Springs
ISLAND
CHATHAM
ADMIRALTY ISLAND AREA
ADMIRALTY
Angoon
ISLAND
STEPHENS PASSAGE
SOUTHERN REGION
OCEAN
BARANOF ISLAND AREA
Sitka
SITKA SOUND
BARANOF
ISLAND
STRAIT
FREDERICK SOUND
Kake
Petersburg
CHATHAM STRAIT
Port Alexander
NORTH
VICINITY MAP
ALASKA
Location of Northern Southeast Planning Area
Northern Southeast Area Plan boundary
Region boundary
Area boundary
Areas excluded from Northern Southeast Area Plan
5/6/03

TOPOGRAPHY

The planning area, because of its size, includes three large physiographic provinces:

The first, termed the Boundary Ranges, encompasses lands to the east of Lynn Canal, including Skagway and the eastern portion of the Haines area. In terms of sheer area, this is the most significant province within the planning area. The Boundary Ranges, in general, form a glacier-covered upland, with deep, steep walled U shaped valleys and numerous fjords. The area is drained largely by glacial streams less than 20 miles long, which follow braided courses as they flow southwestward across the range. The Chilkat River forms the western boundary of this province, with the Alsek Range situated immediately to the west.

The next area, the Coastal Foothills, is a westward extension of the Boundary Ranges. This area is largely confined to the southeasterly part of Admiralty Island, and is much less significant than the other two provinces in terms of area. It consists of blocks of high mountains separated by flat-floored valleys and straits. Mountains average less than 3,500 feet in altitude and have rounded, hummocky summits, in contrast to the jagged higher mountains of the Boundary Ranges. The configuration of the mountains results from the effects of glaciation in prehistoric periods. Few streams are over 10 miles long, and the lower parts of valleys are drowned to form inlets and harbors. Lakes are quite numerous, and tend to be of generally small size.

The third area, termed the Chilkat-Baranof Mountains, is a highland characterized by diversified topography consisting of four distinct subsections.

A. The Alsek Range, which is composed of rugged, glaciated mountains between 4000 and 5000 thousand feet in altitude. This area dominates the areas west of Lynn Canal, but also includes the area west of the Chilkat River near Haines.

B. The Glacier Bay Lowlands, which are a largely drowned area containing isolated rugged mountains. In addition to the area of Glacier Bay proper, this province extends southward, to include significant parts of northern Chichagof Island.

C. The Chichagof Highlands, consisting of northwest trending ranges more than 3000-3500 feet in altitude with long fjords and valleys. This area occupies most of the western part of Chichagof Island.

D. The Baranof Mountains contain peaks from 3,000 to 5,300 feet in altitude. These peaks have a steep eastern slope and a gentler southwestern slope. This area is deeply indented by fjords, and occupies most of the southern part of Baranof Island.

SOILS

The soils of Southeast Alaska can be classified into three broad groups: well-drained, mineral soils of impeded drainage, and organic soils. These groups are found throughout the region and commonly occur in close association. Well-drained soils are characterized

by high levels of acidity, very dark sub-soil profiles, and oftentimes by the presence of shallow bedrock. They are commonly stony and the clay content is quite high. Mineral soils of impeded drainage occur in drainage-ways, outwash plains, and on sloping valley sidewalls. Many of these soils occur on glacial till and are characterized by hard, nearly impermeable sub-strata, with water flowing laterally through the soil above this layer. Organic soils are extensive and occur on areas of both flat and steep relief above and below timberline. These strongly acid accumulations vary in character from coarse fibrous peat to highly decomposed organics and in thickness from 16 inches to 10 feet or more. They are composed of fibrous, largely undecomposed organics, consisting of wood, sedge, and/or moss. Partially decomposed peat occupies portions of most slopes in the region, particularly on compact moraines. Water saturation is common. Areas above tree line also support these soils, but they are generally shallow, occupying areas over bedrock.

BIOTIC COMMUNITIES

Biotic communities are generalized types of terrestrial and aquatic life. They may develop in a particular place or occur over an extensive area depending on climate, topography, hydrology, and other conditions. There are fewer vegetation types in Southeast than in other regions of Alaska. But within these types, there are diverse plant and animal communities related to different physiographic environments. Biotic communities found within the planning area are briefly described.

ESTUARY

These are areas, usually at the end of elongated bays distributed throughout the planning area, characterized by high levels of incoming nutrients and by very productive habitats. This environment is not usually affected by surf action and provides a protected nursery for the young of many species of fish and shellfish. In this area migrant salmon adjust from salt water to fresh water. Within the area plan, this area is described under the tideland tract descriptions.

INTERTIDAL

The intertidal zone encompasses the interface between the ocean and the land. This diverse environment supports a wide variety of organisms from marine snails, barnacles to gulls, terns, sandpipers, and occasionally deer and bear. This habitat is influenced by tidal fluctuations and is also affected by surf force. Within the plan, this area is described under the tideland tract narrative.

MARINE

Marine waters support diverse populations of fish, invertebrates, and marine mammals and birds. This environment is a vital commercial and recreational navigation route within Southeast. This area, which includes tidelands and submerged lands, is described under tideland tracts.

MUSKEG

The muskeg environment is characteristically moist and generally underlain by a thick peat bog. Small ponds of standing water circled with sedges and rushes are common, providing habitat for many species of small birds. Small groups of stunted evergreen trees are interspersed in better-drained areas. Sitka black tailed deer is a common inhabitant. Muskegs are found throughout nearly all of the upland tracts within the planning area.

CLIMAX FOREST

Old, mature trees dominate this habitat where it is present. Sitka Spruce dominates the older stand of trees that consist of both spruce and hemlock. The climax forest is an important habitat for shade tolerant shrubs and herbs as well as smaller birds and animals, and its tall over-story is a prime nesting habitat for eagles. These areas are typically found on the larger parcels situated on Baranof and Chichagof Islands.

RECENTLY CUT FOREST

Areas of previous clear-cut forest tend to revegetate rapidly. They are characterized by herbaceous and shrubby plants and tree seedlings, which develop in the abundant sunlight. Many animals, including deer, feed on the new vegetation but retreat to the adjacent mature forest for protective cover. These areas all have a similar distribution to the Climax Forest, often occupying closely adjacent areas within a tract.

TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION

There are three general vegetation types within the planning area. Many of the parcels contain one or more of these vegetative types, depending upon size and location.

FOREST

The dominant tree species within the Southeastern forest are Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce with smaller amounts of Alaska cedar and red cedar. Red alder is frequent along stream channels and disturbed areas. Black cottonwood usually invades near a deposit of alluvial and glacial material. Under-story vegetation includes shrubs and young conifers. Moss covers the ground, and lichens drape from many trees. Many of the larger tracts are occupied in part by climax forest. It is also characteristic in these large parcels for parts to be clear-cut. In these instances, the characteristics of a previously described clear-cut area exists.

GRASS/SEDGE MEADOWS

Grass/sedge meadows usually lie at low elevations, often along the coast. The vegetation consists mainly of grasses, sedges, and other herbaceous vegetation. Willows or alder border many of the stream channels. Grass/sedge meadows occur within some parcels in the study area, but are less characteristic than forested and muskeg areas.

MUSKEG

Interspersed throughout the forest are openings occupied by muskeg or bog plant communities. These areas are dominated by sphagnum mosses and sedges, but also include low shrubs, forbs and a few scattered trees. Such areas are usually wet and standing water is common. Muskegs occur on flat or moderately sloped terrain, but also exist on fairly steep slopes. Underlying substrate is highly organic and usually ranges from less than two feet to more than 40 feet in thickness. Grey, dead trees commonly ring these bogs. Muskegs are common in most of the medium and large sized parcels within a planning area, occupying small to moderate amounts of the area of these parcels. Muskegs are often found interspersed with the Climax Forest, with the latter situated on better-drained soils, which often occupy steeply sloping valley walls.

Plan structure

PLANNING REGIONS

The planning boundary includes two major geographic regions (termed "planning regions") containing land and tideland areas within the influence area of a city or community, or areas having generally similar physical attributes. The two regions are depicted, along with the area planning boundary, on Map 3-1.

The Northern Region includes areas near the communities of Haines and Skagway, Lynn Canal (but not within the corporate boundary of the City and Borough of Juneau), and Excursion Inlet. The areas of state land within the Haines State Forest and the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve are, however, not included within the Northern Region. The State Forest and the Preserve are covered in specific plans for each of these areas, reflecting the specific statutory requirements affecting each. The community of Gustavus and the tideland areas of the Glacier Bay National Park are, for reasons of convenience, also included within the Northern Region.

The Southern Region includes Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof Islands.

Because of the size of these Regions, and the presence of areas of similar characteristics or similar location, each region is separated into smaller divisions, called 'Areas'. These areas are also depicted on Map 3-1. Within the Northern Region there are three Areas: Gustavus, Haines and Skagway. The Southern Region contains separate Areas for each of the major islands in this Region: Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof.

PARCEL IDENTIFICATION

Both tideland and upland parcels are contained within these areas and all units have a discrete identifying number. The identifier for the region precedes these numeric identifiers.

A specific convention is used to identify the various types of upland and tideland parcels. There are two types of upland parcels and, similarly, two types of tideland parcels. These are further separated into units of large size ("large tracts") and units of small size ("small tracts"). To distinguish between these types of units, certain numbering conventions apply:

- H-01 refers to an upland tract.
- HT-01 refers to a *large* tract of tideland and/or submerged land.
- HTS-01 refers to a *small* tract of tideland and/or submerged land.

Note: To distinguish between the types of uses on tidelands and/or submerged lands, the following convention is used:

- HTS 001.0-10 LTF/Float Camps
- HTS 001.20-23 Fish Processing, Aquatic Farms, Hatcheries
- HTS 001.30 Material Sites
- HTS 001.40-44 Resorts, Float Homes and Lodges
- HTS 001.50-54 Boat Ramps and Small Boat Harbors

REGIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

The two regions are described in this section. Included in this description are the following:

- **Background:** This component provides a description of the planning boundaries and related geographic information.
- **State Lands:** The distribution of state lands within the region is explained in this part, including tideland tracts.
- **Acreage:** Acreages are given for uplands and tidelands/submerged lands. Land status is also specified (Tentative Approval, Patent, or Selection status). The distribution of acreage for the various islands and portions of the mainland are indicated for the upland tracts.
- **Physical Features:** The general topography of the upland tracts is described.
- **Resources and Uses:** The current uses of state land, both uplands and tidelands, as well as their resources, are described. Resources and uses include descriptions of recreational, settlement, habitat and harvest, water resources, and commercial timber.
- **Access:** The principal mode(s) of access to state uplands are identified.
- **Management Constraints and Considerations:** Local, state, and federal land and resource plans affecting the planning region are identified.
- **Management of State Land:** This section describes the general way that state land, tidelands and uplands, is to be managed. This section is usually organized in a geographic basis. Note: *Specific management direction is contained in the Resource Allocation Tables.*

MAPS USED IN REGIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

Maps for each region show land ownership, unit numbers, and the two-letter land use designations for each unit in some instances. Land-use designations provide the general management intent for each unit. However, they must be considered together with the statements of management intent and guidelines (unit, regional, and areawide) for the complete explanation of management policy affecting each particular unit.

Frequently, regional guidelines (i.e., guidelines specific to a region) do not exist or are only applicable to certain types of parcels or parcels within a specific geographic area. However, in all cases the areawide guidelines of Chapter 2 and the unit specific guidelines of Chapter 3 exist, and *both* must be consulted since each affect the way a parcel is to be managed.

The four types of maps used in the regional descriptions follow a common sequence. A regional orientation map is followed by maps of the various parts of the region (several maps are required in order to be able to discern the spatial boundary of the parcels). Maps of the major communities within a region, and individual subdivision maps follow these region maps for all state subdivision situated within the region. Note that not all areas will have a principal city or state subdivisions. Individual city or subdivision maps are not included in these instances.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION RELATED TO MAPS

The maps in this chapter are not legal documents. They are a representation of official state and federal land records. Land status for upland parcels, including private, Native Corporation, municipal, and federal are derived from the TLRMP Geographic Information System land status coverage. For complete information, refer to the official records of the Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Forest Service, Native corporations, and the various municipalities. The location of state owned or selected parcels is derived from information available to DNR. The boundaries of upland and tideland parcels are indicated by a red line.

The plan maps also show general patterns of land ownership by color. However, because of the way that GIS maps are created, which entails a decision hierarchy on what land status to represent in priority sequence, the colors that represent an ownership pattern may not coincide with the actual pattern of such ownership. To account for this, all state upland parcels are delineated with a black boundary line. This is the external boundary line of the parcel. This line supersedes the color representations of land ownership.

Although land ownership depicted in these maps is supposed to be generalized, land status is specific and accurate within the Haines Area. Because of the focus of planning efforts in this area, accurate land ownership was especially important.

RESOURCE ALLOCATION TABLES

Three types of resource allocation tables follow the maps, and are directly related to the maps by the use of the parcel identifier. These tables indicate the explicit manner of state resource management for a specific upland or tideland tract. They detail the generalized description of state management intent included under "Regional Descriptions".

Within each Region, the tables are organized according to Area and then by the various types of units, described above: upland tables and tideland/submerged land tables (Large Tracts and Small Tracts). They summarize the unit numbers, unit names, MTRS, acreages, designations, management intent, and resources or uses for which the units are designated.

The policies and resource information contained in the tables are presented as follows:

Unit number - Each parcel of state land has a unit number. Parcels are preceded with a letter indicating the area that they are situated in: Southern Region: 'A', Admiralty Island; 'B', Baranof Island; 'C' Chichagof Island. Northern Region: 'H', Haines; 'G', Gustavus (Glacier Bay National Park) and 'S', Skagway.

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

MTRS - The Meridian, Township, Range, and Section of each parcel is indicated. In all cases the Copper River Meridian applies. There may be more than one township and range, as when a parcel crosses township and/or ranges boundaries. Similarly, when the parcel encompasses more than one section, typical for large tracts, the affected sections are identified.

Acreage - The approximate acreage in each unit is indicated.

DNR designation - Land use designations indicate the primary and co-primary uses and resources for each unit. There may be only one designation (primary) for a given unit although there are often two (termed "co-designations"). In one instance, there are four co-designations.

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

Service commercial recreation enclave, or the recommendations of the Sitka Coastal Management Plan affects a parcel.

Resources and uses - This column summarizes the resources and uses for which the unit is designated and which are considered important in the unit. It also provides a generalized description of the unit, and may indicate the presence (or absence) of certain other resources that are important to land management decisions. Typical among this type of information is whether the parcel contains (or lacks) a heritage site or significant concentration of wildlife, fisheries, or habitat(s), and the reasons for which the parcel was originally selected by the state under the various state land entitlement programs.

Other Resource or uses - Information of a more general type is indicated. This can include geographic information about tideland units, whether a Forest Service commercial use enclave exists, and the prescription(s) on adjacent federal land within the Tongass National Forest specified in the TLRMP.

[Chapter 3 – Northern Region]

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REGION SUMMARIES

Northern Region: Gustavus, Haines and Skagway Areas

BACKGROUND

This region encompasses the largest amount of state uplands in the planning area; there are also large areas of tidelands and submerged lands with Taiya Inlet and Lynn Canal. The vast majority of state land within Southeast Alaska is located within the Skagway and Haines areas. State land within the Skagway area includes most of the lands between the community and the Canadian border, while most of the land within the Haines area remains in federal ownership but has been selected by the state for conveyance. In the Haines area most of the state-owned land is associated with the Haines State Forest and with the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. This plan does not include recommendations for either the State Forest or the Preserve.

The region extends from the Canadian border in areas north of Haines and Skagway to the southern tips of Lynn Canal and Excursion Inlet and the glacial lowlands around the Glacier Bay National Park. Scattered areas of state uplands adjoin the Lynn Canal and Excursion Inlet, and the federal government, either within the Tongass National Forest or the Glacier Bay National Park, owns most uplands. Most of the state owned lands adjacent to these water bodies are either state owned tidelands or submerged lands.

STATE LANDS: UPLANDS AND TIDELANDS

Uplands. The most extensive area of state uplands is situated within the Haines and Skagway areas. There are few parcels of state land in the community of Gustavus. Within the Skagway area most valuable state land has been conveyed to the City of Skagway, although there are extensive state-owned tracts following the Taiya and Skagway River drainages as well as mountainous areas adjacent to these drainages. Certain portions of the mountainous areas are mineralized and may be valuable for that purpose; however, the real value of these tracts is probably associated with the areas within and near the Klondike Gold Rush National Park. There are two discrete parts of this park, one adjacent to the Chilkoot Trail and the other, adjacent to the route of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, generally situated near the Warm Pass Valley area. The Skagway area coincides with the corporate boundary of the City of Skagway. The community of Gustavus, occupying a portion of the Glacier Bay Lowlands, is altogether different in its topography. State land there tends to be flat to gently rolling, and the vegetation tends to be more of a birch-cottonwood mix.

The Haines Area includes the area within the Haines Borough, which extends from the Canadian Border in the north (including the Chilkat Valley), south along Lynn Canal to and including the tip of this feature, and then extending northwesterly to include Excursion Inlet. Along Excursion Inlet there are several areas of settlement occupying previous state subdivisions. Parcels along Lynn Canal are similarly scattered, consisting of several state marine parks occupying islands, portions of uplands along Lynn Canal (St. James Bay SMP), and the Chilkat Peninsula south of the community of Haines. Other upland parcels exist, generally coinciding with areas of recreation or potential settlement.

Tidelands. State tidelands and submerged lands within the region total 52,209 acres, not including tidelands in Glacier Bay, and are distributed within the Taiya Inlet, Lynn Canal, Excursion Inlet, and that portion of Icy Strait near the community of Gustavus. Except for certain areas along the coast and the coastal lowlands near Glacier Bay, these tidelands are generally associated with the glacial topography known as fjords, which are long, narrow, and steep U-shaped underwater valleys. Many nearshore areas are rocky or cobble, with abrupt increases in bathymetry immediately offshore. They tend to be less biologically productive than estuarine areas of gently sloping topography situated at the mouths of anadromous streams that are often deltaic in formation. There are relatively few estuaries in the Northern Region, with concentrations at the mouth of the Taiya River near Skagway, Taiyasanka Harbor north of Haines, Flat Bay south of Haines, areas near the mouth of the Katzehin River on the east side of Chilkoot Inlet, St. James Bay and Howard Bay on the west side of Lynn Canal, at the terminus of Excursion Inlet, and an area southeast of Gustavus on Icy Strait. Estuarine areas are associated with sensitive habitat and a diversity of wildlife and fisheries. Another area rich in biological resources is the braided portion of the Chilkat River near Haines.

Acreage. Acreage estimates for the state upland and tideland tracts, not including the areas of the Haines State Forest or the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve, are given below:

Geographic Areas	Acres
Upland Tracts	607,618
Tideland Tracts	52,209[4]

ACCESS

The level of access and mode of transportation to the state upland tracts varies considerably. Limited road access is provided to tracts situated along the Taiya Road and the Klondike Highway in the Skagway Area. Other than this area, road access is poor, reflecting the absence of other access routes, remote location, and steep or mountainous terrain. The need for access to these areas is negligible, and such access that is provided occurs through fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. Areas along Lynn Canal and Excursion Inlet are reached by floatplane or boat; there is no road access to these locations.

[4] There are additional tidelands within the Northern Region. These occupy tidelands and submerged lands within the Region, but they are not part of the tideland tracts described in the Resource Allocation Tables. All are designated General Use except for the tidelands within the Glacier Bay National Park, which are designated Undeveloped Recreation, which converts to a classification of Public Recreation.

Map 3-2.
Northern Region & Areas





Northern Southeast Area Plan boundary

Region boundary

Area boundary

Areas excluded from Northern Southeast Area Plan

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Steep or mountainous terrain characterizes almost all of the parcels in the Skagway and Haines Areas, except for areas along the Tsirku and Takhin Rivers in the northern part of the Haines Area and certain areas near Dyea and along portions of the Taiya River in the Skagway Area. West of the Chilkat River, the terrain is associated with the Alsek Range of the Chilkat-Baranof Mountains and east of the Chilkat River, with the terrain of the Boundary Ranges. In the few areas of state uplands in the central portion of the Haines area, generally south of the location known as Glacier Point southwest of Haines, state uplands occupy the few areas of either flat or moderately sloped terrain. These sites are all located along the coast, generally coinciding with areas of coastal plains associated with the Glacier Bay Lowlands, areas of accretion at the mouth of rivers where they enter Lynn Canal, and isolated areas of generally flat terrain at river mouths. The community of Gustavus, occupying a portion of the Glacier Bay Lowlands, is altogether different in its topography. State land there tends to be flat to gently rolling, and the vegetation tends to be more of a birch-cottonwood mix.

USES AND RESOURCES

Uplands. Most state uplands, given their remoteness, lack of access, and either steep or mountainous terrain, are little used except for sporadic fixed-wing or helicopter landings associated with land or resource management by state and federal agencies, mineral exploration, and some limited recreational use. Such use as occurs is generally associated with recreation activity of some sort. Areas receiving active recreation use include the areas of the Chilkoot Trail in Skagway; the state marine parks situated along Lynn Canal (Saint James Bay and Sullivan Island); the lowlands adjacent to the Tsirku River south of the Haines State Forest; and the Point Couverden area at the southerly tip of Lynn Canal, both uplands and islands. Not unexpectedly, most recreation use occurs on other state land situated within the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve and the Haines State Forest.

The resources of these areas are associated with wildlife and habitat, mineral development, settlement, and recreational use. There may also be limited areas with commercial forest resources. The extensive areas of state-selected federal land in both the Haines and Skagway areas are believed to have mineral potential associated with massive sulfide deposits, plutons, gold lodes, and several types of skarn containing gold, porphyry copper, lead, and/or zinc. Stands of Sitka Spruce situated along the lowlands of the Tsirku River may have commercial forest potential, and areas of potential settlement occur at Excursion Inlet. Wildlife resources occur in all the parcels, but especially adjacent to the drainages within the larger tracts, particularly in the Tsirku and Takhin drainages south of the Haines State Forest, the Chilkat and Chilkoot drainages north and east of the State Forest, and adjacent to the Norse and Taiya drainages in the Skagway Area. Moose, bear (brown and black), other mammals, as well as waterfowl concentrations occur in most of these areas.

However, the dominant human use value of the upland areas is that associated with recreation. This is certainly the case with the Skagway vicinity, in those areas within and near the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park; in the state marine parks situated along the west side of Lynn Canal, Point Couverden at the southern tip of Lynn Canal, and

in the Tsirku and Takhin drainages west of the community of Haines. The recreation that takes place is of a dispersed type, generally associated with hunting, fishing, or sightseeing. Most of this recreation is also of a personal type; the amount of commercial recreation is limited to charter fishing, sightseeing, and guiding (primarily for hunting). Compared to recreational use within other portions of the planning area, or that taking place in the Haines State Forest or Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve, the amount of commercial recreation is fairly small. It is also unlikely to grow significantly – compared to other areas that have better accessibility and more desirable sites for fishing or hunting.

Tidelands. Most of the tideland areas and submerged lands receive use for either commercial, community and subsistence harvest at some time of the year. Subsistence and sport fishing for salmon, shrimp, halibut, and crab occurs throughout the Region. The more popular areas are situated near the communities of Haines (Chilkoot and Chilkat Inlets) and Juneau at Point Couverden and St. James Bay on Lynn Canal. All of these areas are also popular for recreational boating and receive considerable use, especially on the weekends. The resources provided by the tidelands within this Region, especially those associated with the more sensitive tidelands classified Habitat, include the use of these areas for the schooling, rearing, and spawning of anadromous fish, as concentration areas for a variety of crab, halibut, and shrimp; as overwintering areas for Pacific herring; as concentration areas for marine mammals near isolated rocks and islands; and as wildlife movement corridors and habitat for brown and black bears on the tidelands. See previous description of tidelands under 'State Lands' for more habitat information on these features.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS

The upland parcels in the Northern Region are mostly situated within the Haines Borough and the City of Skagway. The Haines Borough extends southward a very long distance, encompassing all of Lynn Canal and Excursion Inlet. Parcels along the Lynn Canal and Excursion Inlet adjoin the Tongass National Forest.

The Haines-Skagway Land Use Plan, prepared by the department in 1979, continues to affect portions of state land within the Northern Region. It continues to provide the basis for the land use classifications in the Skagway area. Although it provided the basis for the initial state planning in the Haines Area, the Haines State Forest Plan and the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Plan have replaced and superseded the recommendations of the land use plan within the State Forest and the Preserve. Within other parts of the Skagway area, areas once under the purview of the plan had been conveyed to the City of Skagway, and therefore the plan no longer has effect in these areas.

Other than the Land Use Plan, there are no other state management plans for land use or resource management.

The Haines Borough and the cities of Haines and Skagway both have comprehensive plans and coastal district management plans. In addition, within parts of the corporate limits of these cities, zoning ordinances apply. Both the community plans, as well as the zoning maps, were consulted during the plan development process. The designations used for state tidelands generally reflect the pattern of use zoning in these cities, and the designations for

uplands reflect the communities' comprehensive plan. The recently prepared Haines 'Plan for Public Use and Access' was also reviewed and used in the plan preparation process.

The Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP) affects adjacent uplands within the National Forest south of the Skagway Area, and Glacier Point within the Haines Borough. The TLRMP prescription that is most frequently used adjacent to most state uplands/tidelands is Semi-remote Recreation. There are also instances where the prescriptions of Scenic Viewshed and Old Growth Habitat adjoins state uplands, principally at Point Couverden and Excursion Inlet, respectively. All of these prescriptions emphasize recreational use or habitat protection. This plan, to the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of the state, uses designations and management standards that are intended to be consistent with the prescriptions used in TLRMP.

The Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park Management Plan also affects portions of the state land adjacent to the Chilkoot Trail in the Taiya River corridor.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Uplands. The large tracts of state owned and state selected land in the Skagway and Haines Areas are assigned General Use, a multiple use designation, to allow for flexibility in resource management and protection, and because there are no immediately apparent economic trends that would require their use during the planning period. The scattered tracts of state land along Lynn Canal are primarily intended for dispersed recreation use and are designated Undeveloped Recreation. State Marine Parks are recommended at Lynn Sisters and Point Couverden along Lynn Canal. The tracts of state land adjoining existing subdivisions at Excursion Inlet are recommended for eventual settlement and are designated Settlement. The few tracts of state land in Gustavus are designated Public Facilities-Retain or General Use.

It is not expected that the large tracts designated General Use land in the Skagway and Haines areas will be used for development purposes within the planning period. Isolated instances of mineral development or other forms of resource development could occur, however, depending upon market conditions and the appropriateness of the site for such development. It is expected that residential development would occur in the areas designated Settlement at Excursion Inlet given the proximity of these tracts to previous state subdivisions and the presence of roads to the areas of possible development. The creation of the state marine parks should also occur during the planning period.

Tidelands. State tidelands are to be managed to protect sensitive habitats and areas important as fisheries, marine mammal concentration sites, wildlife movement corridors, subsistence, and to protect community and commercial harvest. The more sensitive tidelands generally coincide with those tideland polygons designated Habitat (Ha). Habitat designations tend to coincide with estuarine areas, the mouths of anadromous streams, the braided portion of the Chilkat River near Haines, and with certain rocks and islands used for marine mammal haulout. Development authorizations may be granted in these areas, but the sensitive fisheries or wildlife resources of these areas must be protected. Certain tidelands are also to be managed for recreational purposes and have been designated

Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). Tidelands affected by the Ru designation are to be managed to retain the scenic and recreational features of adjacent upland tracts recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system or are intended to maintain some popular tideland recreational activity. This designation is often used as a co-designation with Habitat. Development authorizations in areas designated 'Ru' are intended to be limited, and the recreation and habitat values of these areas must be retained. Tideland 'Ru' designations are used at St. James Bay, Lynn Sisters, and at Point Couverden. All tideland and submerged land areas are to be managed to ensure the continuation of community and commercial harvest, and subsistence.

In addition, there are certain tracts, called Small Tract Tidelands that are important as aqua-culture sites, log transfer facilities, boat launches, and hatcheries, among others. These tracts usually occupy only a portion of a bay or cove, but are nonetheless significant tideland uses. The designations used in these tracts reflect the economic, recreational, or public activity that is taking place and may be Forestry (log storage and transfer), Developed Recreation (boat launches or small boat harbors), or Habitat (aquatic farms). Except for the Forestry designations that are identified, other sites for such facilities are discouraged unless a Coastal Consistency Determination is obtained. Within the Northern Region residential floating facilities are discouraged unless authorized in a Coastal District Management Plan. Consult the Floating Facilities section of this Chapter for specific policies regarding these facilities. The Area Plan, as a matter of policy to ensure maximum consistency in the management of commercial recreation activity on federal uplands and state tidelands, also follows the recommendations of the U.S. Forest Service Shoreline Outfitter/Guide Analysis and Environmental Impact Statement. See the 'Recreation' (Recommendation #G) as well as the 'Shorelines, Stream Corridors, and Coastal Areas' (Recommendation #J) section of Chapter 2.

GUSTAVUS COMMUNITY

The small community of Gustavus, situated along Icy Strait north of Chichagof Island, is a small, compact community heavily reliant upon tourism associated with the adjacent National Park. It is physiographically part of the Glacier Bay lowland, and is markedly different in physical characteristics from those of other areas. The area occupied by the community is generally flat, heavily vegetated, but with less presence of a coastal rainforest environment. In part, its physical characteristics result from the relatively recent uplift of this area, which has formed an exposed, flat coastal plain. The community is surrounded by Glacier Bay National Park.

There is relatively little state land remaining within the community that is not associated with the state airport, except for the Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area. The latter is a legislatively designated area, and is managed under an exclusive use mandate by the ADF&G. Most state land that is no longer in state ownership has been conveyed to the private sector through state land disposals. There are also large areas of Mental Health Trust Land, which was selected under the Trust's own federal land entitlement program. Much of this land has also been conveyed to the private sector or has reverted to state ownership (Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area) through the 1994 settlement involving Trust lands.

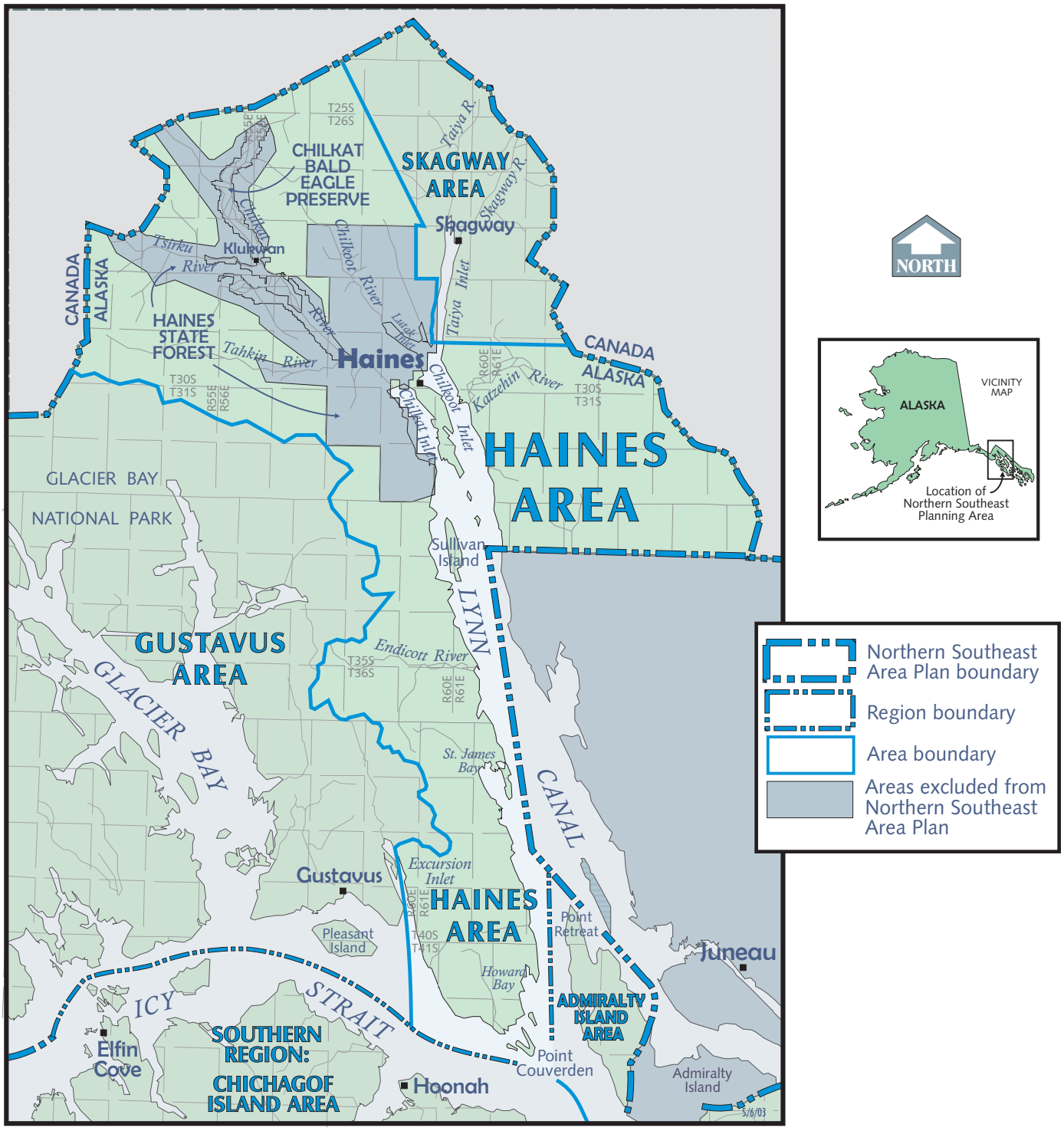
The remaining state land is situated along Salmon Creek or adjoins the state airport. The former is currently used for public purposes, and this plan recognizes the need to continue to use these areas for such purposes, designating them Public Facilities-Retain. Management intent language recognizes, however, that it may be appropriate under certain conditions to convey this land to a public (community) entity, although the land is to be otherwise retained in state ownership. Areas near the state airport are retained and are designated Public Facilities-Retain in order to ensure that uses are compatible with airport/ aircraft operations.

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK

The Glacier Bay National Park (GBNP) is included within this plan in order to identify tide and submerged land recommendations[5]. There are no state uplands situated within the park and therefore no recommendations are provided. There is a single tideland designation – GBNP Special Use Management Area–Tidelands. This designation is designed to protect the habitat resources of the tide, submerged, and shorelands within the National Park and to ensure that uses within these areas are compatible with the purposes and specific management requirements (for specific planning areas) of the management plan for the Park. For purposes of classification, this area is designated Undeveloped Recreation, which converts to the classification of Public Recreation Land. All development authorizations that may be granted by DNR shall ensure the prospective tideland uses are compatible with upland uses and with the pertinent requirements of the Park management plan. All such authorizations shall be coordinated with the National Park Service. There are approximately 291,570 acres of tide and submerged lands within Glacier Bay.

[5] Note: There is litigation underway that is intended to resolve the dispute between the U.S. Government and the State of Alaska over the ownership of the tide and submerged lands within the Glacier Bay National Park. Until this occurs, the area plan includes tide and submerged land designations that are compatible with the maintenance of the upland functions of the National Park.

Map 3-3.
Northern Region:
HAINES AREA



NORTHERN REGION
Explanation of Footnotes

1. Except for state upland tracts, only generated land status, current to 1997, is depicted. Consult the land records of the Forest Service, borough and cities, and Native corporations to identify precise land ownership boundaries and current land status.

2. Maps are generated from a geographic information system (GIS) using a specific hierarchy for the depiction of land status, with information portrayed at the section level. State land is at the highest level of this hierarchy, so that if there is only some land within a section that is state owned or state selected, the entire section is portrayed as state owned. Land status information, except for state tracts, is derived from the Land Status layer of the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan GIS. DNR land records were used to depict state upland tracts.

3. Designation boundaries depict specific areas of a particular designation within a state tract, whether upland or tideland. They are only used if there is more than one designation in a tract. Additional information on the designations is included in the *Resource Allocation Table*.

   When only one designation is used for a tract, the *Resource Allocation Table* must be consulted to identify the recommended designation.

4. The suitability of anchorage areas has not been identified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

5. Anadromous streams correspond to the anadromous streams in the ADF&G Anadromous Streams Catalogue (Southeast).

6. The General Use (GU) designation applies to *all* state-owned areas not otherwise designated on the plan maps.

7. Navigable waters within the Glacier Bay National Park are designated Dispersed Recreation, which converts to the classification of Public Recreation Land.

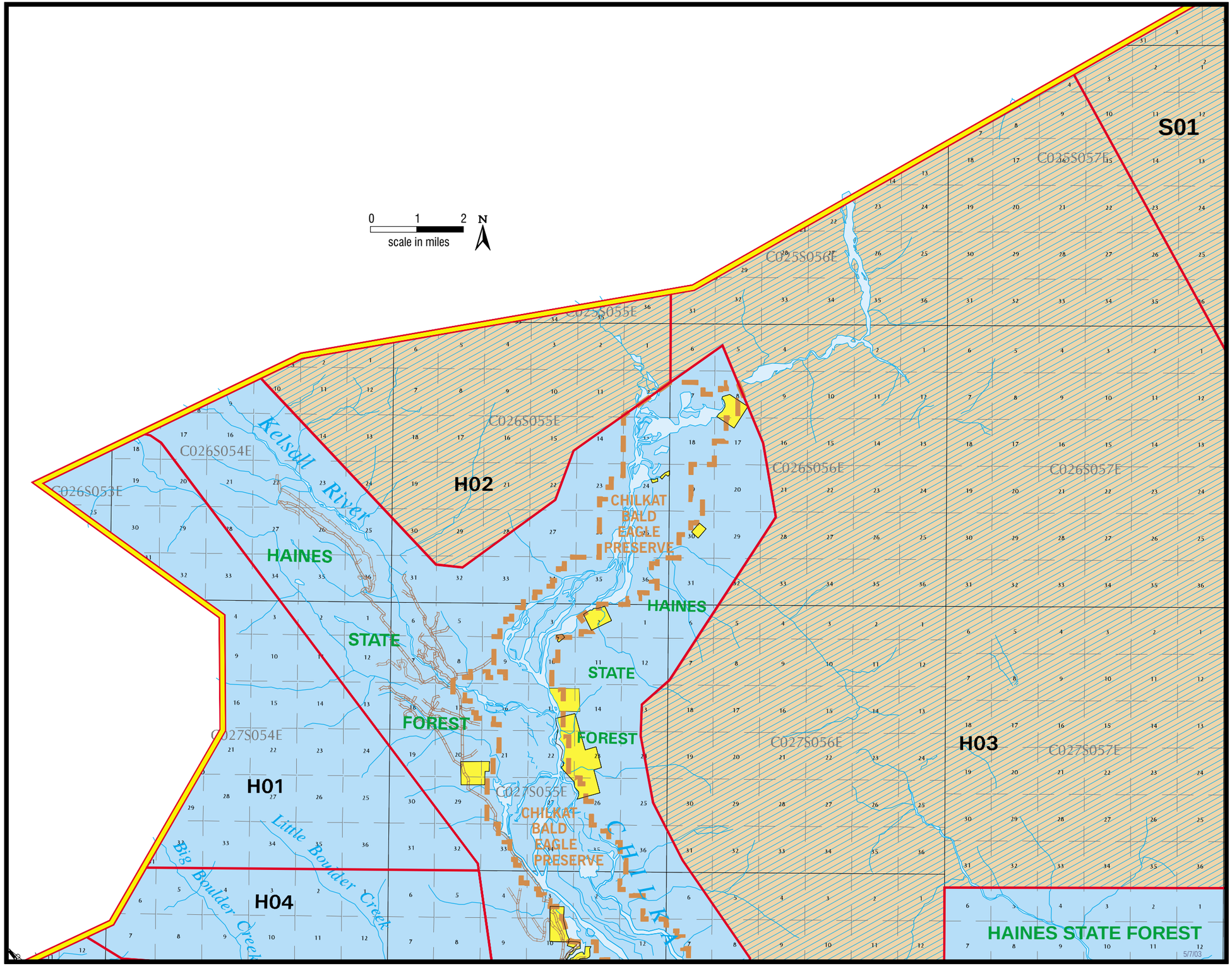
Parcel Designations Haines Area Uplands

Parcel	Name	Designation
H-01	Chilkat Peak - Nataga Creek Drainage	Gu
H-02	Hiteshitak Mountain	Gu
H-03	Klukwan Mtn./ Klutshah Mtn.	Gu
H-04	Boulder Creek	Gu
H-05	Lutak Inlet Beach	Ru
H-07	Flower Mountain	Gu
H-08	Takhinsha Mountains	Gu
H-09	Parcels near Wells Bridge, Haines	Pr
H-10	Lutak Road, Haines	Sc
H-11	Haines Ferry Terminal	Pr
H-12	Western Haines Parcel	Pr
H-13	Haines Airport	Pr
H-14	Portage Cove State Park, Haines	Rd
H-15	Parcel near Chilkoot Inlet	S
H-16	Chilkat River Beaches, near Haines	Ru
H-17	Small Parcel (A), s. of Haines	S
H-18	Small Parcel (B), s. of Haines	S
H-19	Small Parcel (C), s. of Haines	S
H-20	Katzehin River, Lynn Canal	Ru
H-21	Pyramid Island, s. of Haines	Ru, Ha
H-22	Chilkat State Park	Pr
H-23	Kochu Island, s. of Haines	Ru
H-24	Mud Bay Subdivision, s. of Haines	
H-25	Chilkat State Park (Southern Portion)	Pr
H-26	Chilkat Islands SMP	Pr
H-27	Sullivan Island SMP	Pr
H-28	William Henry Bay	Gu
H-29	Saint James Bay State Marine Park (SMP)	Pr
H-30	Uplands Adjacent to Lynn Islands	Pt, Ru
H-31	ASLS 81-066, Excursion Inlet	Ru
H-32	ASLS 81-093 (Excursion Inlet)	Ru
H-33	Northeastern Parcel Excursion Inlet	Gu
H-34	Western Excursion Inlet Parcel	Gu
H-35	Central Parcel, Excursion Inlet	S
H-36	South Parcel, Excursion Inlet	S, Gu
H-37	Excursion Inlet, ASLS 81-90	Ru
H-38	Point Couverden, Lynn Canal	Pr, Ru
H-39	Islands at Point Couverden	Pr, Ru
H-40	Chilkoot Inlet - North, E. Lynn Canal	Gu
H-41	Chilkoot Inlet - South, Lynn Canal	Gu

Parcel Designations Haines/Gustavus Area Tidelands

Parcel	Region	Geographic Description	Designations
HT-01	Haines	Chilkoot River	Ha, Hv
HT-02	Haines	Taiyasanka Harbor	Ha, Hv
HT-03	Haines	West Side, Lutak Inlet	Ha, Hv
HT-04	Haines	Area Offshore, Taiyasanka Harbor	Ha, Hv
HT-05	Haines	Tanani Point	Wd, Hv
HT-06	Haines	Nukdik Point	Ru, Hv
HT-07	Haines	Katzehin River	Ha, Hv
HT-08	Haines	Offshore Area, Flat Bay	Ha, Hv
HT-09	Haines	Flat (Mud) Bay	Ha, Hv
HT-10	Haines	Area near Yeldagalga Creek	Ha, Hv
HT-11	Haines	Chilkat River, Pyramid Island	Ha, T
HT-12	Haines	Pyramid Harbor	Sd, Hv
HT-13	Haines	Chilkat River Beaches	Ru, Sd
HT-14	Haines	Letnikof Cove	Ru, Wd, Sd
HT-15	Haines	Kochu Island	Ha, Hv
HT-17	Haines	Glacier Point	Sd, Ha
HT-20	Haines	Eldred Rock	Ha, Hv
HT-21	Haines	Mainland west of Sullivan Island	Ha, Hv
LT-01	Lynn Canal	Endicott River	Ha, Ru
LT-02	Lynn Canal	William Henry Bay	Sd, Ha
LT-09	Lynn Canal	Lynn Sisters	Ru, Ha
LT-10	Lynn Canal	Lynn Canal, s. of Lynn Sisters	Ha, Hv
LT-11	Lynn Canal	Lynn Canal, s. of Lynn Sisters	Ha, Hv
LT-12	Lynn Canal	Lynn Canal, n. of Pt. Howard	Ha, Hv
LT-13	Lynn Canal	Howard Bay	Ha, Hv
LT-14	Lynn Canal	Couverden Rock	Ha, Hv
LT-15	Lynn Canal	Point Couverden Area	Ha, Ru
LT-16	Lynn Canal	Homeshore	Ha, Hv
LT-17	Lynn Canal	The Sisters	Ha, Hv
LT-18	Lynn Canal	Humpy Creek	Ha, Hv
LT-19	Lynn Canal	Porpoise Islands	Ha, Hv
LT-20	Lynn Canal	Excursion Inlet	Ha, Hv
LT-21	Haines	Excursion Inlet Community (south)	Sd, Hv
LT-22	Haines	Excursion Inlet Community (north)	Wd, Rd
LT-24	Lynn Canal	Sawmill Bay	Ha, Hv
LT-26	Lynn Canal	Excursion Inlet	Ha, Sd, Hv

Haines Area, Upper Chilkat, Kelsall



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass Natl. Forest
- Glacier Bay Natl. Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

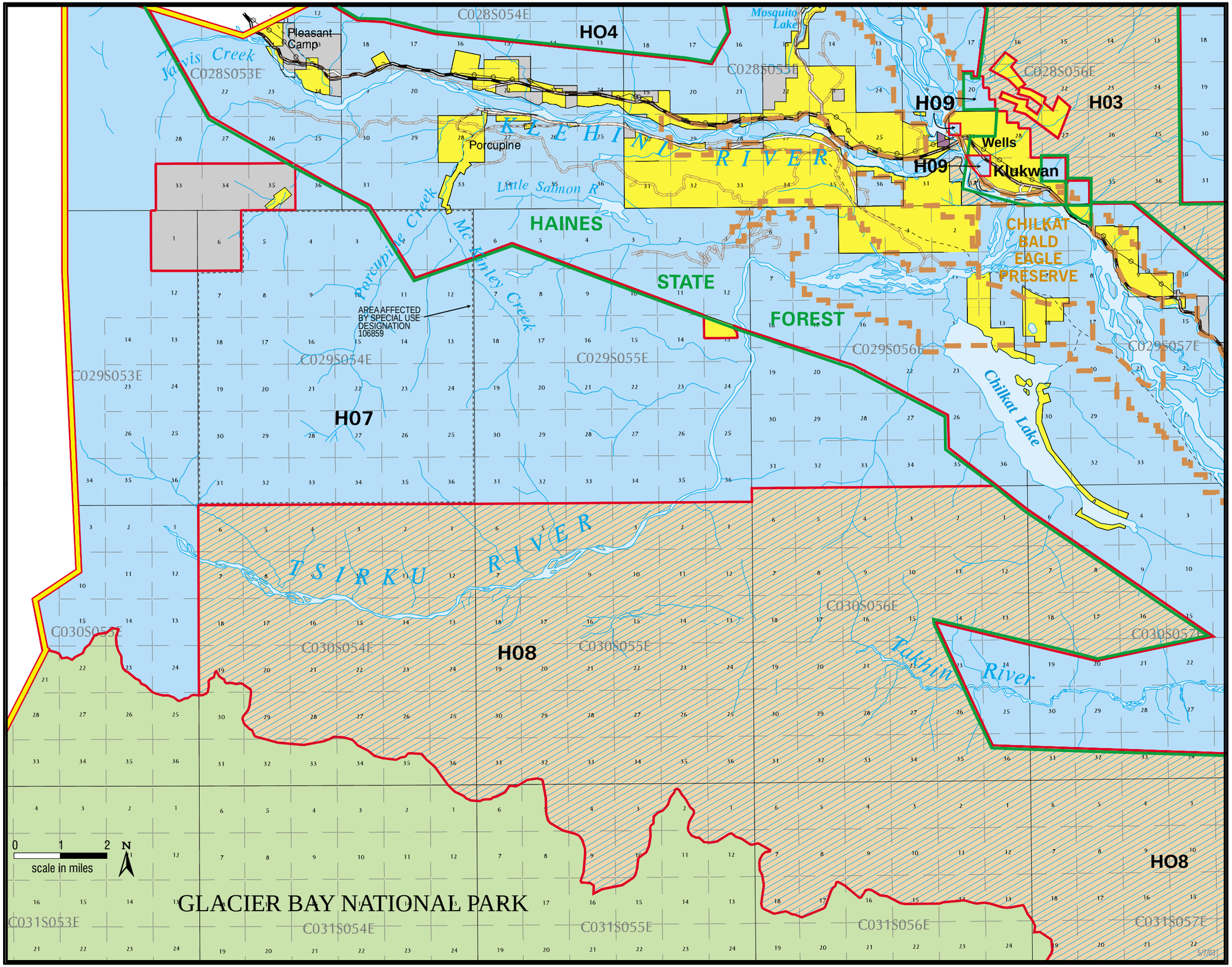
Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Haines Area, Klehini/Tsirku



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass Natl Forest
- Glacier Bay Natl. Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Areas affected by Special Use Designation106859
- Logging Road

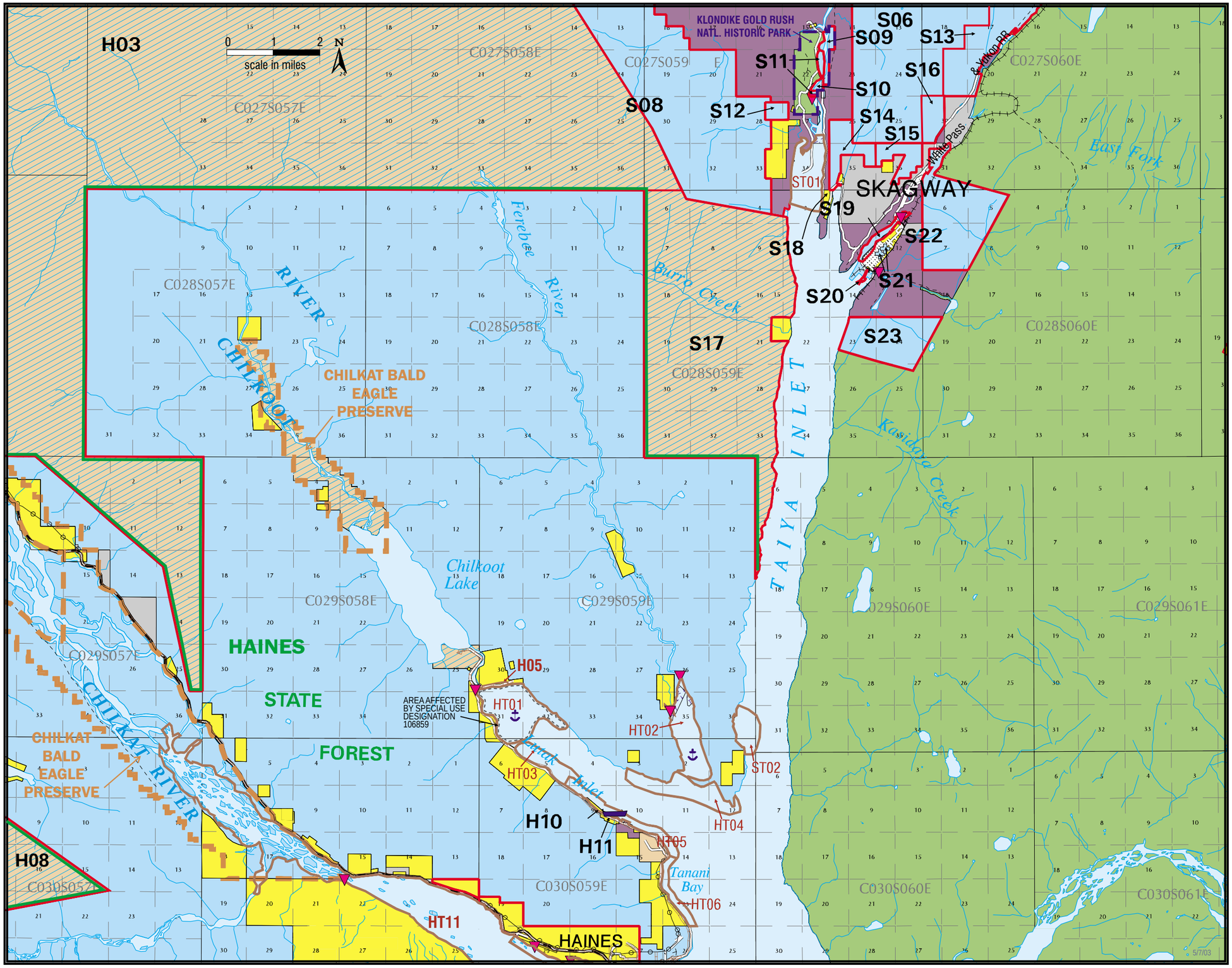
Units (3)

L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Haines Area, Chilkat River



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Areas affected by Special Use Designation 106859
- Logging Road

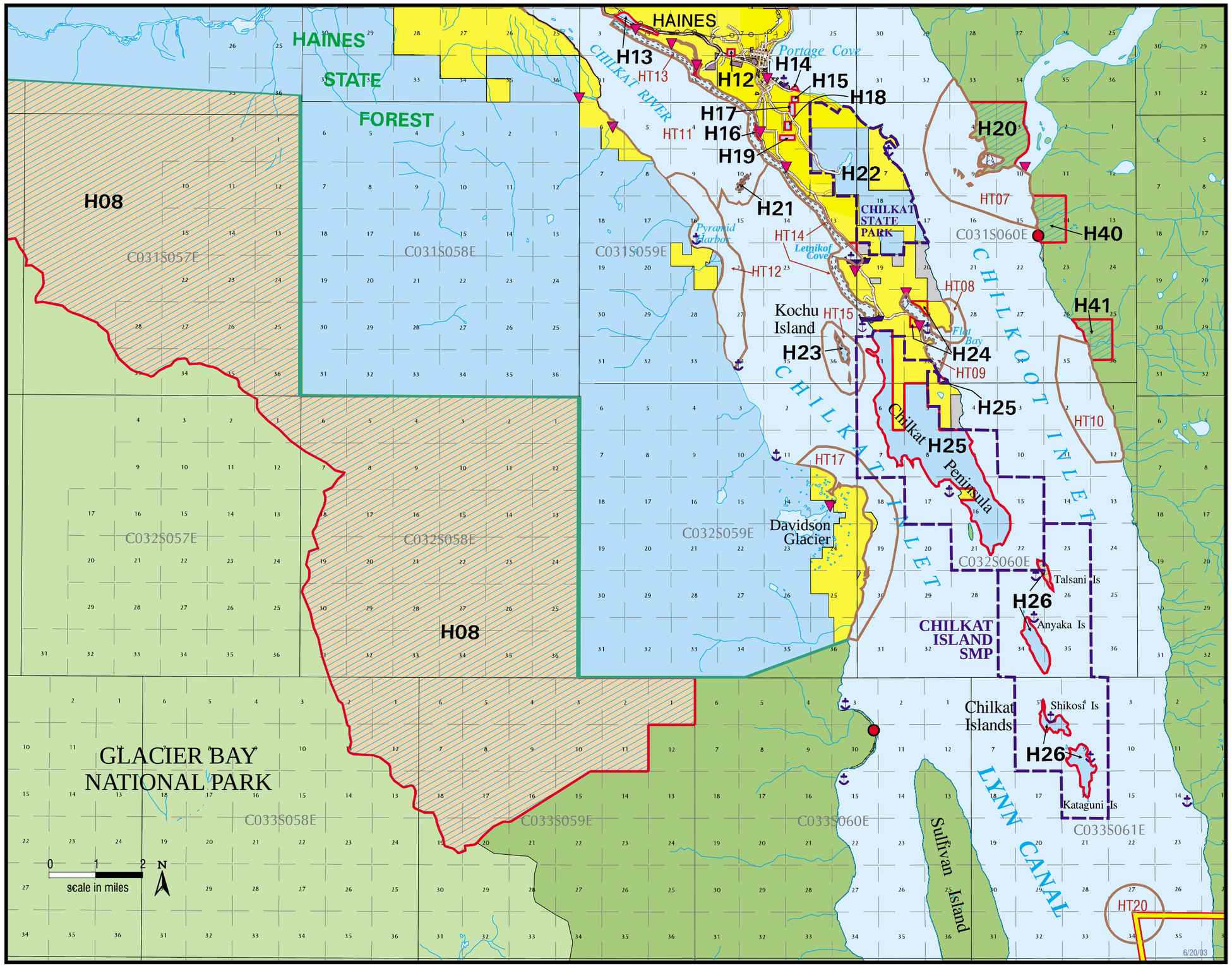
Units (3)

L01	Large Tract, Upland
LT01	Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Haines Area, Haines



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Areas affected by Special Use Designation 106859
- Logging Road

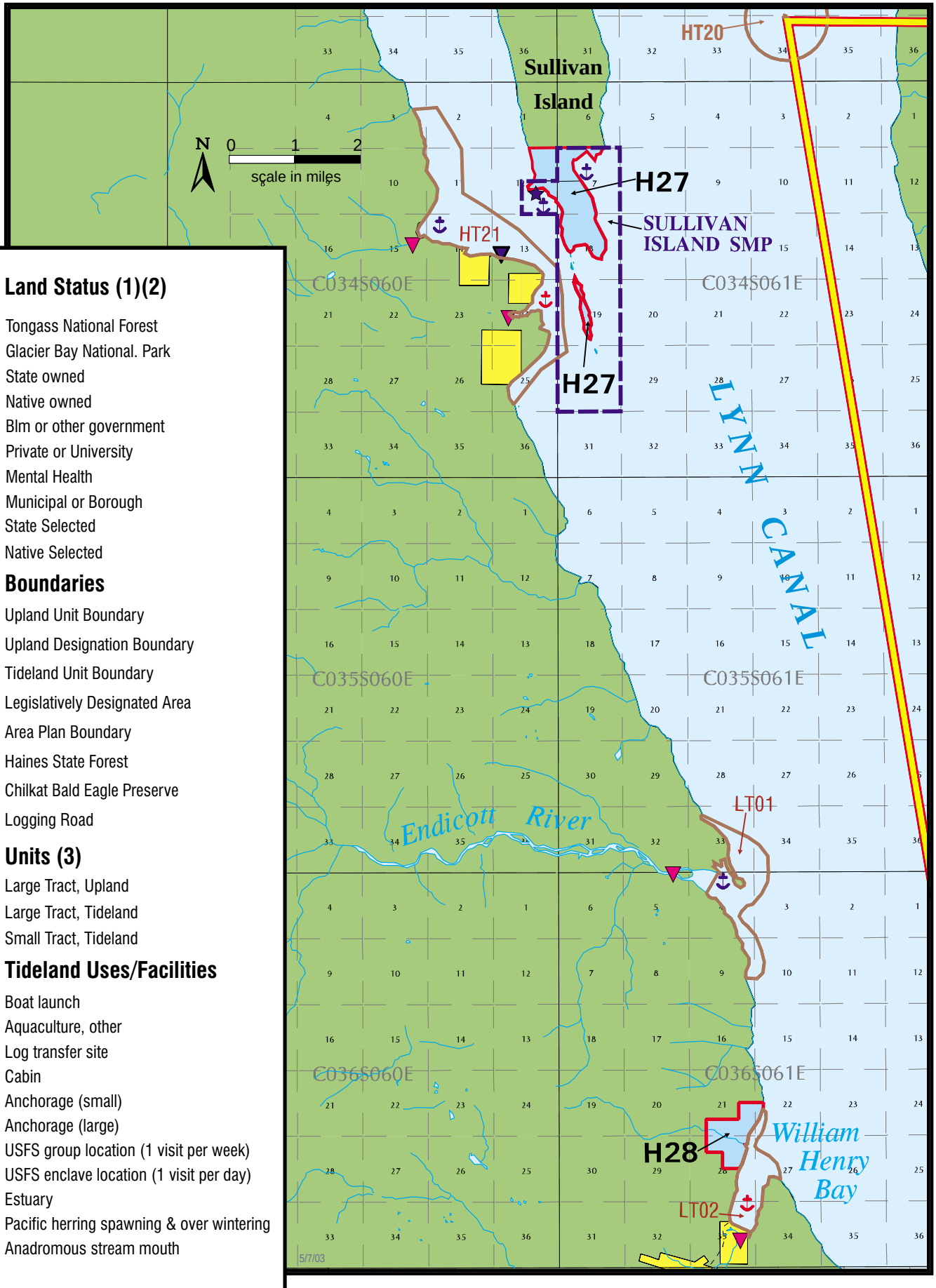
Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Haines Area, Sullivan Island



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National. Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

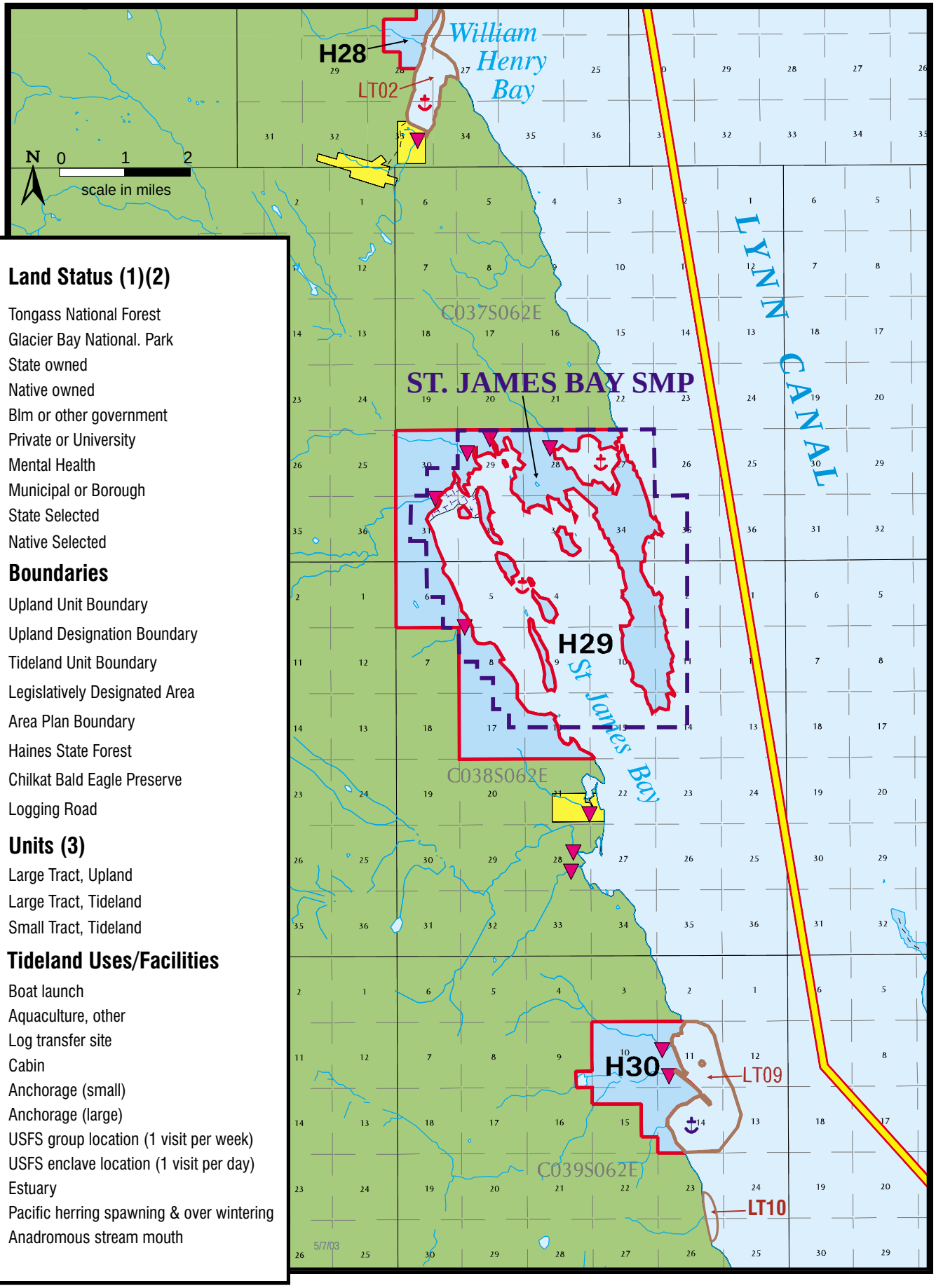
Units (3)

L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Haines Area, Saint James Bay



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National. Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

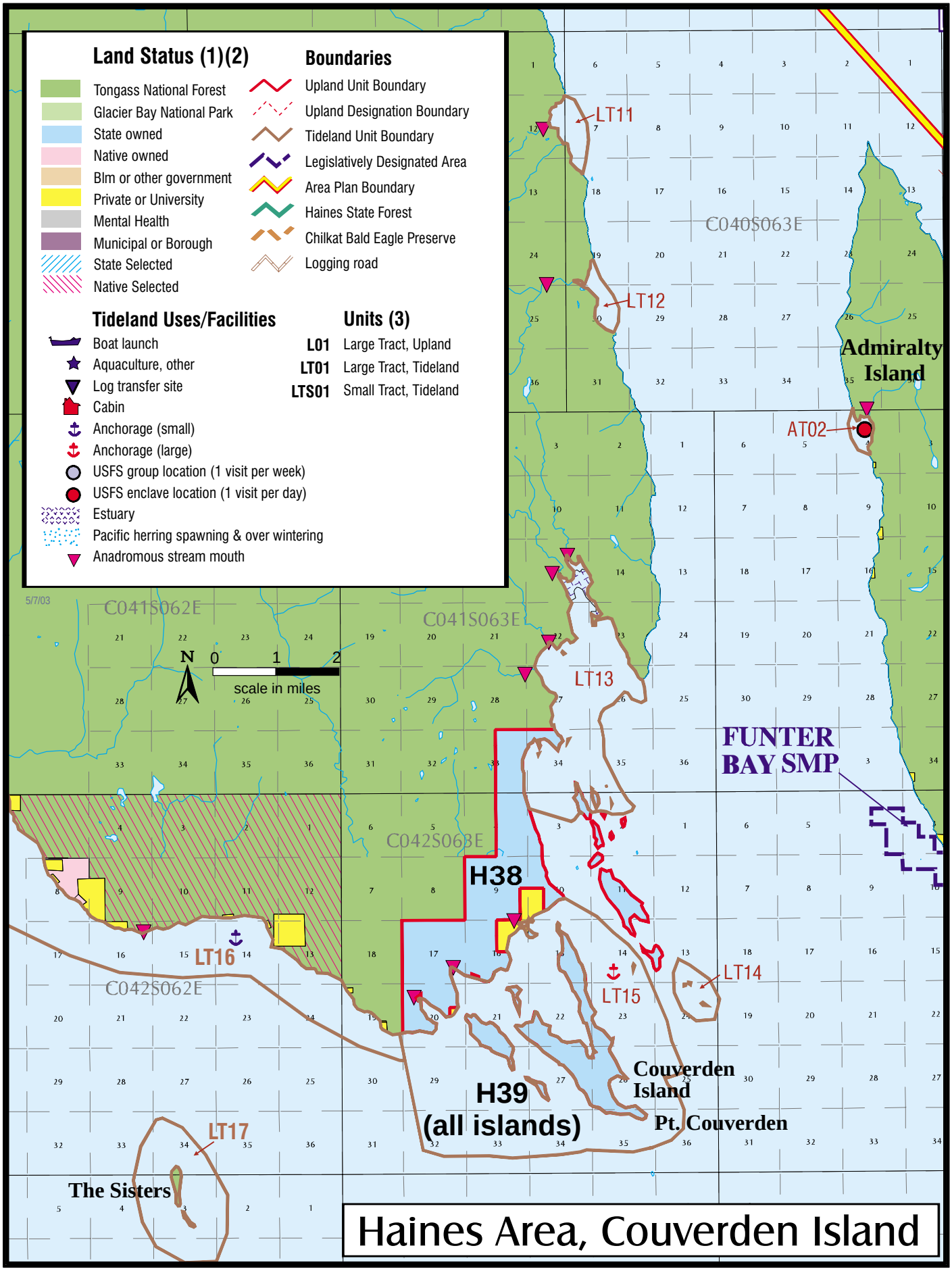
- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

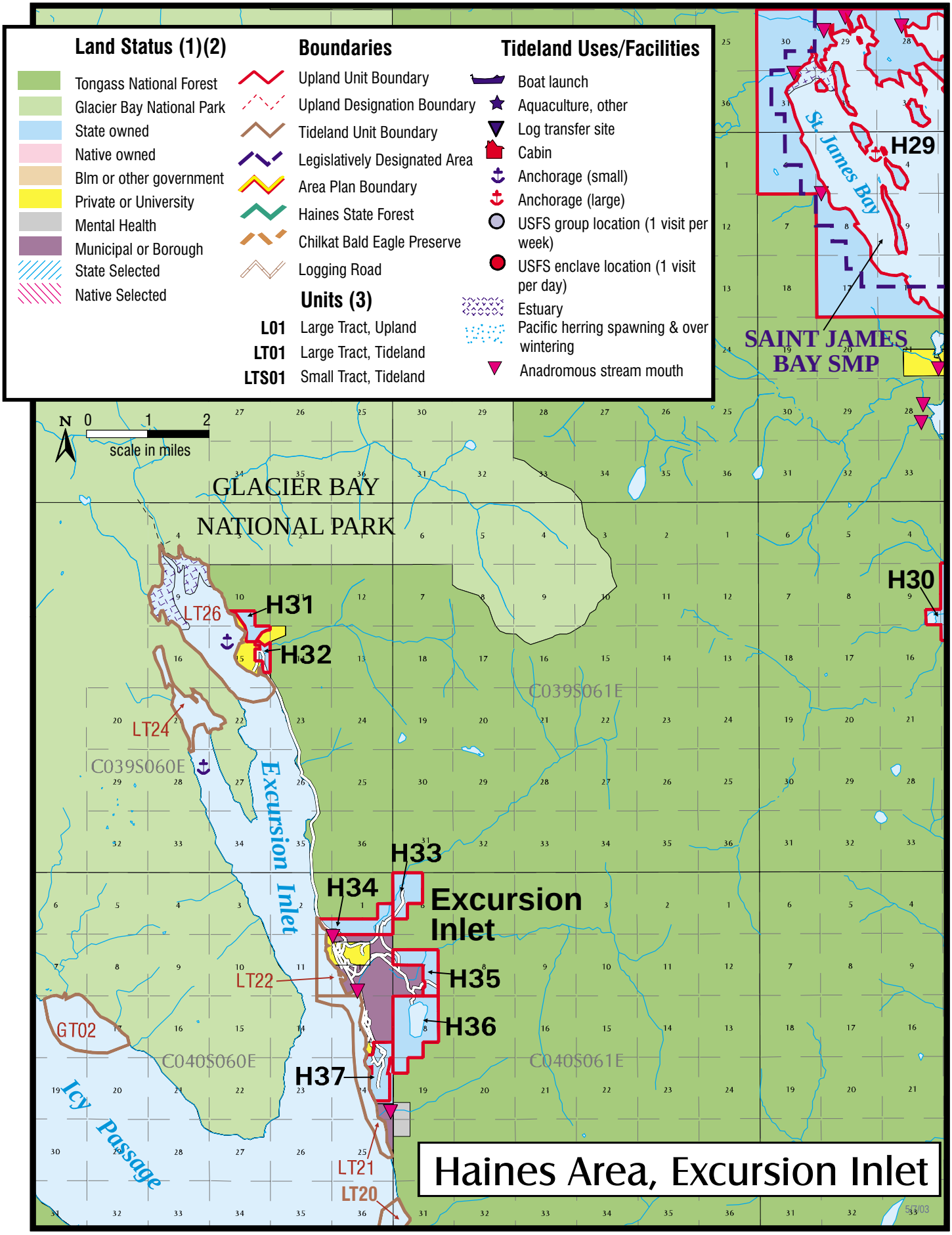
Units (3)

L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

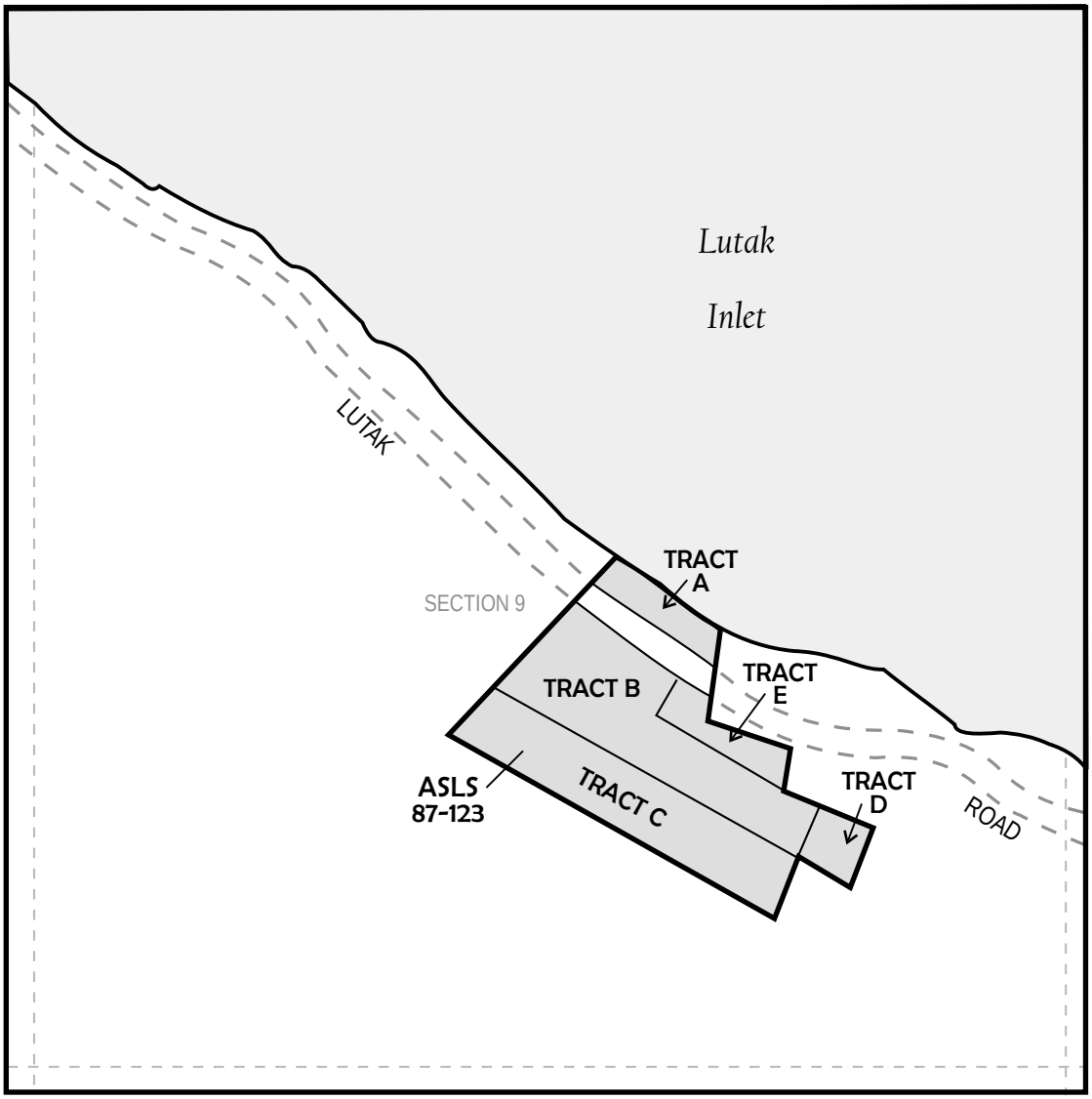
- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth


Land Status (1)(2)
Tongass National Forest
Glacier Bay National Park
State owned
Native owned
Blm or other government
Private or University
Mental Health
Municipal or Borough
State Selected
Native Selected
Boundaries
Upland Unit Boundary
Upland Designation Boundary
Tideland Unit Boundary
Legislatively Designated Area
Area Plan Boundary
Haines State Forest
Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
Logging road
Tideland Uses/Facilities
Boat launch
Aquaculture, other
Log transfer site
Cabin
Anchorage (small)
Anchorage (large)
USFS group location (1 visit per week)
USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
Estuary
Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
Anadromous stream mouth
Units (3)
L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland
5/7/03
N
0 1 2
scale in miles
C040S063E
C041S062E
C041S063E
C042S063E
C042S062E
LT11
LT12
LT13
LT14
LT15
LT16
LT17
AT02
Admiralty Island
FUNTER BAY SMP
H38
H39 (all islands)
Couverden Island
Pt. Couverden
The Sisters
Haines Area, Couverden Island


Land Status (1)(2)
Tongass National Forest
Glacier Bay National Park
State owned
Native owned
Blm or other government
Private or University
Mental Health
Municipal or Borough
State Selected
Native Selected
Boundaries
Upland Unit Boundary
Upland Designation Boundary
Tideland Unit Boundary
Legislatively Designated Area
Area Plan Boundary
Haines State Forest
Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
Logging Road
Units (3)
L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland
Tideland Uses/Facilities
Boat launch
Aquaculture, other
Log transfer site
Cabin
Anchorage (small)
Anchorage (large)
USFS group location (1 visit per week)
USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
Estuary
Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
Anadromous stream mouth
N
0 1 2
scale in miles
GLACIER BAY
NATIONAL PARK
St James Bay
H29
SAINT JAMES
BAY SMP
H30
H31
H32
LT26
LT24
C039S061E
C039S060E
Excursion Inlet
H33
H34
Excursion
Inlet
LT22
H35
H36
GT02
C040S060E
C040S061E
H37
Icy Passage
LT21
LT20
Haines Area, Excursion Inlet

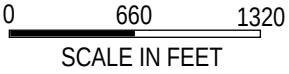
Unit H-10
ASLS 87-123
Haines Highway, Lutak Inlet

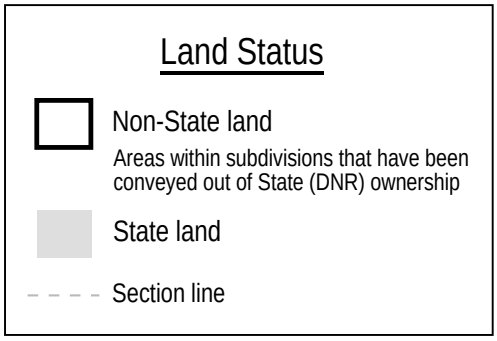
SECTION 9, T30S, R59E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



5/19/03

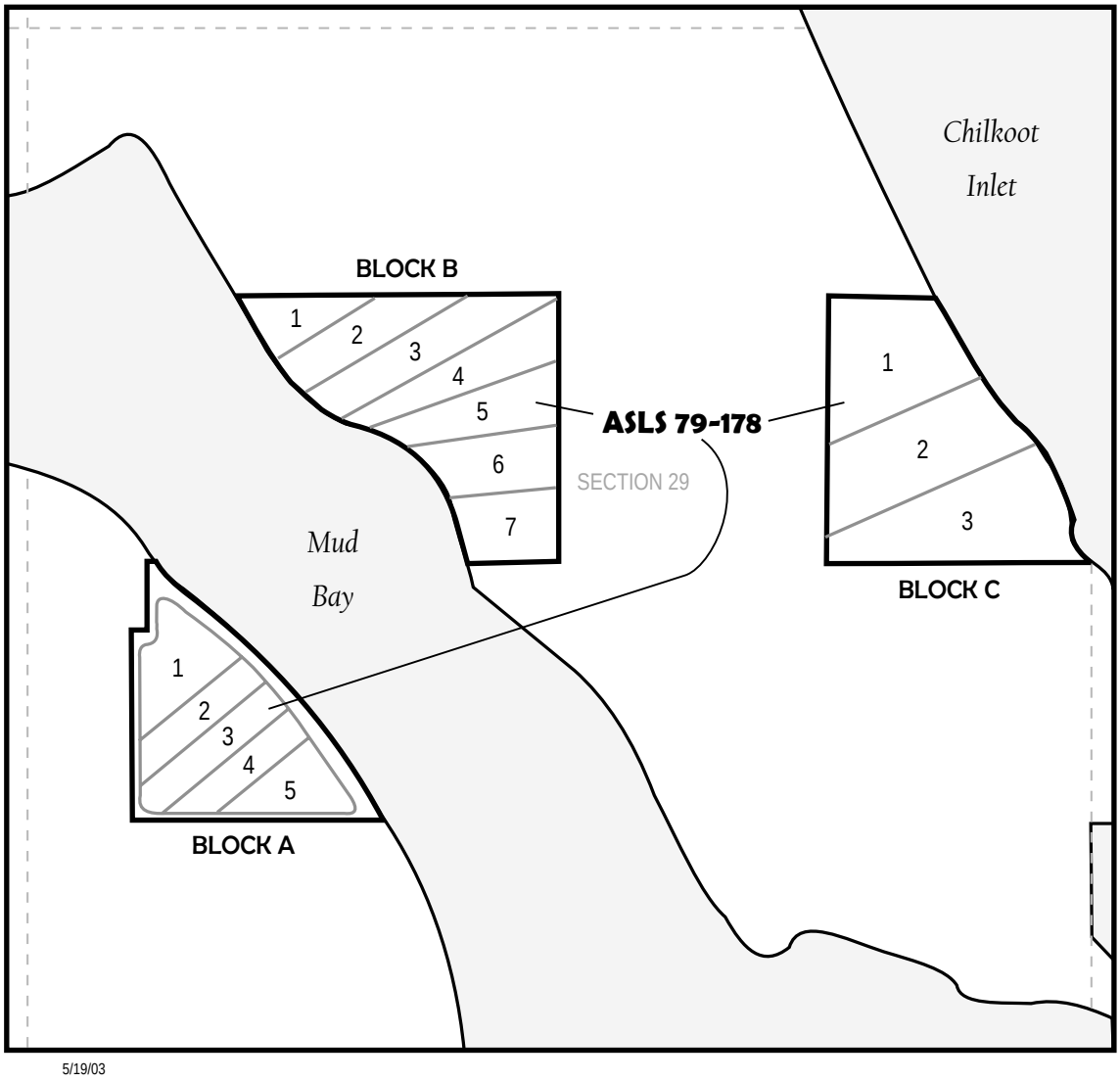




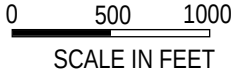


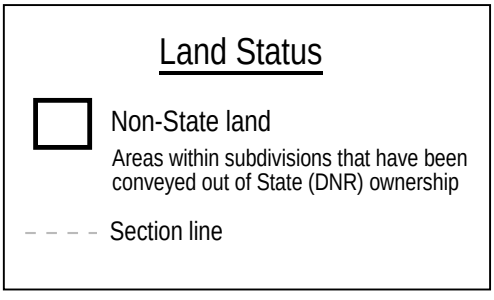
Unit H-24
ASLS 79-178
Mud Bay Subdivision, Haines

SECTION 29, T31S, R60E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



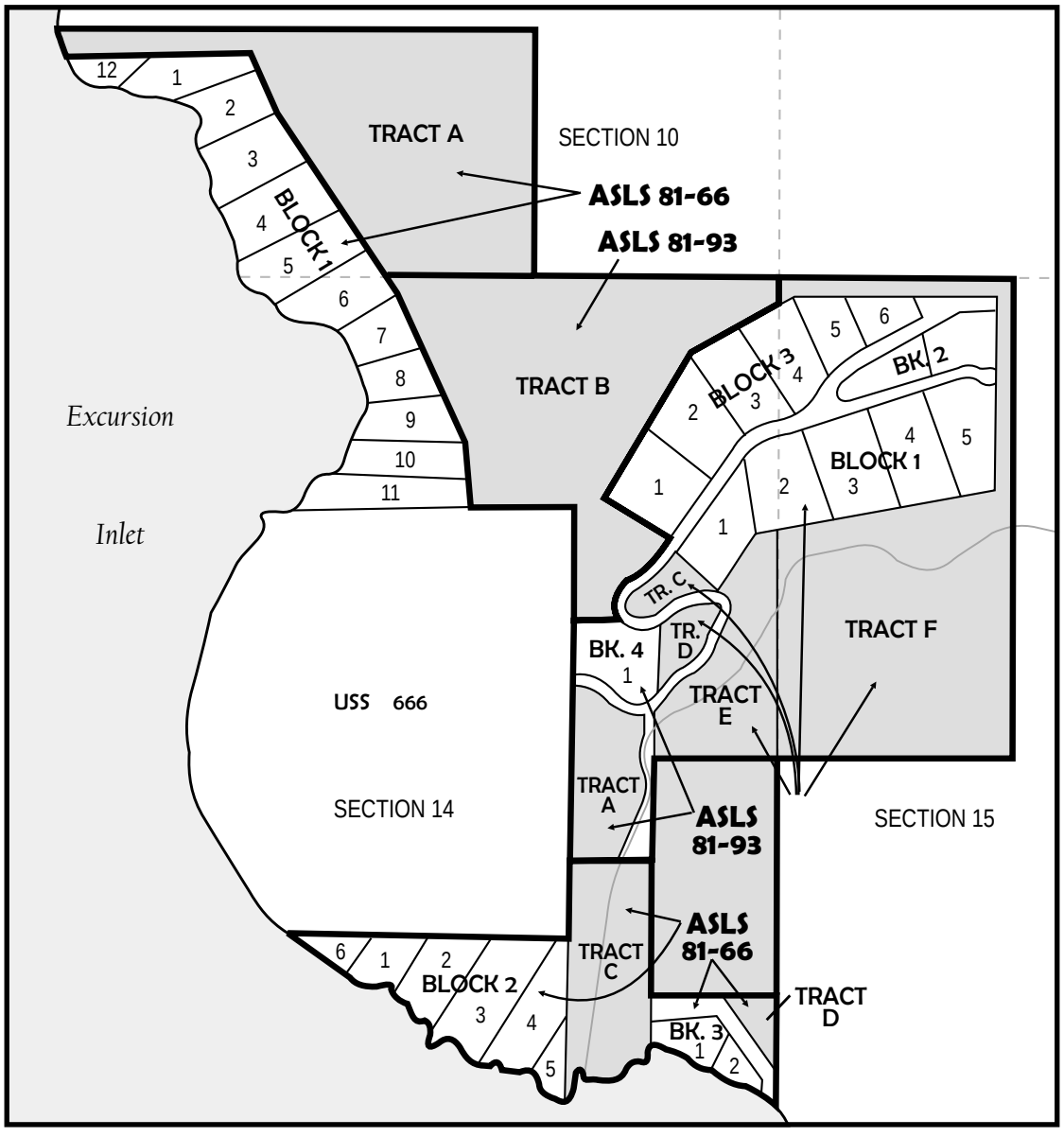






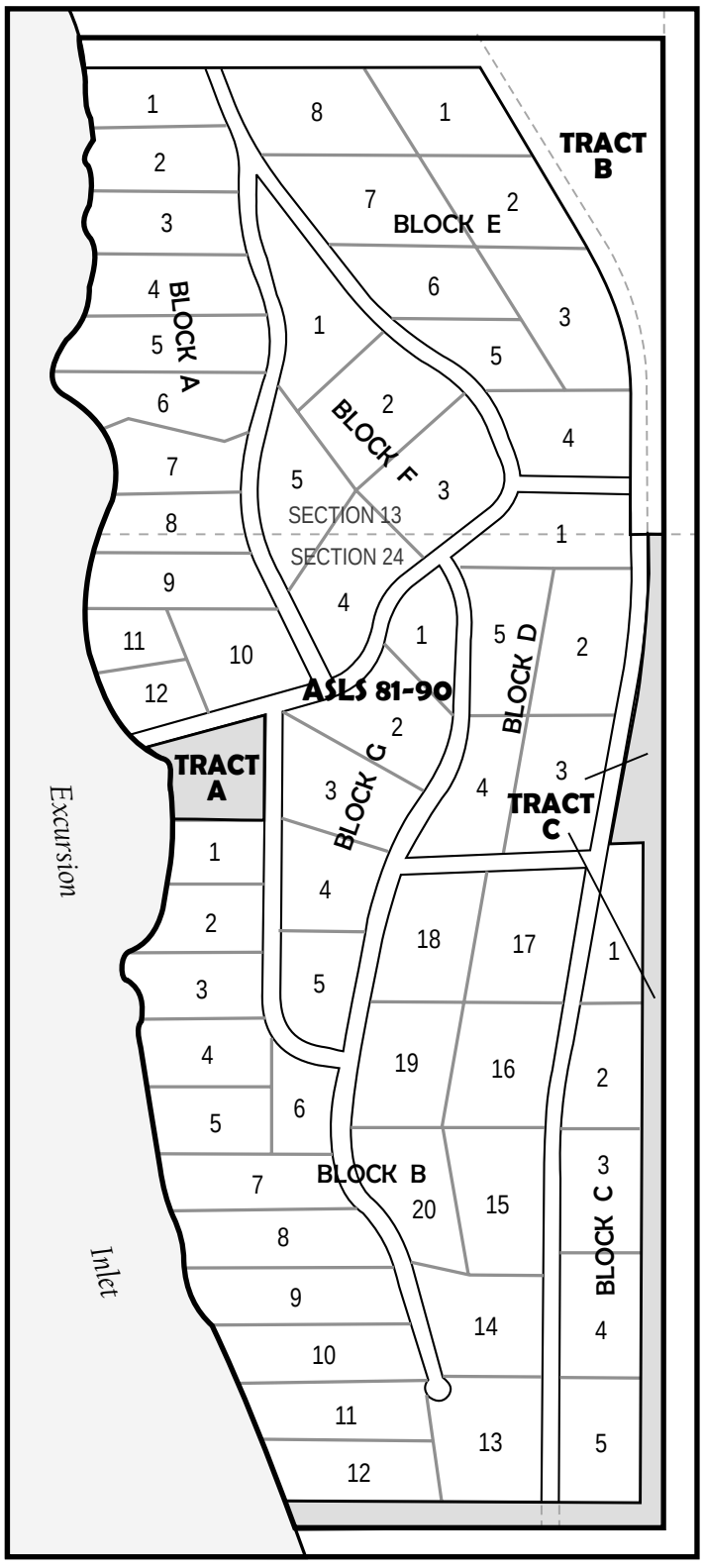
Unit H-31, ASLS 81-66 and Unit H-32, ASLS 81-93 Excursion Inlet (North) Subdivision

SECTIONS 10, 14 & 15, T39S, R60E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Unit H-37
ASLS 81-90
Excursion Inlet (South) Subdivision

SECTIONS 13 & 24, T40S, R60E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN





0 250 500
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

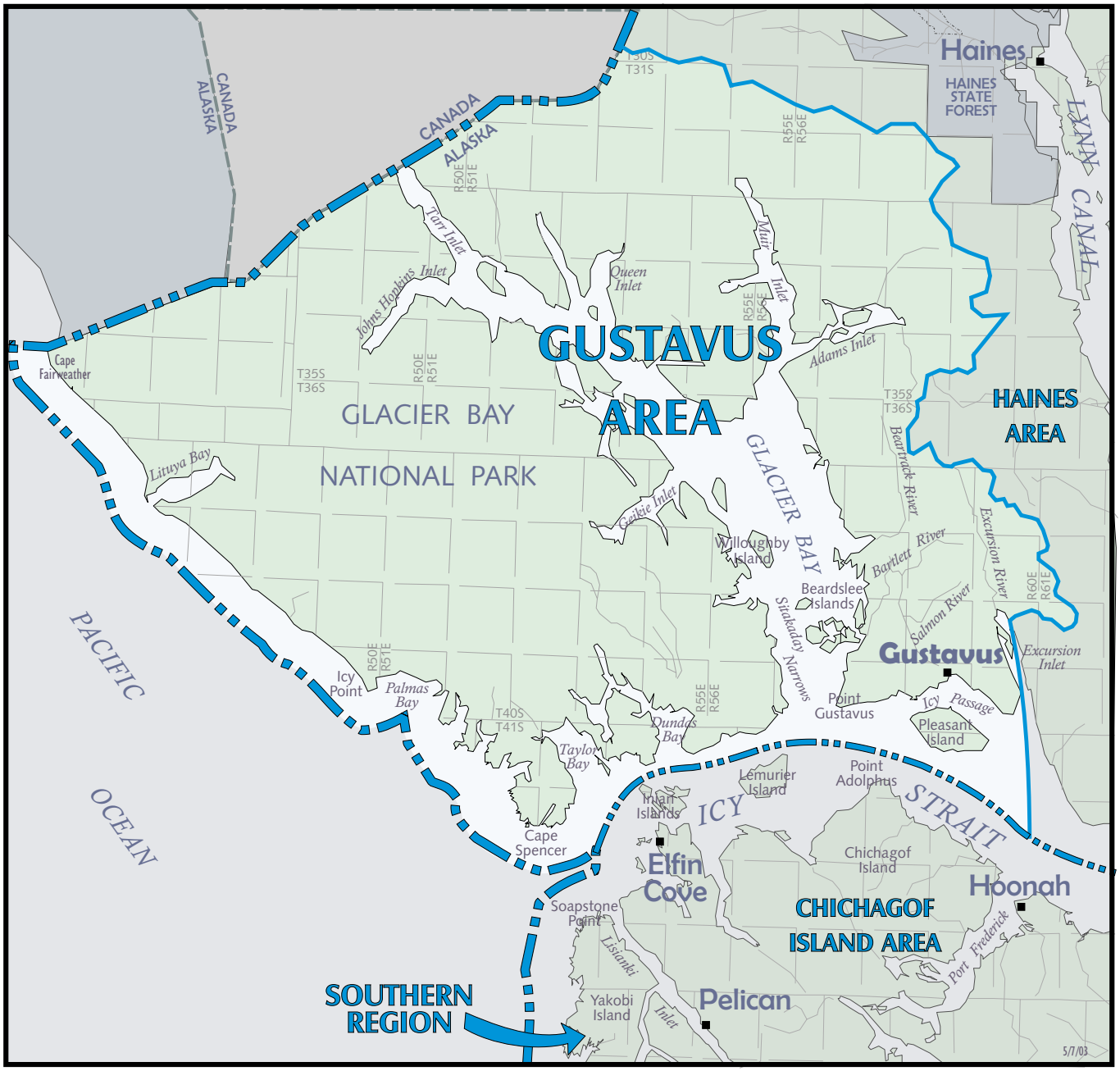
Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

State land

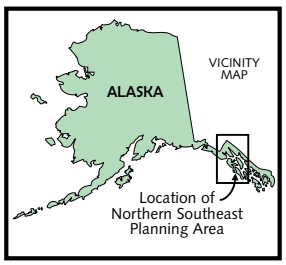
Section line

5/19/03

Map 3-4.
Northern Region:
GUSTAVUS AREA



NORTH



- Northern Southeast Area Plan boundary
- Region boundary
- Area boundary
- Areas excluded from Northern Southeast Area Plan

NORTHERN REGION
Explanation of Footnotes

1. Except for state upland tracts, only generated land status, current to 1997, is depicted. Consult the land records of the Forest Service, borough and cities, and Native corporations to identify precise land ownership boundaries and current land status.

2. Maps are generated from a geographic information system (GIS) using a specific hierarchy for the depiction of land status, with information portrayed at the section level. State land is at the highest level of this hierarchy, so that if there is only some land within a section that is state owned or state selected, the entire section is portrayed as state owned. Land status information, except for state tracts, is derived from the Land Status layer of the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan GIS. DNR land records were used to depict state upland tracts.

3. Designation boundaries depict specific areas of a particular designation within a state tract, whether upland or tideland. They are only used if there is more than one designation in a tract. Additional information on the designations is included in the *Resource Allocation Table*.

   When only one designation is used for a tract, the *Resource Allocation Table* must be consulted to identify the recommended designation.

4. The suitability of anchorage areas has not been identified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

5. Anadromous streams correspond to the anadromous streams in the ADF&G Anadromous Streams Catalogue (Southeast).

6. The General Use (GU) designation applies to *all* state-owned areas not otherwise designated on the plan maps.

7. Navigable waters within the Glacier Bay National Park are designated Dispersed Recreation, which converts to the classification of Public Recreation Land.

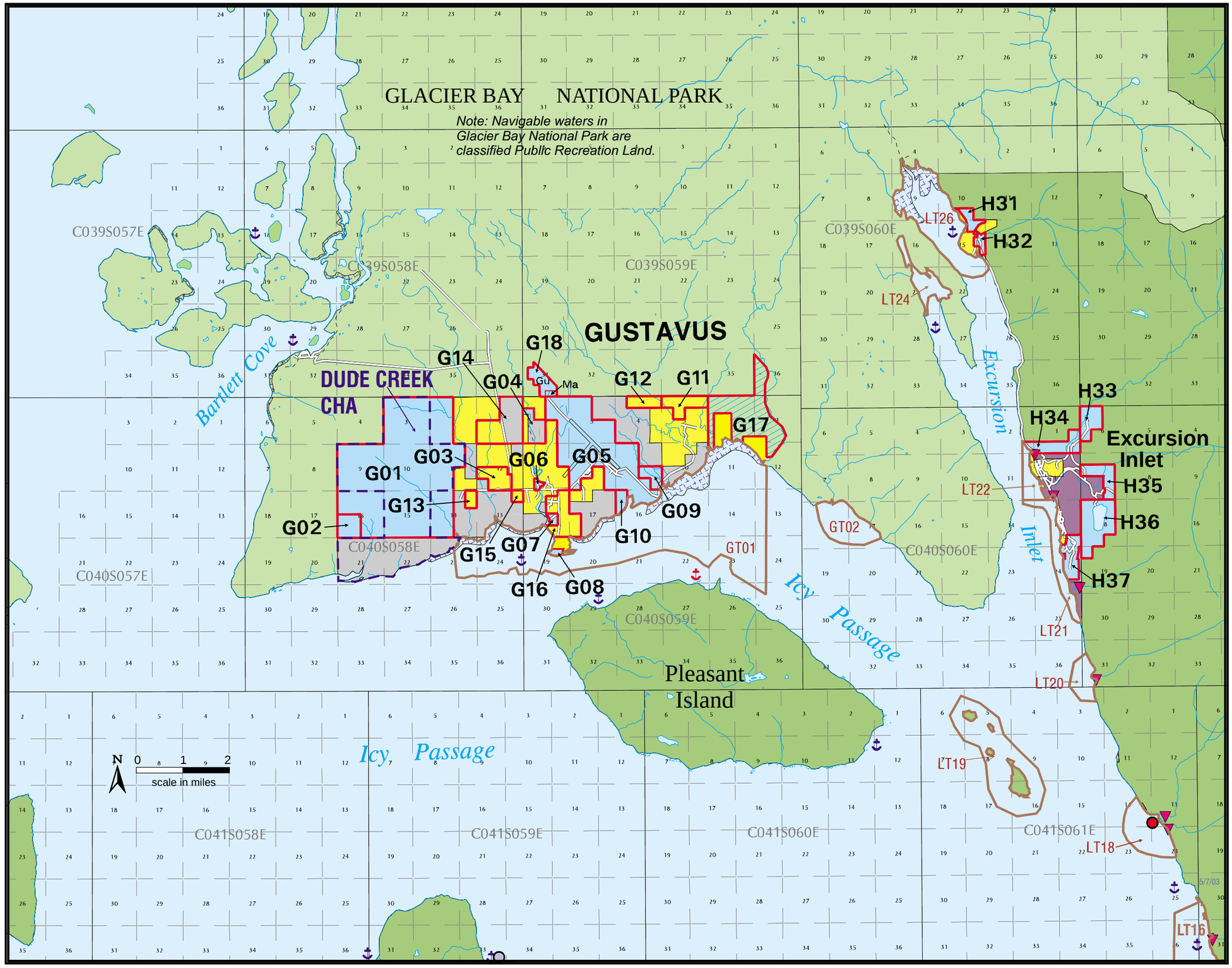
Parcel Designations Gustavus Area Uplands

Parcel	Name	Designation
G-01	Dude Creek CHA	Pr
G-02	Dude Creek Sec 16	Pr, Ha
G-03	Gustavus ASLS 79-179	Pr
G-04	Gustavus ASLS 79-153	
G-05	Gustavus Airport	Pr
G-06	Land Adj. Salmon River, Lot 8, ASLS79-255	Pr
G-07	Small boat Dock	Pr
G-08	Gustavus Boat Dock Recreation Area	Pr, Ru
G-09	Area East of Airport	Ru
G-10	Area South of Gustavus Airport	Pr
G-11	Gustavus ASLS 79-151	
G-12	Gustavus ASLS 79-152	
G-13	Gustavus ASLS 79-150	
G-14	Gustavus, ASLS 79-180	
G-15	Gustavus, ASLS 79-142	
G-16	Gustavus, ASLS 85-82	
G-17	Area east of Gustavus	Ha, W
G-18	Area North of Airport	Gu, Ma

Parcel Designations Haines/Gustavus Area Tidelands

Parcel	Region	Geographic Description	Designations
GT-01	Lynn Canal	Gustavus	Ha,Hv
GT-02	Gustavus		Ha
LT-01	Lynn Canal	Endicott River	Ha, Ru
LT-02	Lynn Canal	William Henry Bay	Sd, Ha
LT-16	Lynn Canal	Homeshore	Ha, Hv
LT-17	Lynn Canal	The Sisters	Ha, Hv
LT-18	Lynn Canal	Humpy Creek	Ha, Hv
LT-19	Lynn Canal	Porpoise Islands	Ha, Hv
LT-20	Lynn Canal	Excursion Inlet	Ha, Hv
LT-21	Haines	Excursion Inlet Community (south)	Sd, Hv
LT-22	Haines	Excursion Inlet Community (north)	Wd, Rd
LT-24	Lynn Canal	Sawmill Bay	Ha, Hv
LT-26	Lynn Canal	Excursion Inlet	Ha, Sd, Hv

Gustavus Area



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

Units (3)

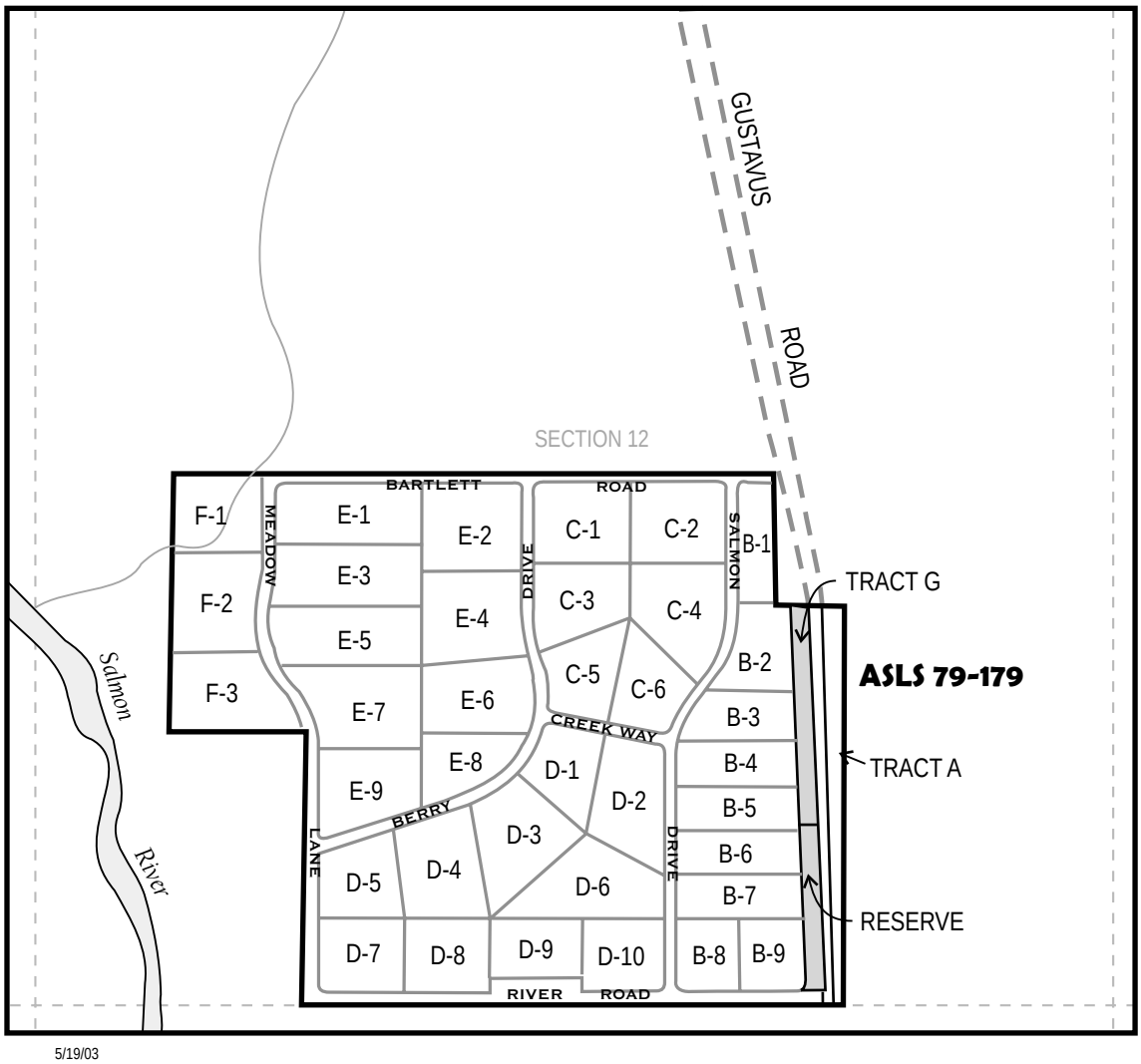
- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Unit G-03
ASLS 79-179
Gustavus area

SECTION 12, T40S, R58E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



5/19/03

N
W E
S

0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

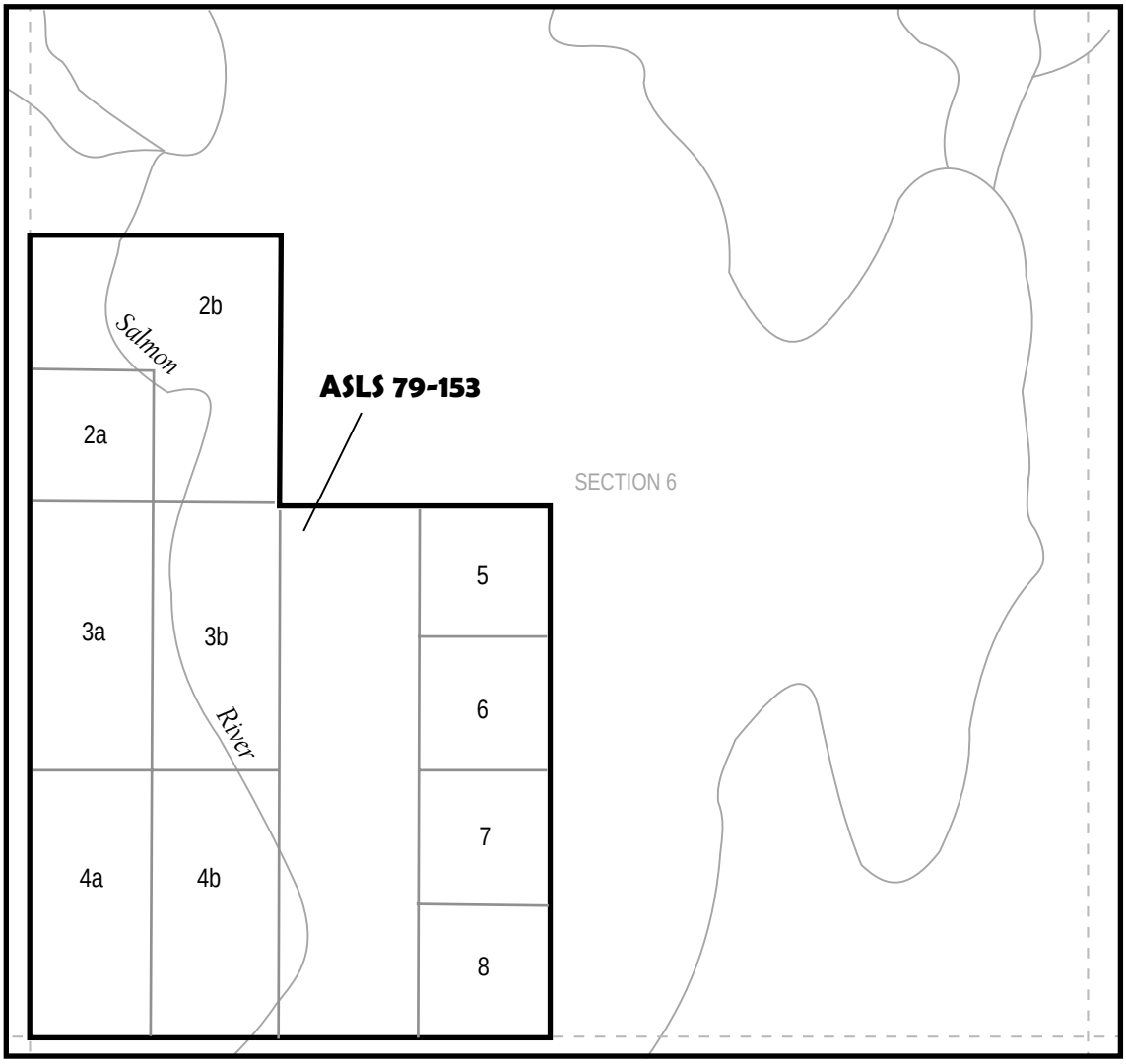
Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

State land

Section line

Unit G-04
ASLS 79-153
Gustavus area, Salmon River

SECTION 6, T40S, R59E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



5/19/03

N
W E
S

0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

Section line

Unit G-11
ASLS 79-151
Gustavus area

SECTION 3, T40S, R59E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



5/20/03

N
W
E
S

0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

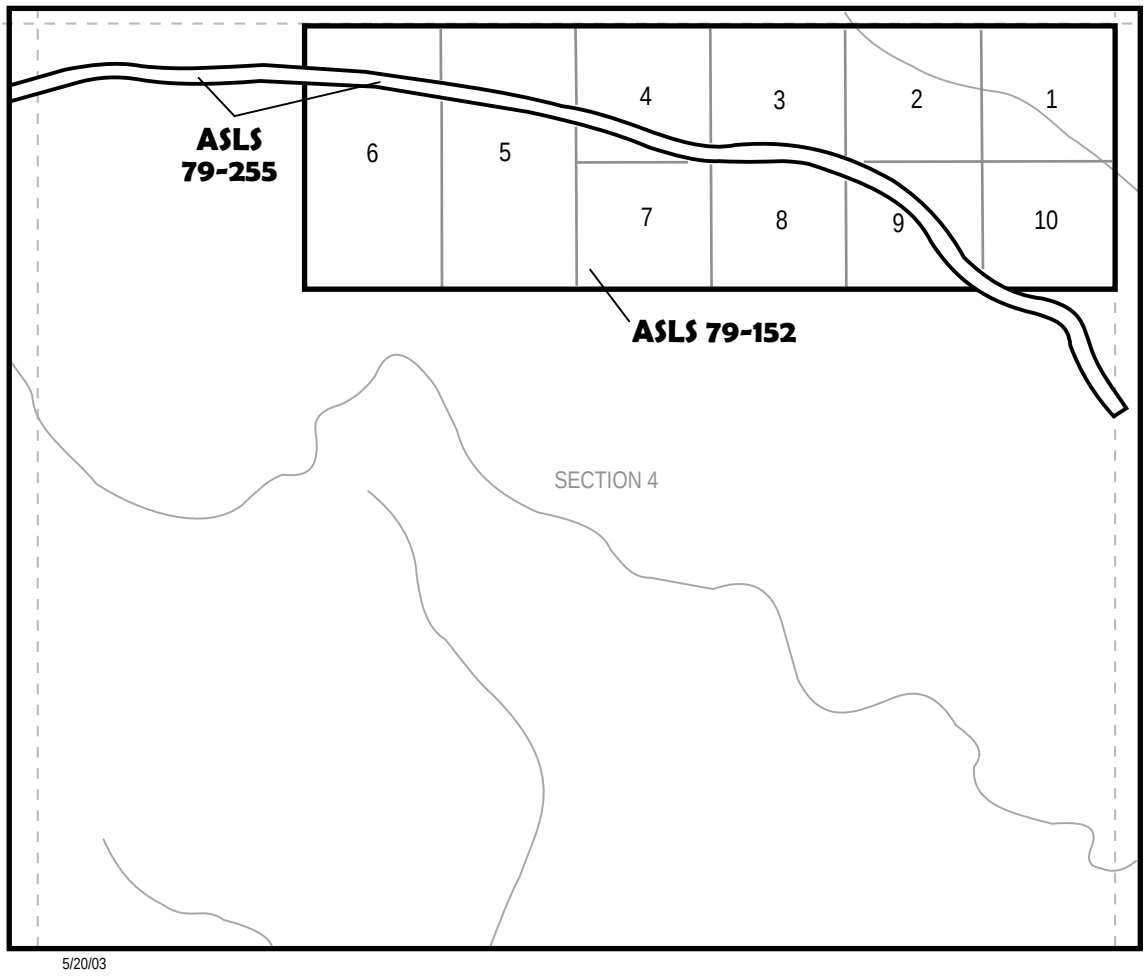
Land Status

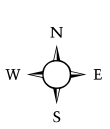
Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

Section line

Unit G-12
ASLS 79-255 and ASLS 79-152
Gustavus area

SECTION 4, T40S, R59E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN





0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

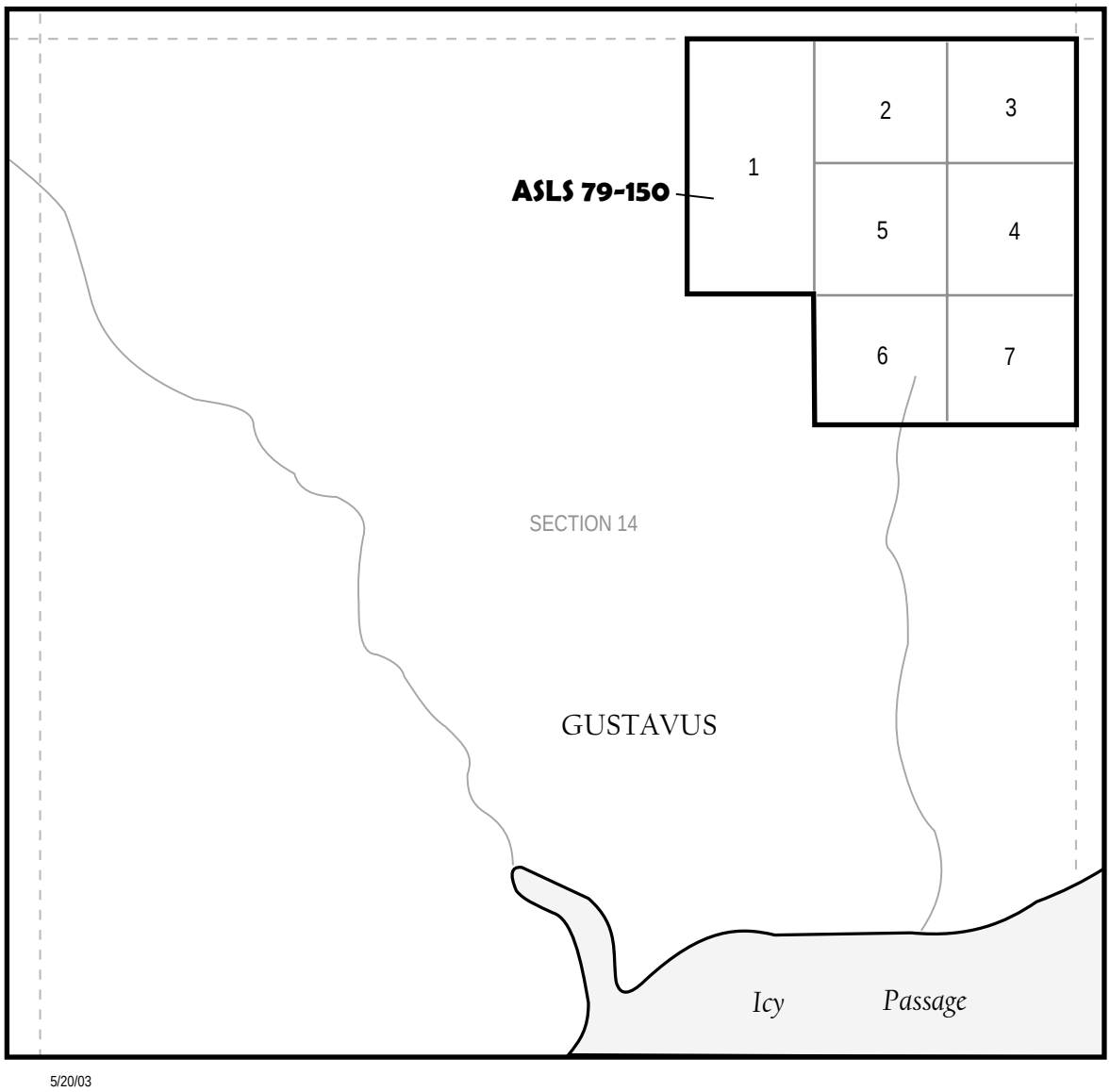
Land Status

Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

Section line

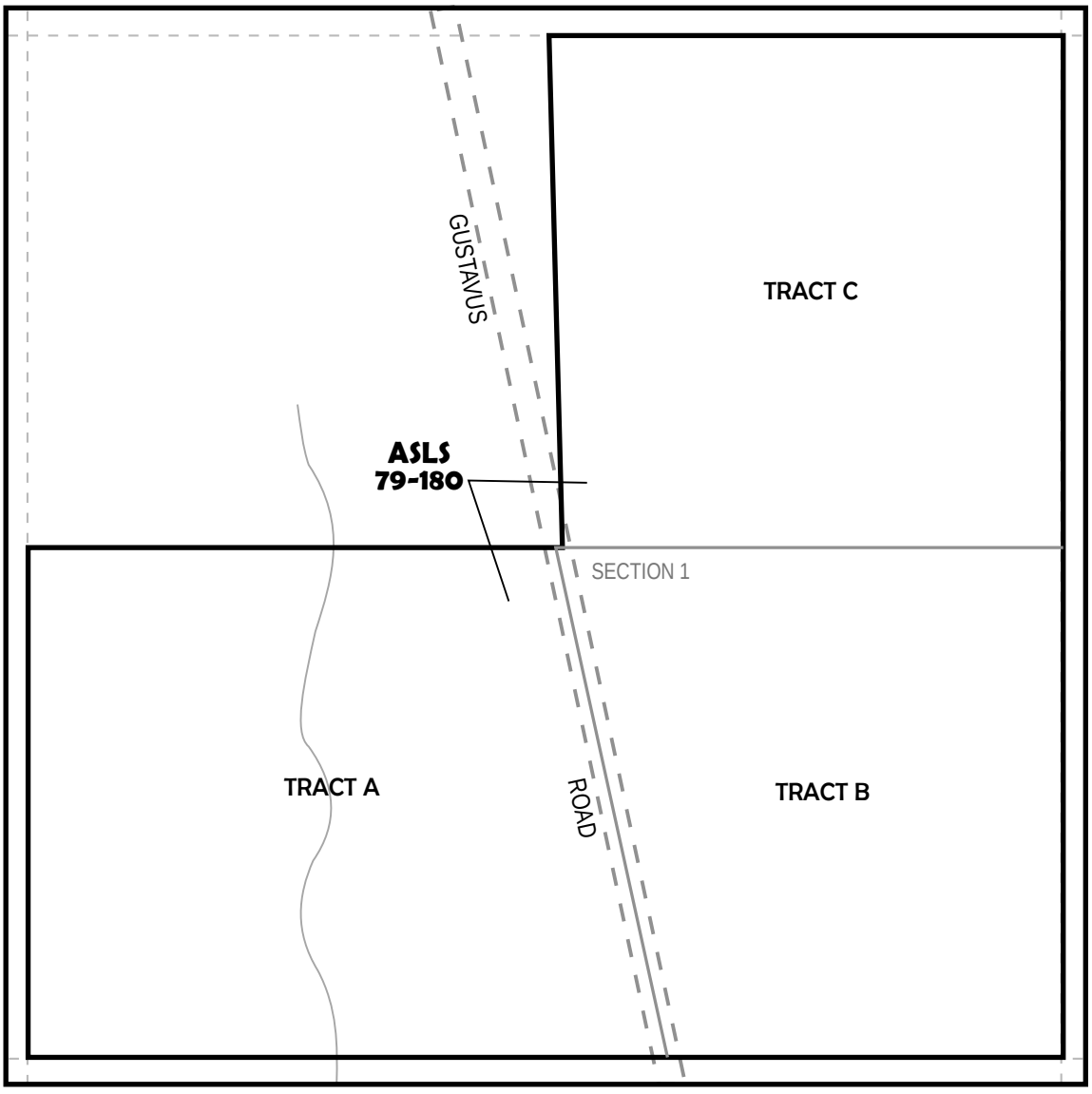
Unit G-13
ASLS 79-150
Gustavus area

SECTION 14, T40S, R58E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



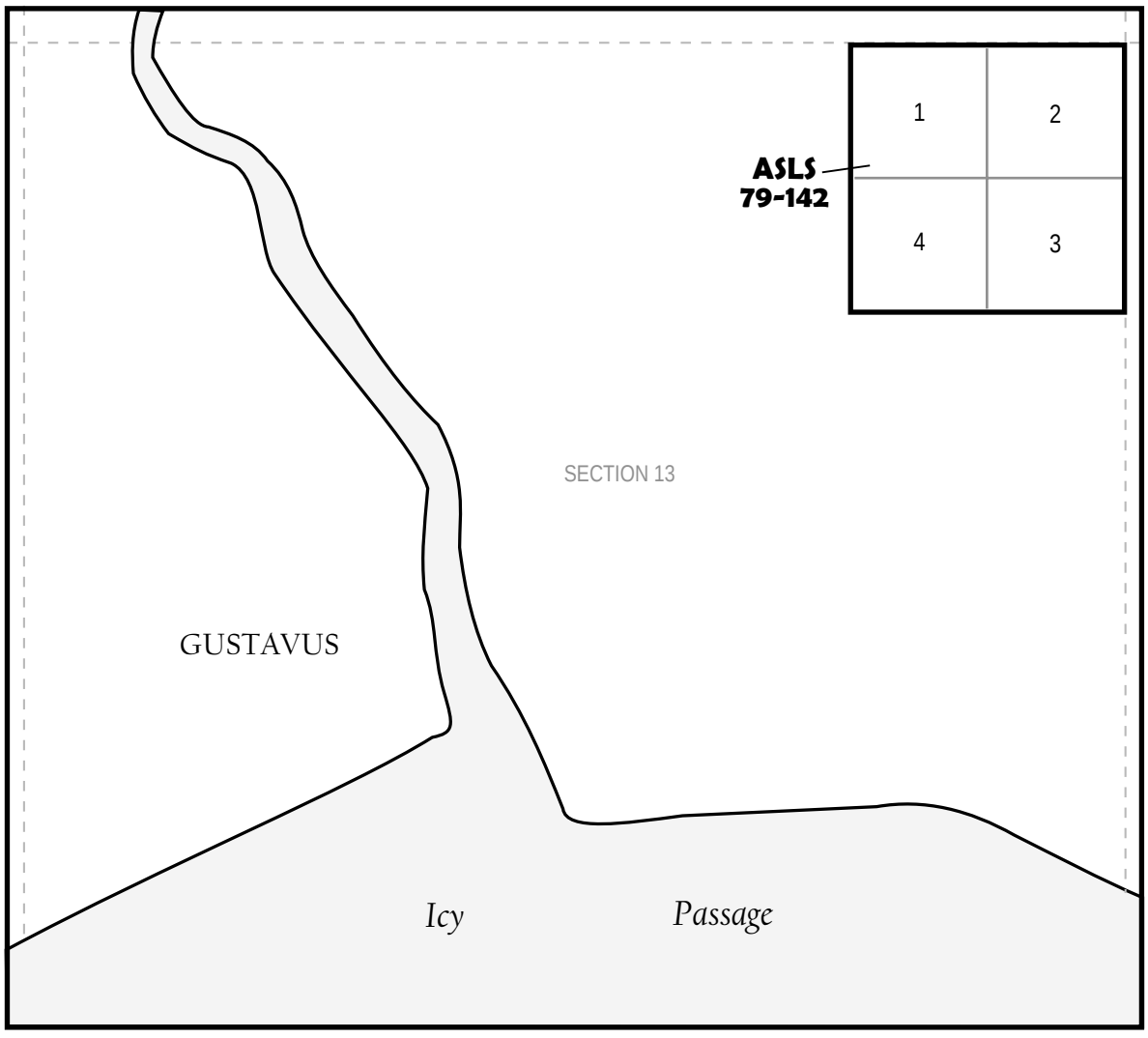
Unit G-14
ASLS 79-180
Gustavus area

SECTION 1, T40S, R58E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

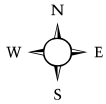


Unit G-15
ASLS 79-142
Gustavus area

SECTION 13, T40S, R58E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



5/20/03



0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

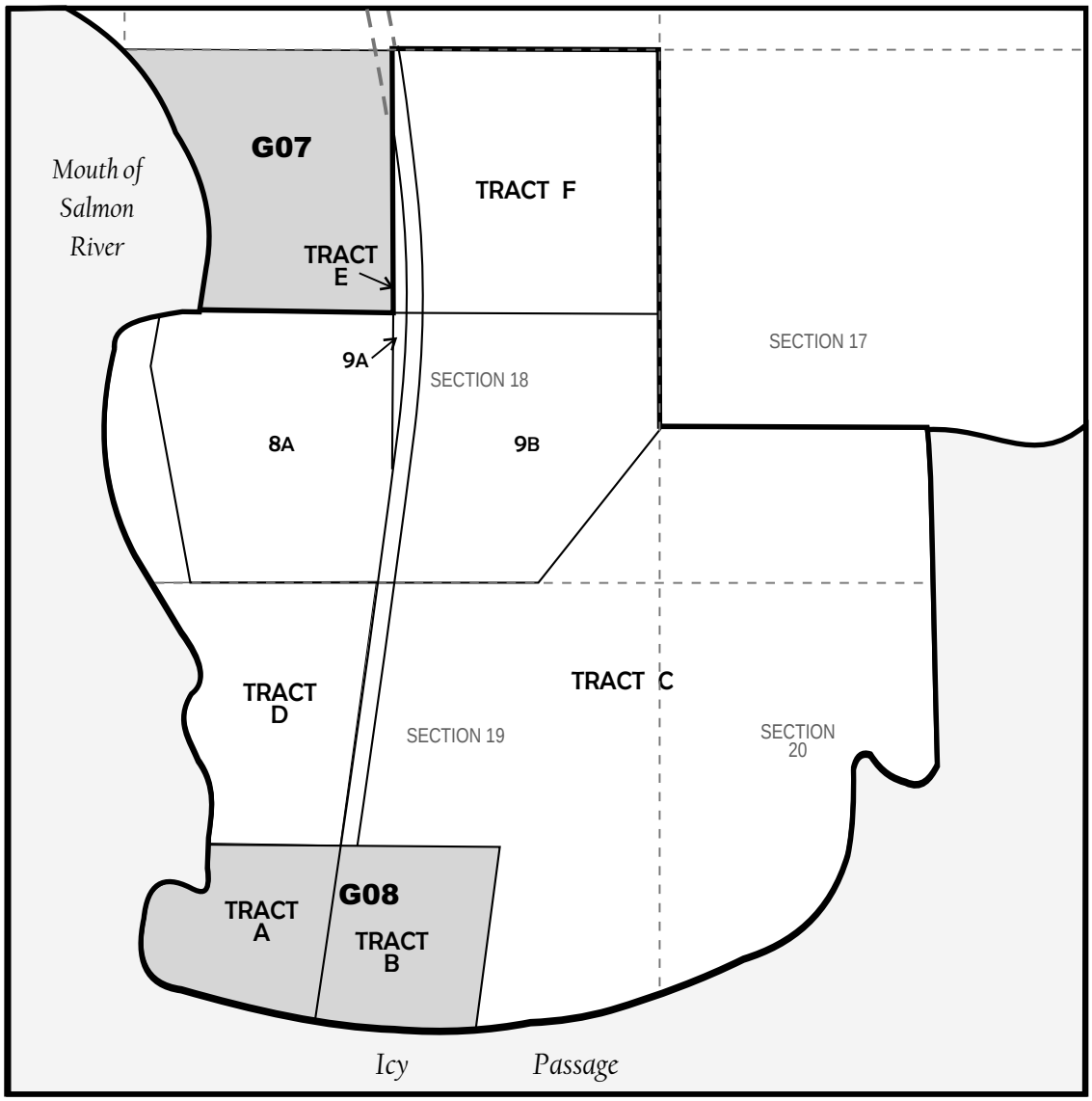
Land Status

Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

Section line

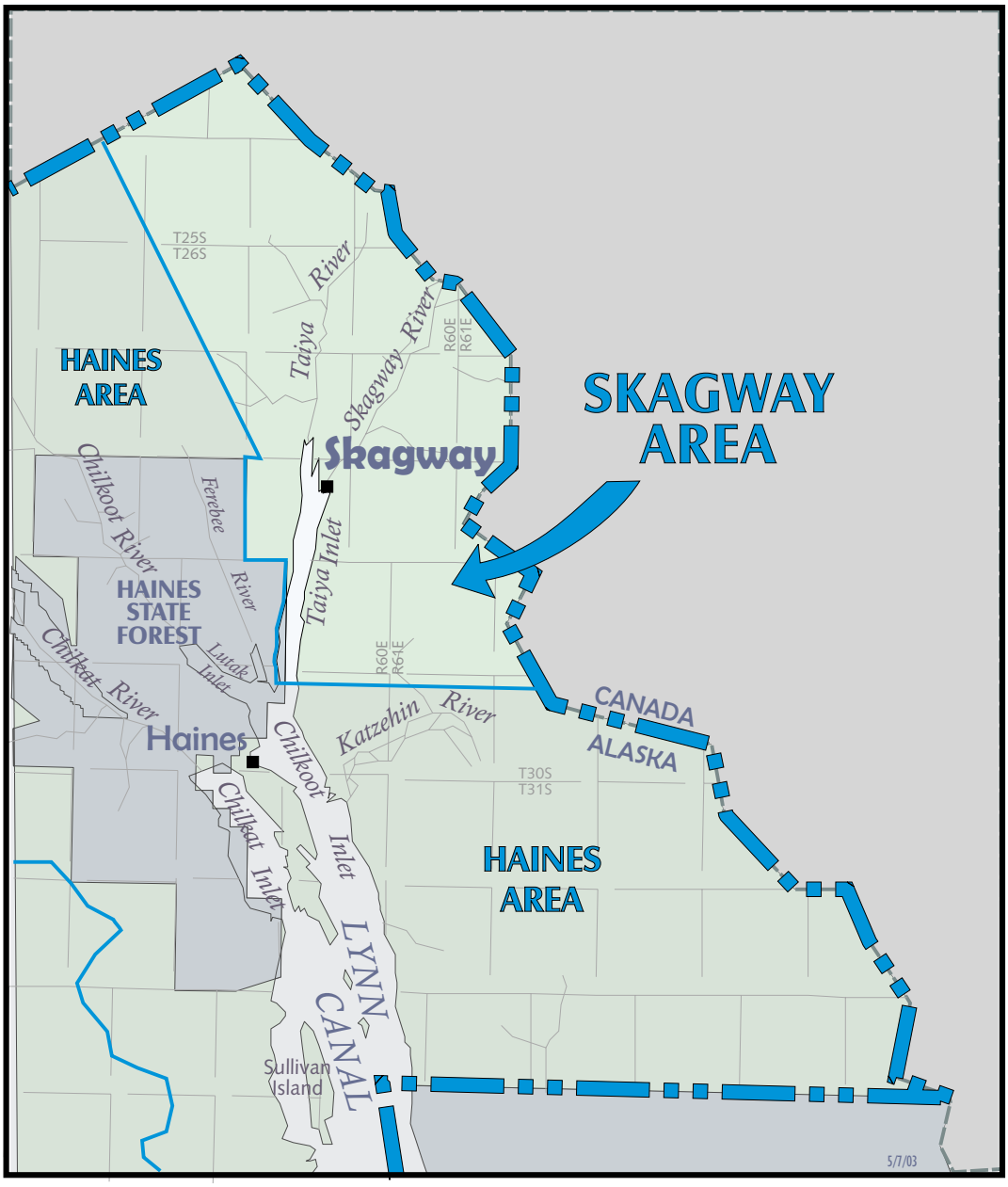
Unit G-16
ASLS 85-82
Gustavus shore at east bank of Salmon River

SECTIONS 17, 18, 19 & 20, T40S, R59E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

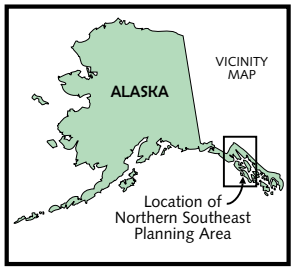


NORTHERN SOUTHEAST
AREA PLAN

Map 3-5.
Northern Region:
SKAGWAY AREA







Northern Southeast Area Plan boundary

Region boundary

Area boundary

Areas excluded from Northern Southeast Area Plan

NORTHERN REGION
Explanation of Footnotes

1. Except for state upland tracts, only generated land status, current to 1997, is depicted. Consult the land records of the Forest Service, borough and cities, and Native corporations to identify precise land ownership boundaries and current land status.

2. Maps are generated from a geographic information system (GIS) using a specific hierarchy for the depiction of land status, with information portrayed at the section level. State land is at the highest level of this hierarchy, so that if there is only some land within a section that is state owned or state selected, the entire section is portrayed as state owned. Land status information, except for state tracts, is derived from the Land Status layer of the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan GIS. DNR land records were used to depict state upland tracts.

3. Designation boundaries depict specific areas of a particular designation within a state tract, whether upland or tideland. They are only used if there is more than one designation in a tract. Additional information on the designations is included in the *Resource Allocation Table*.

   When only one designation is used for a tract, the *Resource Allocation Table* must be consulted to identify the recommended designation.

4. The suitability of anchorage areas has not been identified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

5. Anadromous streams correspond to the anadromous streams in the ADF&G Anadromous Streams Catalogue (Southeast).

6. The General Use (GU) designation applies to *all* state-owned areas not otherwise designated on the plan maps.

7. Navigable waters within the Glacier Bay National Park are designated Dispersed Recreation, which converts to the classification of Public Recreation Land.

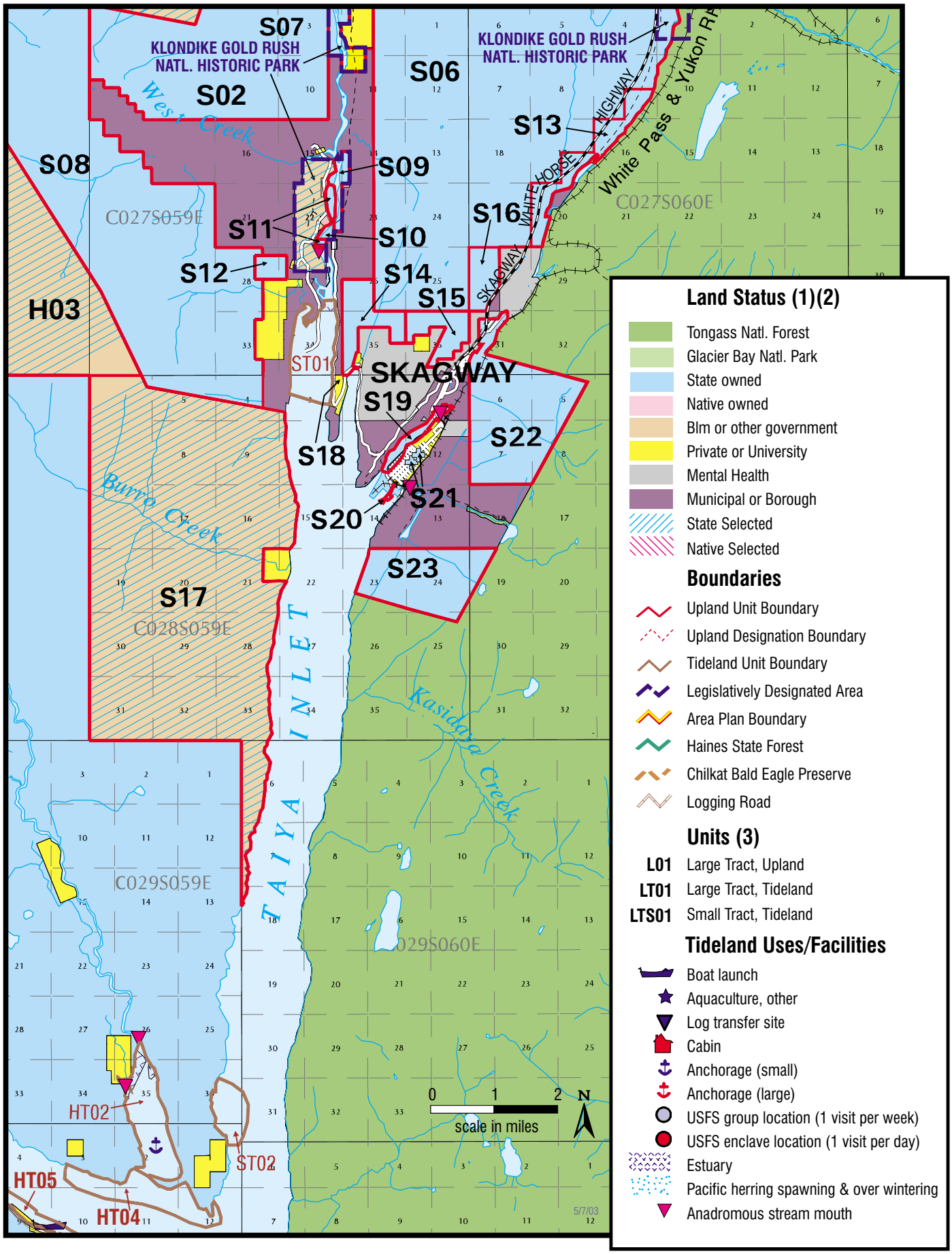
Parcel Designations Skagway Area Uplands

Parcel	Name	Designation
S-01	Chilkat Glacier	Gu
S-02	West of Taiya River	Gu
S-03	Chilkoot Pass	Gu, Ru
S-04	Chilkoot Trail Shelter	Ru, Pr
S-05	Chilkoot Trail Area	Ru
S-06	Klondike Highway, Mt. Cleveland	Gu, Ru
S-07	Taiya River and floodplain, south of West Creek	Ru
S-08	West Creek	Gu
S-09	Taiya River- South	Ru
S-10	Taiya River Terminus	Pr
S-11	NPS Campground, Dyea Area	Rd
S-12	Area West of Dyea	Gu
S-13	White Pass Road, Upslope Area	Gu
S-14	North of Nakhu Bay (west parcel)	Gu
S-15	North of Nakhu Bay (east parcel)	Gu
S-16	Base of A B Mountain	Gu
S-17	West Taiya Inlet	Gu
S-18	West Nakhu Bay	
S-19	Skagway Airport/River	Pr, Ma
S-20	Skagway Harbor Area	Pr
S-21	Upper downtown Skagway	S
S-22	Twin Dewey Peaks	Gu
S-23	Devils Punch Bowl	Gu

Parcel Designations Skagway Area Tidelands

Parcel	Region	Geographic Description	Designations
HT-02	Haines	Taiyasanka Harbor	Ha, Hv
HT-04	Haines	Area Offshore, Taiyasanka Harbor	Ha, Hv
HT-05	Haines	Tanani Point	Wd, Hv
ST-01	Skagway	Taiya River	Ha, Hv
ST-02	Skagway	West side, Taiya Inlet	Ha

Skagway Area, Skagway



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass Natl. Forest
- Glacier Bay Natl. Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

Units (3)

L01	Large Tract, Upland
LT01	Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Skagway Area, Taiya River

0 1 2 scale in miles

N

C024S058E
C024S057E
C025S059E
C025S058E
C026S058E
C026S059E
C026S060E
C026S061E
C027S059
C027S058E
C027S060E

H03
S01
S02
S03
S04
S05
S06
S07
S08
S09
S11
S13

KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATL. HISTORIC PARK

Nahlin River
TAIYA RIVER
Chilkoot Trail
Skagway River
HIGHWAY
WHITEHORSE
SKAGWAY
White Pass & Yukon RR
Warm Pass Valley
West Creek

5/7/03

Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass Nat. Forest
- Glacier Bay Natl. Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

Units (3)

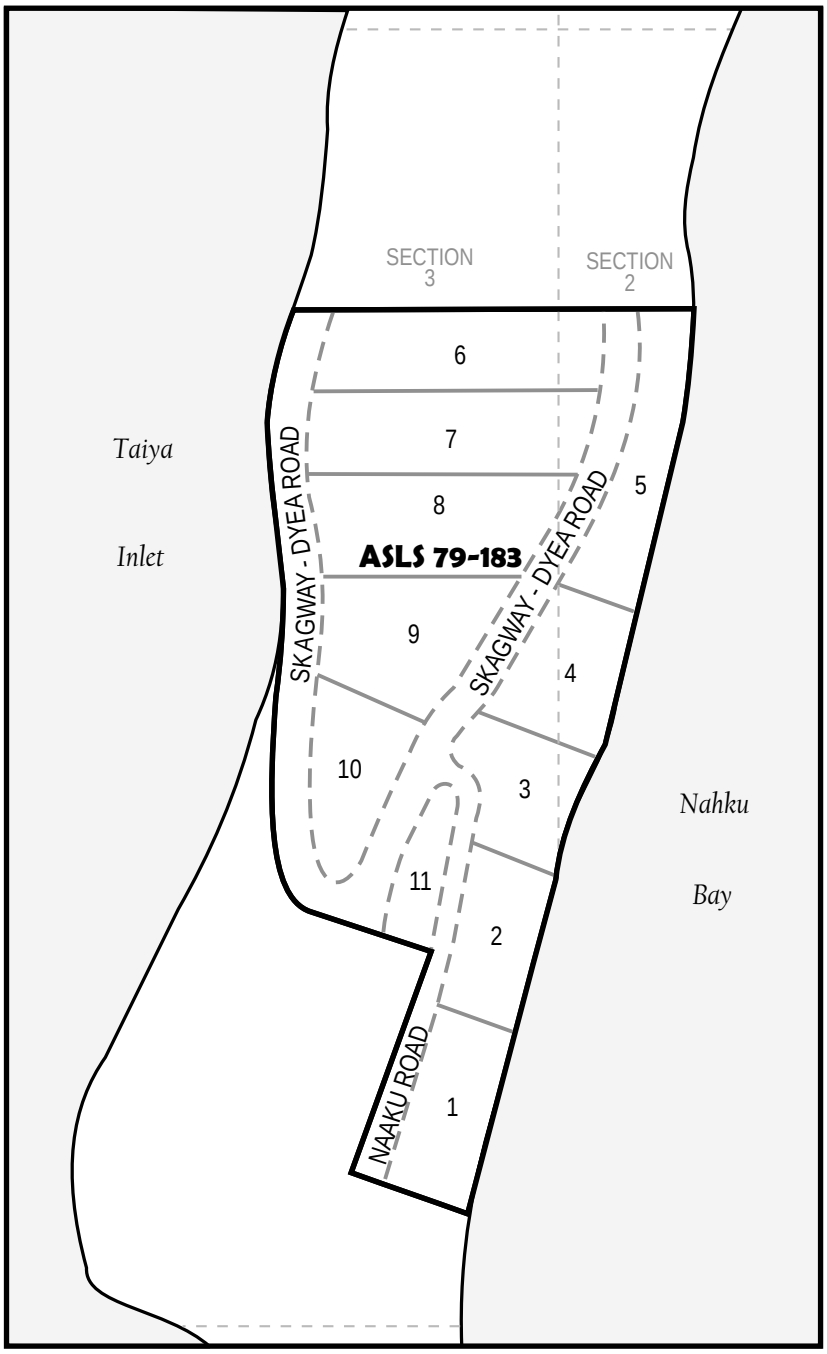
- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Unit S-18
ASLS 79-183
West Nahku Bay, Dyea Point, near Skagway

SECTIONS 2 & 3, T28S, R59E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



5/20/03



0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

Section line

Northern Region:

HAINES AREA UPLAND PARCELS

Resource Allocation Tables

Haines Upland Parcels

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-01 19,299.34	Chilkat Peak - Nataga Creek Drainage	C26s54e sec 18, 19, 20, 28-33; c27s54e sec 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21-36; C27s55e sec 19, 29, 30, 31, 32	Gu	This parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, principally dispersed recreation. Although most forms of development are not expected during the planning period, development associated with mining could occur. Mining is an appropriate use within this parcel. Areas of anadromous spawning habitat and known concentrations of mountain goats are to be protected. ADL 106939 affects this parcel; see Appendix F.	This very large parcel of state land is situated generally west and north of the Haines State Forest in an area of very mountainous terrain. Portions of the eastern part of the parcel are occupied by vegetation characterized by alpine conditions and by the coastal rain forest of hemlock and Sitka Spruce. Elsewhere, exposed rock and ice predominate as the main land cover. Small palustrine wetlands are scattered throughout the parcel. Nataga Creek drains a substantial portion of the northern part of the parcel. There is no indication of moose or bear, although the presence of wolf and wolverine has been reported. Mountain goats are known to concentrate within the parcel. Heritage sites are not reported within this tract. Spawning habitat (Chinook salmon) occurs within portions of the Nataga River drainage.
H-02 18,131.12	Hiteshitak Mountain	C25s55e; C26s54e sec 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24; C26s55e sec 1-12, 14-22, 28, 29, 30	Gu	If conveyed, this parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, particularly dispersed recreation. Although most forms of development are not expected during the planning period, development associated with mining could occur. This type of use is considered appropriate. Anadromous streams as well as areas of winter moose and mountain goat concentration are to be protected. It is recommended that the selection priority of this parcel be increased to Group II in the area of the Tahini River drainage (c25s55e, sec. 35 and c26s55e sec. 1, 2 11, and 12). ADL 106939 affects this parcel; see Appendix F.	This very large parcel of state selected land is situated generally north of the Haines State Forest and south of the Canadian border in an area of very mountainous terrain. Portions of the southern and southeastern parts of the parcel are occupied by vegetation of the coastal rain forest, consisting of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. Elsewhere, exposed rock and ice predominate as the main land cover. Small palustrine wetlands are scattered throughout the parcel. The Tahini River drains the northeastern part of the parcel, draining into the Chilkat River, which is situated to the south. The presence of wolf, bear, and wolverine has been reported as well as moose in the easternmost part. Mountain goats are known to concentrate in the lower elevation portions of the unit. Moose also concentrate in the lower portions of this unit. The Tahini River and several tributaries in this unit are known to provide anadromous fish habitat for king, sockeye, and coho salmon, and Dolly Varden char. Heritage sites are not reported within this tract. The parcel is in selection status, and is ranked fairly low in priority (Group IV), and it is not certain that the parcel will be conveyed to the state.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-03 150,970.19	Klukwan Mtn./ Klutshah Mtn.	C25s56e; C25s57e sec 7, 8, 9, 15-22, 26-36; C26s56e sec 1-16, 21-29, 32-36; C26s57e; C27s56e; C27s57e; C27s58e sec 3-11, 13-36; C28s56e sec 1-6. 8-17, 20-28, 34, 35, 36	Gu	If conveyed, this parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, particularly dispersed recreation. Although development is not expected during the planning period, development associated with mining could occur since the tract is situated within a principal mineralized area. This is an appropriate use within this parcel. The parcel is in selection status, and is ranked fairly low in priority (Group IV). It is not certain that it will be conveyed to the state. It is recommended that the selection priority for this parcel be increased, to at least a Group II level, given its high mineral potential. If only certain areas can be increased in selection priority, the area of the Chilkat River drainage constitutes the highest priority. Known concentrations of mountain goats and the summer concentration area of migratory moose at the confluence of the Chilkoot and the tributary from the Chilkat are to be protected. ADL 106939 affects this parcel; see Appendix F.	This large parcel of state selected land is situated south of the Canadian border in an area of very mountainous terrain. The Haines State Forest adjoins portions of it to the south and west. The lower elevations of the parcel, particularly along the major river drainages, are occupied by vegetation of the coastal rain forest, consisting of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. Elsewhere, exposed rock and ice predominate as the main land cover. Small palustrine wetlands are scattered throughout the parcel. The Chilkat River drains the northern part of the parcel, and the Chilkoot River passes through a portion of the southeastern part. A tributary of the Chilkat extends southeasterly, connecting with the Chilkoot. The presence of wolf, bear, and wolverine have been reported as well as moose, which tend to occupy the valley bottoms of the principal drainages. There is a summer concentration area of migratory moose at the confluence of the Chilkoot and the tributary from the Chilkat. Mountain goats are known to concentrate in this unit and overwinter in lower elevations. This unit includes the upper Chilkat River drainage, which is above an anadromous fish block, however high value resident fish habitat is present. There are no known heritages sites.
H-04 8,915.19	Boulder Creek	C28s53e sec 1; C28s54e sec 1-17	Gu	This parcel is to be managed for its multiple uses, principally that of dispersed recreation. Because of the steep topography, absence of access, and the relatively low resource values of this unit, development is not expected during the planning period. Should this occur, consideration should be given to the protection of scenic views from the Haines Highway. Further, because of the long common border with the Haines State Forest, the management of this unit is to be compatible with the management intent of the adjacent subunits in the Forest Plan. Known concentrations of mountain goats are to be protected. ADL 106939 affects this parcel; see Appendix F.	This large parcel of state owned land is situated upslope from the end of the Haines Highway as it enters Canada. It adjoins general state land on its northern boundary, the Haines State Forest on the south and east. The parcel is uniformly steep, and is vegetated by a mixture of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce in its lower elevations. Above treeline, a mixture of ice and exposed rock occurs. Big and Little Boulder Creeks traverse large portions of this unit. Bears and mountain goats are reported in this unit.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-05 2.00	Lutak Inlet Beach	c29s59e sec 30	Ru	Manage this unit for its recreation, scenic, and fish and wildlife values. Maintain parcel in state ownership.	Parcel occupies Tract A, Block 2, of ASLS 71-004 and adjoins Lutak Road. Parcel consists of a mixture of some upland vegetation and tideland related vegetation, and adjoins Lutak Inlet, which is known to have significant fisheries and habitat values. See HT-01 for description of this tideland parcel and the associated habitat and wildlife values of that parcel.
H-07 73,301.77	Flower Mountain	C28s53e sec 7, 8, 16-20, 25-31, 36; C29s53e; C29s54e, C29s55e sec 2-36; C29s56e sec 18, 19, 20, 21, 26-35; C30s53e sec 1, 2, 3, 9-16, 22-26	Gu	This parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, with areas adjoining the Haines State Forest to be managed consistent with the requirements of the State Forest Management Plan. Adjoining areas within the state Forest (subunits 3i - Porcupine Creek and 3e - Jarvis Creek) provide for commercial timber harvest, potential mining activity, and (within 3i) the protection of identified winter concentration areas for mountain goats. Areas adjoining the western portion of Chilkat Lake are not to be developed, consistent with the requirements of the State Forest Plan. Areas of riverine wetlands adjacent to the Tsirku River are to be protected. The areas used for public recreation and tourism are to be protected. The area of Flower Mountain (c29s54e) is affected by a Special Use Designation that limits the intensity of commercial activities. See Appendix D. ADL 106939 also affects this parcel; see Appendix F.	This very large parcel adjoins the Canadian border on the west and selected federal land to the south. The northern and eastern boundaries are formed by the Haines State Forest. The parcel is uniformly mountainous except for the two principle drainages of Porcupine Creek and the Tsirku River. The lower elevations within the two drainages are characterized by stands of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. Poorly drained upland areas are characterized by scattered, small palustrine wetlands, and areas adjacent to the Tsirku River, by riverine wetlands. There are reports of bears and moose in the lower elevations of the parcel as well as concentrations of mountain goats. The areas along the Tsirku include a fairly high density of moose during the summer. Portions of this parcel are used for public recreation and tourism type activities.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-08 152,827.41	Takhinsha Mountains	C30s54e sec 1-30, 31-36; C30s55e; C30s56e sec1-23, 26-36; C30s57e sec 6, 7, 8, 15-21, 31-36; C31s54e sec 1; C31s55e sec 1-6. 8-12, 15, 15; C31s56e sec 1-18; C 31s57e sec 1-30, 31-36; C32s57e sec 1, 12; C32s58e; C33s58e sec 1, 2, 11, 12, 13; C33s59e sec 1-11, 15-20	Gu	This large parcel is in selection status and is identified as a Group 1 priority. It is therefore likely that this parcel will eventually be conveyed to the state. Once conveyed, this parcel will be managed for multiple uses. Because of poor access, the remote location of this parcel, and the presence of other more attractive areas that are road accessible, it is unlikely that development will occur during the planning period. The primary management objective of this parcel will be to preserve the natural features and qualities of the parcel. It is used for dispersed recreation purposes; this use tends to coincide with the moose hunting period. Should development occur, consideration shall be given in any authorization to the maintenance of these management objectives, the protection of the parcel's scenic qualities, and protection of winter mountain goat concentration and moose concentration areas along the Takhin River. Areas adjoining the Haines State Forest in the eastern parts of the parcel should also be managed consistent with the requirements of the State Forest Plan. The latter provides for the protection of the scenic and wildlife/habitat resources of the Takhin River drainage and the scenic resources of the mountainous terrain south of this drainage. ADL 106939 affects this parcel; see Appendix F.	This very large, mountainous parcel of state selected land adjoins the Glacier Bay National Park on the south, the Haines State Forest on the east, and general state land (H-07) to the north. Large parts of the parcel occupy very steep, mountainous terrain; only that portion within the valleys of the Tsirku and Takhin rivers is relatively flat. The mountainous areas are covered by ice and snow; the valley bottoms are characterized by spruce, cottonwood, and birch. western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce cover the drier uplands adjacent to the valley bottoms. Small, scattered palustrine wetlands occupy certain of the more level parts of the parcel, and riverine wetlands occupy small areas of the Tsirku River floodplain. Portions of both the Tsirku and Takhin rivers are anadromous. Portions of the Tsirku River valley bottom include moose concentrations. There is both a high density concentration and a summer concentration area of migratory moose along the Takhin River. Movement occurs from the Takhin River to the Chilkat along the drainages.
H-09 640.00	Parcels near Wells Bridge, Haines	c28s56e sections 20, 29, and 32	Pr	Parcels, consisting of three separate units, are managed by DPOR under an ILMA (ADL 106032), which requires that the parcel be retained by the state and managed in a manner consistent with the statutory and regulatory requirements of the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve (AS 41.21.610).	Parcel consists of three separate units within sections 20, 29, and 32 near the Wells Bridge, which crosses the Chilkat River about 23 miles north of Haines. All are managed by DPOR under an ILMA (ADL 106032), which requires that the parcel be retained by the state and managed in a manner consistent with the statutory and regulatory requirements of the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve (AS 41.21.610). Each was a former mining claim that was conveyed to the state for the purposes described above. The parcels are especially significant since two adjoin the Chilkat River and all adjoin the Preserve. An MCO (682) closes the parcel to mineral entry and location.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-10 35.87	Lutak Road, Haines	C30s59e sec 9	Sc	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to support public uses.	Parcel adjoins Lutak Road near the area of the Ferry Terminal. It fronts directly on the road and steepens abruptly from this location. The parcel is heavily vegetated with Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. Note: this parcel is within the Haines State Forest, but is included as a parcel in the area plan because of the association with the Ferry Terminal and because it is managed by the Division of Mining, Land, and Water for non-forest purposes. A previous state subdivision, ASLS 87-123, includes this parcel.
H-11 4.00	Haines Ferry Terminal	c30s59e sec 9	Pr	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed by DOT/PF consistent with Management Agreement (ADL 40012).	Parcel is managed by DOTPF as part of the Marine Ferry System.
H-12 10.00	Western Haines Parcel	c30s59e sec 27	Pr	Parcel is to be retained as state land and managed consistent with the requirements of Management Agreement ADL 100805. Anadromous stream resources are to be protected. State land not to be used for public facility purposes should be managed for 'dispersed recreation' purposes, to be consistent with the recommendations of the City of Haines.	This parcel is used by the ADOT/PF as the Haines maintenance/operations facility. Sawmill Creek and several tributaries in this unit are known to provide anadromous fish habitat for coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden char. The City of Haines, in a recreation plan (2001), has recommended that this parcel be designated 'dispersed recreation', to protect the scenic and recreational values associated with the Sawmill Mill Creek drainage.
H-13 169.13	Haines Airport	C30s59e sec 29, 30	Pr	Parcel is to be managed by DOTPF consistent with the requirements of Management Agreement ADL 105316. The anadromous stream is to be protected.	Parcel includes the Haines airport west of the City of Haines. It adjoins the Haines Highway on the east side and the Chilkat River on the west. The unit contains the mouth of an important anadromous stream and several tributaries. Coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden char use this area for migrating and rearing.
H-14 7.16	Portage Cove State Park, Haines	C30s59e sec 35	Rd	This parcel is to be managed consistent with the standards of state parks and ILMT ADL 60165.	This is a small state park located on Chilkoot Inlet within the City of Haines. It is managed by DPOR under ILMT 60165. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: Portage Cove campground and dump.
H-15 4.90	Parcel near Chilkoot Inlet	C30s59e sec 35	S	Parcel should be conveyed out of state ownership.	This is a small upland parcel (Lot 14 of USS 2716).

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-16 7.12	Chilkat River Beaches, near Haines	C31s59e sec 3, 11	Ru	This parcel is to be managed as open space and used for dispersed recreational purposes. The parcel is to be retained by the state. Development on the unit is intended to be minimal and related to dispersed recreation if development occurs. A Special Use Designation (ADL 106859) affects this parcel; see Appendix D. The SUD limits the Generally Allowed Uses related to commercial recreation by stipulating a maximum number of clients per day per each commercial use and it precludes motorized uses. The installation of signs and natural looking barriers to stop motorized use is considered appropriate.	This parcel adjoins Chilkat Inlet south of the City of Haines. It is used by the community as a recreation site. A City of Haines recreation report (Plan for Public Use and Access, June 2001) recommends that this area be used 'primarily for recreational use'. It also recommends that motorized uses be prohibited in this unit. The City intends to use their Title 5 (Commercial Tour Permit Authority) to ensure that commercial tour use is restricted to state-owned lands. The site is level and there is fairly heavy use of the parcel during the summer. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: a prehistoric and historic Tlingit village. An anadromous stream passes through part of the parcel. The state has created an impoundment and fish ladders upstream of this unit on private land, in an attempt to enhance the runs of salmon.
H-17 10	Small Parcel (A), s. of Haines	C31s59e sec 2, lots 5,18 USS 2716	S	Parcel should be conveyed out of state ownership.	This is a small parcel situated south of Haines. It adjoins residential properties.
H-18 10.00	Small Parcel (B), s. of Haines	C31s59e sec 2	S	Parcel should be conveyed out of state ownership.	This is a small parcel situated south of Haines. It adjoins residential properties and occupies the SW1/4SW1/4NE1/4 and S1/2NW1/4SW1/4NE1/4 of section 2.
H-19 19.99	Small Parcel (C), s. of Haines	C31s59e sec 2	S	Parcel should be conveyed out of state ownership.	This is a small parcel situated south of Haines. It adjoins residential properties.
H-20 615.00	Katzehin River, Lynn Canal	c31s60e sec 3, 4, 9, 10.	Ru	If conveyed, parcel is to be retained by the state and used for public recreation purposes. Note: although this parcel is classified in this area plan, in the unlikely event that it is conveyed, it will become part of the Haines State Forest. The management intent for this parcel include prohibitions on commercial timber harvest and material sales.	Parcel was selected by the state for the purpose of public recreation. The parcel lies within the Tongass National Forest and is affected by a Research Natural Area prescription. It is also affected by a Public Land Order (5603), which must be withdrawn before conveyance can actually occur. For these reasons, this parcel is recommended to be classified under the selection priority system as a level 'C'. This is the lowest level of classification, and the parcel will not even be considered for conveyance to the state unless the selection priority is changed.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-21 7.00	Pyramid Island, s. of Haines	C31s59e sec 10	Ru, Ha	.	This parcel includes Pyramid Island, a small island situated in the middle of Chilkat Inlet south of Haines. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports two prehistoric shell middens located in or near this unit. The parcel contains spring and fall concentrations of seabirds/waterfowl along with known seabird nesting sites. Marine mammals are also present on the island.
H-22 374.25	Chilkat State Park	C31s59e sec 1, 12; C31s60e sec 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19	Pr	This parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements of state parks and the enabling legislation for the Chilkat State Park.	This parcel is Chilkat State Park (AS 41.21.110); it consists of two geographically separate units. Moose and bear are reported within this unit.
H-23 53.34	Kochu Island, s. of Haines	C31s59e sec 25, 36	Ru	This parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for the purposes of dispersed recreation. Development within this unit is inappropriate unless related to recreation uses. A Special Land Use Designation (ADL 106859) affects this parcel; see Appendix D. The SUD limits the Generally Allowed Uses related to commercial recreation by stipulating a maximum number of clients per day per commercial use.	This parcel includes Kochu Island, situated in the middle of Chilkat Inlet south of Haines.
H-24 46.40	Mud Bay Subdivision, s. of Haines	C31s60e sec 29		This parcel is a previous state subdivision (ASLS 79-178).	This parcel is a previous state subdivision (ASLS 79-178) and contains no remaining state land.
H-25 3,012.03	Chilkat State Park (Southern Portion)	C31s60e sec 30, 31, 32; C32s60e sec 5-9, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22	Pr	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements for state parks and the statute creating the park (AS 41.21.110).	This parcel includes the southern portion of Chilkat State Park.
H-26 515.01	Chilkat Islands SMP	C32s60e sec 22, 23, 26, 34, 35; cC33s61e sec 4, 5, 8, 9, 16	Pr	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements for state parks and with the statute creating the park (AS 41.21.304-7).	This parcel includes the Chilkat Islands State Marine Park.
H-27 44.96	Sullivan Island SMP	C34s60e sec 12; C34s61e Sec 7, 18, 19	Pr	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements for state parks and with the statute creating the park (AS 41.21.304-10).	This parcel includes the Sullivan Island State Marine Park.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-28 321.86	William Henry Bay	C36s61e sec 21, 28	Gu	The parcel shall be managed for multiple uses, including settlement, settlement-commercial, and dispersed recreation. Development shall avoid or minimize impacts to the estuarine wetlands.	Parcel is situated on the west side of Lynn Canal, generally 36 miles north-northwest of Juneau, occupying the drainage of William Henry Creek in the northwestern part of William Henry Bay. Steep slopes characterize the parcel, with Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce being the dominant vegetation. Areas adjoining the coast at the mouth of the creek are somewhat flat, but get steeper quickly thereafter. The creek is not identified as an anadromous stream. There are no reported heritage sites on the parcel. There are two estuarine wetlands at the mouth of the creek.
H-29 5,536.14	Saint James Bay State Marine Park (SMP)	c37s62e sec 27-34; c 38s62e sec 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17	Pr	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements for state parks and consistent with the legislation creating the park (41.21.304-12); to protect marine mammals, anadromous streams, spring black bear concentrations, and opportunities for commercial/traditional harvest.	This parcel contains the St. James Bay SMP (41.21.304-12). There are several anadromous streams that contain habitat for pink, chum, and coho salmon and Dolly Varden char. Heavy concentrations of moose are reported within the northern part of the unit. Spring Black bear concentrations occur along anadromous streams. The parcel is easily visible from the marine highway route in Lynn Canal. Note: the State Marine Park also includes tidelands, which are biologically productive and sensitive. Juvenile pink, coho, and chum salmon rear in this area and adult coho, chum and pink salmon school and spawn in this unit. Spring and fall concentrations of waterfowl and shorebirds occur throughout many portions of the unit. A known harbor seal haulout occupies portions of the northwestern part of the unit. Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are commercially harvested in this unit. The area is also used by local communities as a location for sport fishing. Bald eagle nests are scattered along the shoreline.
H-30 1,358.12	Uplands Adjacent to Lynn Islands	C39s62e sec 9, 10, 11, 14, 15	Pt, Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and is recommended for designation as a state marine park. Until formally included within an LDA, the area is to be managed for dispersed recreation (Ru). Adjacent tidelands are also intended for inclusion in the LDA designation (see LT-09). Development authorizations are not considered appropriate except as related to public recreation functions.	Parcel occupies a fairly flat area that is heavily vegetated with a mixture of palustrine wetlands in poorly drained areas and Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce in drier, better drained sites. It is bounded on the west by the Tongass National Forest, which is classified as 'Scenic Viewshed' in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. There are three anadromous streams in this unit that contain habitat for pink, chum, and coho salmon. There are no reported heritage sites. An area of estuarine wetlands occupies the tidal area at the mouth of the creek. The parcel is easily visible from the marine highway route in Lynn Canal.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-31 86.62	ASLS 81-066, Excursion Inlet	C39s60e sec 10, 15	Ru	Tracts A, C, and D are to be retained by the state, designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) and managed for dispersed recreation purposes. The isolated, small parcel (see parcel description) is similarly designated Ru and is to be managed similar to the tracts.	This is an area of a previous state subdivision (ASLS 81-066). All of the lots have been sold to private parties, but the state has retained ownership/management over the tracts. The subdivision abuts Excursion Inlet on the west and the Tongass National Forest on the east. For reasons of convenience, this parcel also includes the tract of state land that is not part of this subdivision but abuts Tracts A, C, D and E. The latter area occupies a portion of the NE1/4SE1/4 of section 15. The TLRMP classifies the abutting area of the National Forest as 'Remote Recreation'.
H-32 58.30	ASLS 81-093 (Excursion Inlet)	C39s60e sec 15	Ru	Tracts A, B, C, E, and F are to be retained by the state and managed for dispersed recreation (Ru designation) purposes.	This is an area of a previous state subdivision (ASLS 81-093); all of the lots have been sold to private parties, but the state has retained ownership/management over the tracts. The subdivision abuts the other state subdivision in this area (ASLS 81-066) on the north and the Tongass National Forest on the east. The TLRMP classifies this area as 'Remote Recreation'.
H-33 193.37	Northeastern Parcel Excursion Inlet	C40s61e sec 6	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and settlement.	Parcel is situated just east of the current subdivisions in Excursion Inlet and is access by an old Forest Service road. Portions of the site may be de-vegetated. The site is fairly level; an anadromous stream crosses through portions of the parcel. There is an anadromous stream that provides habitat for pink salmon. There are no known heritage sites. The Tongass National Forest adjoins the tract to the west, east and north. The TLRMP classifies this area as 'Old Growth Habitat'.
H-34 222.24	Western Excursion Inlet Parcel	C40s60e sec 1, 2	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, settlement, or settlement-commercial. Because the site conditions of this parcel are less desirable than other parcels in the Excursion Inlet area, development is not expected during the planning period. The General Use (Gu) designation is often applied when definite economic development trends are not apparent.	Parcel occupies a steeply sloping area adjacent to Excursion Inlet and just north of the existing Excursion Inlet subdivisions. There are known heritage sites or anadromous streams. Vegetation consists of a mix of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce stands on the better drained soils and palustrine wetlands in the wetter areas. There is an anadromous stream that provides habitat for pink salmon. The Tongass National Forest adjoins the parcel to the north; it classifies this area as 'Old Growth Habitat'.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-35 120.00	Central Parcel, Excursion Inlet	C40s61e sec 7	S	Parcel should be developed for residential purposes (or some similar purpose), and should be considered for disposal.	Parcel (Lot 1, Section 7) is situated just east of the current subdivisions in Excursion Inlet and is accessed by old Forest Service roads. Portions of the site may be de-vegetated. The site is fairly steep and is vegetated with Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. An anadromous stream crosses through portions of the parcel that provide habitat for pink, chum, and sockeye salmon. This stream maintains a black bear concentration and is considered an important subsistence use resource, especially for sockeye salmon. There are no known heritage sites. A 'military cemetery' is believed to exist immediately to the west of this parcel. The Tongass National Forest adjoins the tract to the east. The TLRMP classifies this area as 'Old Growth Habitat'. Portions of the roads traversing this parcel are owned or managed by the U.S. Forest Service.
H-36 473.38	South Parcel, Excursion Inlet	C40s61e sec 18, 19	S, Gu	Possessing better site conditions, lots 7 and 8 are designated Settlement (S) and should be considered for disposal. The remaining areas of the parcel, occupying steep slopes, are designated General Use (Gu). Development of areas designated Gu is not considered appropriate during the planning period. The anadromous stream and the associated bear concentration area are to be protected and retained in state ownership.	Parcel (lots 1 and 5-10 in section 7 and lot 1 in section 19) is situated just east of the current subdivisions in Excursion Inlet and is accessible by an old Forest Service road. Except for lots 7 and 8 near the lake, the site is fairly steep and is vegetated with Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. There are no known heritage sites. There is an anadromous stream and lake that provides sockeye salmon habitat. This lake is an important subsistence use resource, especially for sockeye. A black bear concentration area occurs adjacent to this stream. A 'military cemetery' is believed to exist immediately to the north of this parcel. The Tongass National Forest adjoins the tract to the east and south. The TLRMP classifies this area as 'Old Growth Habitat'.
H-37 200.59	Excursion Inlet, ASLS 81-90	C40s60e sec 13, 24	Ru	Tracts A and C are to be retained by the state and are to be managed as public lands.	This is a previous state subdivision (ASLS 81-90); all of the lots have been disposed of to private parties. The state retains only the tracts within the subdivision.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-38 2,747.09	Point Couverden, Lynn Canal	C41s63e sec 33, 34; C42s63e sec 3, 4, 9, 10, 16, 17, 20	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. Until it is formally designated as a Legislatively Designated Area, it is to be managed for dispersed recreation purposes. Both motorized and non-motorized uses are appropriate. The effects of ATV use should be evaluated periodically and, if required, use areas should be identified. Damage to wetlands is to be avoided or minimized. The spring concentration areas adjacent to the anadromous streams are to be protected. The offshore islands (H-39) are also to be managed for recreation purposes and are recommended for inclusion in the marine park system.	This large parcel occupies in excess of 2,700 acres at the end of the peninsula formed by the Chilkat Mountain range and is situated along Lynn Canal. Juneau is located less than 20 air miles away, although access by skiff increases the distance to this area since indirect travel is required to skirt Admiralty Island. The parcel is used extensively for recreation purposes by Juneau residents, who primarily access it by boat, and the parcel was selected for its community recreation values. The uplands contain areas used by all terrain vehicles; the offshore islands provide a popular anchorage. There are no known heritage sites. There are three anadromous streams in this unit that contain habitat for pink, chum, and coho salmon. A spring black bear concentration occurs along these streams. Eagle nests occupy the coastal fringe. The area is bounded by the National Forest to the west and north, and is classified as 'Scenic Viewshed' in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. This area is visible from main cruise ship and marine highway routes.
H-39 1,403.18	Islands at Point Couverden	C42s63e sec 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 35	Pr, Ru	The parcel is recommended for inclusion in the state park system, and is to be retained by the state for public recreation uses. Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation purposes until the area is designated a Legislatively Designated Area. The adjoining state uplands (H-38) are to be similarly managed for recreation purposes and are also recommended for inclusion in the state park system.	This parcel consists of the islands offshore of Point Couverden; there are three large islands of over 160 acres, with Couverden Island itself being the largest. The waters adjacent to these islands are heavily used for recreational purposes, particularly by residents of Juneau who access this area by boat. There are no known heritage sites. Eagle nests occupy portions of the coastal fringe. The upland area adjacent to the islands is also owned by the state (H-38) and is a popular recreation area as well. It is also recommended for designation as a state marine park. The islands are readily visible from main cruise ship and marine highway routes. This parcel was selected for its community recreation values.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
H-40 400.00	Chilkoot Inlet - North, E. Lynn Canal	c31s60e sec 14, 15	Gu	If conveyed, parcel is to be retained by the state and used for public purposes. Note: It is unlikely that this parcel will be conveyed to the state.	Parcel was selected by the state for the purpose of accommodating ferry terminal sites. The DOT/PF is no longer interested in this parcel for this purpose and, in any event, it is possible for the state to get the necessary upland authorizations from the Forest Service for this type of use. The parcel lies within the Tongass National Forest and is affected by a Research Natural Area prescription. It is also affected by a Public Land Order (5603), which must be lifted before conveyance could actually occur. For these reasons, this parcel is recommended to be classified under the selection priority system as a level 'C'. This is the lowest level of classification, and conveyance of this parcel to the state will not occur unless the selection priority is changed.
H-41 260.00	Chilkoot Inlet - South, Lynn Canal	c31s60e sec 25, 26, 35, 36.	Gu	If conveyed, parcel is to be retained by the state and used for public purposes. Note: It is unlikely that this parcel will be conveyed to the state.	Parcel was selected by the state for the purpose of accommodating ferry terminal sites. The DOT/PF is no longer interested in this parcel for this purpose and, in any event, it is possible for the state to get the necessary upland authorizations from the Forest Service for this type of use. The parcel lies within the Tongass National Forest and is affected by a Research Natural Area prescription. It is also affected by a Public Land Order (5603), which must be lifted before conveyance could actually occur. For these reasons, this parcel is recommended to be classified under the selection priority system as a level 'C'. This is the lowest level of classification, and will not be even considered for conveyance to the state unless the selection priority is changed.

Northern Region:

GUSTAVUS AREA UPLAND PARCELS

Resource Allocation Tables

Gustavus Upland Parcels

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
G-01 4,079.68	Dude Creek CHA	C40s58e, sec 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16	Pr	Parcel is to be managed as a Critical Habitat Area according to the provisions of AS 16.20.610.	Parcel encompasses the Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area, a Legislatively Designated Area under AS 16.20.610. The CHA contains a sandhill crane staging area, waterfowl and moose concentrations, and cataloged anadromous fish habitat for coho and chum salmon.
G-02 160.00	Dude Creek Sec 16	C40s58e, sec 16	Pr, Ha	Parcel is to be managed for its habitat values, generally similar to the manner in which parcel G-01 is to be managed. G-01 includes the Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area. This parcel is to be retained by the state since ownership derives from the School Trust.	Parcel is generally flat, consisting mostly of palustrine wetlands that are characterized as emergent and semi-permanently flooded. It adjoins the Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area to the north and south, Glacier Bay National Park on the west, and Mental Health Trust Land to the south. State ownership derives from the School Trust entitlement. Moose concentrate in this unit.
G-03 5.00	Gustavus ASLS 79-179	C40s58e, sec 12	Pr	Tract G and the area of 'Reserve' are to be retained in state ownership and used for open space or other public purposes.	Parcel is a previous state subdivision, ASLS 79-179. Except for Tract G and the area depicted as 'Reserve' on the parcel map, all of the land within this subdivision has been conveyed out of state ownership or is owned by the Mental Health Trust. Tract G is a drainage ditch with flowing water. Note: the lots in this subdivision, also including Tract A, are classified 'Private Recreation'; this plan does not reclassify these areas.
G-04 164.79	Gustavus ASLS 79-153	C40s59e, sec 6			Parcel is a previous state subdivision, ASLS 79-153. All of the land within this subdivision has been conveyed out of state ownership.
G-05 1,801.40	Gustavus State Airport	C40s59e, sec 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Pr	Parcel is to be managed for public purposes associated with a state airport.	Parcel encompasses the area of the Gustavus state airport, operated by ADOT/PF. Parcel is flat, devegetated in most part, and contains a cataloged anadromous stream which provides habitat for coho salmon. A moose winter concentration also occurs within the unit. Portions of the parcel are/have been used for material extraction.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
G-06 21.68	Land Adj. Salmon River, Lot 8, ASLS79-255	C40s59e, sec 7	Pr	Currently under ILMA to DPOR (ADL 103856), parcel is to be managed for public purposes, including park and open space and buildings or uses devoted to public purposes. If considered appropriate in a DNR best interest finding, a portion or all of this land may be leased or conveyed to the community of Gustavus for public purposes. (Under these conditions, the requirements for retention under the Pr designation are intended not to apply.)	Parcel occupies a flat area adjacent to Salmon River; portions of the site contain buildings, a parking area, and open space used for a community park. Access is provided by a paved road, adjoining the parcel to the south. This area is locally known as the Salmon River Park, and is the site for many community events. Except for the area of the building and its adjoining parking, the remainder of the parcel functions as open space.
G-07 31.76	Small boat Dock	C40s59e, sec 18	Pr	Parcel (Tract E, ASLS 85-82) is to be managed for public purposes, including use as a public boat launch and solid waste site. Reconstruction or rehabilitation of the boat launch is considered appropriate either at the current site or areas adjacent to it within the parcel. Portions of the site that contain the boat launch may be leased or conveyed to the community of Gustavus if determined to be appropriate in a state best interest finding. (Under this condition, the requirements for retention under the Pr designation are intended to not apply.)	Parcel is flat, generally unvegetated except for grasses, and adjoins the Salmon River. It has been used/developed as a solid waste site, and also contains a badly deteriorated boat launch which requires either reconstruction or replacement. The area of the solid waste site is managed under ADL 105947. Parcel is adjoined by an anadromous stream that contains habitat for pink, chum, and coho salmon; Dolly Varden char; and cutthroat trout. Parcel also provides moose winter habitat.
G-08 31.40	Gustavus Boat Dock Recreation Area	C40s59e, sec 19	Pr, Ru	Parcel (Tract A and B ASLS 85-82) is to be retained by the state and managed for public recreation purposes consistent with a federal court decision which directs how the parcel is to be used.	This parcel is affected by a court decision which requires that this part of the parcel be used for "the purpose of continuing the historic recreational uses of the land" and for public recreation purposes. (See federal court decision in J-76-9 Civil dated February 27, 1985). Parcel adjoins the state public use dock.
G-09 74.16	Area East of Airport	C40s59e, sec 9	Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for dispersed recreation and the protection of wildlife. Any development is to be coordinated with the operational and development requirements of the state airport. Development of this parcel is considered inappropriate except as necessary for airport operations.	The parcel is situated immediately east of the Gustavus Airport. It is characterized by flat, vegetated terrain, with a mixture of cottonwood and spruce in the areas closer to the airport and by emergent palustrine wetlands in areas closer to Icy Strait to the east and southeast. Mental Health Trust Land borders the parcel to the north. The parcel is used recreationally, primarily for hunting in the fall. Access is available to portions of the parcel through a road that skirts the parcel situated south of the airport.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
G-10 66.60	Area South of Gustavus Airport	C40s59e, Sec 16	Pr	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for dispersed recreation and the protection of wildlife. Any development is to be coordinated with the operational and development requirements of the state airport. Development of this parcel is considered inappropriate except as necessary for airport operations.	The parcel is situated immediately south of the Gustavus Airport, occupying an area directly underneath the flight path of aircraft approaching from the south. It is characterized by flat, vegetated terrain, with a mixture of cottonwood and spruce in the areas closer to the airport and by both emergent palustrine and estuarine wetlands in areas closer to Icy Strait to the south and southeast. Icy Strait forms the southern boundary of the parcel. The parcel is used recreationally, primarily for hunting in the fall.
G-11 40.00	Gustavus ASLS 79-151	C40s59e, sec 3			Parcel is a previous state subdivision, ASLS 79-151. All of the land within the subdivision has been conveyed out of state ownership.
G-12 160.00	Gustavus ASLS 79-152	C40s59e, sec 4			Parcel is a previous state subdivision, ASLS 79-152. All of the land within this subdivision has been conveyed out of state ownership.
G-13 80.00	Gustavus ASLS 79-150	C40s, 58e, sec 14			Parcel is a previous state subdivision, ASLS 79-150. All of the land within this subdivision has been conveyed out of state ownership.
G-14 120.00	Gustavus, ASLS 79-180	c40s58e sec 1			This parcel describes a previous state subdivision, ASLS 79-180. All of the tracts within this subdivision have been conveyed out of state ownership.
G-15 40.00	Gustavus, ASLS 79-142	c40s58e sec 13			Parcel describes a previous state subdivision, ASLS 79-142. All of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership.
G-16 138.58	Gustavus, ASLS 85-82	c40s59e sec. 18			Parcel describes a previous state survey (accretion). All of the tracts have been conveyed out of state ownership except tracts A, B and E. Tracts A and B are specifically described as parcel G-08. Tract E is described as parcel G-07.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
G-17 900.00	Area east of Gustavus	c39s58e sec 36; c40s59e sec. 1, 2, 11, 12.	Ha, W	If conveyed, parcel is to be managed to protect habitat resources and enable the development of a hydroelectric facility within portions of the parcel together with necessary support uses and structures for this facility. Certain development uses, to include extraction sites, may be appropriate if related to the support of the proposed hydroelectric facility or community development needs. All significant development proposals are to be discussed with the community prior to authorization by DNR.	Parcel occupies portions of two townships east of the community of Gustavus. This area, which is now situated within the Glacier Bay National Park, has been identified for possible use as part of a proposed land exchange between the State of Alaska and the National Park Service. The State proposes to exchange land to the NPS for this parcel of land. This parcel will only be conveyed to the state if the proposed exchange occurs.
G-18 90.00	Area North of Airport	c39s593 Sec 31	Gu, Ma	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including material sales. Expansion of the areas of material extraction is considered appropriate, to support personal and commercial uses in the community of Gustavus requiring such material. The remainder of the parcel is not anticipated to be developed during the planning period, and is to be retained by the state. Any proposed use of the parcel must ensure that its activities are consistent with the operational requirements of the state airport. Those areas that are not used for material extraction, or some other use, are to be managed during the planning period for dispersed recreation. The potential use(s) of this parcel should be reassessed during plan update.	Parcel occupies a heavily vegetated, relatively flat terrain north and northeast of the Gustavus Airport. Portions of the parcel are occupied by excavation sites for materials, which are used for both personal and commercial purposes in the community of Gustavus. Portions of the parcel experience flooding when the Salmon River, situated nearby, overflows its banks during heavy runoff and storm experiences. There are several remnant channels of the Salmon River. Portions of the parcel are directly underneath the flight path of the airport. Moose are reported on the parcel, and this area experiences hunting pressure during the fall. The Glacier Bay National Park is situated to the north and northeast.

Northern Region:

SKAGWAY AREA UPLAND PARCELS

Resource Allocation Tables

Skagway Upland Parcels

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-01 92,863.68	Chilkat Glacier	c24s57e; c24s58e; 25s57e sec 1, 2, 3, 4, 9-16, 22-26, 35, 36 ; c25s58e; c25s59e sec 2-35; c26s57e sec 1; c26s58e sec 1-18, 20-29, 32-36; c26s59e sec 3-10, 15-21, 28-33; c27s59e sec 5, 6	Gu	If conveyed, this large, remote parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, habitat, and mineral values. It is administered by the BLM for the U.S. Government. Whether and when this parcel will be transferred to the state is unclear. Land status should be carefully reviewed prior to granting authorizations. The parcel was selected by the state for its mineral potential, which is judged to be high. Development within this parcel is anticipated to be related to mining. Settlement and other intensive uses are not appropriate, given access, topographic, and other restraints. Any development that may be authorized shall take into consideration fishery and habitat resources if development is to be considered in the few sites that possess such values.	This parcel is bounded to the north by the Canadian border, by the Haines Borough boundary to the west, and by other state land to the east and south. The majority of this area is covered with 3000-7000 foot mountains of the Coast Range, the predominate land cover consisting mostly of bedrock and glaciers, while the Nourse River valley and associated drainages are vegetated with a mixture of Western Hemlock/Sitka Spruce forests. The Nourse River is the only anadromous stream in the area. Moose and bear (black and brown) populations frequent the river valley and there are reported concentrations near Mt. Hoffman and Mt. Van Wagenan. Mountain goats are also known to concentrate in this unit. There is no road access to this parcel. The parcel is in selection status, and is rated fairly low in selection priority by the state (Group 4).
S-02 12,683.53	West of Taiya River	C25s59e sec 24, 25, 2634, 35, 36; C26s58e sec 33, 34, 35; C26s59e sec 1, 2, 3, 10-16, 21-28, 32-36	Gu	This large, remote parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, habitat and wildlife, and mineral values. Development within this parcel is anticipated to be minimal during the planning period, given its remoteness and mountainous terrain, and probably (only) related to mineral development. Settlement and other intensive uses are not considered appropriate, given access, topographic, and other constraints. Any development that may be authorized shall take into consideration fishery and habitat.	This large parcel is located generally west of the Taiya River drainage and consists of mountainous terrain separated by several west/east aligned drainages. It abuts the western boundary of the Klondike Gold Rush National Park, with its associated Chilkoot Trail. Much of the mountainous area is predominantly rocks and ice, especially in the north, and by the coastal Western Hemlock/Sitka Spruce forest in the lower elevations. The major drainages within this unit consists of the Taiya River and its tributary, Nourse River. The coastal rainforest is especially concentrated in the lower valleys of these drainages. There is no road access to this parcel. Scenic overflights occur throughout some of this parcel, originating from Skagway. Mountain goats are known to concentrate in this unit and to overwinter in its lower elevations.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-03 3,690.44	Chilkoot Pass	C25s60e sec 17, 18, 19, 20, 28-33	Gu, Ru	Parcel is to be managed to protect and maintain the historic resources associated with the Chilkoot Trail specifically and the Klondike Gold Rush National Park generally (ADL 65587, Management Agreement, Division of Parks). Development is not to be authorized within areas designated Undeveloped Recreation which coincides with the area delineated Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park (KGRNP) on the plan maps. The remainder of the parcel is designated Gu (General Use) and is to be managed for multiple uses. Given the location, terrain, and the importance of the heritage resources, development is not anticipated. Should this occur, any authorization granted by DNR shall ensure the protection and maintenance of the Chilkoot Trail as well as areas adjacent to it. The development of a management agreement for the management of state land within the KGRNP between the National Park Service and DPOR is recommended.	This parcel is bound by the Canadian border to the North, Mount Hoffman to the west, and Mount Cleveland to the south. Most of the parcel is located within the Klondike Gold Rush National Park, which includes the final portion of the Chilkoot Trail before it passes into Canada. Due to it's location, this is a high potential area for prehistoric and historic heritage sites. Within the Klondike Gold Rush National Park are the Chilkoot Trail, a prehistoric Tlingit trading route, and a staging area for final ascent of Chilkoot Pass (The Scales). Most of the parcel consists of exposed rock and ice, although the drainage of the Taiya River includes the final northern remnants of the coastal rainforest of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. Some white birch is also reported. Mountain goats are known to concentrate in this unit.
S-04 60.00	Chilkoot Trail Shelter	C25s59e sec 30	Ru, Pr	Parcel shall be managed pursuant to ADL 65587, a Management Agreement with Division of Parks, Southeast Region Office (SERO). Development is not to be authorized except as related to this facility or to the needs of the Klondike Gold Rush National Park.	This portion of the Chilkoot trail covers a small shelter shortly after the Taiya River stops running parallel to the trail.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-05 3,521.36	Chilkoot Trail Area	C26s59e sec 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 26; C26s60e sec 6, 7	Ru	The Chilkoot Trail corridor is to be managed consistent with ADL 65587, which provides for the administration of the trail by the National Park Service. Development is not to be authorized within this parcel except as consistent with the protection and maintenance of the historic resources of this area. Portions of this parcel are considered appropriate for inclusion in a land exchange with the National Park Service for properties in the Glacier Bay National Park. See parcel G-17. Mountain goat concentrations, especially those occurring in the winter, are to be protected.	This parcel encompasses the Klondike Gold Rush National Park. (Note: the National Park designation that includes this parcel is an indication by Congress of the area that the National Park should eventually encompass. Except for the trail corridor itself, the administration of this parcel is by DPOR, and the totality of the parcel is state land.) Included within this portion of the KGRNP are: Canyon City structures; Pleasant Camp rest stop between Canyon City and Sheep Camp; and the Chilkoot Trail. These portions of the parcel are administered by the National Park Service under agreements (ADL 65587 and 103245). The central part of the parcel is occupied by the Taiya River; fairly level topography adjoins the river. The Western Hemlock/Sitka Spruce coastal rainforest on the uplands dominates; lowlands adjacent to the river include, as well, cottonwood and white birch. Mountain goats are known to concentrate in this area and overwinter in the lower elevations of the unit. The Taiya River and several of its tributaries are known to provide anadromous fish habitat for coho and pink salmon and Dolly Varden char.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-06 28,976.35	Klondike Highway, Mt. Cleveland	c26s59e sec 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36; c26s60e sec 3, 4, 5, 7-23, 26-35	Gu, Ru	This large parcel is to be managed for multiple uses in its mountainous parts and in the areas adjacent to the Skagway Highway and White Pass and Yukon Railroad. These areas are designated General Use. Development within this parcel is not anticipated during the planning period. Should this occur, development should concentrate in the corridor adjacent to the Skagway Highway or the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. The areas depicted on the plan maps as 'KGRNP' are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) and are to be managed to maintain and protect the heritage resources associated with the Klondike Gold Rush National Park, the White Pass and Yukon Railroad and those other historic resources described under 'Parcel Description'. Areas not included within the portion of the parcel designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) but containing historic resources, are, similarly, to be protected in any management authorization issued by DNR. Mountain goat concentrations, especially those that occur in the winter, are to be protected.	This large parcel, situated between the Taiya River drainage and that of the Skagway River, is characterized by mountainous terrain, encompassing three significant peaks: Mt. Cleveland, Mt. Carmack, and Mt. Clifford. Mt. Cleveland and Mt. Carmack both reach elevations of over 6,300 feet. The parcel is mostly covered by ice and rock, although the coastal rainforest of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce occupies drainages of the Skagway River in the east and the forested slopes up to elevations of 2,500-3,000 feet in the western part. The eastern boundary of the parcel is formed, generally, by the White Pass and Yukon Railroad and the Haines Highway. Portions of the Klondike Gold Rush National Park occupy a large area in the far northeastern part of the track. (Note: the National Park designation that includes this parcel is an indication by the Congress of the area that the National Park should eventually encompass. However, the administration of this parcel is by DMLW, and the totality of the parcel is state land.) Significant historic resources within the parcel include the White Pass Trail, White Pass City remains, and the Brackett Wagon road. Portions of the KGRNP are administered by the National Park Service through ADL 65587 (Management Agreement with Division of Parks SERO). The presence of bears, brown and black, is reported within the parcel. Mountain goats are also known to concentrate and overwinter in the lower elevations of the unit.
S-07 513.28	Taiya River and floodplain, south of West Creek	C26s59e sec 34, 35; c27s59e sec 3, 11	Ru	The parcel is to be managed to maintain and protect the heritage resources associated with the Klondike Gold Rush National Park and the Chilkoot Trail. Development is not to be authorized, except as related to the purposes of the KGRNP. Portions of this parcel are considered appropriate for inclusion in a land exchange with the National Park Service for properties in the Glacier Bay National Park. See parcel G-17. Otherwise, this parcel is to be retained in state ownership. Mountain goat concentrations, especially those that occur during the winter, are to be protected.	Parcel encompasses portions of the Klondike Gold Rush National Park, a portion of which is managed by the National Park Service under ADL 65587 (Management Agreement with Division of Parks SERO). Portions of the Chilkoot Trail cross portions of the parcel. Parcel occupies a flat, vegetated portion of the Taiya River floodplain and adjacent area. Mountain goats are known to concentrate in this area and overwinter in the lower elevations of the unit. The Taiya River and several of its tributaries are known to provide anadromous fish habitat for coho and pink salmon and Dolly Varden char. Vegetation includes cottonwood and birch adjacent to the river and, further upslope, portions of the Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce coastal rainforest.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-08 9,354.00	West Creek	c27s58e Sec 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25; c27s59e Sec 18, 19, 20, 28-32, 34	Gu	This large, remote parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, habitat and wildlife, and mineral values. Development within this parcel is anticipated to be minimal during the planning period, given its remoteness and mountainous terrain, and probably (only) related to mineral development. Settlement and other intensive uses are not considered appropriate, given access, topographic, and other constraints. Any development that may be authorized shall take into consideration fishery and habitat.	This large parcel is located generally west of the West River drainage and consists of mountainous terrain separated by the lower topography of this drainage. Much of the mountainous area is predominantly rocks and ice in the higher elevations of Parsons Peak whereas the coastal Western Hemlock/Sitka Spruce forest occupies the lower elevations, especially within the West River drainage. There is no road access to this parcel. Scenic over-flights occur throughout some of this parcel, originating from Skagway. Mountain goats are known to concentrate in this unit and to overwinter in its lower elevations. The better land adjoining the West River drainage has been conveyed to the City of Skagway.
S-09 132.25	Taiya River-South	C27s59e, sec 14, 15, 22	Ru	Parcel is to be managed to maintain and protect wetlands, the anadromous fish stream (Taiya River), and the heritage resources situated within the parcel, especially the Chilkoot Trail. Development is not to be authorized, except as related to the purposes of the KGRNP. Parcel is under consideration for a land exchange with the National Park Service. Transfer for this purpose is considered appropriate. Otherwise, this parcel is to be retained in state ownership. DNR shall review all potential land exchanges with the City of Skagway.	Parcel occupies areas of uplands adjacent to Taiya River and several islands which are separated from the main part of the parcel. The topography is generally flat, occupying portions of the floodplain. Vegetation is predominately cottonwood and birch adjacent to the river, with stands of the coastal rainforest at its eastern boundary which consists of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. The beginning of the Chilkoot Trail is situated within the parcel. The parcel is entirely within the Klondike Gold Rush National Park, and is administered by the National Park Service under a management agreement (ADLS 65587) with the Division of Parks, Southeast Regional Office. A portion of the parking area for the Chilkoot Trail trailhead occurs within the parcel. Parcel is under consideration for transfer to the National Park Service under a land exchange. The Taiya River and several of its tributaries are known to provide anadromous fish habitat for king, chum, coho and pink salmon and Dolly Varden char.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-10 31.58	Taiya River Terminus	C27s59e sec 22	Pr	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the purposes of the Klondike Gold Rush National Park. Development is not to be authorized, except as related to the purposes of KGRNP. Parcel is considered appropriate for a land exchange with the National Park Service. Transfer for this purpose is considered appropriate. Otherwise, this parcel is to be retained in state ownership. DNR shall review all potential land exchanges with the City of Skagway.	Parcel occupies a flat, vegetated area of former floodplain, and adjoins a federally operated campground which is situated to the south. Portions of the campground occur on this parcel. The parcel encompasses the Klondike Gold Rush National Park, which is administered by the National Park Service under a management agreement (ADL 65587) with the Division of Parks, Southeast Regional Office (SERO). This parcel is under consideration for a land exchange with the National Park Service. The Taiya River and several of its tributaries are known to provide anadromous fish habitat for king, chum, coho and pink salmon and Dolly Varden char.
S-11 66.30	NPS Campground, Dyea Area	C27s59e sec 22	Rd	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the purposes of the Klondike Gold Rush National Park. Development is not to be authorized, except as related to the purposes of KGRNP. Parcel may be appropriate for a land exchange with the National Park Service. Otherwise, this parcel is to be retained in state ownership. DNR shall review all potential land exchanges with the City of Skagway.	Parcel occupies a flat, vegetated area of former floodplain, and is used as federal campground operated by the National Park Service. The parcel encompasses the Klondike Gold Rush National Park, which is administered by NPS under a management agreement (ADL 65587) with the Division of Parks, SERO. This parcel is under consideration for a land exchange with the National Park Service.
S-12 120.00	Area West of Dyea	C27s59e sec 27, 28	Gu	The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses; because of its location west of the historic community of Dyea, any development authorized by DNR should take into consideration impacts to the viewshed of the Dyea area.	Parcel is situated northwest of the historic community of Dyea, occupying sloping terrain covered by coastal rainforest vegetation consisting of Sitka Spruce and Western Hemlock. It occupies an area that is partially visible from historic Dyea, situated to the east. There are no known significant habitat or wildlife resources.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-13 553.39	White Pass Road, Upslope Area	C27s60e sec 9, 16, 17, 20	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses. Development is not anticipated during the planning period. Should development occur, it should concentrate adjacent to the Skagway Highway. The heritage resources of this parcel are to be maintained and protected.	Parcel is generally situated westward of the Klondike Highway, except for sections 9 and 16, where it extends to the Skagway River and the Tongass National Forest Boundary. The Klondike Highway traverses portions of these sections. The topography is steep and development would be difficult because of the terrain and the presence of exposed, hard rock at the surface. Except for specific areas adjacent to the highway and the drainage of the Skagway River, the amount of vegetation is limited. Ice and exposed rock dominate in upslope areas. Portions of the White Pass Trail and Brackett Wagon Road traverse the parcel. There are no known significant wildlife or habitat resources. The Klondike Highway occupies an easement that is issued to DOT/PF (ADL 64097).
S-14 463.46	North of Nakhu Bay (west parcel)	C27s59e sec 26, 35	Gu	The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, especially dispersed recreation. No development is anticipated during the planning period given the steepness of the terrain, difficulty of access, and the presence of Trust land in that portion of Section 35 that is better suited for development.	Parcel is situated directly north of a Mental Health Trust Land tract (which is situated at the head of Nahku Bay) and directly east of the road accessing Dyea. The parcel does not have direct road access. The topography is steep and would be difficult to develop. The Klondike Gold Rush National Park is situated about one-half mile north. Historic resources are not known to exist at the site. There are no known significant wildlife or habitat resources, and the stream is not reported as anadromous. The parcel is fully covered by the Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce coastal rainforest.
S-15 339.08	North of Nakhu Bay (east parcel)	C27s59e sec 36	Gu	The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, especially dispersed recreation. No development is anticipated during the planning period, given the steepness of the terrain, difficulty of access, and the presence of trust land and a Native allotment in those portions of Section 36 better suited for development.	Parcel is situated directly north of a Mental Health Trust Land tract (which is situated at the head of Nahku Bay) and directly west of the road accessing Dyea. The parcel does not have direct road access. The topography is steep and would be difficult to develop. The Klondike Gold Rush National Park is not situated near the parcel and there are no known historic resources. There are no known significant wildlife or habitat resources. The parcel is fully covered by the western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce coastal rainforest.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-16 280.98	Base of A B Mountain	C27s60e sec 30	Gu	The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, especially dispersed recreation. No development is anticipated during the planning period, given the steepness of the terrain and the presence of a Mental Health Trust Land directly to the east in Section 30. Should development occur, it should concentrate in that portion of the parcel adjoining the Klondike Highway.	Parcel adjoins and is directly north of the Klondike Highway; a Mental Health Trust Land tract abuts it on the east. The topography is steep and would be difficult to develop. There are no known historic or significant wildlife or habitat resources. The parcel is fully covered by the Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce coastal rainforest.
S-17 10,840.04	West Taiya Inlet	c28s59e sec 3-10, 15-21, 28-33; c 29s60e sec 6, 7, 18	Gu	This parcel is in state selection status and, because of its low selection priority it is questionable if it will be conveyed to the state. If it eventually transferred, the parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, particularly dispersed recreation, but also for potential mineral development. Mountain goat concentrations, especially those that occur during the winter, are to be protected.	This large parcel is state selected land (Group 5, General Grant selections) but is a low priority selection and may not be conveyed to the state. Little is known about the parcel, although it is believed to have mineral development potential, having been selected for that purpose. The parcel extends from Taiya Inlet in the east to the Haines State Forest in the west. Its topography is uniformly steep although slightly less so at the mouth of Burro Creek. This creek is not reported to be anadromous. Mountain goats are known to concentrate in the unit in its lower elevations.
S-18 76.12	West Nakhu Bay	C28s59e sec 2, 3		This parcel is a previous state subdivision (ASLS 79-183). There is no remaining state land.	
S-19 130.96	Skagway Airport/River	C28s59e sec 1, 11, 12	Pr, Ma	Parcel is to be managed for public purposes (Public Facilities - Retain designation) within the Skagway Airport and for material sales (Materials designation) within areas of the Skagway River suitable for that purpose.	This parcel includes the Skagway River and the Skagway Airport. The river has been used for material sales in the past. The Airport is administered by DOT/PF under ADLs 62505 and 106490. The Skagway River is known to provide anadromous fish habitat for coho and chum salmon and Dolly Varden char.
S-20 7.18	Skagway Harbor Area	C28s59e sec 14	Pr	Retain parcel in state ownership.	Parcel (Tracts I, II, and III of OSL 642) is situated at the head of the Skagway Harbor and functions as part of the ship landing area and breakwater.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
S-21 2.00	Upper downtown Skagway	C 28s59e sec 12	S	All of the parcels are appropriate for disposal, either to the City of Skagway or another entity.	There are two separate, small parcels situated in the downtown of the City of Skagway. The larger of the two (Lots 2-5, Block 75, OSL 820) is affected by a management right to DPOR (ADL 104340), which is being terminated. The smaller parcel (Lot 7, Block 60, escheat 56) is vacant lot.
S-22 1,431.84	Twin Dewey Peaks	C27s60e sec 31, 32; c28s60e sec 5, 6, 7, 8	Gu	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to maintain its use as a viewshed except for the area west of the railroad tracks where materials extraction may be appropriate in the floodplain of the Skagway River. Development is not to be authorized in the parcel except for public uses and within the area west of the railroad tracks, for the purpose of material extraction. Protect areas of mountain goat concentration, especially during the winter.	Parcel is situated on the hillside immediately northeast of the City of Skagway, about 1.5 miles distant. It occupies steep, mountainous terrain, and a portion of the central section of the parcel is traversed by Reid Creek. Elevation rises from about 2,500 feet in the west to 5,600 feet in the northeastern part near 'Twin Dewey Peaks'. The coastal rainforest of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce occupies the lower, westernmost parts of the parcel, while turning to ice and exposed rock in the eastern, higher parts. The parcel is important to the community of Skagway as a viewshed and as a habitat area. Mountain goats are known to concentrate and overwinter in the lower elevations of this unit.
S-23 1,132.31	Devils Punch Bowl	C28s59e sec 23, 24, 25; C28s60e sec 19	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for its scenic and recreational values, and, in the western part, for potential development. Development of the parcel would be difficult given the absence of access and the very abrupt rise in elevation from Taiya Inlet to the bench. The steepness of this slope would seem to preclude direct water access and road access would be both difficult, expensive, and possibly controversial. If development is considered, it should be limited to the western part of Section 23 that has fairly flat topography. The remainder of the parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to maintain its habitat and scenic values. Any development that is considered in the western part of Section 23 shall ensure that the environmental and scenic values in the remainder of the parcel are protected.	Parcel is situated on the hillside immediately south/southeast of the City of Skagway, about 1.5 miles distant. It occupies steep, mountainous terrain, although the westernmost area in Section 23 occupies a bench that is fairly flat. Elevation rises abruptly from this area 500 feet to 3,500 feet in the eastern part near the 'Devils Punch Bowl'. The coastal rainforest of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce occupies the lower, westernmost parts of the parcel, turning to ice and exposed rock in the eastern, higher parts. Mountain goats are known to concentrate and overwinter in the lower elevations of this unit. The parcel is important to the community of Skagway as a viewshed; it is visible to the Marine Ferry System route up Taiya Inlet.

Northern Region:
Gustavus, Haines & Skagway Areas

TIDELAND PARCELS
Large Tracts

Northern Region: Large Tract Tidelands

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
GT-01 Lynn Canal	Gustavus	c40s58e sec. 13, 23, 24; c40s59e various sections	Ha Hv	5,796	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest. Marine related development near the current state dock (or development/ redevelopment of the state dock) is considered appropriate.	There is a known spring and fall waterfowl and shorebird concentration in this unit. There is also a known spring concentration of black bears. This unit also extends into a known groundfish harvest area for Pacific cod. Juvenile pink, coho and chum salmon, steelhead rear and adult coho, chum, pink salmon and Dolly Varden char, and steelhead trout use this area for schooling, spawning and migration. The area is also used by local communities for subsistence harvest of invertebrates. Both tanner and red King crab are commercially harvested in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches, sand beaches, and mixed sand and gravel beaches. An ILMT for a dock exists within ATS 889 (ADL 58649).
GT-02 Gustavus		c40s60e sec. 17, 18	Ha	536	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats.	Pink salmon use this unit for schooling, spawning and migration. There is also a known black bear spring concentration.	Mixed sand and gravel beaches, Exposed tidal flats, and intertidal marshes.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
HT-01 Haines	Chilkoot River	c29s59e sec. 30-32; c30s59e sec. 6	Ha Hv	848	Protect and maintain the very high value fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community, sport and commercial harvest. Manage this unit to ensure continued access to beach areas and continued public recreation uses of the various beaches within this unit. Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community, sport and commercial harvest. Development authorizations, except those related to road improvement, public safety, and recreational facilities, are not considered appropriate. A special use designation (ADL 106859) affects this parcel and the adjacent upland parcel; see Appendix D.	Juvenile pink, chum, and coho salmon rear and adult pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon school in the head of this unit where the Chilkoot River enters and has peak counts of 33,000 sockeyes and 50,000 pinks. The tidelands adjacent to this river are frequently used by brown bears during the fall. Cutthroat and Dolly Varden also use this area for rearing and migration. Eulachon and capelin use this area in the spring. Brown and black bear concentrate in this area, attracted to the large salmon runs. Tanner and dungeness crab, shrimp, and salmon are commercially harvested in this unit. The unit is a community harvest area for dungeness crab, sockeye salmon. This unit also supports an important visitor industry with sport fishing and bear viewing. There are eagle nests along the coastline. There is fairly extensive public recreation use of the tideland areas, especially that part near Chilkoot River.	This area consists of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and gravel beaches.
HT-02 Haines	Taiyasanka Harbor	c29s59e sec. 26, 35; c30s59e sec. 2	Ha Hv	631	Protect and maintain valuable fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community, sport and commercial harvest. Provide for eventual development of an log transfer facility (LTF) to support logging in the Ferebee Valley. Note: the site of the LTF within this tideland tract is uncertain at this time, and will be determined during the permitting process.	This enclosed estuarine area provides habitat for both rearing juvenile coho salmon and Dolly Varden, and schooling adults. Two cataloged anadromous streams enter the unit, both are part of the Ferebee River. There are also tanner and dungeness crab, shrimp, and eulachon present in this unit as well as eagle nests along the coast. The southern portion to this unit is a local sport fishing area. Dungeness and shrimp commercial fishing occur in this unit.	The area consists of exposed tidal flats, sheltered tidal flats and intertidal marshes. This area was used to store logs from a local mill.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
HT-03 Haines	West Side, Lutak Inlet	c30s59e sec. 4-6	Ha Hv	286	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community, sport and commercial harvest.	This unit contains a known pacific herring spawning site. There are also Tanner crab in this unit. Local communities also use this area for sport and subsistence salmon fishing. Shrimp and salmon commercial harvest occurs in this unit.	This unit consists of exposed tidal flats and rocky shores.
HT-04 Haines	Area Offshore, Taiyasanka Harbor	c30s59e sec. 1-3, 10-12	Ha Hv	567	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community, sport and commercial harvest.	This unit is a known site for Pacific herring spawning. Subsistence and sport fishing for salmon, halibut, shrimp and crab occurs in this unit. There is commercial harvest of shrimp, halibut, salmon, Tanner and red King crab in this unit.	This unit consists of mixed sand and gravel beaches; rocky cliffs and substrate.
HT-05 Haines	Tanani Point	c30s59e sec. 4, 5, 9-11, 14, 15	Wd Hv	341	Manage this unit to allow for the intensive use of the uplands, which include both commercial and industrial uses. To the extent practicable, protect and maintain opportunities for community, sport and commercial harvest.	Subsistence fishing for salmon occurs in this unit. Sport and commercial harvest Tanner, red and brown King and dungeness crab, shrimp and salmon occurs in this unit. Seaweed harvest occurs. Significant portions of the tideland unit are occupied by structures that are water related and water dependent, under the meaning of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.	Upland uses are zoned either Waterfront Development or Waterfront by the City of Haines, which allow industrial, commercial, and some forms of residential use. This parcel includes the ADOT/PF Marine Hwy. Terminal and tideland leases to Chilkoot Lumber. Much of the adjacent uplands are currently occupied by such uses. This unit is comprised of mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
HT-06 Haines	Nukdik Point	c30s59e sec. 14, 23	Ru Hv	167	Manage this unit to ensure continued access to beach areas and continued public recreation uses of the various beaches within this unit, especially that area known as 'tank farm beach'. Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community, sport and commercial harvest. Development authorizations, except those related to road improvement, public safety, and recreational facilities, are not considered appropriate.	Portions of this unit are used by the public for recreation and other public uses. Beaches along the Lutak Road, especially the 'tank farm beach' at Tanini Bay, are used for these purposes. This unit is a known site for Pacific herring spawning. Subsistence and sport fishing for salmon, dungeness, Tanner and red King crab occurs in this unit. Seaweed harvest also occurs.	A City of Haines recreation report (June, 2001) recommends that the area between Nukdik Point and the tank farm beach be designated 'dispersed recreation' since it is an important local recreation area. This area is used by the public for a variety of recreational activities -- beach walking, sport fishing, and picnics. The uplands are zoned Waterfront, which allows for some forms of commercial and residential development.
HT-07 Haines	Katzehin River	c30s60e sec. 32, 33; c31s60e sec. 4, 5, 8-10, 15-17	Ha Hv	2,355	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community and commercial harvest.	Juvenile chum and coho salmon rear, and adult salmon school, in the estuarine environment. Dolly Varden also use this area for rearing. The Katzehin River, a cataloged stream, drains into the unit. Subsistence fishing and intertidal harvesting of invertebrates also occurs in this unit. Harbor seals are known to use this unit as a haulout site. There is also known spring concentrations of black bears along the coastline of the unit. Dungeness crab and shrimp are commercially harvested within the unit.	The unit is comprised of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, sand beaches, and sheltered tidal flats.
HT-08 Haines	Offshore Area, Flat Bay	c31s60e sec. 28, 29, 32, 33	Ha Hv	206	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community and commercial harvest.	This unit contains a known pacific herring spawning site. There is also Tanner and red King crab in this unit. Eagle nests can be found along the coastline. Local communities also use this area for subsistence crabbing and sport fishing. Commercial salmon harvest also occurs in this unit.	This area consists of gravel beaches ranging from granules to cobbles.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
HT-09 Haines	Flat (Mud) Bay	c31s60e sec. 29, 30, 32	Ha Hv	306	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for community, sport and commercial harvest. Protect estuarine wetlands. This parcel is affected by a Special Use Designation (ADL 106859); see Appendix D. The SUD limits the intensity of commercial recreation use and precludes motorized operations by such users.	Juvenile coho, Dolly Varden, steelhead and cutthroat trout use in this unit for rearing and migration. Two cataloged streams enter the unit. Herring spawn in the unit. Subsistence and sport fishing for salmon and crab occurs, as well as seaweed harvest. Areas of estuarine wetlands occur within parcel.	This unit is comprised of sand beaches, exposed tidal flats, and intertidal marshes.
HT-10 Haines	Area near Yeldagalga Creek	c31s60e sec. 35; c32s60e sec. 1, 2, 11, 12	Ha Hv	1,404	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	This unit contains a known stellar sea lion haulout concentration area. There are also Tanner and red King crab, and salmon are commercially harvested within this unit.	The area consists of exposed rocky shores.
HT-11 Haines	Chilkat River, Pyramid Island	c30s58e sec. 22-26; c30s59e sec. 19, 29-34; c31s59e sec. 3-6, 8-11, 15, 16	Ha T	8,608	Protect and maintain the very significant fish and wildlife habitats associated with the Chilkat River. Maintain opportunities for commercial and community harvest. Maintain the use of this area for traditional uses and permit continued modes of access. Protect the habitat and recreation values of Pyramid Island. Both the upland and tidelands adjacent to Pyramid Island are to be managed according to the requirements of Special Use Designation 106859; see Appendix D.	Juvenile pink, chum, coho, sockeye and king salmon rear and adult pink, chum, coho, King, and sockeye salmon school in this unit. Cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and whitefish also use the estuarine area for rearing and migration. Chilkat River, Clear and One Mile creeks are the three cataloged streams entering this unit. The unit is a known eulachon spawning site. There is also a known spring concentration of both black and brown bears along the coastline of the unit. This unit also has a known concentration of winter moose densities. There are also known areas of spring and fall concentrations of seabirds/waterfowl along with the known seabird nesting sites. This area is used for subsistence and sport fishing of salmon and crab. There is also commercial harvest of salmon in this unit.	The unit is comprised of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and sand/gravel beaches. The tidelands adjacent to Pyramid Island are included in this unit.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
HT-12 Haines	Pyramid Harbor	c31s59e sec. 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 34	Sd Hv	1,422	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest. Permit development of tideland facilities adjacent to private upland uses. Allow opportunities for shoreland development in areas adjacent to privately owned uplands. Tideland areas adjacent to the privately owned uplands are designated Shoreland Development (Sd).	This unit contains areas that are important for dungeness and Tanner crab and salmon subsistence harvest. There are also eagle nests located along the coastline of this unit. This unit also has a known spring concentration of brown bears. It is also a known winter concentration area for moose.	Mixed sand and gravel beaches, gravel beaches (granules to cobbles). Uplands are owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust, and private individuals.
HT-13 Haines	Chilkat River Beaches	c30s59e sec 30-34; c31s59e sec. 3	Ru Sd	299	Manage the area of the Chilkat River beaches, specifically the area between Jones Point and Carr's Cove affected by the zoning designation of Recreation, for its recreational uses and values. Maintain the beaches natural character and low intensity public use. Allow low intensity commercial recreation uses consistent with the Special Use Designation; see Appendix D. Prohibit commercial motorized uses. Allow opportunities for shoreline development in areas of privately owned land, except for areas occupied by the Chilkat River beaches. Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial, sport and community harvest.		Gravel beaches (granules to cobbles). Upland areas are zoned a mixture of residential, industrial, and recreation.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
HT-14 Haines	Letnikof Cove		Ru Wd Sd	526	Parcel is to be managed primarily for the protection of recreation, scenic, and habitat values (areas zoned 'Recreation'), while permitting uses associated with Waterfront Development within Letnikof Cove and Shoreline Development in other areas that are privately owned and used for residential purposes. Consideration is to be given to the maintenance of anchorage capacity in the Cove. Protect important habitat values within this parcel, particularly at the anadromous stream estuary adjacent to the Chilkat River Beaches and Cannery Creek within Letnikof Cove. Traditional harvest opportunities are also to be protected. Except for the area of Letnikof Cove, parcel is affected by the requirements of the Special Use Designation (ADL 106859); see Appendix D.	Cannery Creek is utilized by both coho salmon and Dolly Varden for rearing. There are also eagle nests along the coastline. This area is used for subsistence, commercial and sport fishing of tanner, and dungeness crab and shrimp and salmon.	Development occurs in areas adjacent to the state highway and at Letnikof Cove. Letnikof Cove contains a variety of marine facilities related to boat launching, public docks, and industrial support facilities. The area consists of exposed tidal flats, and sand beaches. Adjacent uplands are privately owned.
HT-15 Haines	Kochu Island	c31s59e sec. 25, 36; c31s60e sec. 31; c32s59e sec. 1; c32s60e sec. 6	Ha Hv	575	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	This unit encompasses Kochu Island, a known harbor seal haulout concentration area. Red, King and tanner crab, shrimp and salmon are commercially harvested in the area. Subsistence and sport fishing for salmon also occurs.	The area is comprised of exposed wave-cut platforms, gravel beaches, and exposed rocky shores.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
HT-17 Haines	Glacier Point	c32s59e sec. 11, 12, 36; c32s60e sec.7, 18, 19, 30, 31	Sd Ha	1,578	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest. Allow for shoreline development adjacent to privately owned uplands; if appropriate, continue to allow use of the tidelands for commercial recreation activities. Tideland use related to upland uses within the Haines State Forest authorized in the Haines State Forest Plan and the Special Use Designation (ADL 106859) are considered appropriated uses. For uses allowed by DNR within the SUD see Appendix D.	This unit contains areas that are important for dungeness crab harvest, and the commercial harvest of shrimp and salmon. There are also eagle nests located along the coastline of this unit. This is also an important area for the rearing and schooling of Coho salmon and Dolly Varden. This unit also has a known spring concentration of brown bears and a known winter concentration area for moose. There is an adult chum salmon milling area at the south end of unit.	Upland areas at Glacier Point are privately owned. This area, and the adjacent state lands and waters within the Haines State Forest on and near Davidson Glacier/Lake, are partly used for commercial recreation purposes.
HT-20 Haines	Eldred Rock	c33s61e sec. 26-28, 33-35	Ha Hv	793	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	This unit surrounds rocks that are known to be a haulout site for harbor seals, there are also red, brown, and tanner crab and salmon commercially harvested in this unit.	There is a lighthouse on Eldred Rock.
HT-21 Haines	Mainland west of Sullivan Island	c34s60e sec. 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 24, 25	Ha Hv	1,543	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	This unit is used by juvenile pink and chum salmon and Dolly Varden for rearing, and the adults school in the estuary. There is also a known concentration of black bears in this unit during the spring. There are also red, King and dungeness crab commercially harvested within the unit. Commercial harvest of salmon and halibut also occurs. Eagle nests are present along the coastline of this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and mixed sand and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
LT-01 Lynn Canal	Endicott River	c35s61e sec. 33, 34; c36s61e sec. 3, 4, 9, 10	Ha Ru	631	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	Juvenile pink, coho and chum salmon and Dolly Varden use the anadromous stream estuary Endicott River (115-10-10800) for rearing, and the adults use it for schooling and migration. This unit also has a high moose density and known concentrations of both brown and black bears during the spring and along fish streams. There are eagle nests along the coastline of this unit. Dungeness, both brown and red King crab, and salmon are commercially harvested within this unit.	Gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches, exposed rocky shores, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and some exposed tidal flats.
LT-02 Lynn Canal	William Henry Bay	c36s61e sec. 21, 22, 26, 27, 33, 34	Sd Ha	399	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest. Allow opportunities for shoreland development in areas adjacent to state uplands.	Juvenile pink, coho and chum salmon and Dolly Varden rear; and adult coho, pink and chum salmon, and Dolly Varden school in this unit and use it for spawning and a staging area for migration. Dungeness, tanner, and both red and brown (outside of the bay) King crab and salmon are commercially harvested within the unit. Eagle nests can be found along the coastline of the unit.	State uplands adjoin portions of this unit, and are designated General Use (Gu) which allows for multiple uses.
LT-09 Lynn Canal	Lynn Sisters	c39s62e sec. 11-14	Ru Ha	889	This unit is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system, to complement the recommended addition of the state upland parcel. Protect and maintain the recreation and scenic values of the upland parcel; tideland authorizations should only be granted that are consistent with the public recreation orientation of the upland parcel. Maintain the opportunity for the creation of a state marine park. Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	Juvenile pink, coho and chum salmon rear in this unit, and adults use the unit for schooling and migration. There is a known spring concentration of black bears in the unit. Dungeness, tanner, and both red and brown King crab are commercially harvested within the unit. Eagle nests are located along the coastline of the unit.	Exposed tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, and mixed sand and gravel beaches. The state-owned uplands (H-30) adjacent to this unit are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) and are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
LT-10 Lynn Canal	Lynn Canal, s. of Lynn Sisters	c39s62e sec. 23, 26	Ha Hv	16	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest. Protect recreational values associated with adjacent, state-owned uplands.	Juvenile pink and chum salmon rear, and adult chum and pink salmon school in this unit and use it as a staging area for migration. There are eagle nests along the coastline of this unit. Tanner and both red and brown King crab are commercially harvested in this unit as well.	Gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches
LT-11 Lynn Canal	Lynn Canal, s. of Lynn Sisters	c40s62e sec. 12; c40s63e sec. 7, 18	Ha Hv	274	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	Adult pink salmon use this area for schooling and as a staging area for migration. There is a known spring concentration of black bears in this unit. Dungeness and tanner, as well as red and brown King crab are commercially harvested within this units as well.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches and mixed sand and gravel beaches
LT-12 Lynn Canal	Lynn Canal, n. of Pt. Howard	c40s63e sec. 19, 30	Ha Hv	193	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	Juvenile pink, chum salmon rear and adult chum and pink salmon as well as Dolly Varden use this area for schooling and migration. There is a known spring concentration of black bears in the unit. Eagle nests are found along the coastline of the unit. Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are commercially harvested within the unit.	Some intertidal marshes, exposed tidal flats, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches
LT-13 Lynn Canal	Howard Bay	c41s63e sec. 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, 35; c42s63e sec. 2, 3	Ha Hv	2,536	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial, sport and community harvest.	Juvenile pink and chum salmon use this area for rearing and adult chum and pink salmon as well as Dolly Varden use this area for schooling and migration. There are eagle nests along the coastline of this unit. This unit also has a known spring concentration of black bears. Tanner and dungeness (SW end of the unit) crab are commercially harvested in this unit. The unit is also used for commercial and sport fishing for salmon.	Both exposed and sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, sand beaches, mixed sand and gravel, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
LT-14 Lynn Canal	Couverden Rock	c42s63e sec. 13, 24	Ha Hv	299	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial, sport and community harvest.	This area encompasses a known waterfowl and seabird colony nesting site. There are also eagle nests located within the unit. The area is used for both commercial and sport fishing of salmon. Red and brown King crab are also commercially harvested in the area.	Gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches
LT-15 Lynn Canal	Point Couverden Area	c42s63e various sections	Ha Ru	7,173	Protect and maintain the recreation and scenic values of the upland parcels; tideland authorizations should only be granted that are consistent with its public recreation orientation. Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial, sport and community harvest. Protect upland recreation values associated with the proposed state marine park (H38, H39). The area encompassed by this tideland is also recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system, to complement the recommended addition of the State upland parcels.	Juvenile pink, coho and chum salmon rear and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit for schooling, spawning and migration. There are eagle nests along the unit. Dungeness, tanner, and red and brown King crab are commercially harvested in the unit. There is also a known spring concentration of black bears along anadromous fish streams in this unit. Both commercial and sport fishing for salmon occurs in the unit as well.	Both exposed and sheltered tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, sand beaches, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.
LT-16 Lynn Canal	Homeshore	c41s61e sec. 25, 36; c41s62e sec. 30, 31; c42s62e; c42s63e sec. 19, 30	Ha Hv	5,158	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial, sport and community harvest.	This unit contains known Pacific herring spawning sites. Juvenile pink and chum salmon rear and adult chum and pink salmon use this area for schooling and migration. Eagle nests line the coastline of this unit. Dungeness crab are harvested at both the north and south ends of the unit. Red and brown King crab, and tanner crab are harvested as well. There is also known spring concentrations of black bears throughout this unit. This unit is used by local communities for both commercial and sport fishing for salmon.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches, gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
LT-17 Lynn Canal	The Sisters	c42s62e sec. 33, 34; c43s62e sec. 2-4, 9-11	Ha Hv	640	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	This unit is a known harbor seal haulout site. There is also a known waterfowl/seabird colony nesting site. Both brown and red King, and tanner crab are commercially harvested within this unit. This is also a ground fish and a known Pacific cod harvest area in the northern end of the unit.	FAA Site
LT-18 Lynn Canal	Humpy Creek	c41s61e sec. 13, 14, 23, 24	Ha Hv	555	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial, sport and community harvest. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	Juvenile coho and chum salmon rear and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this area for schooling, spawning, and migration. There are known spring concentrations of black bears along fish streams in this unit. Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are all commercially harvested in this unit. The area is also used by local communities for both sport and commercial fishing of salmon.	Intertidal marshes, exposed tidal flats, sand beaches, and mixed sand and gravel beaches. A portion of a Forest Service group enclave (1 visit per day) occurs within this parcel.
LT-19 Lynn Canal	Porpoise Islands	c41s61e sec. 5-9, 16, 17	Ha Hv	1,342	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	This unit encompasses known harbor seal haulout sites. There are also tanner and both red and brown King crab commercially harvested within the unit. Halibut harvest.	Exposed wave-cut platforms, sand beaches, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches
LT-20 Lynn Canal	Excursion Inlet	c40s60e sec. 36; c40s61e sec. 31; c41s61e sec. 3	Ha Hv	261	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial, sport and community harvest.	The stream estuary is used by pink salmon for schooling, spawning and migration. There are known spring concentrations of black bear within this unit. There are eagle nests located along the coastline of this unit. This unit is used by local communities for both sport and commercial fishing of salmon. Tanner and red King crab are commercially harvested in this area as well.	Intertidal marshes, exposed tidal flats, and mixed sand and gravel beaches

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
LT-21 Haines	Excursion Inlet Community (south)	c40s60e Sec. 13, 24, 25	Sd Hv	375	This unit is to be managed to allow for the development of tideland facilities associated with upland uses, which are primarily residential in nature. Protect anadromous stream, spring black bear concentration area, and maintain opportunities for commercial, sport, and community harvest.	Juvenile pink and chum salmon rear in this unit and adult chum and pink salmon use this area for schooling, spawning, and migration. There is a known spring concentration of black bears in this unit. The area is also used by local communities for both commercial and sport fishing of salmon.	Uplands adjoining this unit contain residential and some commercial uses associated with a previous state subdivision. Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches
LT-22 Haines	Excursion Inlet Community (north)	c40s60e sec. 2, 12	Wd Rd	215	Except as noted, this parcel is designated Waterfront Development (Wd) and is to be managed to allow for tidelands development consistent with adjacent upland uses, which primarily are industrial (Ward Cove Packing Company) or commercial. The southern portion of ATS 862, encompassing the breakwater and small boat harbor, is designated Developed Recreation (Rd) and is to be managed for public recreation purposes. The area of the state floatplane dock is designated 'Public Recreation-Developed', and the areas of filled and unfilled tidelands owned by the state as Settlement/Commercial. Protect areas of black bear concentration generally situated at the mouths of South Creek and North Creek. Siting and operation of industrial projects shall avoid location in front of the mouth of anadromous streams. The areas of the floatplane dock, small boat harbor, 'graveyard' and road should be acknowledged in development authorizations approved by DNR.	Both North and South Creeks are anadromous streams. Juvenile pink, sockeye, and adult chum, pink, and sockeye salmon school, spawn, and migrate through the tideland area near the mouth of South Creek stream. North Creek is used by pink salmon for schooling, spawning, and migration. Areas by these creeks contain a spring concentration of black bears.	Tideland areas of this parcel include both filled and unfilled tideland areas and are used for a variety of marine support activities, including freight storage area, docking facilities, and barge ramp. Exposed tidal flats and intertidal marshes are present in the unfilled portions of the tidelands. Certain of the tidelands (ATS 97, Tracts 1 and 2) have been conveyed to Wards Cove Packing Company. The Haines Borough has made application for the acquisition of much of the area encompassed by this parcel. A portion of the southern part of ATS 862 is used by the public as a small boat harbor, and a portion of the northern part of the parcel by a state floatplane dock. Portions of the filled uplands are used as roads, which are important for local access and an unimproved airstrip. The public uses both.

Unit ID/ Region	Name	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
LT-24 Lynn Canal	Sawmill Bay	c39s60e sec. 16, 21, 22	Ha Hv	294	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial and community harvest.	This unit is a known spring and fall concentration area for waterfowl and shorebirds. Tanner crab are commercially harvested within this unit. There is some commercial fishing for salmon in the very southern end of the unit. Eagle nests are found along the coastline of the unit. Dungeness and red King crab community and commercial harvest.	Sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches
LT-26 Lynn Canal	Excursion Inlet	c39s60e sec. 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 22	Ha Sd Hv	1,274	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats. Allow for shoreline development in areas adjacent to the state residential subdivision. Areas adjacent to the state subdivision are designated Sd.	This unit contains a known spring and fall waterfowl and shorebird concentration. There is also a known eulachon spawning site within this unit. Pinks, chums and coho are harvested in the north end. Eagle nests can be found along the coastline of this unit. There is also a spring concentration of black bear. Wolves, moose, juvenile King crab and dungeness crab are located within this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and mixed sand and gravel beaches. A state subdivision adjoins this tideland unit.
ST-01 Skagway	Taiya River	c27s59e sec. 27, 34; c28s59e sec. 3	Ha Hv	606	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial, sport and community harvest.	Juvenile pink, chum, coho, and king salmon rear and adult salmon school in the head of this unit where the Taiya River enters. There are also Dolly Varden char using the river as well. The eastern side of unit is a known haulout concentration area for harbor seals. This is a known area for commercial harvest of dungeness crab and shrimp. This area is used by sport fishers and subsistence use of the intertidal invertebrates. Red King crab and tanner crab also exist within this unit. Euchalon spawn in this area. Marine mammal use.	The area consists of exposed tidal flats with some intertidal marshes. Nelson Creek/Slough, fording occurs spawning and rearing habitat.
ST-02 Skagway	West side, Taiya Inlet		Ha	280	Protect and maintain fish and wildlife habitats.	This unit is a known site for harbor seal haulout concentrations, and also contains both red and brown King crab and tanner crab.	

[Chapter 3 – Southern Region]

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REGION SUMMARIES

Southern Region: Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof

BACKGROUND

This Region consists of Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof Islands. Compared to the other region, the Southern Region encompasses a relatively small amount of state owned upland areas, although there are extensive tidelands and submerged lands along the coasts of the three islands of Baranof, Chichagof, and Admiralty. The region extends from the Cross Sound and Icy Strait in the north to the southern tips of these three islands.

STATE LANDS

Uplands. Given the size of the planning area and especially in comparison to the amount of state owned and state-selected land in the Northern Region, there are comparatively few uplands in this region. Most of the uplands within this area are part of the Tongass National Forest or are owned by Native corporations. The smaller areas of state land are scattered throughout this area, coinciding with areas believed to be important in terms of habitat, settlement, community recreation, or access to economically important resources, like fishing grounds. Examples of these types of parcels include the tracts at Freshwater Bay, Pavlov Harbor, and Idaho Inlet, all of which are on Chichagof Island.

The remaining parcels of state land concentrate next to the few communities on Chichagof and Baranof Islands – in and near the communities of Pelican, Elfin Cove, Tenakee Springs, Port Alexander, and Sitka. Previous federal land was selected for community expansion, and it has been generally used for that purpose or as areas of open space. Moreover, much of the state land that once existed in the communities of Sitka and Tenakee Springs has been conveyed to the municipal entities for those areas. Note: Areas of Mental Health Trust Land occur in some of these areas, particularly in and near Sitka.

Tidelands. State tidelands and submerged lands within the region total 102,156 acres, and are situated adjacent to Admiralty Island (Stephens Passage, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait), Baranof Island (Chatham Strait, Peril Strait, and the North Pacific), and Chichagof Island (Chatham Strait, Frederick Sound, and Icy Strait). Except for the numerous estuarine areas or rocky islands, most tidelands are associated with the glacial topography of fjords, which are long, narrow, and steep U-shaped underwater valleys. Many nearshore areas are rocky or cobble, with abrupt increases in bathymetry immediately offshore. These areas tend to be less biologically productive than estuarine areas of gently sloping topography situated at the mouths of anadromous streams or at rocky islands that are used as sites by marine mammal concentrations. In contrast to the

Northern Region, there are relatively numerous estuaries in this region, with concentrations at the numerous shallow bays situated in each of the islands – Admiralty, Baranof, and Chichagof. Estuarine areas are associated with sensitive habitat and a diversity of wildlife and fisheries. The Plan Maps indicate the location of the principal estuarine areas.

ACREAGE

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

Geographic Areas	Acreage
Upland Tracts	26,779
Tideland Tracts	102,156 [6]

ACCESS

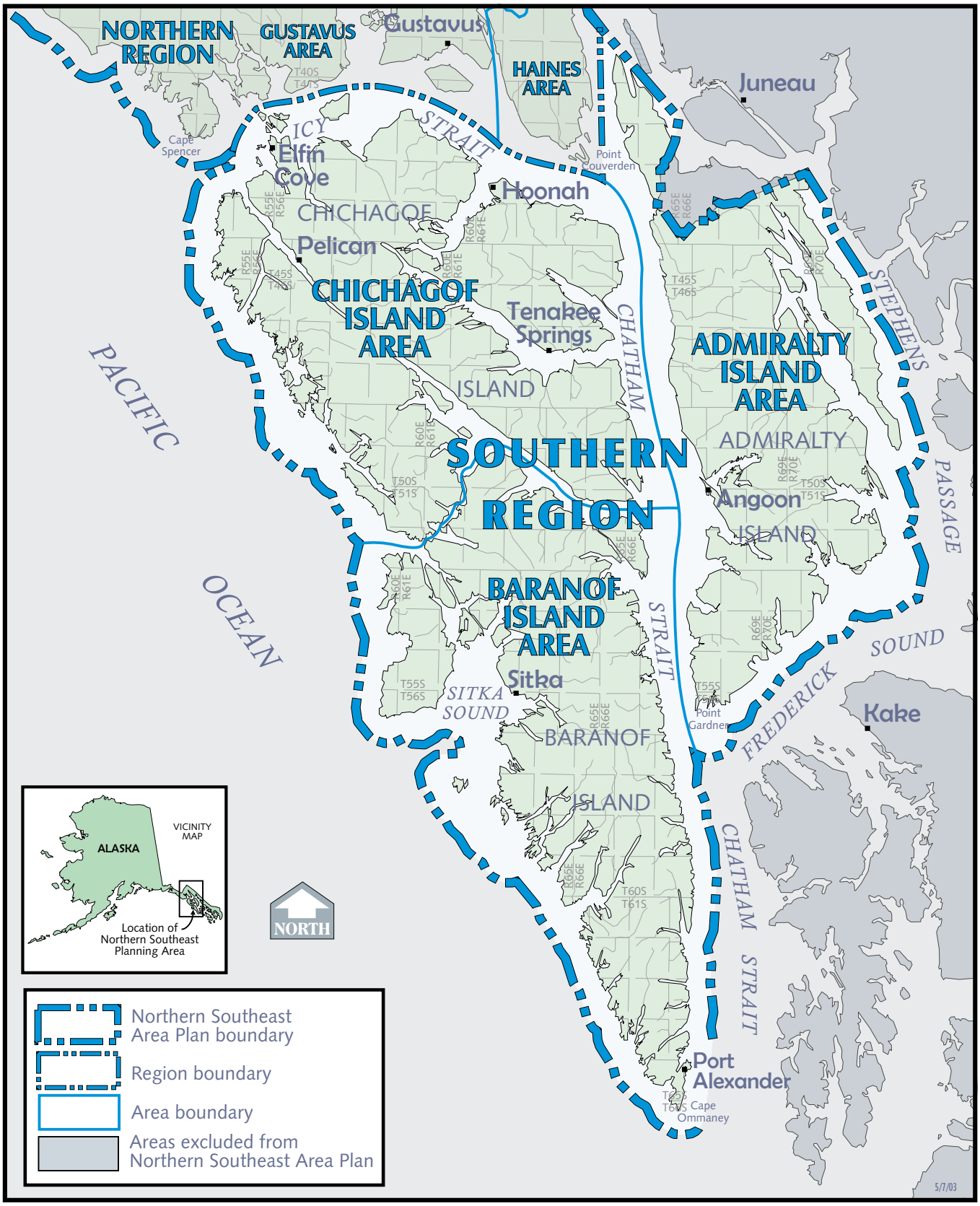
Except for parcels situated in Sitka, Hoonah, and Angoon, which can be reached by road, all of the parcels in the Southern Region are accessed by floatplane, fixed wing aircraft, boat or the marine highway system. Air transportation is provided on a regular basis to each of these small communities, although the frequency of service varies greatly.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

With the exception of the parcels near and in Sitka, there is some degree of uniformity of the physical features in the various upland tracts. Typically, the areas of state land adjacent to the small communities of the Southern Region occupy the lowlands and adjacent slopes that abut the built up area of each community. Some of the uplands behind these communities are, in fact, very steep, making their use for settlement or other development purposes difficult. These uplands are typically heavily vegetated, and are characteristically forested with stands of Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce interspersed with palustrine wetlands. The scattered parcels of state land or state selected land may share many of the same characteristics as the parcels adjacent to communities, but may also differ substantially, reflecting their selection for purposes of habitat or historic site protection, or for community recreation. Examples of similarity include the state parcel of Mite Cove on Yakobi Island and Idaho Inlet on Northern Chichagof Island. Examples of parcels with fairly flat terrain, unique hydrologic features (salt chucks and lagoons), and concentrations of both historic sites as well as estuarine and palustrine wetlands, include Pavlov Harbor on Chichagof Island, Sealion Cove/Kalinin Bay on Kruzof Island, and the John Muir Portage at the head of Tenakee Inlet.

[6] There are additional tidelands within the Southern Region. These occupy tidelands and submerged lands within the Region, but they are not part of the tideland tracts described in the Resource Allocation Tables.

Map 3-6.
Southern Region & Areas



USES AND RESOURCES

Uplands. State uplands in the Southern Region are used relatively infrequently, and their use is mostly related to dispersed recreation. Many tracts, including those occupying steep slopes adjoining communities, receive little or no use. Further, much of what was once state land has been conveyed to the communities of Tenakee Springs, Pelican, Port Alexander, and Sitka. In these areas, the lands have often been transferred into private use (primarily settlement) or have remained in public ownership and are used as open space, watershed, and for purposes of dispersed recreation. Wildlife resources occur in all the parcels, but are particularly significant within the larger tracts characterized by the presence of anadromous streams or estuarine wetlands. Especially significant concentrations of bear and waterfowl occur in the following tracts: Pavlov Harbor, Tenakee Springs near Indian River, Goose Flats, and John Muir Portage. The latter two parcels are in selection status, and are unlikely to be conveyed to the state. None of the tracts are used for commercial or industrial purposes, mining, or timber harvest. In part, this reflects the small size of the parcels, which make certain types of commercial activities unfeasible, or the absence of the resources themselves. Their value primarily lies in their use as a recreation area or viewshed, although in some instances state land may also be appropriate for remote or community settlement.

The parcels receiving the most use include those at Tenakee Springs, Baranof Warm Springs, Goddard Hot Springs, Pavlov Harbor, Sealion Cove/Kalinin Bay, John Muir Portage, and Goose Flats. The use of these parcels is related, in the more remote parcels, to some attraction (hot springs, fishing, forest service trail) or to personal recreation, which tends to be either hunting or fishing or to involve subsistence activities. Tracts near the two communities are used for dispersed recreation or for certain public purposes, like a watershed.

It is important to note that the level of commercial recreation is much higher in the Southern Region on state tidelands and submerged lands than in the Northern Region. In fact, although there is considerable commercial recreation that occurs within the Northern Region, this is associated with on-land activities. In the Southern Region most recreation is water based, and commercial operators, operating mostly out of Juneau and Sitka, provide much of that.

Tidelands. Most of the use of state lands occurs on tidelands and submerged lands, reflecting the presence of water; fishing, subsistence, and hunting opportunities; ease of access provided by boats; and the absence of other modes of transport. Analyses of where people go to recreate indicate areas of use concentrations: Hanus Bay (Eva Lake trail), Sitka Sound, and Warm Springs Bay on Baranof Island, and the areas of Icy Straits (Elfin Cove) and Point Adolphus on Chichagof Island. Often, the bays are attractive as anchorages, either to access an attraction (Eva Lake Trail, the hot springs at Warm Springs Bay), for commercial services (Sitka and Elfin Cove), or as harbors (Mite Cove, Pavlov Harbor). With few exceptions the entirety of the coastline is used for some form of subsistence or commercial fishing activity at some time of the year. Certain specific tideland areas have also been important as log transfer facilities, either for the Tongass National Forest or Native corporations.

The resources provided by the tidelands within this region, especially those associated with the more sensitive tidelands classified Habitat, include the use of these areas for the schooling, rearing, and spawning of anadromous fish, as concentration areas for a variety of crab, halibut, and shrimp; as overwintering areas for Pacific herring; concentration areas for marine mammals near isolated rocks and islands; and wildlife movement corridors and habitat for brown and black bears on the tidelands. See previous description of tidelands under 'State Lands' for more habitat information on these features.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS

There are no specific state management plans for this area, although the Department has prepared several site-specific plans.

The communities of Sitka and Port Alexander have comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances. Sitka as well as the small communities of Pelican, Hoonah, and Angoon also have district coastal zone management plans. This plan reflects the recommendations of the district plans and particularly that of the community of Sitka since it has the most thorough and comprehensive management approach, providing policies that directly affect uses that the area plan also manages – mariculture, residential floathomes, and other forms of floating facilities.

The Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP) affects adjacent uplands within the National Forest, which is the dominant ownership pattern in this area. The TLRMP prescriptions that most frequently occur adjacent to most state uplands include Semi-remote Recreation, Old Growth Habitat, and LUD II. Prescriptions that adjoin state tidelands include, in addition, Wilderness, Remote Recreation, and Scenic Viewshed. All of these prescriptions emphasize recreational use or the protection of forest, habitat, fisheries or wildlife, or wilderness values. This plan, to the extent practicable and consistent with the interests of the state, uses designations and management standards that are intended to be consistent with the prescriptions used in TLRMP.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Uplands. Many of the more remote, larger parcels have been designated General Use, a multiple use designation that is used when a number of uses can be accommodated on a tract, there is an absence of information that can be used to make a suitable management designation, there are no discernible economic trends, or if development is not expected during the planning period. Some of the larger parcels adjacent to communities have also been designated General Use, for similar reasons. Near communities, many state parcels are designated to provide areas for dispersed recreation or to protect a viewshed; in these instances the designation of Undeveloped Recreation is used. Some parcels also function currently as watersheds and are, accordingly, designated Watershed. The Settlement designation is used within communities where there is adequate access, the lands are reasonably developable, and if it can be expected that additional areas of settlement will be necessary during the planning period.

Some of the areas of state lands are sufficiently unique, are used currently for recreation, and have been recommended for designation as state marine parks. These include the areas at Sealion Cove/Kalinin Bay and Pavlov Harbor. Reflecting the absence of a commercial timber resource, none of the tracts are designated Forestry or General use (with a management intent statement permitting such use). With the exception of parcels recommended for settlement or as state marine parks, all of the parcels remain open to mineral entry, although there is little likelihood, because of their small size and the absence of economically viable mineral deposits, that mining activity will occur. Gravel extraction is authorized in certain areas where that use has occurred previously.

Tidelands. General state tidelands are to be managed to protect sensitive habitats and areas important as fisheries, marine mammal concentration sites, wildlife movement corridors, subsistence, and to protect community and commercial harvest. The more sensitive tidelands generally coincide with those tideland polygons designated Habitat (Ha). Habitat designations tend to coincide with estuarine areas, the mouths of anadromous streams, special management areas that contain a rich diversity and concentration of fishery and wildlife resources, and with certain rocks and islands used for marine mammal haulout. Development authorizations may be granted in these areas, but the sensitive fisheries or wildlife resources of these areas must be protected. Certain tidelands are also to be managed for recreational purposes and have been designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). Tidelands affected by the Ru designation are to be managed to retain the scenic and recreational features of adjacent upland tracts recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system or are intended to maintain some popular tideland recreational activity. This designation is often used as a co-designation with Habitat. Development authorizations in areas designated Ru are intended to be limited, and the recreation and habitat values of these areas must be retained. Tideland Ru designations are used at Sealion Cove, Warm Springs Bay, Big Bear/Baby Bear SMP, and in portions of the communities of Pelican, Port Alexander, and Sitka. In addition tidelands adjacent to communities are to be managed to accommodate some amount of development related to adjacent upland areas, and are designated Waterfront Development (Wd) and Shoreline Use (Sd).

All tideland and submerged land areas are also to be managed to ensure the continuation of community and commercial harvest, and subsistence. Essentially all of the submerged and tideland areas within the Southern Region are important at some time during the year for either commercial, community, or subsistence harvest. Individual tideland tracts that are designated Habitat are also typically co-designated as Harvest. Tide and submerged lands not specifically included within a tideland tract are designated General Use. Development authorizations issued on tidelands are to consider impacts to the various forms of harvest, and are to mitigate impacts to this activity. This requirement pertains to individual tideland tracts with a designation of Harvest, tracts co-designated Harvest with another designation, or to areas designated General Use.

Special Management Zones. There are three special management areas within the Southern Region.

Sitka Sound Tidelands Resource Management Zone (SSTRMZ) for Marine Waters and Tidelands. A tidelands management designation[7] affects the area of Sitka Sound; see Plan Map 'Baranof Island Area, Sitka' [8]. A stand-alone map of the SSTRMZ is depicted in Chapter 2, Page 19 (Map 2-1). This area includes all state waters from Kliuchef Peninsula (N56°49.648' W135°22.509') northwest to Shoals Point (Kruzof Island). It extends to encompass the waters of Sitka Sound to a line from Sukoi Point (Kruzof Island) northeast to N57°20.084' W135°40.032, a point on Baranof Island. It excludes numbered tideland polygons within the area. The management intent for this area is twofold:

- To protect the sensitive fisheries, marine mammal concentration areas, shorebird and waterfowl concentration areas, anadromous streams and areas of estuarine wetlands, as well as brown bear and deer winter concentration within intertidal areas.

- To preserve and protect the customary, traditional, recreational and personal use resources and public access to these resources.

The marine and intertidal waters of this Tidelands Resource Management Zone support a myriad of activities. Pacific herring utilize the shoreline for spawning and the marine waters for overwintering. Waterfowl and shorebirds are found to concentrate throughout this area in the spring and fall. Chinook, coho, pink, chum, and sockeye salmon along with anadromous steelhead use these areas for rearing, schooling, spawning, and migration. Brown bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper intertidal area throughout this tidelands management area. The areas depicted on the Plan Map 'Baranof Island Area, Sitka' [9] as Habitat represent the most significant of these areas. Other areas certainly also exist within the Management Zone, but the aforementioned areas are the primary habitat areas. Departmental authorizations that may be issued within areas designated Habitat shall follow the standards and procedures for authorizations described under 'Management Guidelines: Habitat Areas' in Chapter 2, under the section, 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas'.

[7] Tideland management Zones are used if, within a specific area, there is a high concentration of significant marine resources or public use and, as a practical matter, individual tideland units cannot capture the diversity and intensity of these resources within these areas. Within such areas, the management intent is twofold: 1) to protect the sensitive fisheries, marine mammal concentration areas, shorebird and waterfowl concentration areas, anadromous streams and areas of estuarine wetlands, as well as brown bear and deer winter concentration areas in intertidal areas. 2) And to protect the traditional, recreational, and personal use activities, including public access to areas important for such activities. For more information on special management areas, refer to item 'U' in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2.

[8] Note: This is the primary plan map that depicts the SSTMZ. Because of the size of this area, other maps may need to be consulted as well. See also the maps for the Baranof Island Area titled 'Salisbury Sound, Baranof, and Big Bay.

[9] See footnote 7, above.

The area of the SSTRMZ is also used for a wide variety of traditional, recreational, and personal use activities, primarily by the residents of the community of Sitka. The tideland areas depicted on the same Plan map as 'Undeveloped Recreation', or co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) and represent the most important of these areas, but essentially the entirety of the Tidelands Management Zone is used for these activities to varying degrees. Authorizations issued by the Department within areas designated Undeveloped Recreation or co-designated Undeveloped Recreation and Habitat should ensure that the authorized use does not conflict with the traditional, recreational, personal use activities, or public access to areas where these activities occur.

If habitat and recreation values are present in any areas other than the areas designated Habitat, Undeveloped Recreation, or co-designated Habitat and Undeveloped Recreation within the SSTMZ[10], authorizations that may be issued in such areas are subject to the same standards as described above.

If an authorization can reasonably be expected to conflict with these uses or can be expected to be controversial, the Department shall provide an opportunity for the community to comment[11] prior to its issuance[12]. The Department shall carefully consider public comments and possible adverse impacts of the proposed use or activity upon customary, traditional, recreational, and personal use resources. Feasible and prudent alternatives that may meet the need(s) for the proposed use and activity should be considered. If, following public review, it is determined that it is in the overall best interest of the state to proceed with an authorization that adversely impacts recreational uses and/or habitat resources, all feasible and prudent steps shall be taken to minimize adverse impacts.

Areas on the Plan Map noted as 'Public Recreation' are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru), areas noted as 'Habitat' are designated Habitat (Ha), and areas noted as 'Habitat' and 'Public Recreation' are co-designated Habitat and Undeveloped Recreation. All other areas within the SSTMZ are designated Resource Management – High Value (Habitat and Public Recreation). The latter designation converts to the classification of 'Resource Management Lands'.[13]

Hoonah Sound Tidelands Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. A tidelands management designation affects the area of Hoonah Sound; see Plan Maps 'Upper Tenakee Inlet, Khaz Bay, and Peril Strait'. A stand-alone map of the HSTRMZ is depicted in Chapter 2, Page 19 (Map 2-1). This area includes all state waters northeast from a line off Pogibshi Point (Baranof Island) to the northern most end of Poison Cove on

[10] These areas are designated 'Resource Management – High Value (Habitat and Public Recreation)' on the Plan maps.

[11] At a minimum, notice shall be published in a local newspaper and sent to the City and Borough of Sitka.

[12] Proposed actions involving the siting of log storage or log transfer facilities, mineral transfer facilities, mariculture operations, commercial floating facilities, residential floating facilities, or any disposal of a state interest in land within the SSTMZ are affected by this requirement. Notice of renewal of a revocable permit (term of up to five years) shall be discretionary.

[13] Conversions to classifications for the other designations are: Habitat to Wildlife Habitat Land and Undeveloped Recreation to Public Recreation Land.

Chichagof Island (N57°31.320' W135°34.662'). The management intent for this area is to protect the sensitive fisheries, marine mammal concentration areas, shorebird and waterfowl concentration areas, anadromous streams and areas of estuarine wetlands, as well as brown bear and deer winter concentration areas within intertidal areas.

The marine and intertidal waters of this Tidelands Resource Management Zone support a myriad of activities. Pacific herring utilize the shoreline for spawning and the marine waters for overwintering. Waterfowl and shorebirds are found to concentrate throughout this area in the spring and fall. Chinook, coho, pink, chum, and sockeye salmon along with anadromous steelhead use these areas for rearing, schooling, spawning, and migration. Brown bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper intertidal area throughout this tidelands management area. The areas depicted on the Plan maps as 'Habitat' represents the most significant of these areas. Other areas certainly also exist within the Management Zone, but the aforementioned areas are the primary habitat areas. Departmental authorizations that may be issued within areas designated Habitat shall follow the standards and procedures for authorizations described under 'Management Guidelines: Habitat Areas' in Chapter 2, under the section, 'Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas'.

The area of the HSTRMZ is also used for a wide variety of traditional, recreational, and personal use activities, primarily by the residents of the community of Sitka. The tideland areas depicted on the same Plan map as Undeveloped Recreation, or co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) represent the most important of these areas, but essentially the entirety of the Tidelands Management Zone is used for these activities to varying degrees. Authorizations issued by the Department within areas designated Undeveloped Recreation or co-designated Undeveloped Recreation and Habitat should ensure that the authorized use does not conflict with the traditional, recreational, personal use activities, or public access to areas where these activities occur.

If habitat and recreation values are present in any areas other than the areas designated Habitat, Undeveloped Recreation, or co-designated Habitat and Undeveloped Recreation within the HSTMZ[14], authorizations that may be issued in such areas are subject to the same standards as described above .

If an authorization can reasonably be expected to conflict with these uses or can be expected to be controversial, the Department shall provide an opportunity for the community to comment[15] prior to its issuance[16]. The Department shall carefully consider public comments and possible adverse impacts of the proposed use or activity upon customary, traditional, recreational, and personal-use resources. Feasible and prudent alternatives that may meet the need(s) for the proposed use and activity should be

[14] These areas are designated 'Resource Management – High Value (Habitat and Public Recreation)' on the Plan maps.
[15] At a minimum, notice shall be published in a local newspaper and sent to the City and Borough of Sitka.
[16] Proposed actions involving the siting of log storage or log transfer facilities, mineral transfer facilities, mariculture operations, commercial floating facilities, or a residential floating facilities, or any disposal of a state interest in land within the SSTMZ are affected by this requirement. Notice of renewal of a revocable permit (term of up to five years) shall be discretionary.

considered. If, following public review, it is determined that it is in the overall best interest of the state to proceed with an authorization that adversely impacts recreational uses and/or habitat resources, all feasible and prudent steps shall be taken to minimize adverse impacts.

Areas on the Plan Map noted as 'Public Recreation' are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru), areas noted as 'Habitat' are designated Habitat (Ha), and areas noted as 'Habitat and Public Recreation' are co-designated Habitat and Undeveloped Recreation. All other areas within the HSTMZ are designated 'Resource Management – High Value (Habitat and Public Recreation)'. The latter designation converts to the classification of 'Resource Management Lands'.[17]

Tenakee Inlet Area. This area is to be managed according to the following objectives: protection of sensitive habitat areas, significant fisheries, and wildlife concentration sites; protection of the traditional, customary, recreational uses of the Inlet by residents of the Tenakee Springs community; and protection of public access to these resources and uses.

Small Tract Tidelands. In addition, there are certain tracts, called Small Tract Tidelands that are important as aquaculture sites, log transfer facilities, boat launches, and hatcheries, among other uses. These tracts usually occupy only a portion of a bay or cove, but are nonetheless significant tideland uses. The designations used in these tracts reflect the economic, recreational, or public activity that is taking place and may be Forestry (log storage and transfer), Developed Recreation (boat launches or small boat harbors), or Habitat (aquatic farms). Except for the Forestry designations that are identified, other sites for such facilities are discouraged, unless a Coastal Consistency Determination is obtained. Within the Southern Region residential floating facilities are discouraged, except at certain sites specified in the Sitka Coastal Management Plan (see below) or in other recognized coastal plans. Consult the Floating Facilities section of Chapter 2 for specific policies regarding these facilities. The Area Plan, as a matter of policy to ensure maximum consistency in the management of commercial recreation activity on federal uplands and state tidelands, and also follows the recommendations of the US Forest Service Shoreline Outfitter/Guide Analysis and Environmental Impact Statement. See the Recreation (Recommendation #E) as well as the Shorelines, Stream Corridors, and Coastal Areas part of Chapter 2 (Recommendation #J).

Coastal District Management. The Sitka Coastal Management Plan (CMP) functions as the district CMP within the corporate boundaries of the City/Borough of Sitka. This plan contains certain Enforceable Policies that are pertinent to the tideland parcels of the Area Plan. These include specific standards for floating facilities, land and water based uses, and transportation facilities within Special Management Areas designated in the CMP[18].

[17] Conversions to classifications for the other designations are: Habitat to Wildlife Habitat Land and Undeveloped Recreation to Public Recreation Land.

[18] See the CMP for the specific location of the CMP Special Management Areas. In this plan, the location of the CMP Special Management Areas is identified by specific tideland polygons, with one exception, noted below. Therefore, to determine if CMP Special Management Area requirements pertain to a certain area, locate the site in question on the plan maps. If the site is within a tideland polygon, then consult the management intent requirements for the tideland parcel in Chapter 3. The requirements of the Special Management Area will be described. If the site is not included

It is intended that the Area Plan be consistent with the Sitka CMP and follow, specifically, its requirements for Special Management Areas as well as the general standards for floating facilities, land and water based uses, and transportation facilities (Enforceable Policies #4 and #7, p. 18, 19 of CMP) and the site specific policies for ATV use (Site Specific Policy D, p. 21 of CMP). Under these policies, floating and transportation facilities[19], the use of ATVs, as well as incompatible land and water based uses, are prohibited[20] within the boundaries of Special Management Areas. Appendix E includes descriptions of the Special Management Areas of the Sitka CMP. See the CMP for a description of the exceptions to these standards.

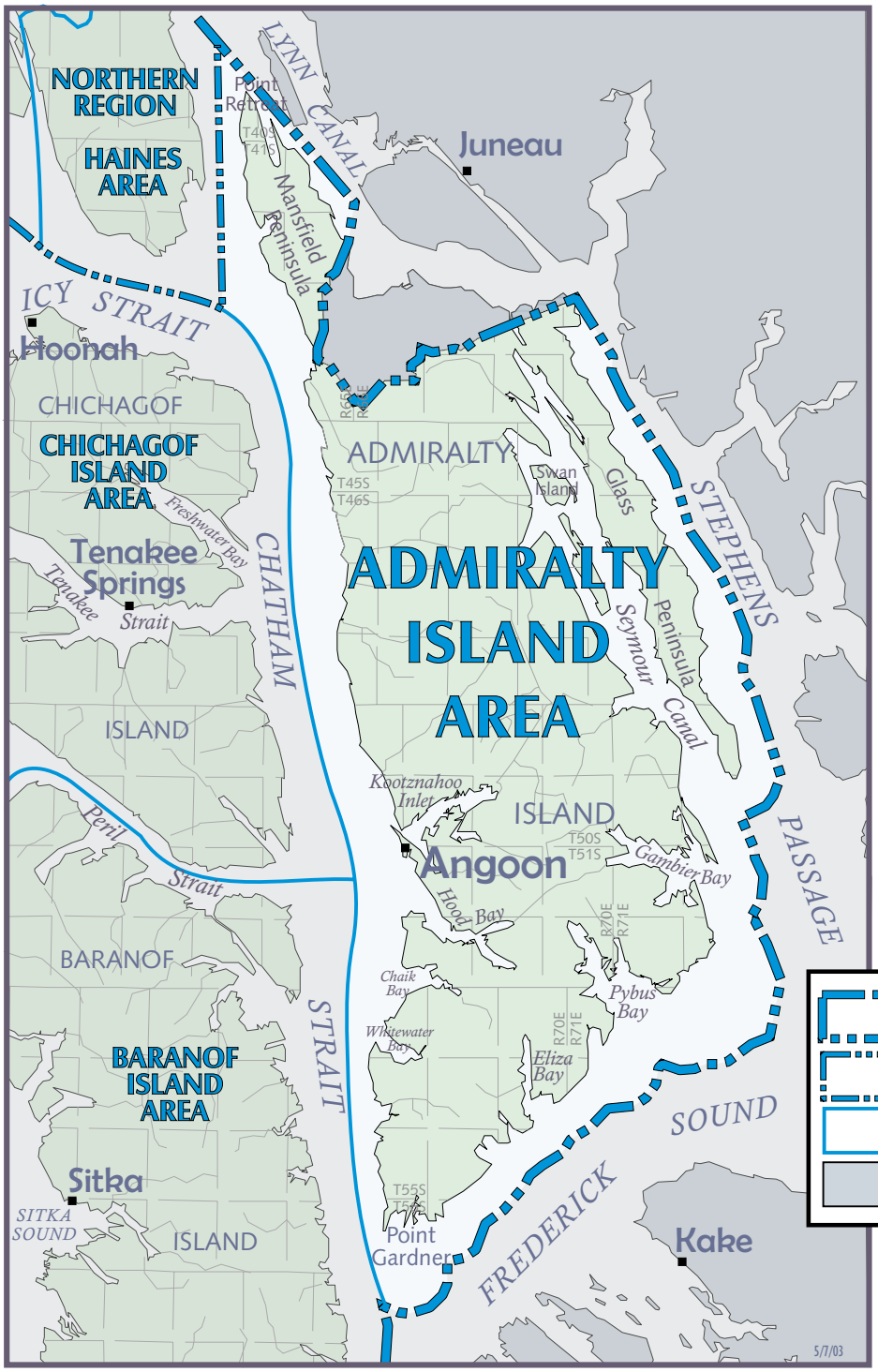
within a tideland polygon, there is no corresponding Special Management Area requirement *or* the coastal zone Special Management Area is included within the Sitka Sound special management area of this plan. A listing of the coastal zone Special Management Areas within the Sitka Sound special management area of this plan is provided in Appendix F.

[19] 'Transportation facilities' refers, in the context of the Area Plan, to Log Transfer and Storage sites.

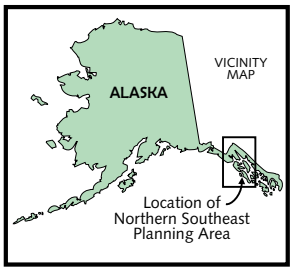
[20] Areas where residential floating facilities (floathomes) are *permitted* (subject to applicable standards) in the Sitka CMP include the following areas on Baranof Island near the community of Sitka: Eastern Bay, Bight south of Dog Point, portion of Jamestown Bay, Camp Coogan Bay, and Picnic Cove.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST
AREA PLAN

Map 3-7.
Southern Region: ADMIRALTY ISLAND AREA







Northern Southeast Area Plan boundary

Region boundary

Area boundary

Areas excluded from Northern Southeast Area Plan

SOUTHERN REGION
Explanation of Footnotes

1. Except for state upland tracts, only generated land status, current to 1997, is depicted. Consult the land records of the Forest Service, borough and cities, and Native corporations to identify precise land ownership boundaries and current land status.

2. Maps are generated from a geographic information system (GIS) using a specific hierarchy for the depiction of land status, with information portrayed at the section level. State land is at the highest level of this hierarchy, so that if there is only some land within a section that is state owned or state selected, the entire section is portrayed as state owned. Land status information, except for state tracts, is derived from the Land Status layer of the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan GIS. DNR land records were used to depict state upland tracts.

3. Designation boundaries depict specific areas of a particular designation within a state tract, whether upland or tideland. They are only used if there is more than one designation in a tract. Additional information on the designations is included in the *Resource Allocation Table*.

   When only one designation is used for a tract, the *Resource Allocation Table* must be consulted to identify the recommended designation.

4. The suitability of anchorage areas has not been identified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

5. Anadromous streams correspond to the anadromous streams in the ADF&G Anadromous Streams Catalogue (Southeast).

6. The General Use (GU) designation applies to *all* state-owned areas not otherwise designated on the plan maps.

7. Consult Chapter 3 Management Summary Tidelands, for descriptions of the Sitka Sound and Hoonah Sound Special Management Areas.

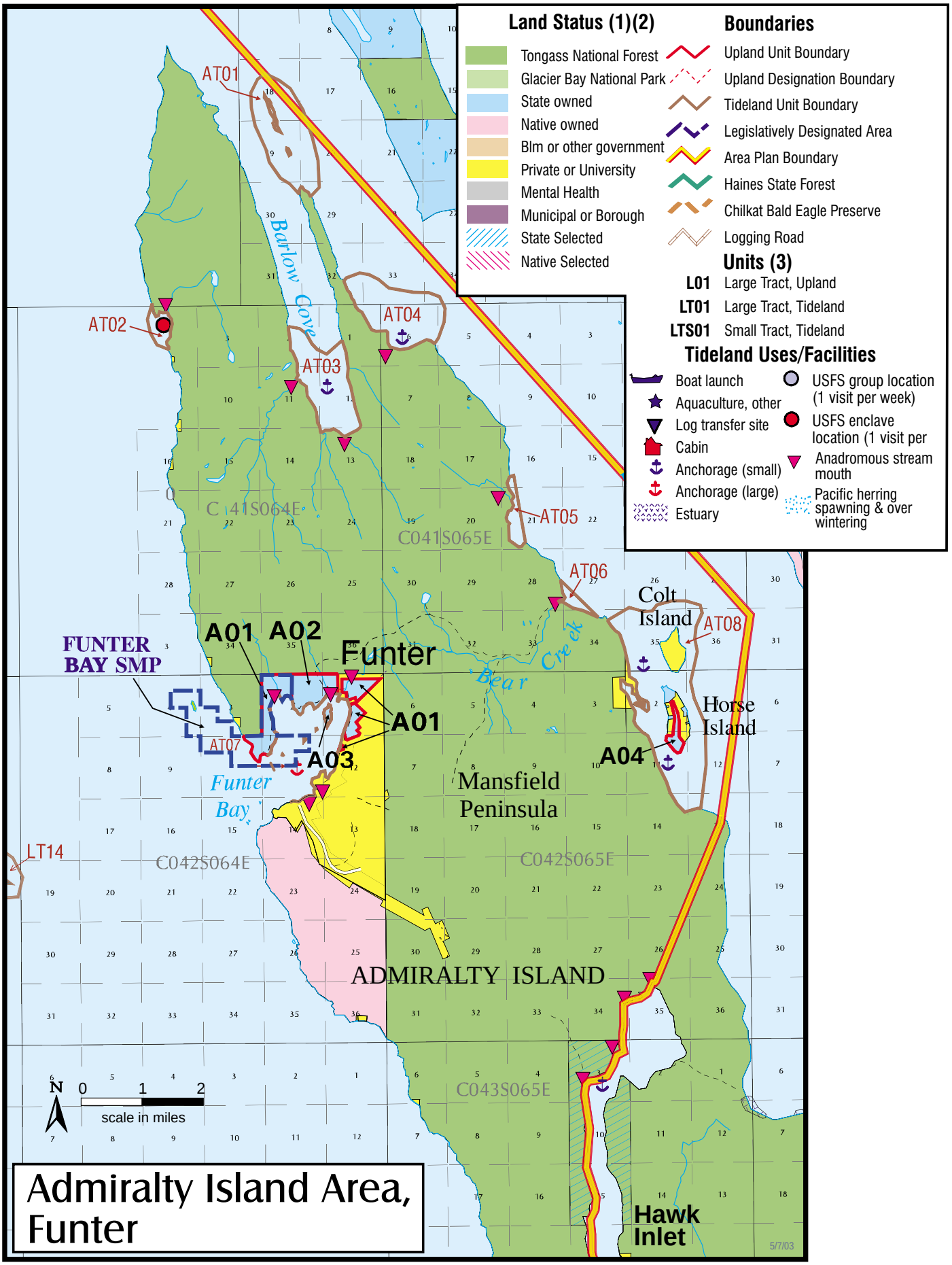
Parcel Designations Admiralty Island Uplands

Parcel	Name	Designations
A-01	Funter Bay SMP, Admiralty Island	Pr
A-02	Funter Creek, Admiralty Island	Ru
A-03	Ledge Island, Admiralty Island	Ru, Pr
A-04	Horse Island, Admiralty Island	Pr, Ha, Ru
A-05	Oliver Inlet SMP, Admiralty Island	Pr
A-06	Angoon, Admiralty Island	Pr
A-07	Angoon, School Trust	Pr

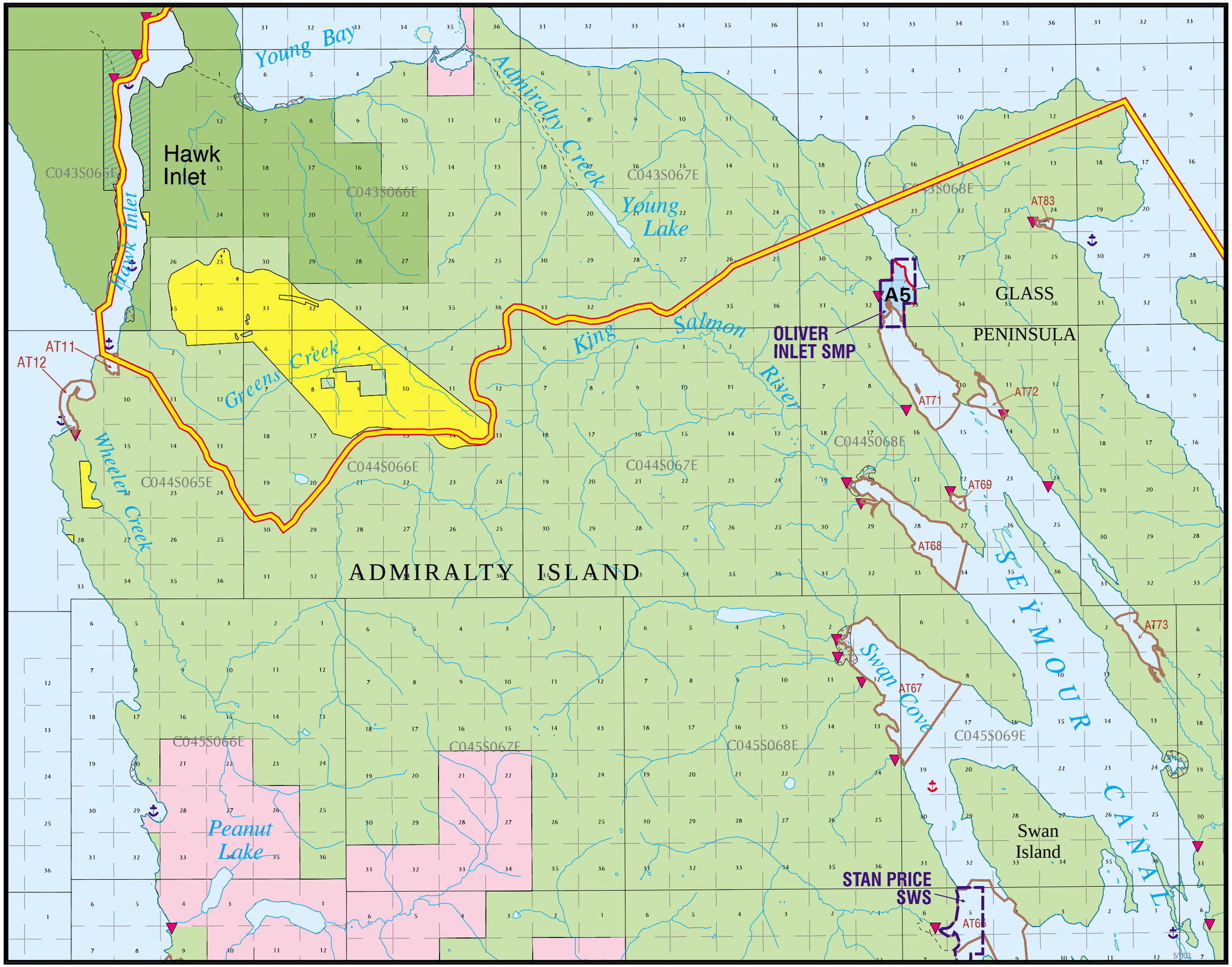
Parcel Designations Admiralty Island Tidelands

Parcel	Name	Designations
AT-01	Barlow Point	Ha
AT-02	West Mansfield Penninsula	Ha, Hv
AT-03	Barlow Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-04	Symonds Point	Ha, Hv
AT-05	Lone Mountain	Ha, Hv
AT-06	Bear Creek	Ha, Hv
AT-07	Funter Creek State Marine Park	Ha
AT-08	Horse and Colt Island	Ha, Sd
AT-11	Piledriver Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-12	Game Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-13	Jims Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-14	Ward Creek	Ha, Hv
AT-15	Lake Florence	Ha, Hv
AT-16	Fishery Creek	Ha, Hv
AT-17	Marble Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-18	Thayer Creek	Ha, Hv
AT-19	Kootznahoo Inlet	Ha, Hv
AT-20	Angoon Area	Ha, HV, Sd
AT-21	Hood Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-22	Hood Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-23	Hood Bay North and South Arm	Ha, Hv
AT-24	Chaik Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-25	Whitewater Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-26	Whitewater Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-27	Whitewater Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-28	Wilson Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-29	Tyee	Ha, Hv
AT-30	Herring Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-31	Eliza Harbor	Ha, Hv
AT-32	Woewodski Harbor	Ha, Hv
AT-33	Little Pybus Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-34	Pybus Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-35	Cannery Cove	Ha, Hv

Parcel	Name	Designations
AT-36	Donkey Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-37	Pybus Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-38	North of San Juan Islands	Ha, Hv
AT-39	North of San Juan Islands	Ha, Hv
AT-40	San Juan Islands	Ha
AT-41		Ha
AT-42		Ha
AT-43	West Brother Island - South	Ha
AT-44	East Brother	Ha
AT-45	West Brother Island - North	Ha
AT-46	Sail Island	Ha
AT-47	False Pt. Pybus	Ha, Hv
AT-48	Price Island	Ha
AT-49	Gambier Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-50	Snug Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-51	Gambier Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-52	Gambier Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-53	Head of Gambier Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-54	Southend of Glass Peninsula	Ha, Hv
AT-55	West side of Glass Peninsula	Ha, Hv
AT-56	Pleasant Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-57	Mole Harbor	Ha, Hv
AT-58	North of Flat Point	Ha, Hv
AT-59	Tiedeman Island	Ha, Hv
AT-60	Tiedeman Island	Ha, Hv
AT-61		Ha, Hv
AT-62	Winning Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-63	South of Staunch Pt.	Ha, Hv
AT-64	Windfall Harbor	Ha, Hv
AT-65	Windfall Harbor	Ha
AT-66	Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary	Ru, Ha
AT-67	Swan Cove	Ha, Hv
AT-68	King Salmon Bay	Ha, Hv
AT-69	Seymour Canal	Ha, Hv
AT-71	Oliver Inlet	Ru, Ha
AT-72		Ha, Hv
AT-73	Fool Inlet	Ha, Hv
AT-74	South of Midway Point	Ha, Hv
AT-75	South of Midway Point	Ha, Hv
AT-76	Midway Point	Ha
AT-77		Ha, Hv
AT-78		Ha, Hv
AT-79		Ha, Hv
AT-80		Ha, Hv
AT-81		Ha, Hv
AT-82		Ha
AT-83		Ha, Hv


Land Status (1)(2)
Tongass National Forest
Glacier Bay National Park
State owned
Native owned
Blm or other government
Private or University
Mental Health
Municipal or Borough
State Selected
Native Selected
Boundaries
Upland Unit Boundary
Upland Designation Boundary
Tideland Unit Boundary
Legislatively Designated Area
Area Plan Boundary
Haines State Forest
Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
Logging Road
Units (3)
L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland
Tideland Uses/Facilities
Boat launch
Aquaculture, other
Log transfer site
Cabin
Anchorage (small)
Anchorage (large)
Estuary
USFS group location (1 visit per week)
USFS enclave location (1 visit per
Anadromous stream mouth
Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
AT01
AT02
AT03
AT04
AT05
AT06
AT07
AT08
Barlow Cove
C041S064E
C041S065E
FUNTER BAY SMP
A01
A02
A03
A04
Funter
Bear Creek
Colt Island
Horse Island
Mansfield Peninsula
Funter Bay
LT14
C042S064E
C042S065E
ADMIRALTY ISLAND
C043S065E
Hawk Inlet
N
0 1 2
scale in miles
5/7/03
Admiralty Island Area, Funter

Admiralty Island Area, Oliver Inlet



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

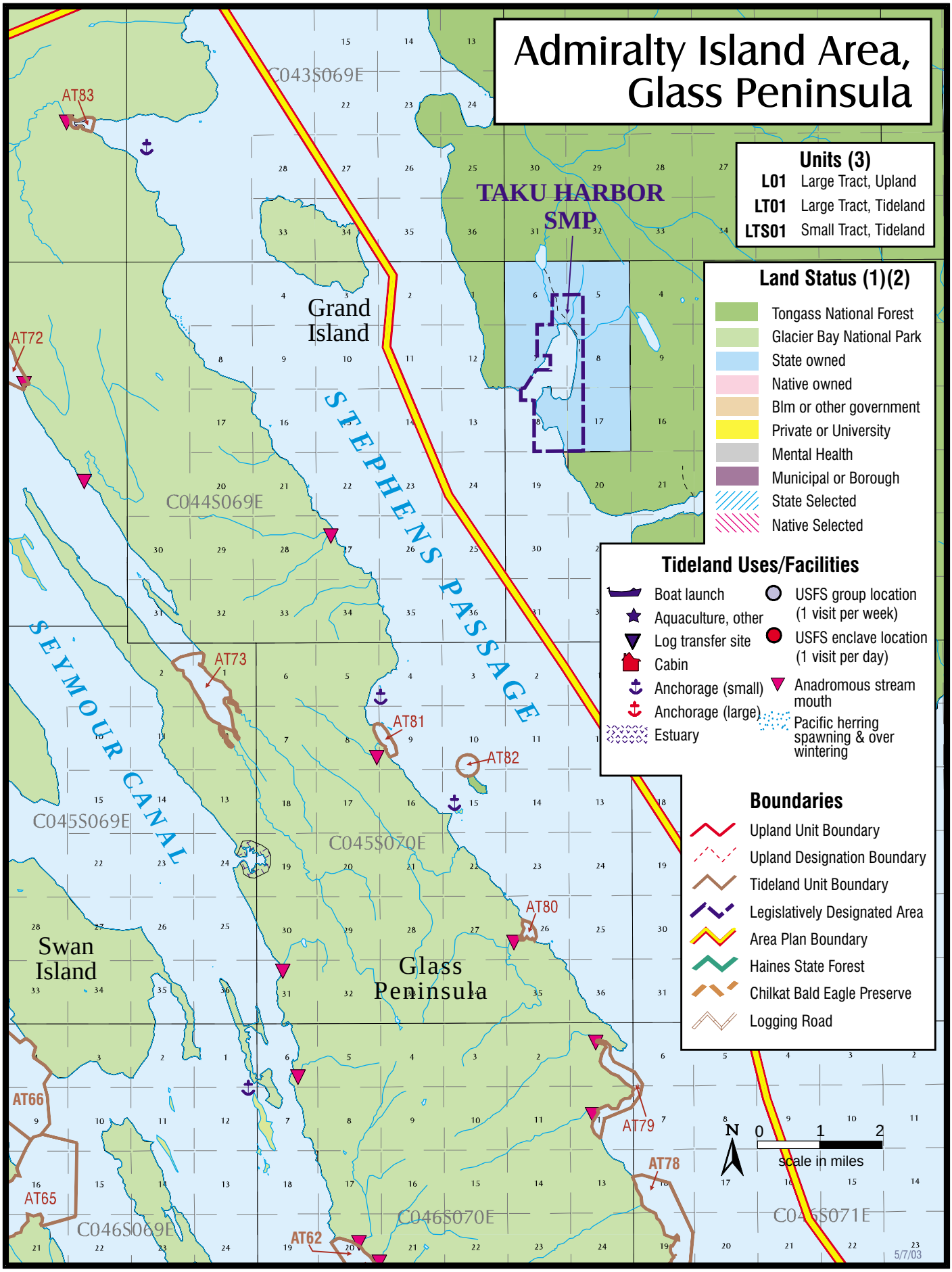
- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

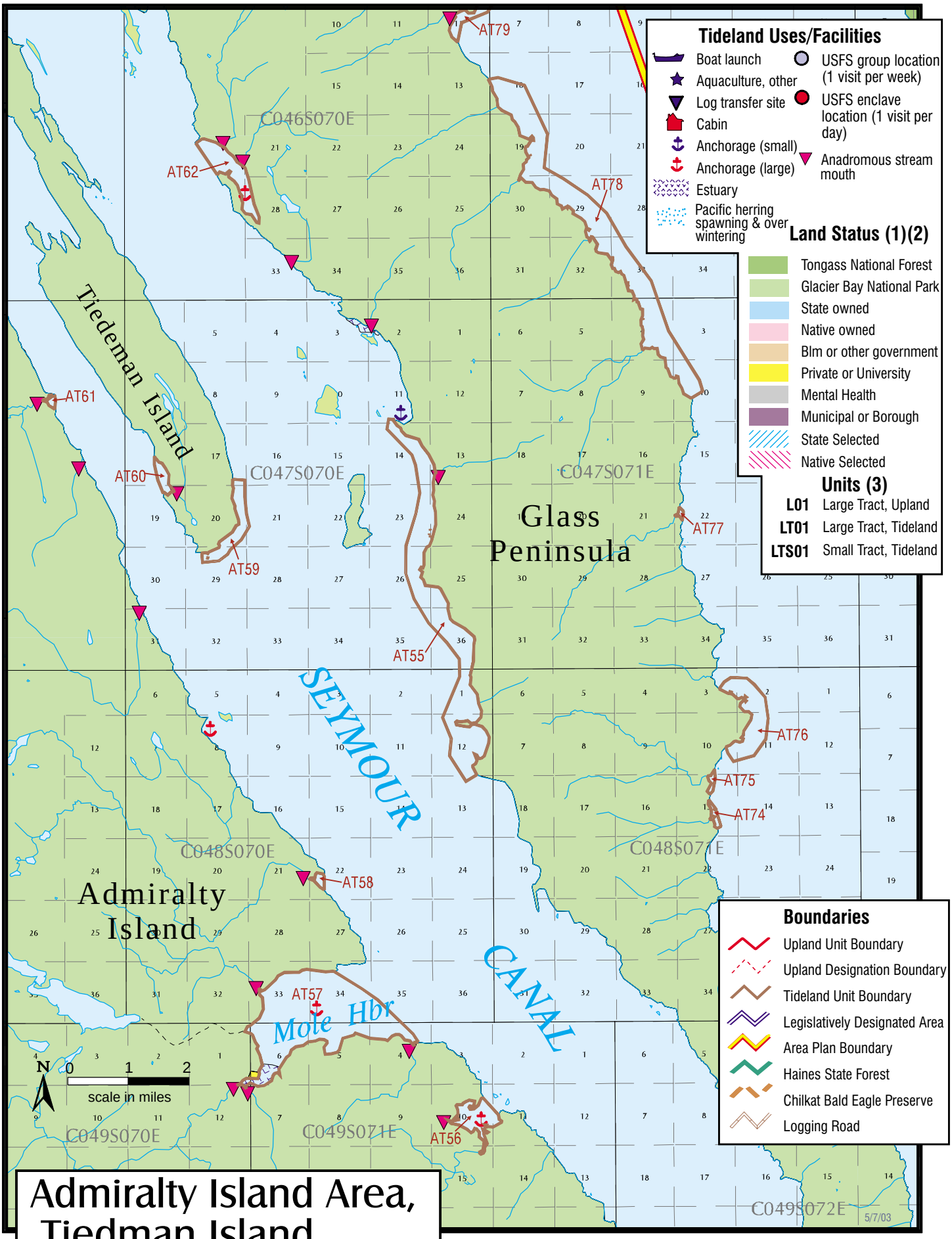
Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

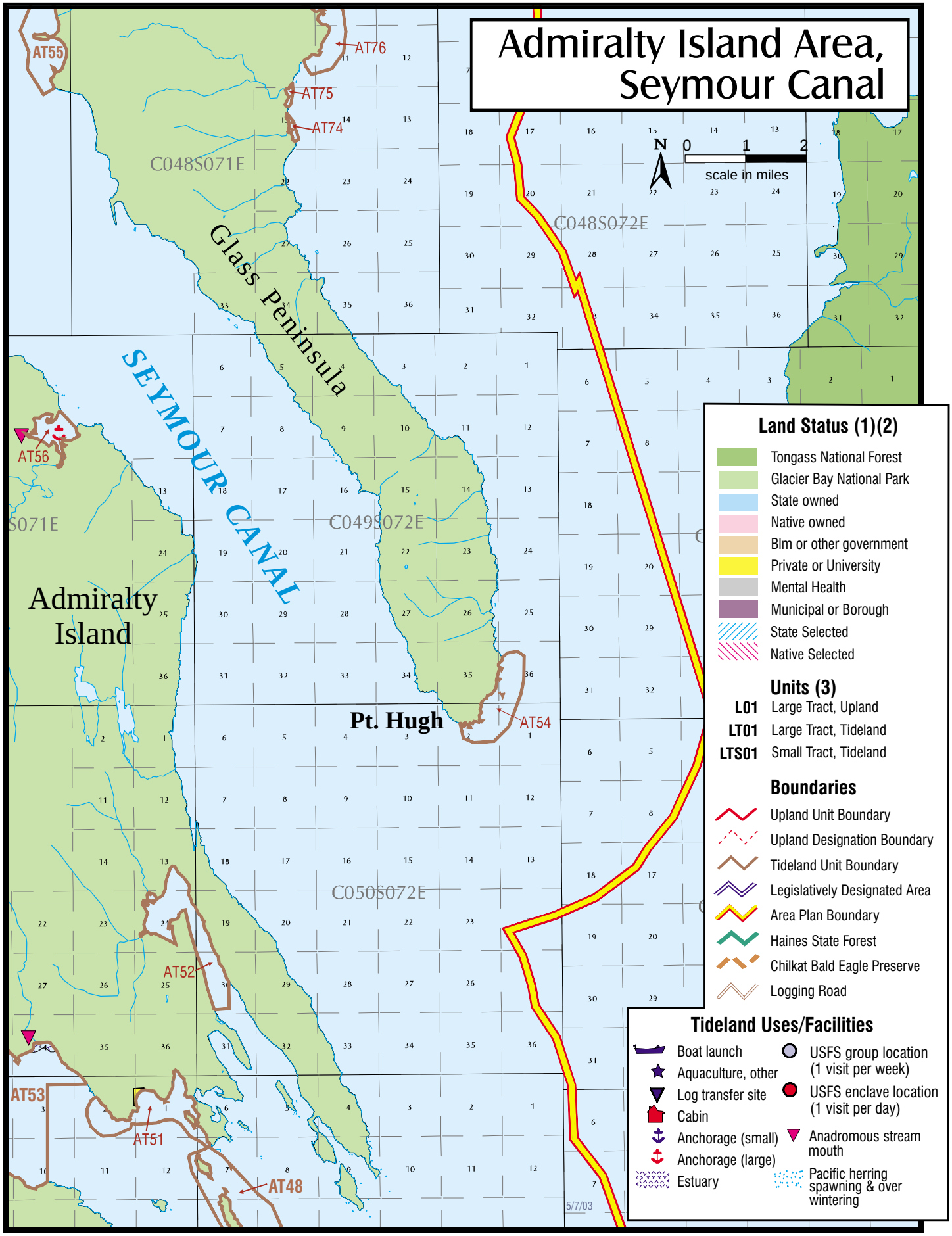
Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

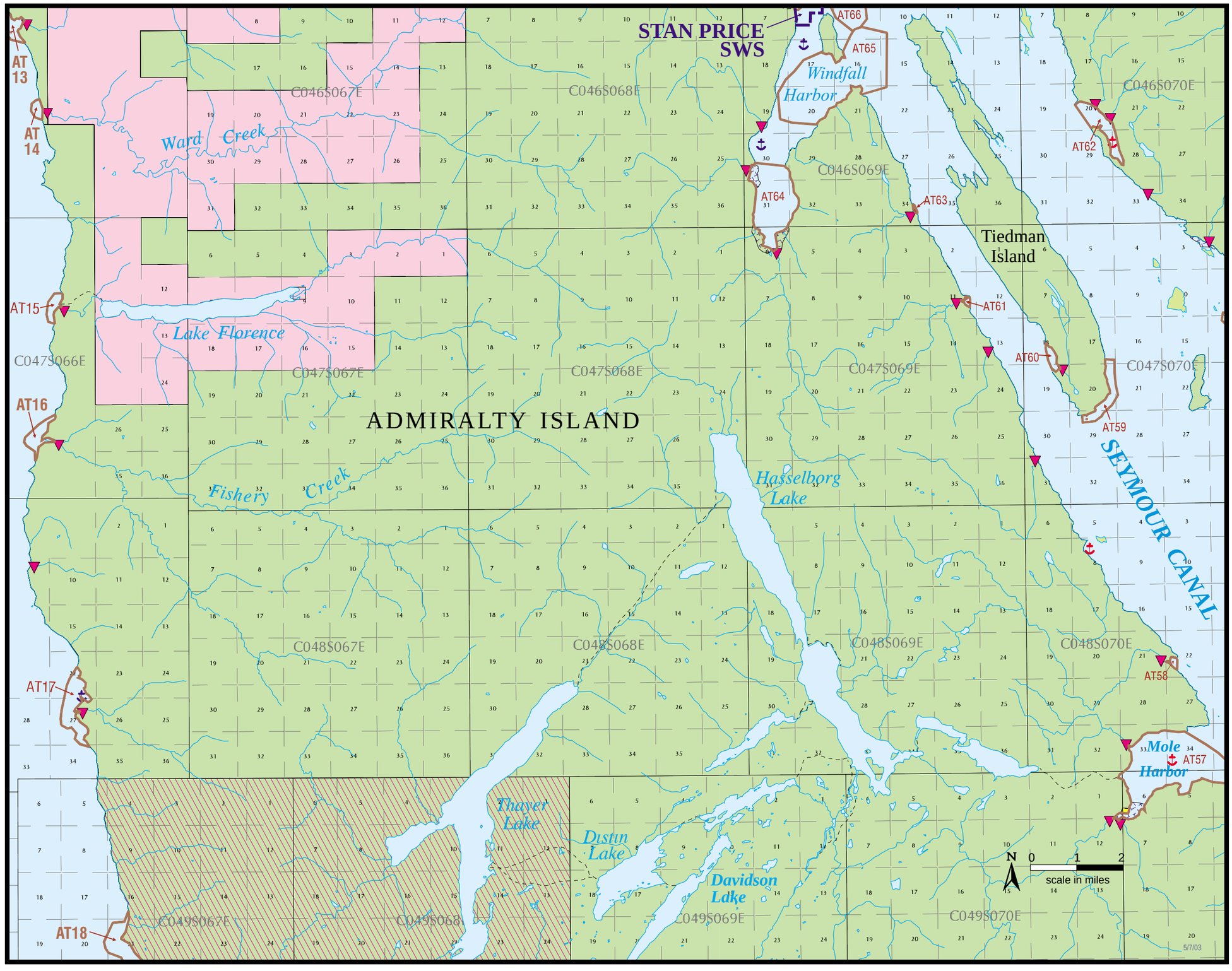

Admiralty Island Area,
Glass Peninsula
Units (3)
L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland
TAKU HARBOR SMP
Land Status (1)(2)
Tongass National Forest
Glacier Bay National Park
State owned
Native owned
Blm or other government
Private or University
Mental Health
Municipal or Borough
State Selected
Native Selected
Tideland Uses/Facilities
Boat launch
Aquaculture, other
Log transfer site
Cabin
Anchorage (small)
Anchorage (large)
Estuary
USFS group location (1 visit per week)
USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
Anadromous stream mouth
Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
Boundaries
Upland Unit Boundary
Upland Designation Boundary
Tideland Unit Boundary
Legislatively Designated Area
Area Plan Boundary
Haines State Forest
Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
Logging Road
Grand Island
Swan Island
Glass Peninsula
STEPHENS PASSAGE
SEYMOUR CANAL
C043S069E
C044S069E
C045S069E
C045S070E
C046S069E
C046S070E
C046S071E
AT83
AT72
AT73
AT81
AT82
AT80
AT79
AT78
AT66
AT65
AT62
N
0 1 2
scale in miles
5/7/03



Admiralty Island Area, Tiedman Island


Admiralty Island Area, Seymour Canal
AT55
AT76
AT75
AT74
C048S071E
C048S072E
Glass Peninsula
SEYMOUR CANAL
AT56
S071E
C049S072E
Admiralty Island
Pt. Hugh
AT54
C050S072E
AT52
AT53
AT51
AT48
N
0
1
2
scale in miles
5/7/03
Land Status (1)(2)
Tongass National Forest
Glacier Bay National Park
State owned
Native owned
Blm or other government
Private or University
Mental Health
Municipal or Borough
State Selected
Native Selected
Units (3)
L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland
Boundaries
Upland Unit Boundary
Upland Designation Boundary
Tideland Unit Boundary
Legislatively Designated Area
Area Plan Boundary
Haines State Forest
Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
Logging Road
Tideland Uses/Facilities
Boat launch
Aquaculture, other
Log transfer site
Cabin
Anchorage (small)
Anchorage (large)
Estuary
USFS group location (1 visit per week)
USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
Anadromous stream mouth
Pacific herring spawning & over wintering

Admiralty Island Area, Windfall Harbor



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

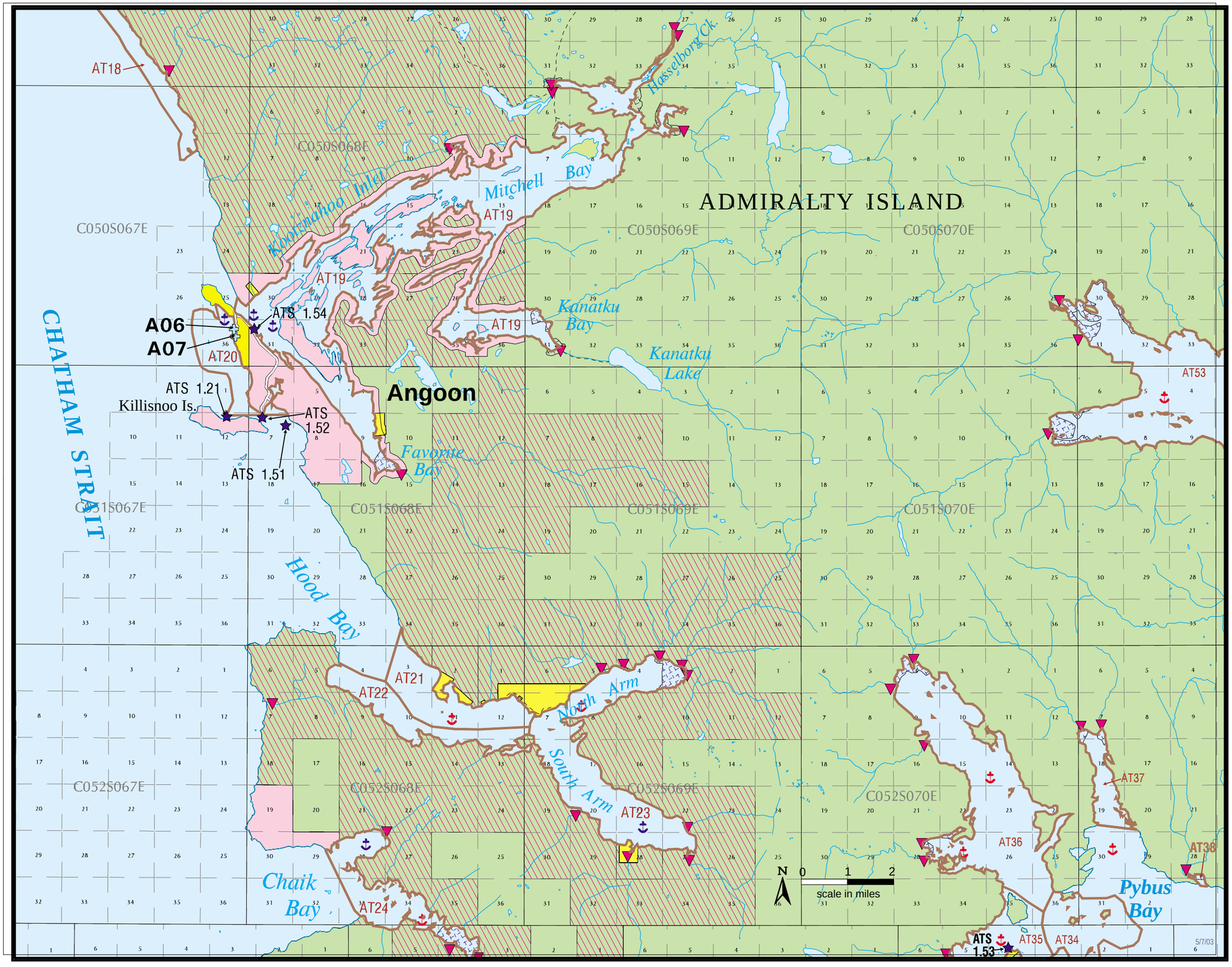
Units (3)

L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Admiralty Island Area, Angoon



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

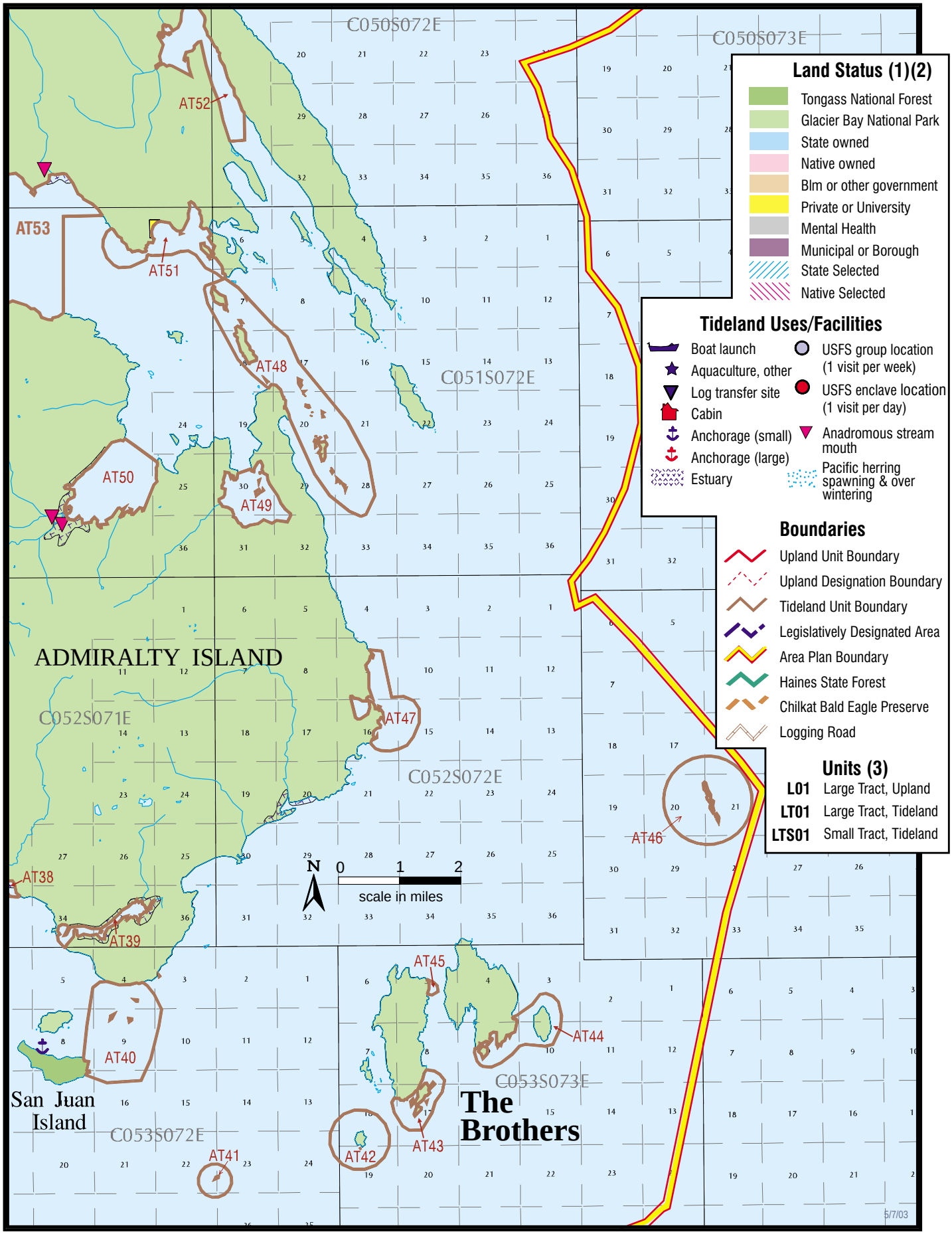
Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

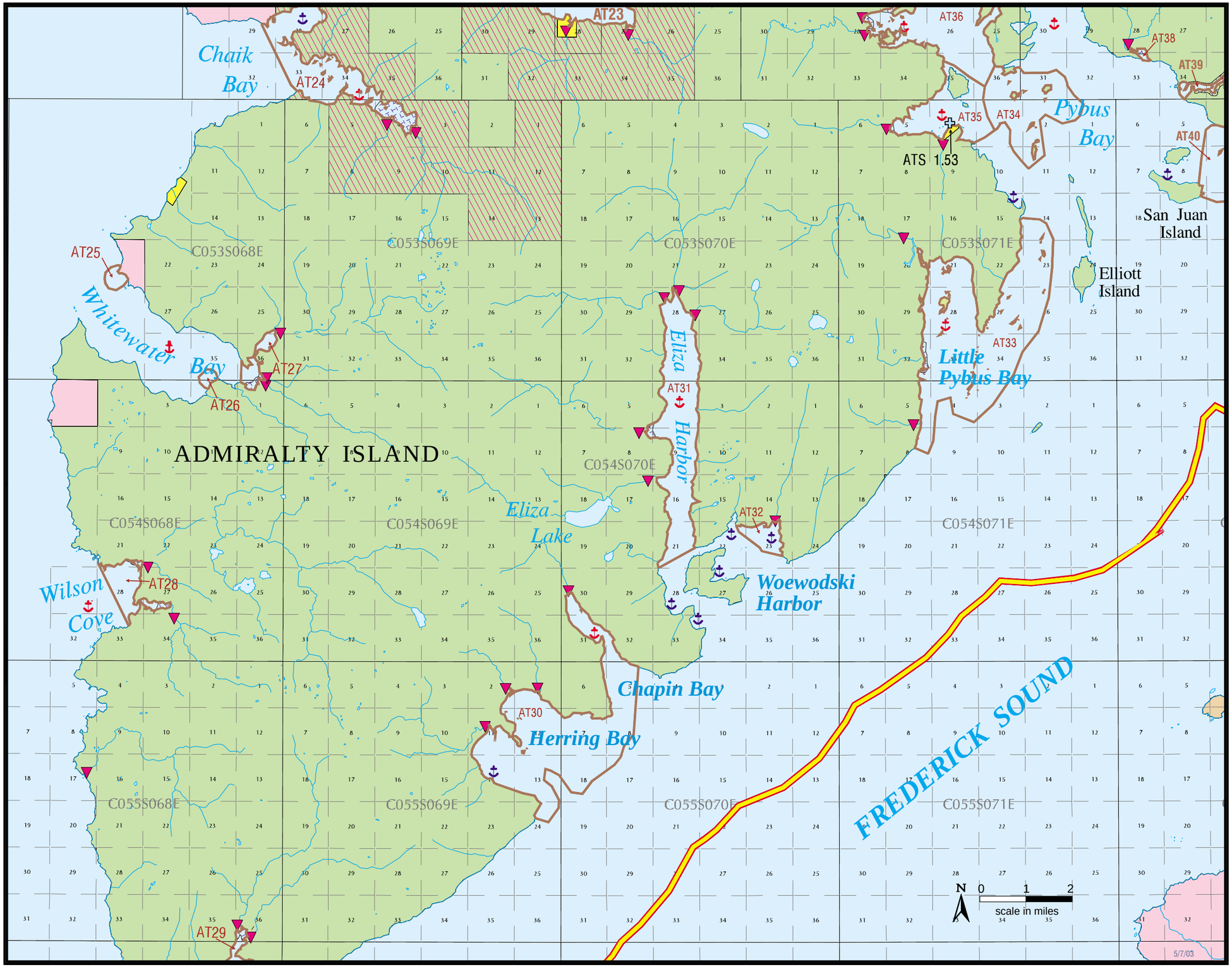
Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Admiralty Island Area, The Brothers



Admiralty Island Area, Eliza Harbor



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

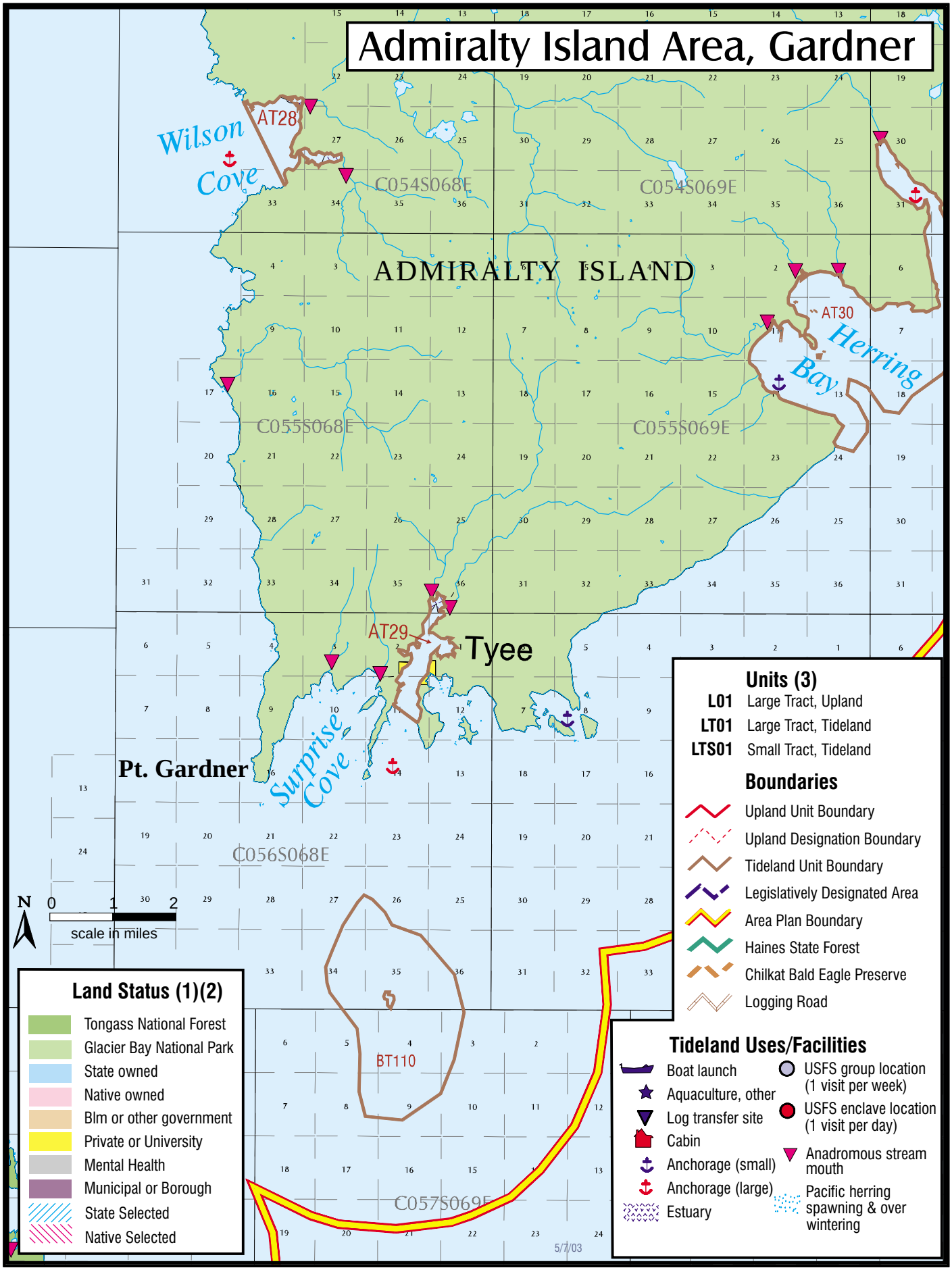
- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

Units (3)

L01	Large Tract, Upland
LT01	Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01	Small Tract, Tideland

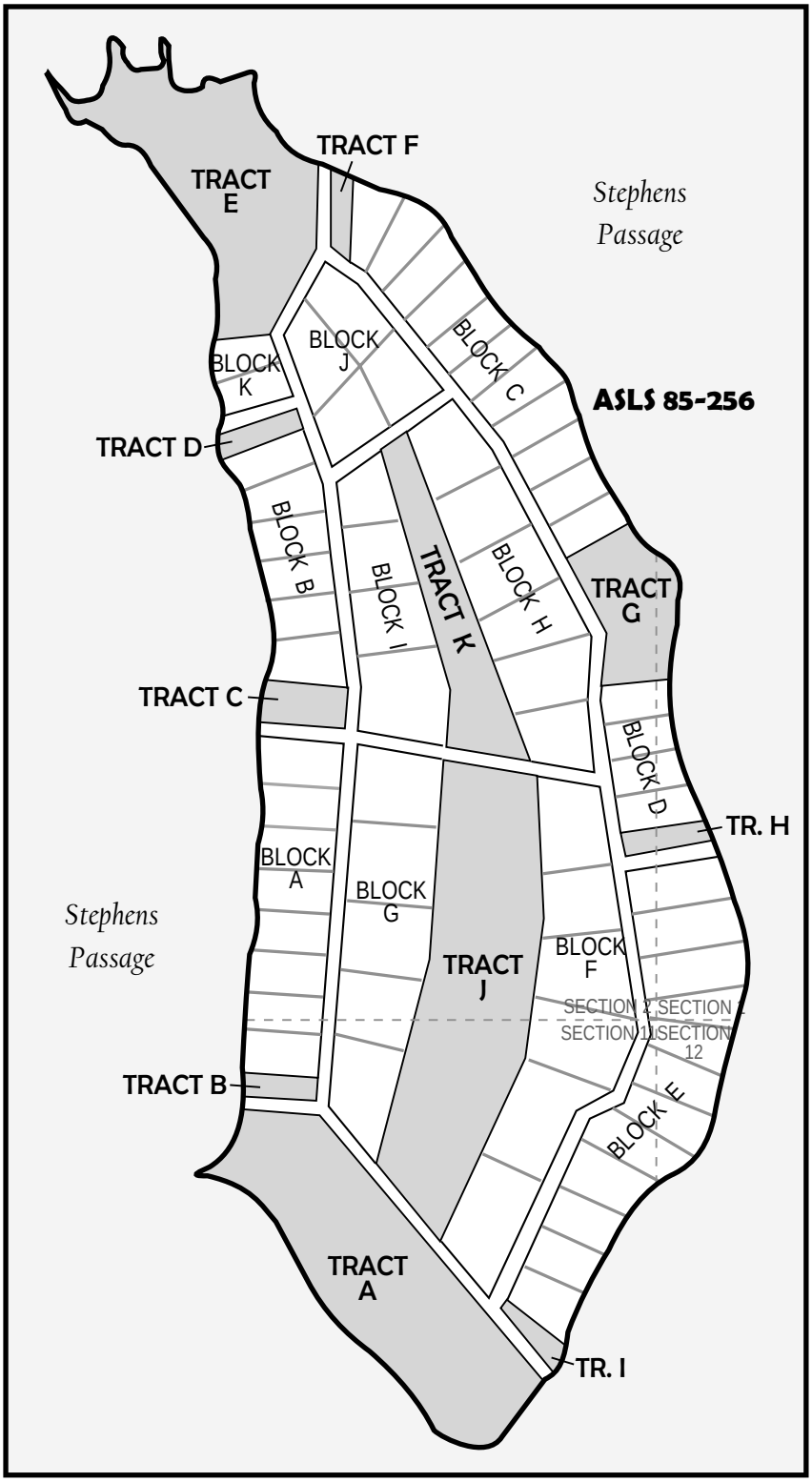
Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth


Admiralty Island Area, Gardner
ADMIRALTY ISLAND
Wilson Cove
AT28
C054S068E
C054S069E
AT30
Herring Bay
C055S068E
C055S069E
AT29
Tyee
Pt. Gardner
Surprise Cove
C056S068E
BT110
C057S069E
N
0 1 2
scale in miles
5/7/03
Units (3)
L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland
Boundaries
Upland Unit Boundary
Upland Designation Boundary
Tideland Unit Boundary
Legislatively Designated Area
Area Plan Boundary
Haines State Forest
Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
Logging Road
Tideland Uses/Facilities
Boat launch
Aquaculture, other
Log transfer site
Cabin
Anchorage (small)
Anchorage (large)
Estuary
USFS group location (1 visit per week)
USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
Anadromous stream mouth
Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
Land Status (1)(2)
Tongass National Forest
Glacier Bay National Park
State owned
Native owned
Blm or other government
Private or University
Mental Health
Municipal or Borough
State Selected
Native Selected

Unit A-04
ASLS 85-256
Horse Island, Stephens Passage

SECTIONS 1, 2, 11 & 12, T42S, R65E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



N
W E
S

0 250 500
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

State land

Section line

5/20/03

Southern Region:
ADMIRALTY ISLAND AREA

Resource Allocation Tables
Upland Parcels

Admiralty Upland Parcels

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
A-01 437.13	Funter Bay SMP, Admiralty Island	C42s64e, sec 1, 2, 10, 11, 12	Pr	Parcel is to be managed as a state marine park, under the state regulations for such facilities generally and under the requirements of AS 41.21.304-14 specifically.	This parcel includes the Funter Bay State Marine Park, created and managed under AS 41.21.304-14.
A-02 223.39	Funter Creek, Admiralty Island	c42s64e, sec 2	Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and is to be managed in a manner consistent with the adjacent state lands, which are part of the Funter Bay SMP. Development in the parcel is not considered appropriate, except as related to the recreational functions of the state marine park.	Parcel is bordered on the west and east by the Funter Bay State Marine Park, and by the Tongass National Forest on the north. Its southern boundary is formed by an area of private land and by Funter Bay. Characteristically, the parcel is slightly sloped toward the bay and is vegetated by spruce and Western Hemlock of the coastal rainforest. There are few wetlands within the parcel except isolated palustrine wetlands in the northern part. The tract of private land contains one prehistoric site: the Funter Cannery. The parcel is used primarily for recreational purposes; a Forest Service trail (Bear Creek Trail) traverses portions of the parcel close to Funter Bay. The TLRMP designates the adjacent National Forest land as 'Semi-Remote Recreation'.
A-03 18.5	Ledge Island, Admiralty Island	C42s64e, sec 3	Ru, Pr	Parcel is to be retained by the state and is to be managed in a manner consistent with nearby state lands, which are part of the Funter Bay SMP. Development in the parcel is not considered appropriate except as related to the recreational functions of the state marine park.	Parcel is an island within Funter Bay. Although adjacent portions of adjacent Admiralty Island are included in the Funter Bay State Marine Park, Ledge Island is not. The parcel is characteristically flat, with vegetation characteristic of the coastal rainforest, and contains no known wetlands. It is used infrequently for recreation purposes. There are no known prehistoric sites.
A-04 59.91	Horse Island, Admiralty Island	C42s65e, sec 2, 11	Pr, Ha, Ru	The remaining state land within this parcel, associated with the tracts (A,B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K), are to be retained by the state and are to be used for public purposes or habitat protection. Except for Tracts C and G, the tracts are intended to function as open space, act as buffers between portions of the subdivision, or provide areas of public recreation. Tract C may be appropriate for public buildings or other public uses. Tract G contains an eagle nest. The following designations apply: Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) -- Tracts A, E, J, and K; Public Retain (Pr) -- Tract C; Public Retain (Pr) and Undeveloped Recreation -- Tracts B, D, F, H and I; Habitat (Ha) -- Tract G. Note: Tracts B, C, D, F, H and I are labeled 'boat haul-out' on plat. Development of these tracts for this purpose is considered appropriate. Further, Tract C is identified as a 'community building site' on the plat; this use is also considered appropriate.	Parcel is located in Stephens Passage off the eastern coast of Mansfield Peninsula, south of Colt Island. It is an area of a previous state subdivision (ASLS 85-256). The tracts within the subdivision have been retained in state ownership.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
A-05 365.14	Oliver Inlet SMP, Admiralty Island	c43s68e, sec 28, 32, 33	Pr	Parcel is to be managed as a state marine park, under the state regulations for such facilities generally and under the requirements of AS 41.21.304 specifically.	Parcel includes the Oliver Inlet State Marine Park, and was created under AS 41.21.304.
A-06 1.40	Angoon, Admiralty Island	C50s67e, NE 1/4 of sec 36	Pr	Parcel is either to be retained by the state for public school use or conveyed to the School District, assuming that the parcel is to be used for public school purposes.	Parcel is situated within the built-up area of the community of Angoon. It adjoins Chatham Strait and is accessed by road. Parcel consists of a number of adjacent lots within USS 1567: Lot 1, Block 16; Lots 2 and 3, Block 17; Lots 1, 4, and 5 of Block 18; and Lot 1, Block 19. A portion of the parcel is traversed by an easement (.2 acres) to the City of Angoon (ADL 106222). It is a school site.
A-07 2.44	Angoon, School Trust	c50s67e NE 1/4, Sec 36	Pr	Parcel is to retained by state and managed for public purposes, consistent with the terms of the ILMA. Conveyance to the School District is, however, considered appropriate if the parcel is to be used for public school purposes.	Parcel is situated in the community of Angoon and adjoins Chatham Strait. It is accessed by a previous Forest Service road (ADL 106222). The parcel is managed for public purposes by DOT/PF under an ILMA (ADL 100105). It is described as a fraction of Lot 8 within the NE1/4, Section 36. The parcel was acquired under the School Trust.

Southern Region:
ADMIRALTY ISLAND AREA
Tideland Parcels

Large Tracts – Pages 157 thru 185

Small Tracts – Page 186

Admiralty Island: Large Tract Tidelands

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-01 Barlow Point	c40s64e sec. 17-20, 29, 30	Ha	838	Manage this unit to protect the harbor seal haulout/concentration area. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Protect opportunities for community/commercial harvest.	This unit is a known harbor seal haulout site. There are also eagle nests on the coastline of this unit. Commercial dungeness, tanner, and both red and brown King crab are harvested in this unit. The area is also used by local communities for sport fishing. Historical access to marine mammals is also found within this unit.	Exposed wave-cut platforms, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.
AT-02 West Mansfield Penninsula	c41s64e sec. 4	Ha Hv	113	Manage this unit to protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Protect brown bear concentration areas. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	Juvenile coho salmon rear, and adult coho salmon use this area for schooling and migration. This is an anadromous stream estuary where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream number 112-15-10100. The area also has eagle nests along the coastline. This unit is used by local sport fishers. Tanner, dungeness, brown and red King crab are harvested within the unit as well. Brown bears concentrate along this fish stream. Commercial sablefish harvests are found within this unit. Historical access to brown bear, deer and upland waterfowl community use also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345803 which falls within this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, mixed sand and gravel beaches, gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms. A portion of a Forest Service group enclave (1 visit per day) occurs within this parcel.
AT-03 Barlow Cove	c41s64e sec. 1, 2, 11-13	Ha Hv	720	Manage this unit to protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Protect brown bear concentration areas.	This unit has anadromous stream estuaries where brown bears concentrate, anadromous streams 111-50-10880 and 111-50-10920. It also has eagle nests along the coastline. Juvenile coho salmon rear and adult coho and pink salmon school, spawn and migrate through this unit. There is a known concentration of brown bears along these fish streams. The area is used by local communities for sport fishing. Dungeness, tanner, and both brown and red King crab are harvested within this unit. Anchorages are provided here for commercial, and recreational boaters.	Exposed tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-04 Symonds Point	c40s64e sec. 32-34; c41s64e sec. 1; c41s65e sec. 6	Ha Hv	781	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect commercial fishing opportunities and anchorages found within this unit.	This unit contains an andromous stream estuary where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 111-50-10850. Groundfish, Dungeness, tanner, red and brown king crab are commercially harvested within this area. Anchorages are also provided within this unit. Juvenile coho salmon rear, and adult coho salmon school, and migrate through this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in this unit. The area is also used by local communities for sport fishing. Dungeness, tanner, and both red and brown King crab are also harvested within the unit. Brown bear concentration area along anadromous stream. Historical anchorages for commercial trollers are also documented in this area.	Exposed tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches. Historical anchorage for trollers found within this unit.
AT-05 Lone Mountain	c41s65e sec. 16, 21	Ha Hv	120	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect commercial and sport fishing opportunities found within this unit.	Juvenile coho salmon rear and adult coho salmon use this unit for schooling and migration. This unit has an anadromous stream estuary where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 111-50-10830. There are eagle nests located along the coastline. The area is used by local communities for sport fishing. Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are harvested in this unit as well. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.
AT-06 Bear Creek	c41s65e sec. 27, 28, 34	Ha Hv	64	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect commercial and sport fishing opportunities found within this unit.	Juvenile coho, and chum salmon as well as steelhead trout rear, and adult coho, chum, and pink salmon as well as steelhead trout use this unit for schooling, spawning, and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuary where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 111-50-10800. There is an eagle's nest located within the unit. There are also known concentrations of brown bear along fish streams. Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are harvested within the unit. The area is also used by local communities for sport fishing. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-07 Funter Creek State Marine Park	c42s64e sec. 1, 2, 11, 12, 14	Ha	1,006	Area to be managed consistent with requirements of AS 41.21.304-14 within State Marine Park and for habitat protection within those areas not part of the SMP.	This unit falls within the Funter Bay Special Management Plan. There are several anadromous stream estuaries where brown bears concentrate. There are also some eagle nests located along the coastline of the unit. The estuaries are used by juvenile coho and chum salmon for rearing and by adult coho, chum and pink salmon for schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams identified are 112-63-10070, 112-63-10050, 112-63-10120 and 112-63-10080, 112-63-10130. Red King crab and dungeness crab are also harvested within the unit as well. This unit is also a known commercial sablefish harvest area. Historical access by use of float plane and boat are prevalent in this unit. Float plane access and a boat landing is located in this unit. Protected anchorages are also provided in this unit. A state dock exists in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, some mixed sand and gravel beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-08 Horse and Colt Island	c41s65e sec. 25, 26, 34-36; c42s65e sec. 1-3,11-14	Ha Sd	2,075	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS prior to development.	This unit contains a known harbor seal haulout site. There are eagle nests located within this unit. The area is also used by local communities for both sport and commercial fishing. Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are also harvested in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, exposed wave-cut platforms, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.
AT-11 Piledriver Cove	c44s65e sec. 3	Ha Hv	67	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain commercial and community use harvest in this area.	This unit is used by pink salmon for schooling, spawning and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 112-65-10280. Eagles nests can be found within the unit. There are also known spring concentrations of brown bears along fish streams. Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are also harvested within this unit. This unit also supports community harvest of deer and marine invertebrate for Angoon and Tenakee residents. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345803 which falls within this unit.	Both exposed and sheltered tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-12 Game Cove	c44s65e sec. 9, 16	Ha Hv	223	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain commercial and community use harvest in this area.	Juvenile coho and chum salmon as well as cutthroat trout rear in, and adult coho, chum, and pink salmon as well as Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout use, the area for schooling, spawning, and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 112-16-10300. This is also a known overwintering area for cutthroat trout. There are eagles nests along the coastline of the unit. The unit has known spring concentrations of brown bears as well as concentrations along fish streams. Community use of deer and marine invertebrates occurs in this unit as well. Dungeness, tanner, and both brown and red King crab are harvested within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345803 which falls within this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, intertidal marshes, sand beaches, and mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-13 Jims Cove	c46s66e sec. 9, 16	Ha Hv	109	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	There are known spring concentrations of brown bears as well as concentrations along fish streams. This unit is also used by pink salmon for schooling, spawning, and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 112-17-10120. This unit also contains eagles nests within it. This unit is also used for commercial fishing and the harvest of red King crab.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.
AT-14 Ward Creek	c46s66e sec. 21	Ha Hv	50	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	Juvenile coho and chum salmon as well as Dolly Varden use this unit for rearing. Adult coho, chum and pink salmon as well as Dolly Varden use this unit for schooling, spawning, and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 112-17-10160. There is also a known spring concentration of brown bears within this unit as well as concentrations along fish streams. Eagles nests can be found within this unit. The area is also used for commercial fishing.	Exposed wave-cut platforms, and mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-15 Lake Florence	c47s66e sec. 10, 15	Ha Hv	82	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	Juvenile coho and chum salmon use this area for rearing. Adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this area for schooling, spawning, and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 112-17-10250. This area also has a known concentration of brown bears along fish streams.	Mixed sand and gravel beaches, intertidal marshes, and exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-16 Fishery Creek	c47s66e sec. 27, 28, 33	Ha Hv	147	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	Juvenile chum salmon use this unit for rearing, and adult chum and pink salmon use this unit for schooling, spawning and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 112-17-10300. There are also known spring concentrations and concentrations along fish streams of brown bears within this unit. Eagles nests can also be found within this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, mixed sand and gravel beaches, gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches, exposed wave-cut platforms, and intertidal marshes.
AT-17 Marble Cove	c48s66e sec. 22, 27	Ha Hv	344	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	Pink salmon use this unit for schooling, spawning, and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 112-17-10400. There are also eagles nests within this unit. This unit also has a known spring concentration of brown bears.	Exposed tidal flats, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-18 Thayer Creek	c49s67e sec. 20,21,27,28,34,35; c50s67e sec. 2,11	Ha Hv	1,204	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	Chum and pink salmon use this unit for rearing, schooling, spawning, and migration. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 112-17-10500. There are eagle nests within this unit. There are also known spring concentrations along fish streams of brown bears in this unit. The area is also used by local communities for sport fishing. Brown King crab are also harvested within this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, mixed sand and gravel beaches, intertidal marshes, and exposed wave-cut platforms.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-19 Kootznahoo Inlet	c49s69e sec. 27, 31-34; c50s67e sec. 25; c50s68e various sections; c50s69e sec. 3-10, 17, 18, 30, 31; c51s68e sec. 4, 5, 9, 15, 16	Ha Hv	10,629	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas. Protect estuarine wetlands. Maintain traditional uses by Angoon residents in this area. Allow shoreline development in areas within and adjacent to the Angoon community. Consult with the Angoon Coastal Management Plan prior to permitting.	This area falls within the Angoon Coastal District boundary. Juvenile coho, sockeye, pink and chum salmon rear in the estuarine areas. Adult chum, coho, and pink salmon use this unit for schooling, spawning, and migration. Resident and anadromous char, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout are also present within this system. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine areas where brown bears concentrate. The anadromous streams identified are: 112-67-10250, 112-67-10450, 112-67-10400, 112-67-10350, 112-67-10150, 112-67-10600, and 112-67-10800. There are known spring concentrations of brown bears as well along fish streams in this unit. This unit is also known as a spring/fall waterfowl shorebird concentration area. Trumpeter swans use this unit for nesting and brood rearing. Angoon residents have historically used this area for the harvest of subsistence brown bears, fur bearers, deer, salmon fishing, beach seining, and waterfowl. Good anchorages are provided in this unit. Eagle nests are also found within this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, mixed sand and gravel beaches, estuarine wetlands at the head of Favorite Bay and Kaualku Bay, and intertidal marshes.
AT-20 Angoon Area	c50s67e sec. 25, 26, 35, 36; c51s67e sec. 1; c51s68e sec. 6	Ha Hv Sd	1,118	Allow shoreline development within and adjacent to the Angoon community. Maintain traditional uses by Angoon residents in this area. Consult with the Angoon Coastal Management Plan prior to permitting.	This area falls within the Angoon Coastal District boundary. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of red and brown King and Dungeness Crab. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical areas 345701 and 345704 which falls in this area. Angoon residents have historically used this area for the harvest of subsistence marine invertebrate, deer, and seals. Good anchorages are provided in this unit. Pacific herring spawning occurs in this unit.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, gravel to cobble beaches and sand beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-21 Hood Bay	c52s68e sec. 2, 3, 10-12	Ha Hv	1,646	Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Protect seabird nesting grounds. Maintain traditional use harvest by Angoon residents in this area.	Pacific herring utilize this shoreline as a spawning area. This area provides for seabird nesting colonies of less than 1000 birds. This unit also supports spring/fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345704 which falls in this area. Angoon residents have historically used this area for the harvest of subsistence marine invertebrates, salmon fishing, deer, furbearers, and seals.	Composed of mixed sand to gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and exposed wave-cut platform.
AT-22 Hood Bay	c52s68e sec. 4, 5, 9-15	Ha Hv	1,363	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas. Maintain traditional uses by Angoon residents in this area.	Pacific herring utilize this shoreline as a spawning area. This area provides for seabird nesting colonies of over 1000 birds. This unit also supports spring/fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. Seabirds colonize and use this area as a nesting ground. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine areas where there is a spring concentration of brown bears, anadromous stream 112-71-10240. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345704 which falls in this area. Angoon residents have historically used this area for the harvest of subsistence furbearers, salmon, and birds.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, exposed wave-cut platforms and mixed sand to gravel , gravel to cobble beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-23 Hood Bay North and South Arm	c52s69e sec. 3-5, 7, 8, 17-22, 27-29	Ha Hv	3,529	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas. Maintain traditional uses by Angoon residents in this area.	Pacific herring utilize this area in the winter. This area provides for seabird nesting colonies of over 1000 birds. This unit also supports spring/fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. This unit is used by coho, chum, steelhead, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within these systems. Anadromous streams identified are: 112-72-10030, 112-72-10050, 112-72-10100, 112-72-10110, 112-72-10120, 112-72-10170, 112-72-10200, 112-72-10240, and 112-72-10300. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes anadromous stream estuarine areas. Commercial harvest of Dungeness and red King crab occur in this area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345704 which falls in this area. Angoon residents have historically used this area for the harvest of subsistence deer, furbearers, marine invertebrates, birds, salmon fishing, and beach seining for salmon. This area also provides historical access to brown bear, and deer hunting. Good anchorages are also provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, esturarine wetlands at the head of North Arm, intertidal marshes, sheltered tidal flats, and mixed sand to gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-24 Chaik Bay	c52s68e sec. 27-29, 33-35; c53s69e sec. 4-6	Ha Hv	1,639	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas. Protect estuarine wetlands. Maintain traditional uses by Angoon residents in this area. Consult with NMFS prior to permitting in this area.	Pacific herring utilize this shoreline as a spawning area. A harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. This unit also supports spring/fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within these systems. Anadromous streams identified are: 112-80-10280, 112-80-10100 and 112-80-10320. A spring concentration of brown bears congregate along anadromous stream estuarine areas in this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness and red King crab occur in this area. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls in this area. Angoon residents have historically used this area for the harvest of subsistence deer, Harbor seal, fur bearers, marine invertebrate, birds and beach seining for salmon. This area also provides historical access to brown bear, deer and fur bearer hunting. Good anchorages are also provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, sheltered tidal flats, estuarine wetlands, intertidal marshes, mixed sand to gravel beaches and wave-cut platforms.
AT-25 Whitewater Bay	c53s68e sec. 21	Ha Hv	113	Consult with NMFS prior to permitting in this area.	Harbor seal haulouts lie within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls in this area. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer and furbearers harvest.	
AT-26 Whitewater Bay	c53s68e sec. 35; c54s68e sec. 2	Ha Hv	68	Consult with NMFS prior to permitting in this area.	Harbor seal haulouts occur within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls in this area. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer, marine invertebrates, beach seining for salmon, salmon fishing, birds and seal harvest.	Composed of wave-cut platforms, and sand beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-27 Whitewater Bay	c53s68e sec. 25, 36; c54s68e sec. 1	Ha Hv	221	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain traditional uses by Angoon residents in this area.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of Dolly Varden char are also supported in these stream systems. Anadromous streams identified are: 112-90-10140 112-90-10160 and 112-90-10150 are utilized in the spring by brown bears. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. In the spring brown bears concentrate along the anadromous stream estuarine areas in this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer, marine invertebrates, beach seining for salmon, salmon fishing, birds and seal harvest. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, furbearers and deer. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, intertidal marshes, mixed sand to gravel and sand beaches.
AT-28 Wilson Cove	c54s68e sec. 21, 27, 28, 33	Ha Hv	490	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain traditional uses by Angoon residents in this area.	This unit is used by coho, chum, pink, and steelhead salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of Dolly Varden char are also supported in these stream systems. Anadromous streams identified are: 112-19-10100 and 112-19-10150 are utilized by brown bear. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, and brown King crab are found within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer, marine invertebrates and seal harvest. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear and deer. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand to gravel beaches and wave-cut platforms.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-29 Tyee	c55s68e sec. 35, 36; c56s68e sec. 1, 2, 11	Ha Hv	413	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain traditional uses by Angoon residents in this area.	This unit is used by coho, chum, pink and steelhead salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous streams identified are: 109-30-10170, and 109-30-10160. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. Brown bears concentrate along these systems as well as utilizing this area for spring concentration. Commercial harvest of Dungeness and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345702 which falls in this area. Angoon residents have histroically used this areas for subsistence deer harvest. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, and fur bearers. Good anchorages are also provided in this unit.	Composed of sheltered tidal flats, exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand to gravel beaches, gravel to cobble beaches and exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-30 Herring Bay	c54s70e sec. 30-32; c55s69e sec. 1, 2, 11-14, 24; c55s70e sec. 5-8, 17, 18	Ha Hv	4,087	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous streams identified are: 109-30-10110, 109-30-10100, 109-30-10080 and 109-30-10130. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345702 which falls in this area. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand to gravel with gravel to cobble beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-31 Eliza Harbor	c53s70e sec. 28, 33; c54s70e sec. 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 21	Ha Hv	2,359	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain access and anchorage opportunities.	Anadromous stream estuarine areas are found in this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous streams identified are: 109-30-10060, 109-30-10050, 109-30-10040, 109-30-10030 and 109-30-10025. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345702 which falls in this area. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, and fur bearers. A seaplane landing area exists in Eliza Harbor. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, gravel to cobble and mixed sand to gravel beaches, and exposed wave-cut platfomrs.
AT-32 Woewodski Harbor	c54s70e sec. 14, 22, 23	Ha Hv	270	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous stream and estuarine area found in this unit, anadromous stream 109-30-10010. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345702 which falls in this area. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of sand beaches, exposed wave-cut platforms, and gravel to cobble beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-33 Little Pybus Bay	c53s71e sec. 14, 20-23, 26-29, 32-35; c54s71e sec. 3-5, 8, 9	Ha Hv	4,735	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain access and anchorage opportunities. Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haul-out lies within this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous streams identified are: 109-30-10280 and 109-30-10260. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. There is also a spring concentration of brown bears along anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab along with shrimp are found within this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345702 which falls in this area. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, and fur bearers. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand to gravel, gravel to cobble beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-34 Pybus Bay	c52s70e sec. 36; c52s71e sec. 31, 32; c53s71e sec. 1-3, 10, 11	Ha Hv	1,619	Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Maintain access and anchorage opportunities. Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. This unit also supports spring/fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab along with shrimp are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 345703 which falls in this area. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, fur bearers, waterfowl and upland game birds. Anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-35 Cannery Cove	c52s70e sec. 35, 36; c53s71e sec. 3-5	Ha Hv	1,211	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Maintain access and anchorage opportunities. Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. This unit also supports spring/fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams identified are: 110-22-10150 and 110-22-10140. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 345703 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab along with shrimp are found within this unit. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, and fur bearers. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and mixed sand to gravel, gravel to cobble beaches.
AT-36 Donkey Bay	c52s70e sec. 3, 4, 9-11, 14-16, 22-28, 35, 36	Ha Hv	4,814	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Protect pacific herring spawning areas. Maintain access and anchorage opportunities.	Pacific herring utilize this shoreline as a spawning area. This unit also supports spring/fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Anadromous streams identified are: 110-22-10060, 110-22-10080, 110-22-10090, 110-22-10098, and 110-22-10100. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 345703 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab are found within this unit. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, fur bearers and waterfowl. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed and sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and mixed sand to gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-37 Pybus Bay	c52s71e sec. 7, 18-20	Ha Hv	674	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	Harbor seal haulouts occur within this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon along with steelhead for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of Dolly Varden char are also supported in these stream systems. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Anadromous streams identified are: 110-22-10040 and 110-22-10030. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 345703 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab are found within this unit. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, fur bearers, waterfowl, upland game birds. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	Composed of intertidal marshes, exposed tidal flats, mixed sand to gravel beaches, and sheltered tidal flats.
AT-38 North of San Juan Islands	c52s71e sec. 28, 33	Ha Hv	35	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine area in this unit. Anadromous stream identified is: 110-22-10020. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 345703 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, red King and Tanner crab are found within this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, mixed sand to gravel beaches and intertidal marshes.
AT-39 North of San Juan Islands	c52s71e sec. 34, 35	Ha Hv	155	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by coho, chum and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous stream identified is: 110-21-10010. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness crab are found within this unit. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, and fur bearers. Good anchorage is also provided within this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes and sand to gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-40 San Juan Islands	c53s72e sec. 3-5, 8-10, 16, 17	Ha	1,087	Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Commercial harvest of red King, Dungeness and Tanner crab and shrimp are found within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 335701 which falls in this area.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, and mixed sand to gravel beaches.
AT-41	c53s72e sec. 22, 23	Ha	150	Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 335701 which falls in this area.	Composed of exposed rocky shore.
AT-42	c53s72e sec. 13, 24; c53s73e sec. 18, 19	Ha	484	Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 335701 which falls in this area.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, and mixed sand to gravel beaches.
AT-43 West Brother Island - South	c53s73e sec. 8, 17, 18	Ha	243	Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 335701 which falls in this area. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of deer, and marine mammals. Anchorage is also provided along the inside of this unit shoreline.	Composed of exposed tidal flats with mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-44 East Brother	c53s73e sec. 3, 9, 10	Ha	458	Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Commercial harvest of red King and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 335701 which falls in this area.	Composed of exposed rocky shores.
AT-45 West Brother Island - North	c53s73e sec. 5	Ha	18	Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Commercial harvest of red King and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 335701 which falls in this area.	Composed of intertidal marshes, and exposed rocky shore with gravel to cobble beaches.
AT-46 Sail Island	c52s73e sec. 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29	Ha	1,027	Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounders and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 335701.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-47 False Pt. Pybus	c52s72e sec. 9,10, 15, 16	Ha Hv	534	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting. Maintain traditional use access to this area.	This unit is used by Coho and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found in this unit. Anadromous streams identified are: 110-21-10010 and 110-21-10008. Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Significant harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounders and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical areas 335705 and 335701. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, fur bearers, waterfowl, and upland game birds.	Composed of intertidal marshes, sheltered tidal flats, mixed sand and gravel beaches and exposed wave-cut platform.
AT-48 Price Island	c51s72e sec. 7, 17, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29	Ha	1,889	Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab and shrimp occur within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, other rockfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335705, which is located in this unit. This area encompasses known harbor seal haulouts.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-49 Gambier Bay	c51s72e sec. 29-32	Ha Hv	447	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	This unit is used by Coho, and Pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous stream estuary is located within this unit, anadromous stream 110-23-10210. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of Dungeness crab occur within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, other rockfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335705 which is located in this unit.	Composed of exposed and sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes and mixed sand to gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-50 Snug Cove	c51s71e sec. 23, 25-27, 34, 35	Ha Hv	848	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Protect estuarine wetlands. Maintain anchorages and traditional access to this area.	This unit is used by Coho salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden char) are also present within this system. Anadromous stream estuarine area found in this unit, anadromous stream 110-23-10200. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this area as a spring and fall concentration area. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, Tanner and red King crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, other rockfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335705 which is located in this unit. This unit provides historical access to brown bear, deer and waterfowl harvest opportunities. Good anchorage is also provided in this area.	Composed of intertidal marshes, exposed tidal flats, estuarine wetlands at head of cove, mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-51 Gambier Bay	c51s71e sec. 1, 2	Ha Hv	528	Protect Pacific herring spawning areas. Protect spring brown bear concentrations.	Pacific herring are known to spawn along the shoreline located in this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab and shrimp are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, other rockfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335705 which is located in this unit.	Composed of both exposed and sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-52 Gambier Bay	c50s71e sec. 13, 24; c50s72e sec. 19, 30	Ha Hv	635	Protect brown bear concentration areas. Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	This unit is used by Coho, Pink and Chum salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout) are also present within these systems. Anadromous stream estuaries where brown bears concentrate are found in this unit. Anadromous streams identified are: 110-23-10050, 110-23-10040, and 110-23-10030. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, other rockfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335705 which is located in this unit.	Composed of intertidal marshes, exposed and sheltered tidal flats with a mixed sand and gravel beach.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-53 Head of Gambier Bay	c50s70e sec. 25; c50s71e sec. 30-35; c51s70e sec. 1, 12; c51s71e sec. 2-10	Ha Hv	5,165	Protect brown bear concentration areas. Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Protect estuarine wetlands. Consult with NMFS prior to any permitting.	Known harbor seal haulout. This unit is used by coho, chum, steelhead and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden and cutthroat char) are also present within this system. Anadromous streams identified are: 110-23-10150, 110-23-10120, 110-23-10100, and 110-23-10080. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab and shrimp are found within this unit. This unit also supports spring/fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. Harvest of Pacific Cod, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 335705 which falls within this unit. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear, deer, waterfowl, upland game birds and fur bearers.	Composed of both exposed and sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, estuarine wetlands, and mixed sand to gravel beaches.
AT-54 Southend of Glass Peninsula	c49s72e sec. 35, 36; c50s72e sec. 1, 2	Ha Hv	465	Protect pacific herring spawning areas. Protect brown bear concentrations areas. Consult with NMFS prior to permitting. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Pacific herring are known to spawn along the shoreline located in this unit. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335731 which is located in this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Good anchorage is provided along this shoreline.	Composed of wave-cut platforms, gravel to cobble, mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-55 West side of Glass Peninsula	c47s70e sec. 11, 13, 14, 23-26, 35, 36; c48s70e sec. 1, 12, 13	Ha Hv	1,350	Protect pacific herring spawning areas. Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream identified is 111-14-10240. This unit is a known brown bear spring concentration area. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Pacific herring are known to spawn along the shoreline located in this unit. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335735 and 345732 which is located in this unit. Good anchorage is provided along this unit shoreline.	Composed of exposed wave-but platforms, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats and gravel to cobble beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-56 Pleasant Bay	c49s71e sec. 10, 11, 15	Ha Hv	186	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit is used by coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon along with steelhead for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout) are also present within these systems. Anadromous streams identified are111-12-10100 and 11-12-10050. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize stream systems in this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of red King, and Tanner crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345732 which is located in this unit. This area is also documented as a historical acces use for the harvest of brown bear. Good anchorage is also provided along this unit shoreline.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand, gravel and cobble beaches, and some exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-57 Mole Harbor	c48s70e sec. 33-35; c49s71e sec. 4-6	Ha Hv	1,608	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect estuarine wetlands. Maintain anchorage and traditional access opportunities in this area.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon along with steelhead for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident fish (Dolly Varden and cutthroat char) are also present within this system. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-13-10010, 111-13-10090, 111-13-10100, and 111-13-10150. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit. Angoon residents use this area for subsistence harvest of deer and fur bearers. This unit provides access to brown bear, fur bearers, and deer. Good anchorage opportunities are also provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, estuarine wetlands, and mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-58 North of Flat Point	c48s70e sec. 22	Ha Hv	23	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain anchorage and traditional access opportunities in this area.	This unit is used by chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-11-10200. Brown bears concentrate in the spring along the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit. Angoon residents use this area for subsistence harvest of deer and fur bearers. This unit also provides access to brown bear, fur bearers, and deer. Good anchorage opportunities are also provided in this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, exposed wave-cut platforms, intertidal marshes and mixed sand to gravel beaches.
AT-59 Tiedeman Island	c47s70e sec. 17, 20, 29	Ha Hv	193	Protect Pacific herring spawning areas.	Known Pacific herring spawning area. Eagle nests are found along the coastline. Commercial harvest of red King crab are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand to gravel beaches and intertidal marshes.
AT-60 Tiedeman Island	c47s70e sec. 18, 19	Ha Hv	57	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain traditional uses in this area.	This unit is used by coho and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration and is a known herring spawning area as well. Anadromous stream identified is: 111-14-10090. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears also utilizes this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit. Angoon residents use this area for subsistence deer hunting.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes and mixed sand to gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-61	c47s69e sec. 11	Ha Hv	16	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain traditional uses in this area.	This unit is used by coho and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream identified is: 111-14-10440. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes estuarine areas in this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit. Angoon residents use this area for subsistence deer hunting.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes and mixed sand to gravel beaches.
AT-62 Winning Cove	c46s70e sec. 20, 21, 28, 29	Ha Hv	250	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain traditional uses in this area. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit is used by chum and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream estuarine areas identified: 111-14-10110 and 111-14-10100. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab and shrimp are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit. This unit provides access to brown bear, deer, fur bearers and upland game birds. Good anchorages within the southern part of this unit exist.	Composed of exposed and sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes and mixed sand to gravel beaches.
AT-63 South of Staunch Pt.	c46s69e sec. 34	Ha Hv	6	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Maintain traditional uses in this area.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream estuarine area identified: 111-14-10460. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, tanner, and red King crab and shrimp are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats and mixed sand to gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-64 Windfall Harbor	c46s69e sec. 29-32; c47s69e sec. 6	Ha Hv	831	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect estuarine wetlands.	This unit is used by pink and chum salmon, along with steelhead for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-15-10240 and 111-15-10200. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes anadromous stream estuarine areas in this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit.	Composed of exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, estuarine wetlands and mixed sand to gravel beaches.
AT-65 Windfall Harbor	c46s69e sec. 9, 10, 15-22	Ha	1,260	Protect Pacific herring spawning areas.	Pacific herring are known to over-wintering in this area. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. Commercial harvest of tanner and red King crab are found within this unit. Harvest of Demersal Shelf Rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345732 which falls within this unit. Starry flounder have also been harvested in this unit.	Composed of mixed sand to gravel beaches.
AT-66 Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary	c45s69e sec. 32; c46s69e sec. 4-6, 8, 9	Ru Ha	1,783	Refer to Stan Price Mngt Plan	This unit is used by pink and chum salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream identifed: 111-15-10300. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes the anadromous stream and estuarine areas in this unit. Pack Creek is a viewing area for brown bears. The Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary protects this area from hunting. Only viewing is allowed. Red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345732 which is located in this unit.	Both sheltered and exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-67 Swan Cove	c45s68e sec. 1, 2, 11-13; c45s69e sec. 6-8, 17-19	Ha Hv	2,100	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by pink and chum salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-16-10300, 111-16-10320, 111-16-10350, and 111-16-10450. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes the estuarine areas in this unit. Red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345732 which is located in this unit.	Both sheltered and exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-68 King Salmon Bay	c44s68e sec. 20, 27-29, 33, 34	Ha Hv	1,048	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Protect estuarine wetlands.	This unit is used by king, coho, chum and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-17-10100 and 111-17-10090. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes the anadromous streams and estuarine areas in this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial Brown, Dungeness and Tanner crab harvests occur in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345732 which is located in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, estuarine wetlands, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-69 Seymour Canal	c44s68e sec. 22, 27	Ha Hv	48	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream identified: 111-17-10200. A concentration of brown bears utilizes the anadromous streams and estuarine areas in this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial Brown, Dungeness and Tanner crab harvests occur in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345732 which is located in this unit.	Sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-71 Oliver Inlet	c43s68e sec. 32, 33; c44s68e sec. 4, 5, 8-10, 15, 16	Ru Ha	1,208	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values. Consult the Oliver Inlet Special Management Area Plan for specific requirements pertaining to this area.	The Oliver Inlet Special Management Area is located within this unit. This unit is used by pink, chum and coho salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-17-10240 and 111-17-10280. A concentration of brown bears utilizes the anadromous streams and estuarine areas in this unit. Eagle nest are found along the shoreline. Commercial brown, Dungeness, and Tanner crab harvests occur in this unit. Historical access to brown bear, deer and upland waterfowl are documented in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345732 which is located in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-72	c44s68e sec. 10, 11, 14, 15	Ha Hv	197	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by pink, and coho salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream identified 111-17-10360. A concentration of brown bears utilizes the anadromous streams and estuarine areas in this unit. Eagle nest are found along the shoreline. Commercial brown, Dungeness, and Tanner crab harvests occur in this unit. Historical access to brown bear, deer and upland waterfowl are documented in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345732 which is located in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-73 Fool Inlet	c45s69e sec. 1, 2, 12	Ha Hv	330	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by coho salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-17-10480 and 111-17-10490. Red King and Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in this unit. Brown bears concentrate in the uplands portion of this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345732 which is located in this unit.	Sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-74 South of Midway Point	c48s71e sec. 15	Ha Hv	24	Protect salmon habitat values. Maintain traditional access in this unit.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream estuarine area identified: 111-20-10300. Eagle nests are found along this shoreline. Commercial harvest of Tanner crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear and deer.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, gravel to cobble beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-75 South of Midway Point	c48s71e sec. 10, 15	Ha Hv	18	Protect salmon habitat values. Maintain traditional access in this unit.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream identified 111-20-10310. Eagle nests are found along this shoreline. Commercial harvest of Tanner crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit. This area is also documented as a historical access use for the harvest of brown bear and deer.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, gravel to cobble beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms.
AT-76 Midway Point	c48s71e sec. 2, 3, 10, 11	Ha	349	Consult with NMFS prior to permitting in this area.	Harbor seal haulout lies within this unit. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit.	Exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-77	c47s71e sec. 22	Ha Hv	8	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream estuarine areas where brown bears concentrate are found in this unit, anadromous stream 111-20-10380. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and exposed wave cut platform.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-78	c46s71e sec. 18-20, 28-30, 32, 33; c47s71e sec. 3, 4, 9, 10	Ha Hv	1,458	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream estuarine areas where brown bears concentrate are found in this unit. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-31-10320, 111-31-10300, 111-20-10410, and 111-20-10400. This is a known spring brown bear concentration area. Commercial harvest of Red and Brown King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Eagle nests are found along the coastline. Commercial shrimp harvest has occurred in statistical area number 111-31 within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, sand, gravel and cobble beaches.
AT-79	c46s70e sec. 1, 12; c46s71e sec. 6, 7	Ha Hv	202	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration where brown bears concentrate. Anadromous stream estuarine areas where brown bears concentrate are found in this unit. Anadromous streams identified are: 111-31-10360 and 111-31-10400. Commercial harvest of red and brown King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are found within this unit. Eagle nests are found along the coastline. Commercial shrimp harvest has occurred in statistical area number 111-31 within this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, sand, gravel and cobble beaches, and exposed tidal flats.
AT-80	c45s70e sec. 26	Ha Hv	34	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream estuarine areas where brown bears concentrate in spring are found in this unit, anadromous stream 111-31-10440. Eagle nests are found along this coastline. Commercial Dungeness and Tanner crab harvests occur in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit.	Intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	MTRS	Desig.	Acres	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
AT-81	c45s70e sec. 8, 9	Ha Hv	59	Protect salmon habitat values.	This unit is used by coho salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream estuary is located within this unit, anadromous stream 111-31-10520. Red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of sport and coonstripe shrimp occur in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit.	Exposed tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches.
AT-82	c45s70e sec. 10, 15	Ha	60	Consult with NMFS prior to permitting.	Harbor seals use this area as a haulout. Eagle nest are located in this unit. Red King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 335732 which is located in this unit.	The beach consists of an exposed wave-cut platform
AT-83	c43s68e sec. 24	Ha Hv	37	Protect salmon and brown bear habitat values.	This unit is used by pink and coho salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream estuary is located within this unit where brown bears concentrate, anadromous stream 111-31-10600. Protected anchorages are found within this unit. Commercial tanner, brown and red King, and Dungeness crab harvest occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, and other rock and groundfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345801 which is located in this unit.	Both exposed and sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel (granules to cobbles) beaches.

Admiralty Island Area: Small Tract Tidelands

Unit	Reference	MTRS	Description	Designation	Area
ATS 1.21	ADL106375	c51s67e sec 12	aquatic farm	Gu	Angoon
ATS 1.51	ADL106203	c51s68e sec 7	commercial dock	Wd	Angoon
ATS 1.52	ADL72797	c51s68e sec 7	dock	Wd	Angoon
ATS 1.53	ADL106368	c53s71e sec 4	commercial dock	Wd	Pybus Bay
ATS 1.54	ADL104608	c50s68e sec 31	dock	Wd	Angoon

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST
AREA PLAN

Map 3-8.
Southern Region: BARANOF ISLAND AREA



SOUTHERN REGION
Explanation of Footnotes

1. Except for state upland tracts, only generated land status, current to 1997, is depicted. Consult the land records of the Forest Service, borough and cities, and Native corporations to identify precise land ownership boundaries and current land status.

2. Maps are generated from a geographic information system (GIS) using a specific hierarchy for the depiction of land status, with information portrayed at the section level. State land is at the highest level of this hierarchy, so that if there is only some land within a section that is state owned or state selected, the entire section is portrayed as state owned. Land status information, except for state tracts, is derived from the Land Status layer of the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan GIS. DNR land records were used to depict state upland tracts.

3. Designation boundaries depict specific areas of a particular designation within a state tract, whether upland or tideland. They are only used if there is more than one designation in a tract. Additional information on the designations is included in the *Resource Allocation Table*.

   When only one designation is used for a tract, the *Resource Allocation Table* must be consulted to identify the recommended designation.

4. The suitability of anchorage areas has not been identified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

5. Anadromous streams correspond to the anadromous streams in the ADF&G Anadromous Streams Catalogue (Southeast).

6. The General Use (GU) designation applies to *all* state-owned areas not otherwise designated on the plan maps.

7. Consult Chapter 3 Management Summary Tidelands, for descriptions of the Sitka Sound and Hoonah Sound Special Management Areas.

Parcel Designations Baranof Island Area Uplands

Unit	Name	Designations
B-01	Big Bear/Baby Bear SMP	Pr, Ru
B-02	Kalinin Bay, Kruzof Island	Pr, Ru
B-03	Kalinin Bay area, Kruzof Island	Pr, Ru
B-04	Sealion Cove, Kruzof Island	Pr, Ru
B-05	Magoun Islands	Pr, Ru
B-06	Lisianski Peninsula	Gu
B-07	Lisianski Peninsula	Gu
B-08	Lisianski Peninsula	Gu
B-09	Starrigavan Bay, State Historic Site	Pr
B-10	Mosquito Bay	Pr, Ru
B-11	Starrigavan Valley, Sitka	Pr, Ru
B-12	Sitka, Area south of Starrigavin Valley	Pr, Ru
B-13	Sitka Ferry Terminal	Pr
B-14	Middle Island, Sitka ASLS 87-129	Pr
B-15	Middle Island, Sitka	S, Gu
B-16	Magic Island, Sitka	Ru
B-17	Halibut Point Recreation Area	Pr, Ru
B-18	Kasiana Island	
B-19	USFS Facilities, Sitka	Pr
B-22	Japonski Island, ASLS 88-62 (pt)	
B-24	Japonski Island, ASLS 82-62 (pt)	Pr
B-25	Cemetery, Sitka	Pr
B-26	Whale Island	
B-27	Sitka -- Troopers Building	Pr
B-28	Downtown Sitka -- Public Buildings	Pr
B-29	Indian River, Sitka	Pr, Ru
B-30	Baranof Warm Springs	Ru
B-31	Manleyville, Warm Springs Bay	Ru
B-32	Warm Springs, Baranof Lake	Ru
B-33	Warm Springs Bay	Ru
B-34	Biorka Island	Gu
B-35	Biorka Island (east)	Gu
B-36	Big Bay, Khuchef Peninsula	Ru, Ha
B-38	Back Lagoon, Port Alexander	Ru
B-39	Port Alexander Bay	Ru
B-40	Port Conclusion	Gu
B-41	Port Alexander (Eastern Area)	Gu
B-42	Area East of Port Alexander Bay	Gu, Ru
B-43	Port Alexander, West	Gu, Ru
B-44	Port Alexander (south) and Alex islands	Gu, Ru
B-45	Port Alexander, Small Tract	Sc

Parcel Designations Baranof Island Area Tidelands

Parcel	Geographic Description	Designations
BT-001	Northern Portion of Catherine Island	Ha, Hv
BT-002	Hanus Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-003	Lake Eva	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-004	Hanus Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-005	Saook Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-006	North Appleton Cove	Ha, Hv
BT-007	Appleton Cove	Ha, Hv
BT-008	Rodman Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-009	Deadman's Reach	Ha, Hv
BT-010	Hoggatt Islands	Ha, Hv
BT-011	Peril Strait area	Ha, Hv
BT-013	Schulze Cove	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-014	Fish Bay	Ru, Ha
BT-015	Kalinin Bay	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-017	Scraggy Islands	Ha, Hv
BT-018	Sealion Islands	Ha
BT-019	Sealion Cove	Ru, Ha
BT-020	Gilmer Bay	Ha
BT-021	Point Amelia	Ha, Hv
BT-022	Shelikof Bay	Ru, Ha
BT-023	Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve	Ha
BT-025	Biorka Island	Ha, Hv
BT-026	Jacob Rock	Ha, Hv
BT-027	Rogers Island	Ha, Hv
BT-028	South of Legma Island	Ha, Hv
BT-029	Goddard Hot Springs	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-030	Big Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-031	President Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-032	West Crawfish area	Ha, Hv
BT-033	West Crawfish Area	Ha, Hv
BT-034	West Crawfish area	Ha, Hv
BT-035	West Crawfish area	Ha, Hv
BT-037	Shamrock Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-038	West Crawfish	Ha, Hv
BT-039	West of Crawfish Inlet	Ha
BT-040	Lodge Island, west shore	Ha, Hv
BT-041	Lodge Island, west shore	Ha, Hv
BT-043	Islands NW of Beauchamp Island	Ha
BT-044	Crawfish Inlet area	Ha, Hv
BT-045	Crawfish Inlet area	Ha, Hv
BT-046	Crawfish Inlet area	Ha, Hv
BT-047	Slate Islets	Ha
BT-048	Jamboree Bay	Ha, Hv

Parcel	Geographic Description	Designations
BT-049	Necker Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-050	Necker Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-051	Necker Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-052	Northern head of Necker Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-053	Necker Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-054	Dorothy Cove	Ha, Hv
BT-055	Secluded Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-056	Guibert Islets	Ha
BT-057	East of Guibert Islets	Ha, Hv
BT-058	Small Arm of Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-059	East of Guibert Islets	Ha, Hv
BT-060	Outside of Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-061	Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-062	Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-063	Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-064	Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-065	Great Arm of Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-066	Great Arm of Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-067	Great Arm of Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-068	Great Arm of Whale Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-069	Port Banks/Plotnikof Lake	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-070	Rakovoi Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-071	Tikhala Islands	Ha, Hv
BT-072	Still Harbor	Ha, Hv
BT-073	Close Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-074	Sandy Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-075	South of Sandy Bay	Ha
BT-076	Snipe Bay area	Ha, Hv
BT-077	First Kekur Island	Ha
BT-078	South of Byron Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-079	Big Branch Bay	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-080	Redfish Bay	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-081	West of Redfish Point	Ha, Hv
BT-082	Big Branch Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-083	Little Branch Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-084	Little Branch Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-085	Driftwood Cove	Ha, Hv
BT-086	Sea Lion Rocks	Ha
BT-087	South of Driftwood Cove	Ha
BT-088	South of Little Puffin Bay	Ha
BT-089	Larch Bay area	Ha
BT-090	Larch Bay	Ha
BT-091	Eagle Rocks Area	Ha
BT-092	Wooden Island	Ha
BT-093		Ha
BT-094	Middle Island / Crow Island	Sd
BT-095	Port Armstrong	Ha, Hv

Baranof Parcel Designations (cont'd)

Parcel	Geographic Description	Designations
BT-096	Port Lucy	Ha, Hv
BT-097	Port Lucy	Ha, Hv
BT-098	Port Lucy	Ha, Hv
BT-099	Big/Little Port Walter	Ha, Hv
BT-100	Mist Cove	Ha, Hv
BT-101	Patterson Point	Ha
BT-102	Head of Deep Cove	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-103	Gut Bay area	Ha, Hv
BT-104	Gut Bay area	Ha, Hv
BT-105	Hoggatt Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-106	Red Bluff Bay, East	Ha, Hv
BT-107	Falls Lake	Ha, Hv
BT-108	Red Bluff Bay	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-109	North of Red Bluff Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-110	Yasha Island	Ha, Hv
BT-111	Warm Springs Bay/Sadie Lake	Sd, Ha
BT-112	Takatz Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-113	Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area	Ha, Hv
BT-114	Cosmos Cove	Ha, Hv
BT-115	The Basin	Ru, Ha, Hv
BT-117	Southern Tip of Catherine Island	Ha, Hv
BT-118	Kelp Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-119	Southern portion of Catherine Island	Ha, Hv
BT-120	South Arm Kelp Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-121	Middle Arm of Kelp Bay	Ha, Hv
BT-122	Portage Arm	Ha, Hv
BT-123	Catherine Island Shoreline	Ha, Hv
BT-124	Portage Arm	Ha, Hv
BT-125	Gavanski Island	Sd
BT-126	Sitka, Mosquito Cove	Ru
BT-127	Sitka (North)	Wd, Sd
BT-128	Sitka, Halibut Point	Sd, Ru
BT-129	Sitka	Sd, Ru
BT-130	Kasiana Island	Sd
BT-131	Apple and Partner Group Islands	Sd
BT-132	Japonski Island, Sitka	Pr, Ha
BT-133	Back Bay, Port Alexander	Ru
BT-134	Port Alexander, Port Area	Wd, Sd
BT-135	Port Alexander	Sd
BT-136	Port Alexander	Gu
BT-137		Ha, Ru
BT-138	Baranof Island	Hv, Ru
BT-139	Point Conclusion	Ha

Baranof Island Area, Salisbury Sound



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Sitka Sound Tidelands Resource Management Zone
- Logging Road

Units (3)

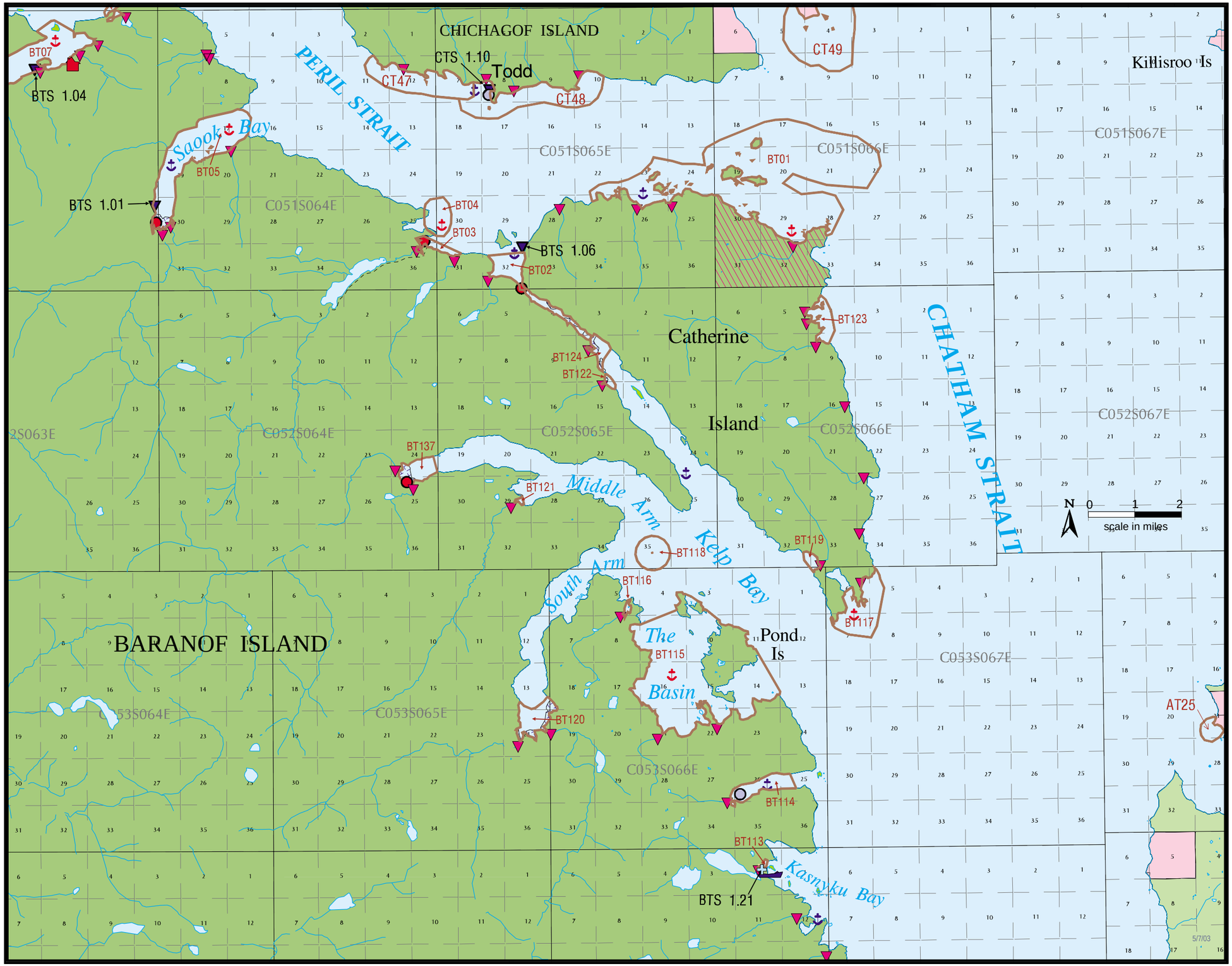
L01	Large Tract, Upland
LT01	Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Note: See Map 2-1 for details on the Tidelands Resource Management Zone.

Baranof Island Area, Catherine Island



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

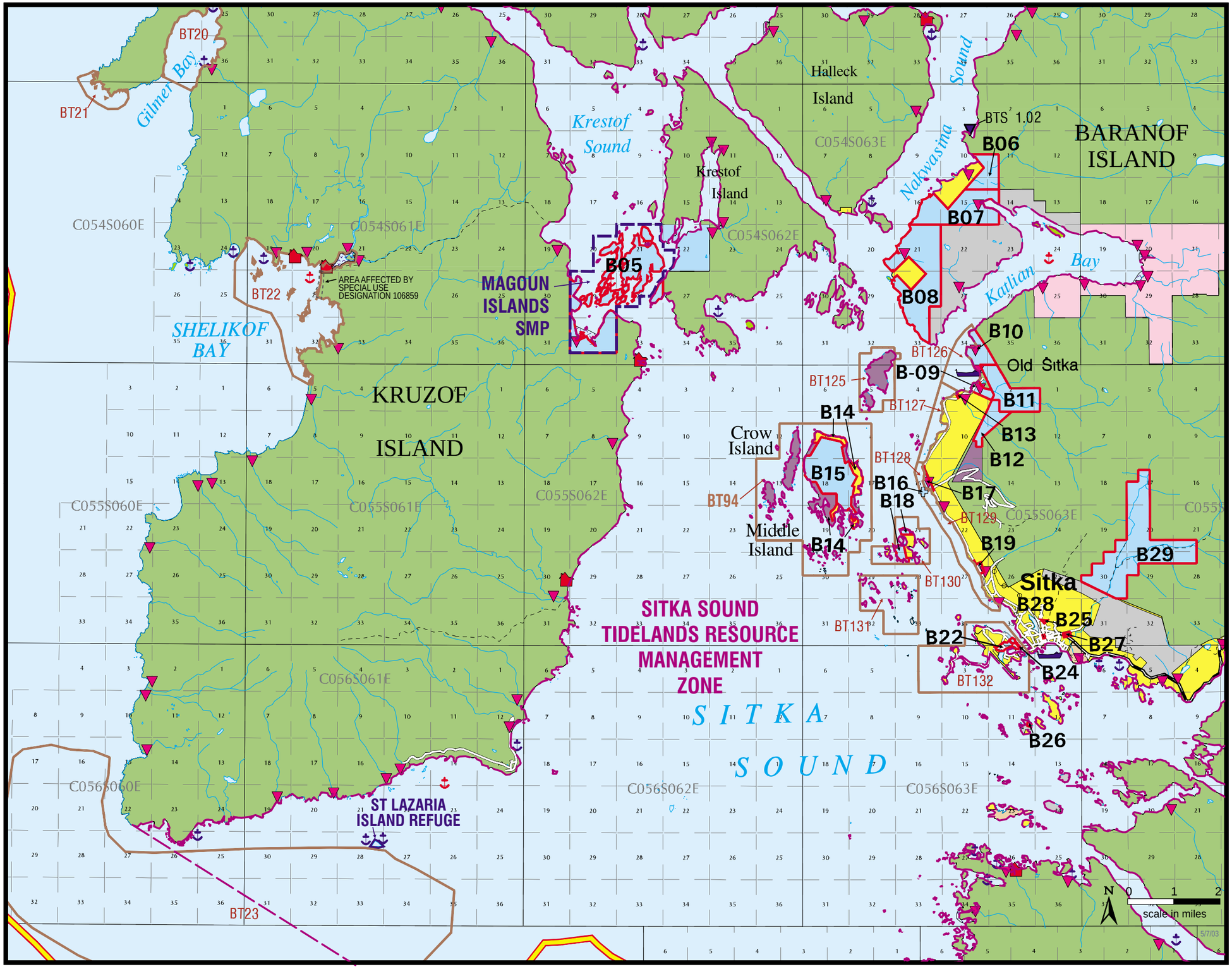
Units (3)

L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Baranof Island Area, Sitka



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Sitka Sound Tidelands Resource Management Zone
- Areas affected by Special Use Designation 106859
- Logging Road

Units (3)

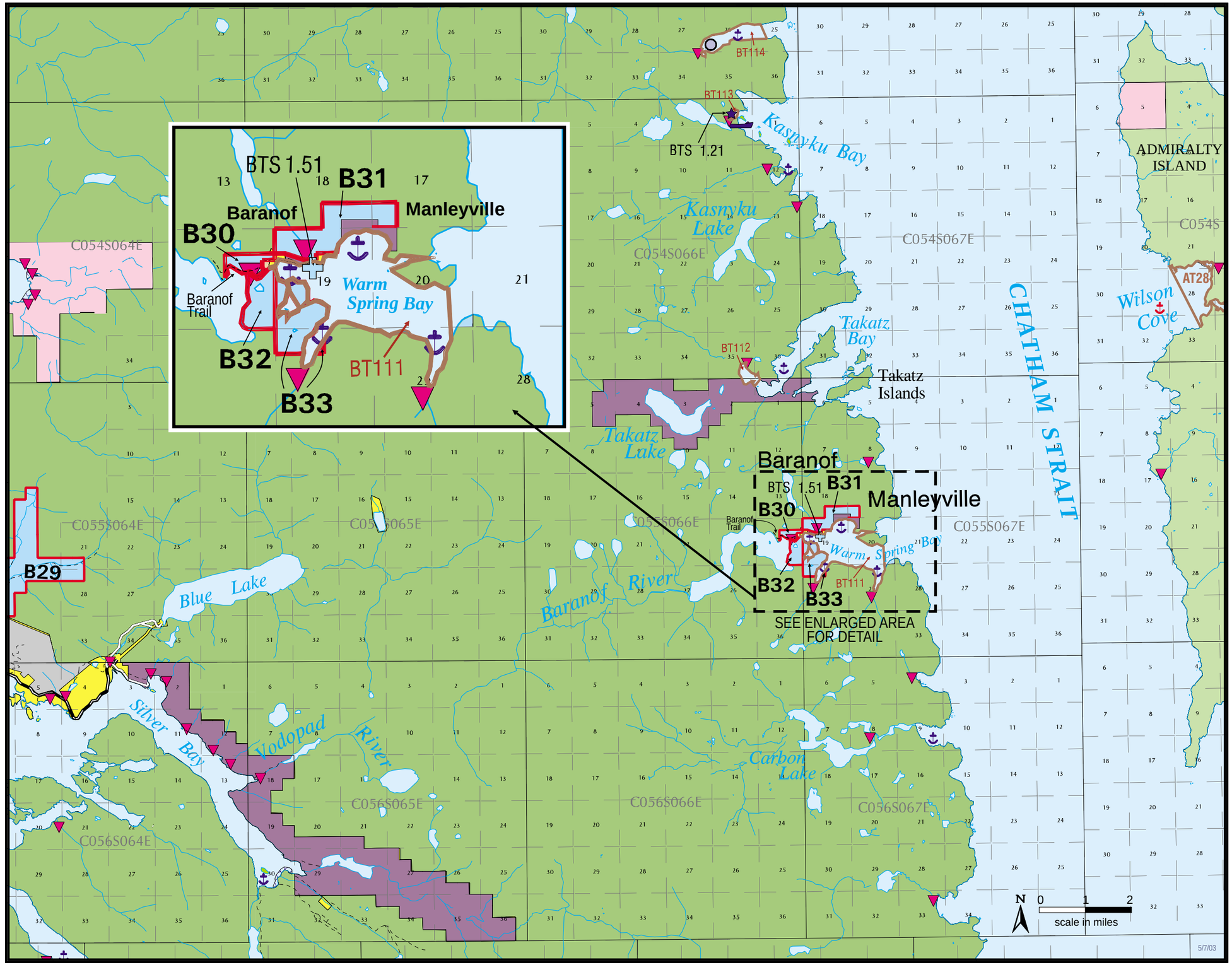
L01	Large Tract, Upland
LT01	Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Note: See Map 2-1 for details on the Tidelands Resource Management Zone.

Baranof Island Area, Baranof



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National. Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

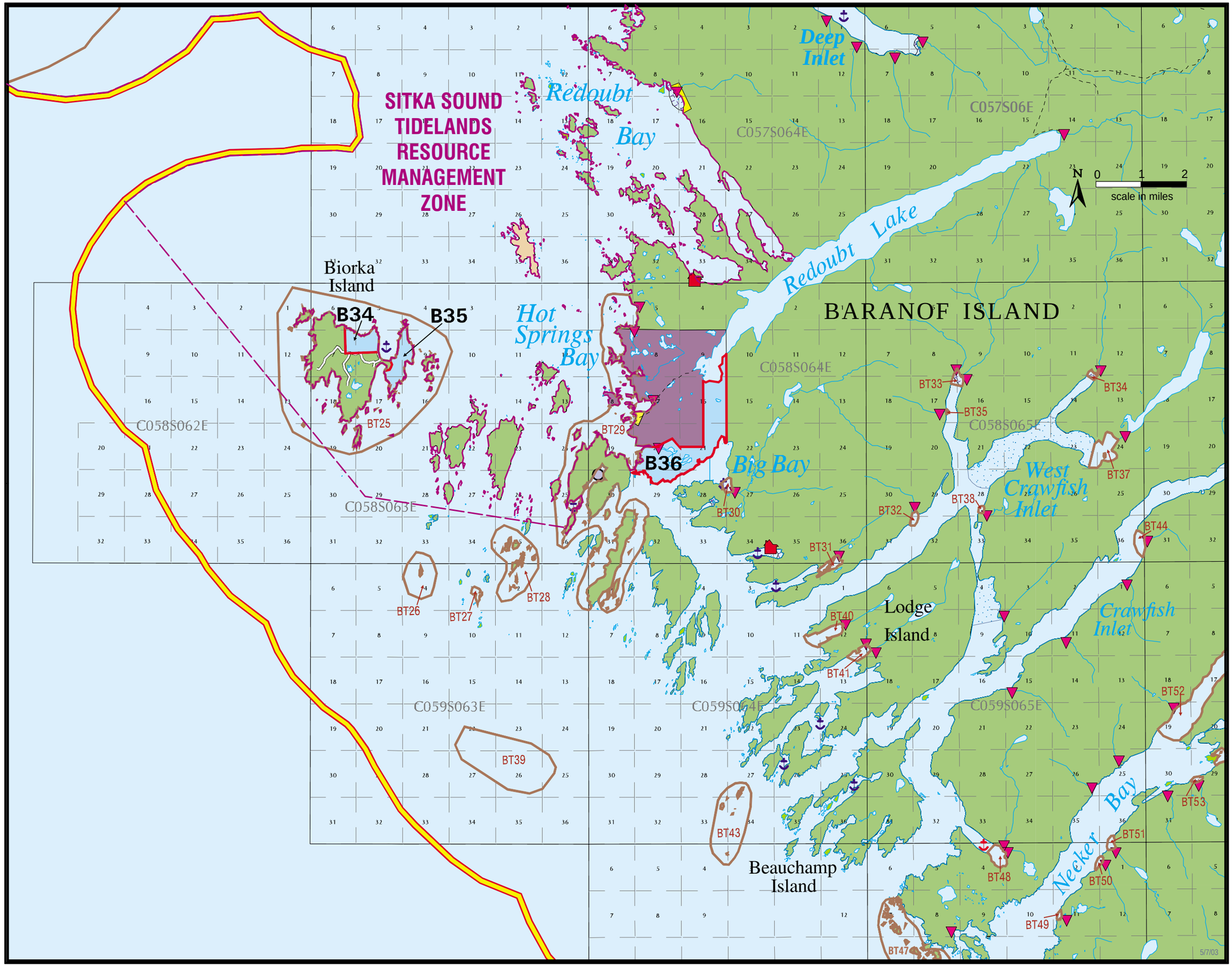
Units (3)

L01	Large Tract, Upland
LT01	Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Baranof Island Area, Big Bay



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Sitka Sound Tidelands Resource Management Zone
- Logging Road

Units (3)

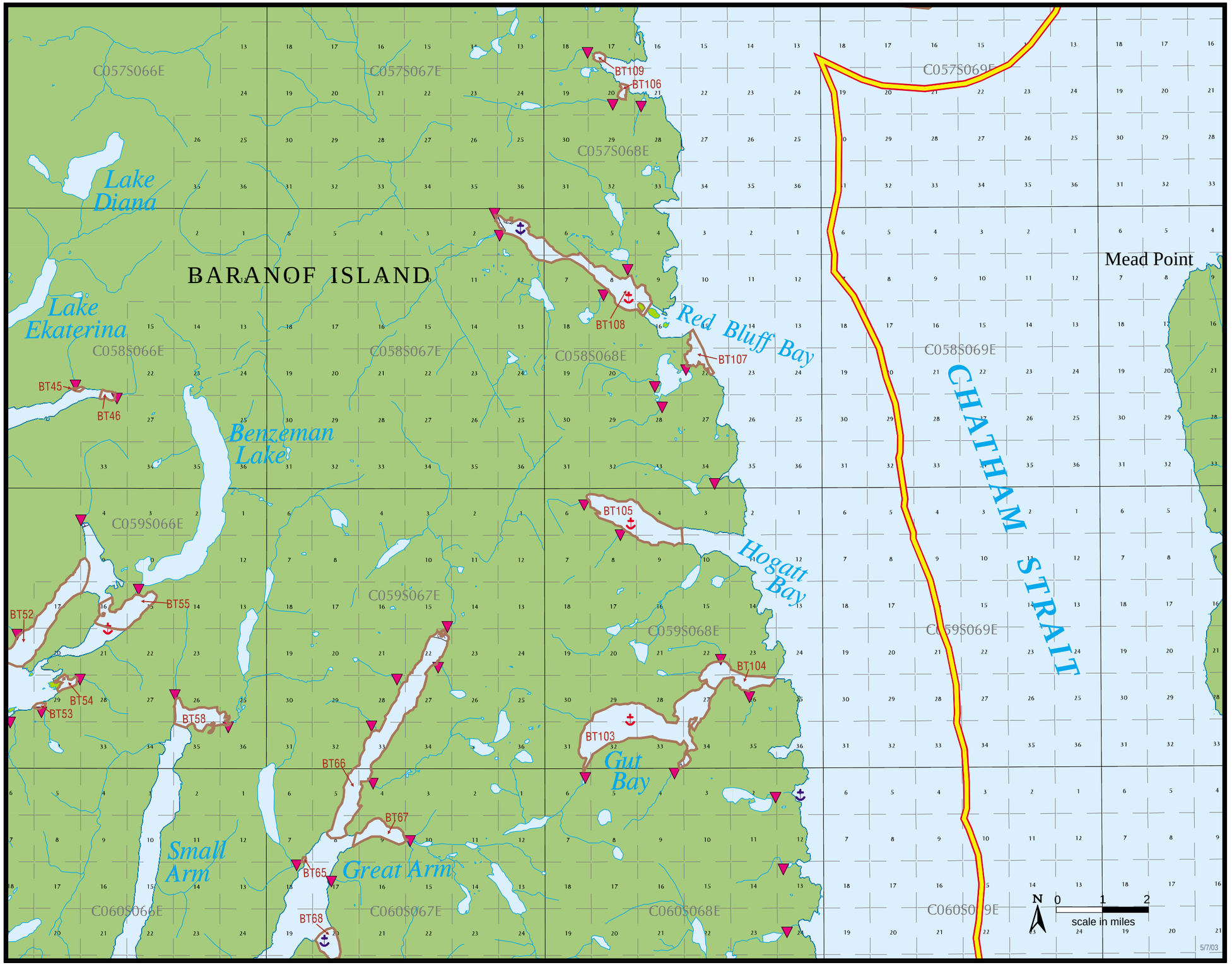
- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Note: See Map 2-1 for details on the Tidelands Resource Management Zone.

Baranof Island Area, Hogatt Bay



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

Units (3)

L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Baranof Island Area, Snipe Bay



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

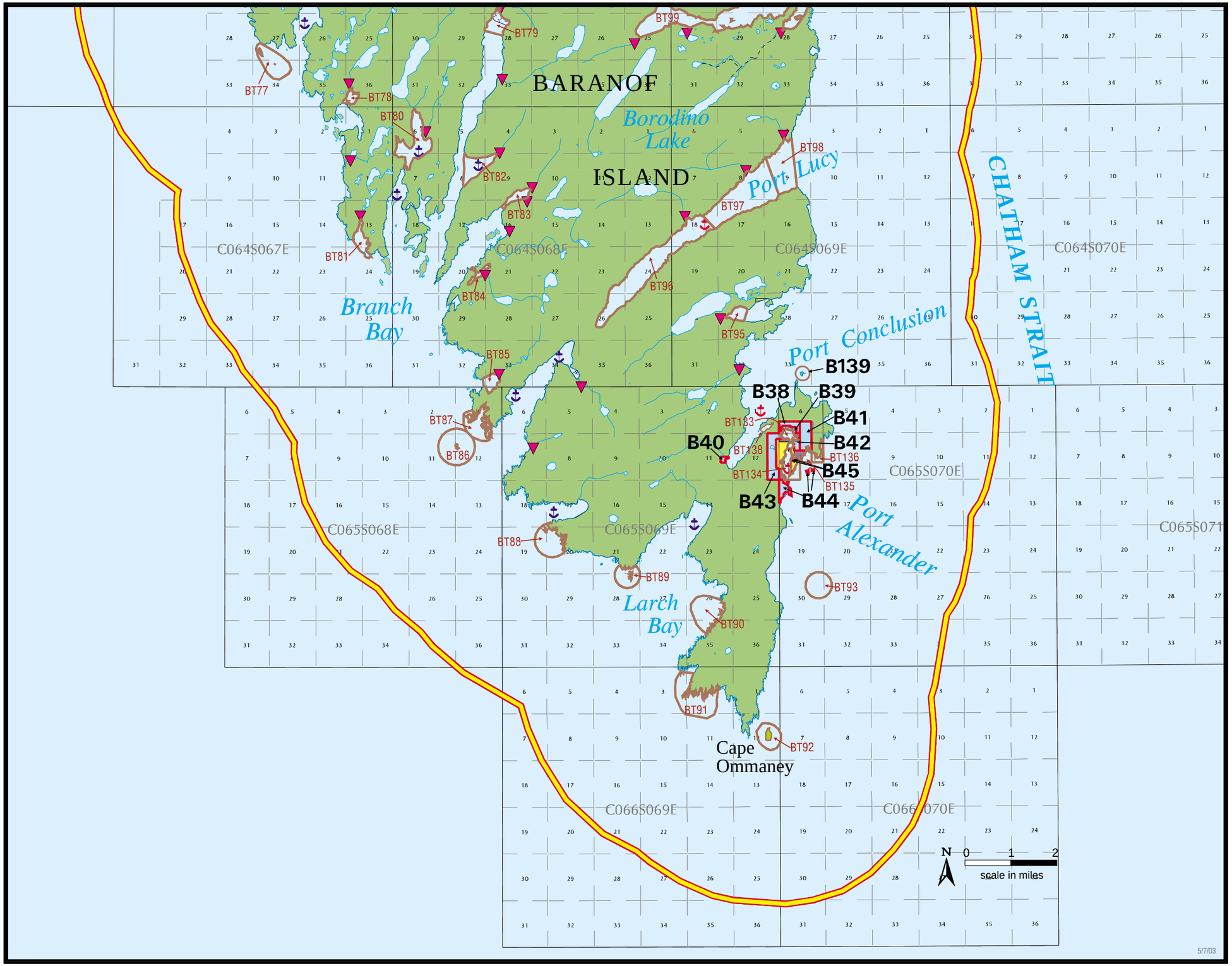
Units (3)

L01	Large Tract, Upland
LT01	Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Baranof Island Area, Port Alexander



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

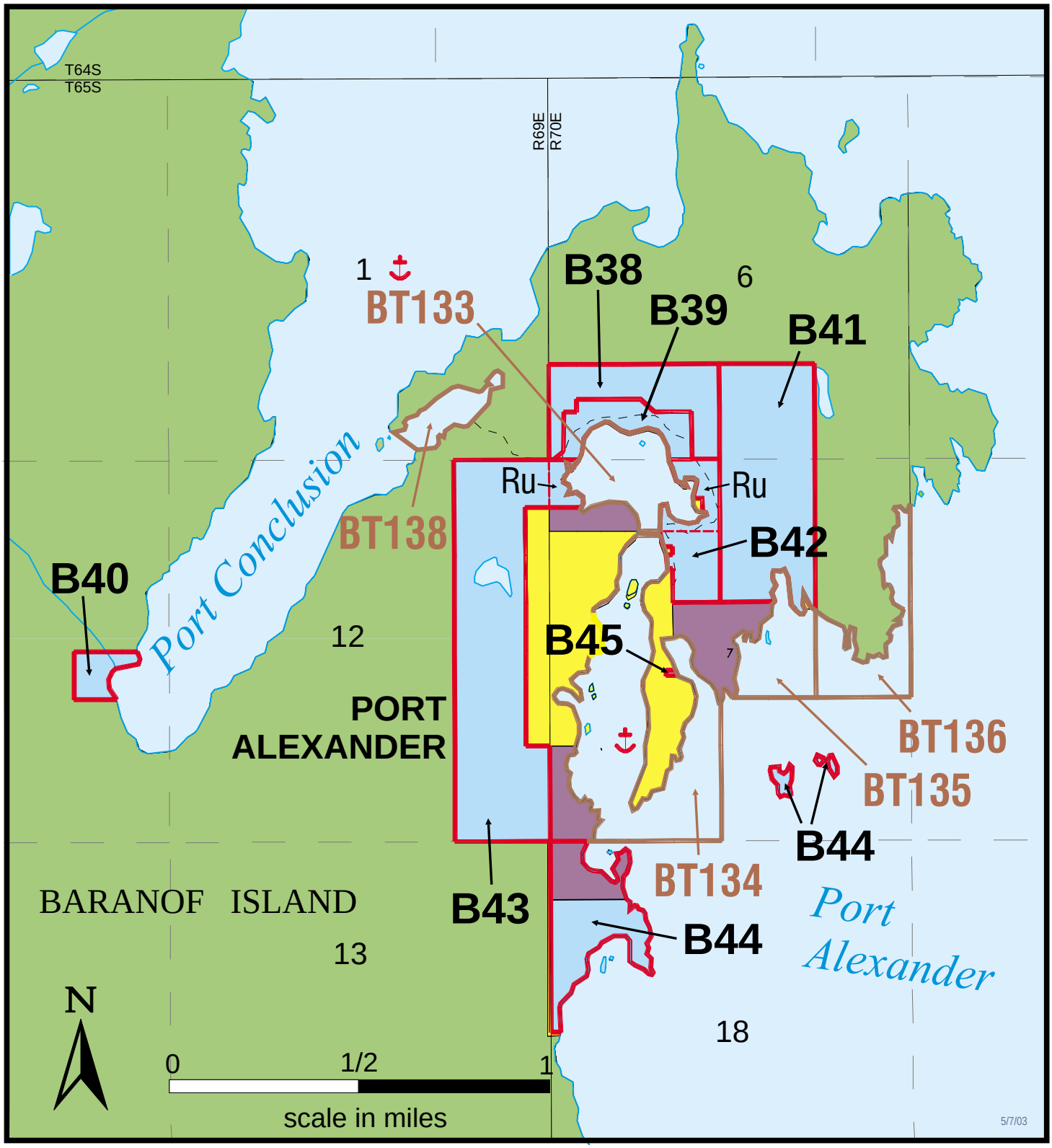
Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Baranof Island Area, Port Alexander Detail



Land Status (1)(2)
- Tongass National Forest
- State owned
- Private or University
- Municipal or Borough

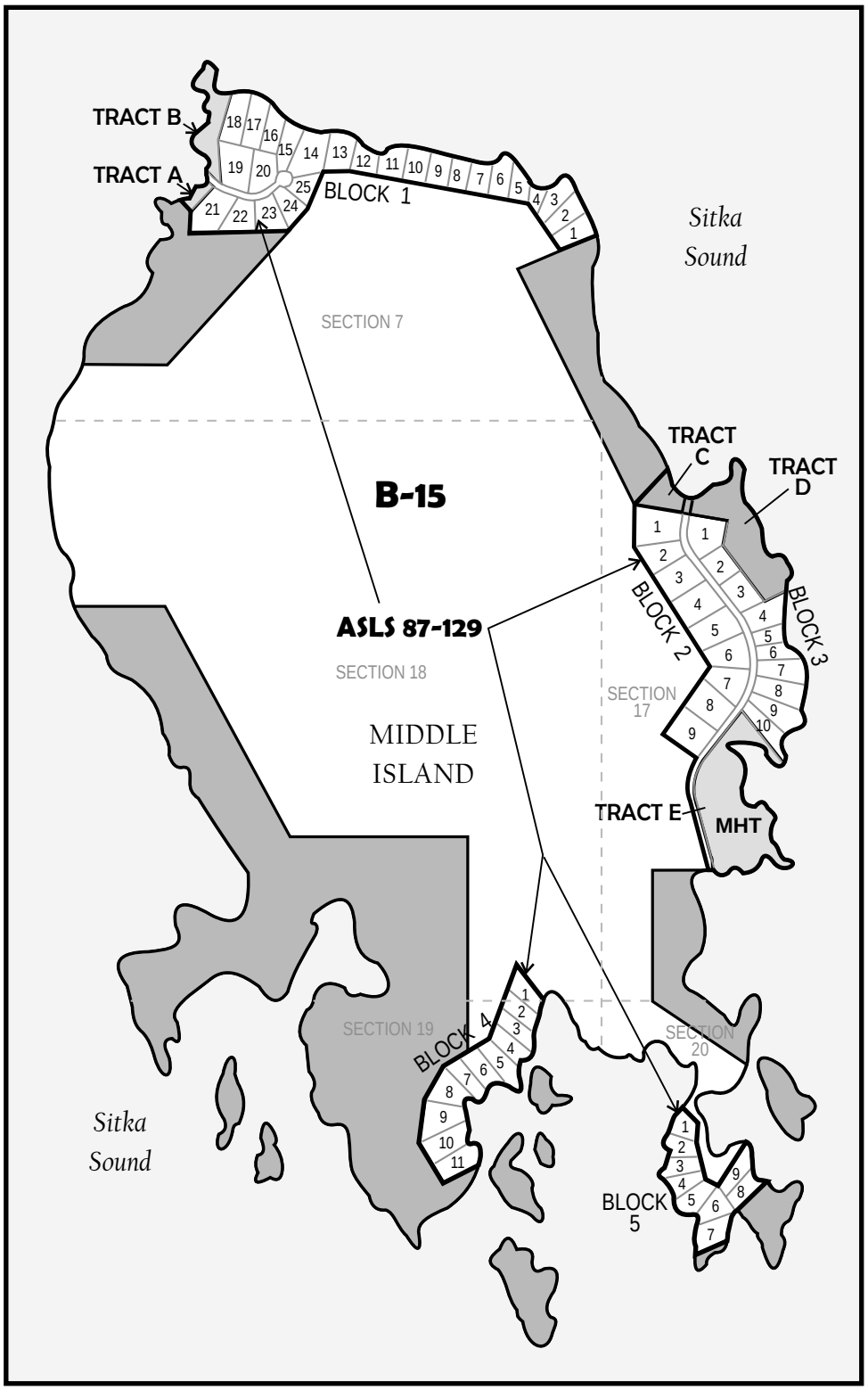
Units (3)
- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)

Boundaries
- Upland Unit Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary

Unit B-14
ASLS 87-129
Middle Island Subdivision

SECTIONS 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 & 20, T55S, R63E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



N
W E
S

0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

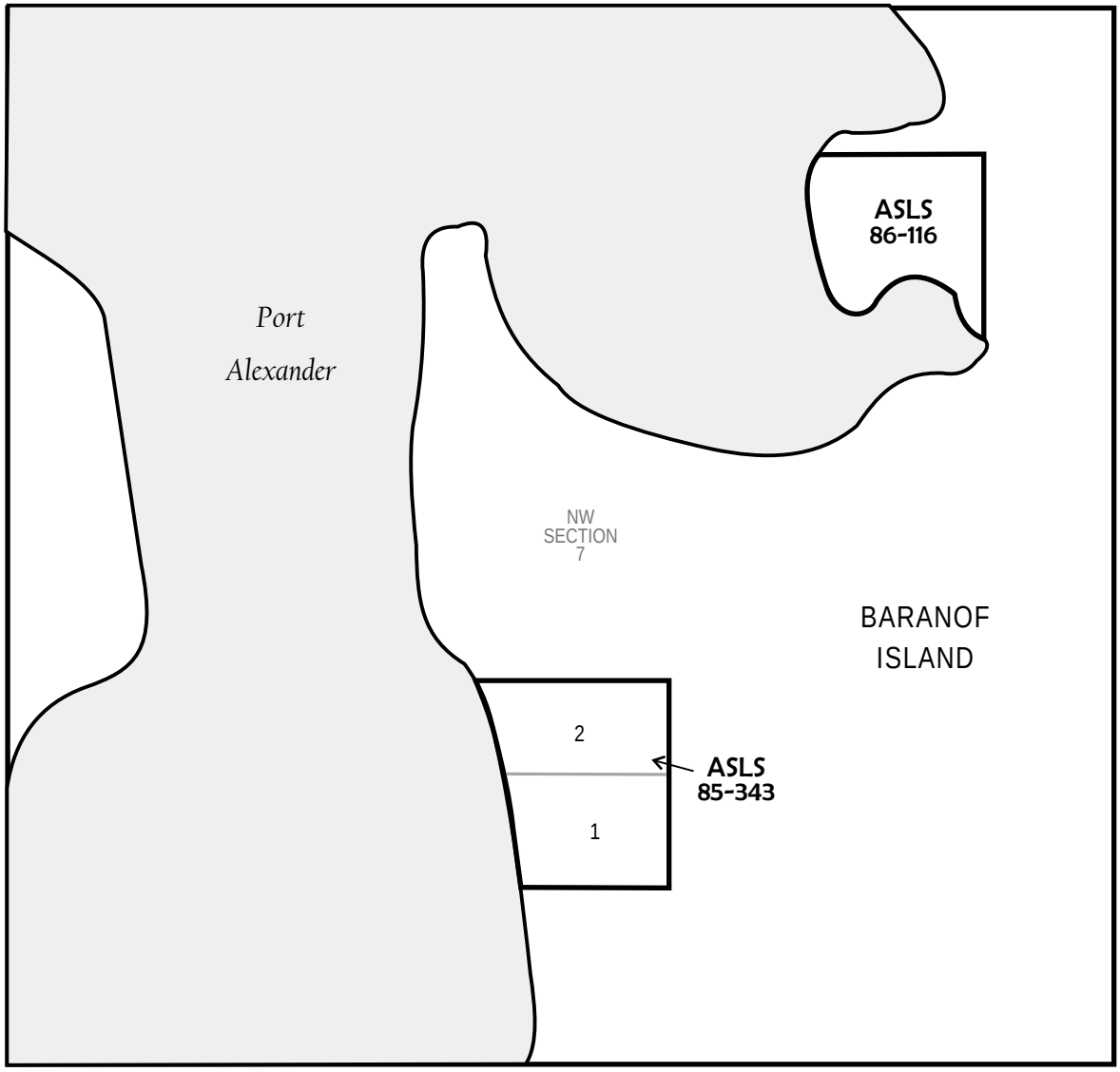
- Non-State land
  Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership
- State land within parcel (Tracts A & B)
- MHT — Other State land (Mental Health Trust land)
- Borough/municipal land
- Section line

See 'Baranof Island Area, Sitka' for detail on state lands within parcel B-15.

5/20/03

Unit B-42
ASLS 85-343 & ASLS 86-116
Port Alexander

SECTION 7, T65S, R70E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



5/20/03

N
W E
S

0 125 250
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

Section line

Southern Region:
BARANOF ISLAND AREA

Upland Parcels

Baranof Upland Parcels

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-01 1,038.04	Big Bear/ Baby Bear SMP	C51s61e, sec13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the regulatory requirements for the administration of state parks and state statute.	Parcel includes the Big Bear/ Baby Bear Bays State Marine Park, created under AS 41.21.304-33.
B-02 133.87	Kalinin Bay, Kruzof Island	C52s60e, sec 33	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and is recommended as an addition to the state marine park system, along with the other contiguous state parcels in this area. Until this occurs, the parcel is to be administered to retain the functions characteristic of a state marine park. Development authorizations are not appropriate, except as related to the recreational uses of this parcel and the other state land in this area. Note: adjacent portions of Kalinin Bay are also recommended for inclusion in the state marine park.	Parcel is situated on the west side of Kalinin Bay on Kruzof Island, northwest of Sitka. The bay is a popular anchorage for both commercial and recreational boaters. Vegetation characteristic of the coastal rainforest occurs in the parcel, with extensive areas of forested palustrine wetlands occupying most of the parcel except for those areas that are sloped. Its terrain is typically moderately sloping, with fairly gentle slopes near the coast. The Kalinin Bay anchorage is used extensively, particularly for accessing the 2.5 mile trail that connects this bay with Sealion Cove on the west. An anadromous stream drains the central part of the parcel; there is extensive use of the bay by waterfowl and of the parcel, by shorebirds. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: a prehistoric village with potential petroglyphs. This parcel, and the surrounding state land, was selected under the NFCG grant program for the purpose of community recreation. Note: The small offshore island in the middle of Kalinin Bay is included in this parcel.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-03 180.49	Kalinin Bay area, Kruzof Island	C52s60e, sec 33: c53s61e, sec 1	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and is recommended as an addition to the state marine park system, along with the other contiguous state parcels in this area. Until this occurs, the parcel is to be administered to retain the functions characteristic of a state marine park and with the requirements of the ILMA. Development authorizations are not appropriate, except as related to the recreational uses of this parcel and the other state land in this area. Note: adjacent portions of Kalinin Bay are also recommended for inclusion in the state marine park.	Parcel is situated at the southern end of Kalinin Bay on Kruzof Island, northwest of Sitka. The bay is a popular anchorage for both commercial and recreational boaters. Vegetation characteristic of the coastal rainforest occurs in the parcel. Terrain is varied, with the northern part generally moderately sloping, but with fairly gentle slopes near the coast. Flat terrain characterizes the area at and near the anadromous stream in the NW 1/4 of Section 6, cT53sR61e. Estuarine wetlands occupy the bay and portions of the area adjacent to the anadromous stream. Palustrine wetlands, primarily of a forested type, occupy most of the remainder of the parcel. The Kalinin Bay anchorage is used extensively, particularly for accessing the 2.5 mile trail that connects this bay with Sealion Cove on the west. An anadromous stream drains the central part of the parcel in the NW 1/4 of Section 6; there is extensive use of the bay by waterfowl and of the parcel, by shorebirds. This parcel, and the surrounding state land, was selected under the NFCG grant program for the purpose of community recreation. The parcel is affected by an ILMT (106522), which created the Sealion Cove State Marine Park.
B-04 498.70	Sealion Cove Kruzof Island	C53s60e, sec 1, 2	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and is recommended as an addition to the state marine park system, along with the other contiguous state parcels in this area. Until this occurs, the parcel is to be administered to retain the functions characteristic of a state marine park and with the requirements of the ILMA, which affects portions of this parcel. Development authorizations are not appropriate, except as related to the recreational uses of this parcel and the other state land in this area. Note: portions of Sealion Cove are also recommended for inclusion in the state marine park.	Parcel is situated at Sealion Cove on Kruzof Island, northwest of Sitka. A 2.5 mile long trail crosses this parcel, providing connection to Kalinin Bay and the other state land situated to the east. Most of the parcel, especially that portion within section 2, is flat or gently sloping. Only the far northern and southern parts of the parcel are steeply sloped. Forested palustrine wetlands cover most of the parcel, particularly the flatter areas. The more steeply sloped areas are characterized by western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce of the coastal rainforest. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: Sealion Cove village with evidence of gardens, house pits, and notched spruce trees. This parcel, and the surrounding state land, was selected under the NFCG grant program for the purpose of community recreation. The parcel is affected by an ILMT (106522), which is administered by DPOR.
B-05 1,129.00	Magoun Islands	C54s62e, sec 20, 21, 28, 29, 32	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the regulatory requirements for the administration of state parks and with statute.	Parcel includes the Magoun Islands State Marine Park, created under AS 41.21.304-32.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-06 238.45	Lisianski Penninsula	C54s63e, sec 10, 11, 14, 15	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and remote settlement. It is not anticipated that remote settlement will occur during the planning period given the relative inaccessibility of the area for potential residential/recreational development. Such development should only occur after other more accessible state lands are developed and only if adequate road access can be developed. The General Use designation should be reevaluated at the time of plan revision.	Parcel occupies an area of fairly flat terrain in the nortwestern part of Lisianski Inlet, which is situated immediately north of Sitka. Except for a small portion of the parcel in the N1/2 SW1/4 of section 10, Native alottments, which front Nakwasina Sound, block water access. Road access is provided by an old Forest Service road from the east. The one area with water access has tidal flats fronting it. Most of the parcel is occupied by palustrine wetlands. There are no known significant wildlife, habitat, or heritage resources, although portions of the peninsula experience high deer hunter use. The parcel was selected under the NFCG for the purposes of community expansion and community recreation. Adjacent land to the east and north is occupied by the Tongass National Forest, and is designated 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
B-07 667.89	Lisianski Penninsula	C54s63e, sec 14, 15, 16	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and remote settlement. It is not anticipated that remote settlement will occur during the planning period, although of the three parcels of state land on the Lisianski Peninsula, this is probably the most favorable for residential/recreational development, if access can be developed from Cedar Bay. Any access development should avoid the areas of estuarine wetlands and tidal flats in this bay. Development should only occur when other more accessible state lands are developed and if adequate road access can be developed. The General Use designation should be reevaluated at the time of plan revision.	Most of the parcel occupies flat to gently rolling terrain having extensive areas of forested palustrine wetlands. Estuarine wetlands occupy the mouth and adjacent areas of Cedar Bay, situated in the eastern part of the parcel. The western part of the parcel, situated within the SW1/4 of section 16 and the S1/2W1/4 of section 17, is, in contrast, uniformly steep with a forest cover of western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. Although this portion of the parcel fronts onto Nakwasina Sound, direct water access is precluded by a steep rock face. There are no known significant wildlife, habitat, or heritage resources, although portions of the peninsula experience high deer hunter use. The parcel was selected under the NFCG for the purposes of community expansion and community recreation. Adjacent land to the east and south is owned by the Mental Health Trust.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-08 1,087.99	Lisianski Penninsula	C54s63e, sec 20, 21, 28, 29, 33	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, the protection of heritage sites and the anadromous stream, and remote settlement. It is not anticipated that remote settlement will occur during the planning period given the relative inaccessibility of the area for potential residential development, previous timber harvest in many areas suitable for such development, and difficulty of water access. Such development should only occur when other more accessible state lands are developed and only if adequate road access can be developed. The General Use disignation should be reevaluated at the time of plan revision.	Parcel occupies most of the southwestern part of Lisianski Inlet, situated immediately north of Sitka. With the exception of a portion of the NW 1/4 of Section 33, the terrain of this parcel is characteristically steep. The area within section 28 and 33, although fairly flat, is not accessible by boat because of a steep rock face. Vegetation is typically western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce of the coastal rainforest, although a large part of the S1/2 of Section 21 has been previously harvested in the area adjacent to a forest service road. Previous timber harvest has also occurred in portions of the southwestern part of the parcel. There are no known significant wildlife or habitat resources; an andromous stream drains portions of Section 21. A forest service road accesses portions of section 21. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports two prehistoric sites located in or near this unit: subsurface cultural deposits and a garden plot, and eight structures from a WWII era military facility . The Lisianski Peninsula receives high deer hunter use. The parcel was selected under the NFCG for the purposes of community expansion and community recreation. Mental Health Trust land adjoins the parcel to the east.
B-09 163.13	Starrigavan Bay, State Historic Site	c54s63e, sec 34, 35	Pr	Parcel is to be retained by state for public recreation and historic protection purposes. Site is to be administered consistent with management requirements for state historic sites and with the ILMA.	The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports seven prehistoric sites located in or near this unit: a petroglyph and a shell midden. The parcel is a state historic site, administered by DPOR under ILMA 39505.
B-10 95.26	Mosquito Bay	C54s63e, sec 34; C55s63e, sec 3	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be retained in state ownership and managed by DPOR for public recreation and consistent with ILMAs 106492 and 39505.	Parcel, which is heavily vegetated and provides excellent views of Sitka Sound, occupies the uplands adjacent to Mosquito Bay; its southern boundary abuts the Forest Service Starrvigan campground. It is administered by Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation under a Management Agreement (ADL 106492). A developed trail occupies portions of the parcel. The ILMA area also includes the estuary at Starrigavan Bay and the waters of Mosquito Bay.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-11 441.88	Starrigavan Valley, Sitka	C55s63e, sec 2	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be retained in state ownership and managed for public recreation purposes. Development authorizations other than those related to this purpose are not considered appropriate.	Parcel occupies a fairly narrow valley and its adjoining steep sideslopes. The valley is drained by Starrigavin Creek, an anadromous stream. Except for the steeper portions of the tract which contain stands of western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce, most of the parcel has been previously logged. It is now used for public recreation, including a city gun range (ADL 101753), an Alaska Trooper gun range (ADL 106562), an ATV staging area, and trail (ADL 106087). A portion of the NW1/4 of Section 2 is under lease (ADL 106053) to the U.S. Forest Service for their campground. Parcel was selected for community recreation purposes. A road accesses the valley (ADL 106242).
B-12 179.80	Sitka, Area south of Starrigavin Valley	c55s63e, sec 2, 10, 11	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for dispersed recreation purposes. Development authorizations other than those related to this purpose are not considered appropriate.	Parcel consists of unlogged stands of western hemlock and Sitka spruce; its terrain is characteristically steep with one small narrow valley, which contains an anadromous stream. Scattered palustrine wetlands occur in parts of the parcel. The parcel is used for dispersed recreation, and adjoins a parcel (B-11, situated to the north) that is actively used for this purpose.
B-13 2.56	Sitka Ferry Terminal	c55s63e, sec 3	Pr	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for public purposes (Sitka ferry terminal of Alaska Marine Highway System).	Parcel includes the Sitka ferry terminal of Alaska Marine Highway System, managed by ADOT/PF under an ILMT (ADL 17815).
B-14 157.88	Middle Island, Sitka ASLS 87-129	c55s63e, sec 7, 17, 19, 20	Pr	State is to retain Tracts A and B and is to manage them for public purposes, primarily open space.	Parcel includes a previous state subdivision (ASLS 87-129); Tracts A and B have been retained by state to act as buffers and/or open space. All of the subdivision lots as well as Tracts C, D, and E have been conveyed out of state ownership.
B-15 679.71	Middle Island, Sitka	c55s63e, sec 7, 17, 18, 19, 20	S, Gu	Areas designated S (Settlement) may be considered for residential development during the planning period; the remainder of the parcel is designated Gu (General Use) since no specific use can be discerned at this time for this land. Note: areas now classified Settlement in this parcel are not reclassified under this plan.	This parcel includes the remaining state land on Middle Island that is not part of the previous state subdivision (ASLS 87-129) or conveyed to the City/Borough of Sitka in fulfillment of their Municipal Entitlement or the Mental Health Trust Authority. Parcel generally occupies the central part of Middle Island, although portions front the water on the northwest and south. Portions of the parcel have already been classified Settlement. Except for areas near the coast on the south and northwest, the remainder of the parcel contains steep terrain. Forested palustrine wetlands cover most of the less severe terrain, while western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce cover most of the remainder. An MCO (458) covers part of the area now classified Settlement.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-16 1.0	Magic Island, Sitka	c55s63e, sec 16	Ru	Retain Magic Island in state ownership and manage it for public recreation purposes. Development authorizations are not considered appropriate except as related to this function.	This small island, locally known as "Magic Island", is located 100 yards offshore of an area now administered by DPOR as an open space/park area (Halibut Point State Recreation Site). The Halibut Point State Recreation Site receives frequent use by local residents. Both the State Recreation Site and Magic Island were selected for recreational purposes. Parcel occupies Tract B, USS 3317.
B-17 30.46	Halibut Point Recreation Area	c55s63e, sec 16	Pr; Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for public recreation purposes consistent with the requirements of the ILMT.	Parcel contains Halibut Point Recreation Area, administered by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation under an ILMA (73659). This is a locally popular recreation site, situated along the highway leading north from the downtown of Sitka.
B-18 77.21	Kasiana Island	C55s63e, sec 20, 21, 28		Parcel is to be transferred to the Mental Health Trust Authority when conveyed to the state by the federal government.	Parcel is in selection status (AO60995) under the Mental Health Trust Entitlement and must be conveyed to the Trust if/when it is conveyed to state. The selection area occupies most of the remaining areas of the island; most of this area is vegetated with western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce.
B-19 20.61	USFS Facilities, Sitka	c55s63e, sec 27	Pr	If conveyed to the state, which is unlikely and cannot occur until PLO 2274 is withdrawn, the parcel is to be retained and used for public purposes.	Parcel occupies a small area near the mouth of Cascade Creek in the downtown of Sitka, and is now occupied by public buildings and a parking lot (U.S. Forest Service). This parcel is in selection status, but it is unlikely that it will be conveyed to the state. The parcel is affected by a federal PLO (PLO 2274) and a NG (Native Group) selection. It can be only conveyed to the state if the PLO is withdrawn and the NS selection is found invalid in adjudication. Unless the Forest Service relocates to another site the PLO will remain in effect(and therefore the parcel cannot be conveyed to the state).
B-22 56.6	Japonski Island, ASLS 88-62 (pt)	c55s63e, sections 34 and 35; c56s64e, sec 2			Parcel is no longer in state ownership, having been conveyed to the Department of Education. Land conveyed includes Lot 15 of USS 1496, Tracts C and F of ASLS 88-62, and ASLS 97-63. The QCD provides, however, that Tract C is to be managed jointly by the University and the Alaska Department of Education, and is subject to the use agreement which was entered into on July 30, 1992 by the University, DNR, the Dept. of Education, and the US Coast Guard.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-24 6.87	Japonski Island, ASLS 82-62 (pt)	c55s63e, sec 35: c56s63e, sec 2	Pr	Tract A, B, C, D and E are to be retained in state ownership and used for public purposes consistent with the management agreements described under parcel description. Lots 12, 13, and 14 are also to be retained in state ownership.	Parcel includes Lots 12, 13, and 14 of USS 1496 and the tracts within ASLS 88-62. Tracts A, B, D and E remain under state ownership and are managed under ILMAs. Tracts A, D and E are used by the University of Alaska under a Management Agreement (ADL 104882). Tract B is managed under a Public and Charitable Lease with the US Coast Guard (ADL 104776).
B-25 3.79	Cemetery, Sitka	c55s63e, sec 36	Pr	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for public uses.	A cemetery occupies this parcel (USS 11423)
B-26 4.53	Whale Island	c56s63e, sec 11		Parcel is to be conveyed to the Mental Health Trust Authority if/when the selection is conveyed to the state.	This parcel, occupying lot 1 of USS 3556 on Whale Island, has been selected under the Mental Health Entitlement. If conveyed to the state, it must, in turn, be conveyed to the Mental Health Trust.
B-27 6.36	Sitka -- Troopers Building	c55s63e, sec 36	Pr	Parcel is to be retained in state ownership and managed for public facilities and uses under ILMA 59211 and Management Agreement 103438.	Parcel is occupied by state buildings (State Troopers).
B-28 1.72	Downtown Sitka -- Public Buildings	c55s63e, sec 36	Pr	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for public uses and buildings.	Parcel is entirely occupied by state buildings and is managed by ADOT/PF under an ILMA (ADL 66650).
B-29 1,426.60	Indian River, Sitka	C55s64e, sec 17, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30	Pr, Ru	Parcel is to be retained in state ownership and managed to protect and maintain its public recreation and watershed values. The type of public recreation is intended to be that associated with the dispersed recreation designation of Undeveloped Recreation. The parcel should also be managed as a watershed. Development authorizations should be limited to structures related to public recreation or a water supply system, although easements and rights-of-way are considered appropriate.	This very large, primarily flat parcel, is drained by the Indian River. It is characterized by western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce in the better drained areas and is moderately sloping terrain. The remainder of the parcel is occupied by palustrine wetlands, primarily of a shrub or forested type. There are some riverine wetlands adjoining the Indian River. The parcel contains a number of trails which provide access to the remainder of Indian Valley, but also connect to the city's trail system, situated to the north and west. The trail system is used extensively for hiking during the summer months. The parcel also functions as part of the watershed for the community water system, providing the primary supply for Sitka National Historical Park and the Sheldon Jackson University hatchery and functioning as the city's back up supply system. The parcel was selected for the purpose of watershed protection and community recreation.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-30 49.44	Baranof Warm Springs	c55s66e, sec 24	Ru	This parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to maintain the natural resources/scenic values of the parcel, protect the current water easement and trail authorizations, and ensure continuation of its use for dispersed recreation. Note: this plan does not change the current classification of Public Recreation. The current Special Use Designation affecting this parcel (Baranof Trail) is to be retained.	Parcel is situated on the north side of Baranof Lake, near the outlet of the stream connecting the lake with Warm Springs Bay. The 'warm springs', a hydrologic feature with two areas of open water, are included within this parcel. Palustrine and estuarine wetlands predominate in the area along and immediately inland from ordinary high water (of the lake). Further inland, occupying the northern part of the parcel, are forested areas of western Hemlock and Sitka spruce. There are a large number of water right and easement authorizations issued by DNR in areas near the lakeshore within the SE1/4NE1/4 of Section 24. The Baranof Trail (ADL 106378) also traverses this area, and continues to the west within the remainder of Section 24 along the lakeshore. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: the Baranof water pipeline. The parcel is currently classified 'Public Recreation'.
B-31 243.11	Manleyville, Warm Springs Bay	c55s67e, sec 19, 20, 30	Ru	This parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to maintain the natural resources/scenic values of the parcel, protect the current water easement and trail authorizations, and ensure continuation of its use for dispersed recreation. Note: this plan does not change the current classification of Public Recreation.	Parcel is situated on the north side of Warm Springs Bay. It is characterized by very steep terrain covered by forested areas of western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. Areas along the coast with flat or gently sloping terrain are no longer in state ownership, having been coveyed to the City/Borough of Sitka under their Municipal Entitlement, presumably for the purposes of remote settlement. Although there are, in comparison to B-30, relatively few water easements, a major water easement crosses most of NW1/4 of Section 19. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: the Baranof water pipeline. Four anadromous streams traverse portions of the parcel. The 'warm springs' are situated to the southwest of the parcel. The parcel is currently classified 'Public Recreation' but was also selected for the purpose of remote settlement. However, the selection document notes that land suitable for homesite development is very limited. "Steep slopes and beaches direct any potential development activity to the immediate vicinity of the existing dock and commercial establishment at Baranof and nearby beach frontage."

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-32 104.45	Warm Springs, Baranof Lake	c55s66e, sec 24	Ru	This parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to protect the warm springs, maintain the natural resources/scenic values of the parcel, and ensure continuation of its use for dispersed recreation. Note: this plan does not change the current classification of Public Recreation. The current Special Use Designation affecting this parcel is to be retained.	Parcel is situated on the eastern shore of Baranof Lake, adjoining the lake's outlet stream to the north. The 'warm springs', a hydrologic feature with two areas of open water, are included within this parcel. The terrain is generally flat in the central and northern portions of the parcel and is occupied by extensive areas of wetlands, both lacustrine (lake) and palustine. Hilly, forested terrain occupies most of the remainder of the parcel to the south. There are no known heritage resources within the parcel. The 'warm springs' are an attractive feature, and are used by both seasonal residents and recreational boaters. The parcel is currently classified 'Public Recreation'. The parcel was selected for the purposes of remote settlement. However, the DNR selection document notes that land suitable for homesite development is very limited. "Steep slopes and beaches direct any potential development activity to the immediate vicinity of the existing dock and commercial establishment at Baranof and nearby beach frontage."
B-33 163.58	Warm Springs Bay	c55s67e, sec 19, 30	Ru	This parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to protect the Salt Lagoon, maintain the natural resources/scenic values of the parcel, and ensure continuation of its use for dispersed recreation. Note: this plan does not change the current classification of Public Recreation.	Parcel contains a large salt lagoon and is situated on the south side of Warm Springs Bay. Parcel B-32, containing the warm springs, adjoins the parcel to the west. Large portions of the parcel are occupied by wetlands (palustrine) with forested areas of western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce occupying those areas of higher, better drained ground. There are no known heritage sites. The parcel is currently classified 'Public Recreation'. The parcel was selected for the purposes of remote settlement. However, the DNR selection document notes that land suitable for homesite development is very limited. "Steep slopes and beaches direct any potential development activity to the immediate vicinity of the existing dock and commercial establishment at Baranof and nearby beach frontage."
B-34 134.11	Biorka Island	c58s63e, sec 7, 8	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including potential development and dispersed recreation. Because of its relative isolation and difficulty of access, development is not anticipated during the planning period. Nonetheless, development would be appropriate if it were to occur.	Parcel is situated northeast of the FAA radar station on Biorka Island. Access to the southern part of the parcel is provided by a road which, in turn, accesses a landing/beach area for the island situated to the east. The parcel is flat, and is covered by forested palustrine wetlands. There are no known heritage sites or significant wildlife or habitat resources. This area was selected for settlement (remote cabin sites).

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-35 249.83	Biorka Island (east)	c58s63e, sec 4, 8, 9, 16, 17	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including remote settlement and dispersed recreation. Because of its relative isolation and difficulty of access, development is not anticipated during the planning period, but would be appropriate if it were to occur.	Parcel is situated east of the main part of Biorka Island, and is joined to it by a narrow beach area. There are bald eagle nests on parts of the parcel. In contrast to the other parcel on Biorka Island (B-34), no access is provided to this part, and steep cliffs adjoin the coast -- making the only practical point of access the beach area at the mouth of Symonds Bay. The parcel is flat and is covered by forested palustrine wetlands. There are no known heritage sites or significant wildlife (other than the aforementioned bald eagle sites) or habitat resources. This area was selected for settlement (remote cabin sites).
B-36 1,071.00	Big Bay, Khuchef Peninsula	c58s64e, sections 9, 16, 20-22, 28, 29	Ru, Ha	This unit is co-designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) and Habitat (Ha). It is to be retained by the state and managed for the purposes of dispersed recreation and the protection of its exceptional wetland values and the interconnected system of lakes situated in the northern and eastern parts of the parcel. Development authorizations, except related to public recreation uses or public safety, is not considered appropriate. The Habitat designation relates to the wetlands areas.	Parcel occupies an area of western Khuchef Peninsula, situated directly south of the Goddard Hot Springs. It has a heavily forested area in its western part and a rich mixture of estuarine, lacustrine (lake), and emergent palustrine wetlands, as well as four interconnected lakes, in its central part. The types of wetlands -- estuarine, lacustrine (lake), and emergent palustrine wetland -- are characteristically of high biological productivity. The southern part of this parcel situated along the coast is heavily forested and is used for recreation purposes by residents of Sitka. The Goddard Hot Springs, situated north of this parcel, includes an extensive area of land owned by the City/Borough of Sitka. The latter is required to be used for public recreation purposes under an agreement with DNR. There are no known historic resources. The parcel was selected by the state for its community development potential.
B-38 40.61	Back Lagoon, Port Alexander	c65s70e sec 6	Ru	Parcel is to be retained by state and managed to maintain its natural condition/resources, and to provide opportunities for dispersed recreation and subsistence.	Parcel is situated behind waterfront tracts on the 'Back Lagoon' (the farthest northward extension of Port Alexander Bay; USS lots front the bay.) It consists of a single large tract of 40 acres which is covered by a mixture of coastal rainforest and palustrine wetlands. The City of Port Alexander recommends that the 'Back Lagoon' area remained "undisturbed for recreational and subsistence uses." It is currently used for these activities. The adjoining National Forest area is classified as 'Semi Remote Recreation'.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-39 19.87	Port Alexander Bay	c65s70e sec 6, 7	Ru	Parcel is to be retained by state and managed to maintain its natural condition/resources, and to provide opportunities for dispersed recreation and subsistence.	Parcel consists of 9 USS lots arranged around the 'Back Lagoon', which is the farthest northern extent of Port Alexander Bay. The City, through its comprehensive plan, has noted that "a State land lottery should be undertaken with great caution" and that the ability of the City to provide services needs to be taken into consideration before any land disposal action is undertaken. The parcel is fairly flat and is covered by a mixture of wetlands and forested areas with western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce in places that are better drained. It is now used by the community for subsistence and dispersed recreation activities.
B-40 9.61	Port Conclusion	c65s69e sec 11	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including protection of the saltery and anadromous stream, dispersed recreation, and potential development. It is not recommended that settlement be considered at this location; the parcel is too small, too isolated, and vacant land is available in the community of Port Alexander fot this purpose. It is questionable, for the reasons cited above, if development during the planning period is appropriate. Any use that might be approved should ensure protection of the heritage and fishery resources, and should not create a demand for public services.	Parcel occupies an area with an old saltery near the end of Port Conclusion. Port Conclusion is situated to the west of the community of Port Alexander. Except for an area near the coast, the parcel is steep and heavily vegetated with western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, and by areas of forested palustrine wetlands. A stream (probably anadromous) cuts through the middle of the parcel; riverine wetlands line portions of the stream. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: a former saltery with only a few piles remaining on the southeast side of the cove. The adjoining National Forest area is classified as 'Semi Remote Recreation'.
B-41 98.29	Port Alexander (Eastern Area)	c65s70e, sec 6, 7	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and potential development. However, development is not considered appropriate during the planning period given the uncertainly over the need for additional land in this remote fishing community; the ability of the City of Port Alexander to provide public services; and since other, better situated land with better access exists to the west.	Parcel is a large (98 acres) tract situated to the east of the community of Port Alexander. Vacant, developable state land (Parcel B-42), which in some places fronts on water, adjoins this parcel to the west. The parcel is fairly flat and is occupied largely by palustrine wetlands, with more heavily forested areas in the southern part of the parcel where better drained soils exist. There are no known significant wildlife or habitat resources. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: an historic 1.5mi. long trail. The adjoining National Forest area is classified as 'Remote Recreation'.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-42 24.31	Area East of Port Alexander Bay	C65s70e, sec 7	Gu, Ru	Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and harvest. Residential or other forms of development are not appropriate during the planning period given uncertainly over the need for additional land for residential development, the availability of existing private and city lots for settlement, and the general inability of the City of Port Alexander to provide public services. DNR should contact the City prior to making decisions on any applications involving development. The City should provide a recommendation on their ability to support the additional demand for services before the state undertakes any action. The possible uses of this parcel should be re-evaluated during plan revision. The area of the parcel designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) is not considered appropriate for development, and the parcel should remain in its current, vegetated state.	Parcel adjoins portions of Port Alexander Bay, although already existing lots block water access in some of the parts of the parcel. It is fairly flat and is covered largely by palustrine wetlands, with fringes of better drained forested areas adjoining the Bay and occupying portions of the eastern part of the parcel. There are no known significant wildlife or habitat resources. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: an historic 1.5mi. long trail. This trail is situated near the waterfront.
B-43 109.33	Port Alexander, West	c65s69e sec 12	Gu, Ru	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily dispersed recreation, and for its scenic resources during the planning period. Development is not appropriate during the planning period given the uncertainly over the need for additional land in this remote fishing community; the ability of the City of Port Alexander to provide public services; and since other, better situated land with better access exists nearer to the community. If additional development in this community is required/appropriate within the planning period, other, better situated parcels with more favorable features for development, should be used before this parcel is considered. The possible uses of this parcel should be re-evaluated during plan revision. The area of the parcel designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) is not considered appropriate for development, and the parcel should remain in its current, vegetated state.	Parcel occupies an area of uplands situated west of the community of Port Alexander, and is separated from that community by a tract of private land of significant size. The parcel lacks accessibility (both road and water), is characterized by palustrine wetlands and varying terrain. There are no known heritage sites and no significant habitat or wildlife resources. The adjoining National Forest area is classified as 'Semi Remote Recreation'.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designations	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
B-44 36.54	Port Alexander (south) and Alex islands	c65s70e, sec 7, 18	Gu, Ru	Principal parcel (on Baranof Island) is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for multiple uses, primarily dispersed recreation, and for the maintenance of scenic qualities. Development is not appropriate during the planning period given the uncertainly over the need for additional land in this remote fishing community; the ability of the City of Port Alexander to provide public services; and since other, better situated land with easier access exists nearer to the community. If additional development in this community is required/appropriate within the planning period, other, better situated parcels, with more favorable features for development, should be used before this parcel is considered. The islands are to be retained by the state, designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru), and are to be managed for dispersed recreation.	Parcel consists of an area of mainland south of the community of Port Alexander and several islands situated at the mouth of the bay that provides access to Port Alexander. The mainland area is fairly flat, and is covered by dense, coastal rainforest vegetation. There are few wetlands within this area. There are no known hearitage sites and no siginficant habitat or wildlife resources. The adjoining National Forest area is classified as 'Semi Remote Recreation'. The islands are of small size. The mainland parcel receives limited dispersed recreation use.
B-45 0.30	Port Alexander, Small Tract	c65s70e sec 7	Sc	Parcel is to be managed for development or utililty purposes or disposed out of state ownership.	Parcel consists of one small lot situated in Section 7 (Lot 4, Block 7, USS 2010).

Southern Region:

BARANOF ISLAND AREA
Tideland Parcels

Large Tracts – Pages 227 thru 277

Small Tracts – Page 278

Baranof Island: Large Tract Tidelands

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-001 Northern Portion of Catherine Island	4,769	c51s65e sec. 22-27; c51s66e sec. 15-22, 28-30	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals, anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands and commercial harvest areas. Protect traditional harvest areas found within this unit. Consult NMFS before authorizing development.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams 113-51-10070, 113-51-10080 and 113-51-10090 occur in this unit. This unit contains a harbor seal concentration haulout area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345705 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of dungeness, tanner, red King crab, and shrimp also occurs within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer harvest. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho. This unit also contains an anadromous stream estuarine area.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, intertidal marshes, sheltered impermeable rocky shores, mixed sand and gravel beaches and gravel beaches.
BT-002 Hanus Bay	368	c51s65e sec. 32; c52s65e sec. 3-5	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands and commercial harvest area. Protect traditional harvest areas found within this unit. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area, and is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-52-10010 occurs in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345705 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of tanner, red King crab, and shrimp also occurs within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer harvest. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho. Waterfowl hunting is popular here.	Composed of intertidal marshes, exposed wave-cut platforms and mixed sand and gravel beaches. A Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-003 Lake Eva	97	c51s64e sec. 25, 36; c51s65e sec. 31	Ru Ha Hv	Maintain access to Lake Eva. Protect anadromous streams, anchorage opportunities, sport fishing activities and traditional harvest areas. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	Lake Eva and Hanus Bay are located within this unit. Both areas are defined as being outstanding for recreation and subsistence uses. Additionally these areas fall within the Special Management Area under the Sitka Coastal Management Plan. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this unit for steelhead, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout and coho, pink, chum and sockeye salmon. The cabin located northwest of Lake Eva is the only disabled accessible cabin in the Sitka District. There is also a 2.9 mile Lake Eva-Hanus Bay National Forest System Trail that begins in west Hanus Bay on the east side of the Lake Eva outlet stream. Dead Tree Islands located within this unit are popular areas for camping and picnicking. This unit also provides for protected anchorage opportunities and is used by coho, sockeye, chum, steelhead and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout are also supported in these stream systems. Anadromous streams 113-52-10020, 113-52-10030 and 113-52-10040 are utilized by brown bear. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345705 and 345707 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of tanner, and red King crab along with shrimp are found within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer, marine invertebrates, beach seining for salmon, salmon fishing, furbearers and seal harvest.	Composed of mixed sand and gravel beaches. A Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-004 Hanus Bay	255	c51s64e sec. 25; c51s65e sec. 30	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals and commercial harvest areas. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development.	This unit contains a harbor seal concentration haulout area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345707 which falls within this unit. Commercial harvest of tanner, and red King crab along with shrimp also occurs within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer, fur bearers and seal harvest. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook, sockeye and coho.	
BT-005 Saook Bay	1,204	c51s64e sec. 17-20, 30	Ha Hv	Protect waterfowl/shorebirds, anadromous streams, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas and commercial harvest areas. Protect traditional harvest and sport fishinng areas. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2. The LTF is designated Forestry.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams 113-53-10030, 113-53-10010 and 113-53-10020 occur in this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. There are also spring and fall concentrations of waterfowl and shorebirds utilizing this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355707 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of dungeness and red King crab are found within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer harvest. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho.	A Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel. An LTF is situated in parcel.
BT-006 North Appleton Cove	42	c50s63e sec. 35, 36; c51s63e sec. 1, 2	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	This unit is used by coho, sockeye, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout are also supported in this stream system. An anadromous stream estuarine area is located within this unit. Anadromous stream 113-54-10010. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355707 which falls in this area. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho.	Composed of intertidal marshes and sand gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-007 Appleton Cove	848	c51s63e sec. 2-4, 9-11	Ha Hv	Protect waterfowl/shorebirds, anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and sport fishing opportunities. Protect traditional harvest areas. LTF is designated Forestry.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of cutthroat trout are also supported in this stream system. Anadromous stream estuarine areas are located within this unit. Anadromous streams 113-54-10020, 113-54-10030, 113-54-10040, and 113-54-10050. Shorebirds and waterfowl utilize this area for spring and fall concentration areas. Commercial harvest of dungeness crab is documented in this area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355707 which falls within this unit. Angoon residents utilize this unit for subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates, deer and seals. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho.	An LTF is situated in parcel.
BT-008 Rodman Bay	968	c51s62e sec. 11-14, 23, 24	Ha Hv	Protect waterfowl/shorebirds, anadromous streams, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas commercial and sport fishing opportunities. Protect traditional harvest areas. There is a Forest Service enclave to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2. LTF is designated Forestry.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of cutthroat trout are also supported in this stream system. Anadromous stream estuarine areas are located within this unit. Anadromous streams include 113-54-10070, 113-54-10060, 113-54-10080, 113-54-10090 and 113-54-10010. There is a spring concentration of brown bears in this unit. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit for spring and fall concentration areas. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355707 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of dungeness and red king crab are found within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer harvest. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho.	A Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel. An LTF is situated in parcel.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-009 Deadman's Reach	64	c50s61e sec. 25; c50s62e sec. 30	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, brown bear and waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas. Protect traditional harvest areas.	Anadromous stream estuarine areas are located within this unit. Brown bears concentrate in this area during the spring. This unit also contains spring / fall waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams 113-55-10070, 113-55-10060, 113-55-10080, and 113-55-10090. Brown bears utilize this area for spring concentration. There are also spring and fall concentrations of waterfowl and shorebirds utilizing this unit. The herring pound fishery utilizes the herring population in this area for pounding purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355731 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of dungeness, tanner and red King crab are found within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence deer and seal harvest. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho.	
BT-010 Hoggatt Islands	320	c50s62e sec. 7, 8	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals and commercial fishing opportunities. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development.	Harbor seals concentrate in this area and utilize it for haulout purposes. The herring pound fishery utilizes the herring population in this area for pounding purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pollock, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355731 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of dungeness, tanner and red King crab are found within this unit. Angoon residents have historically used this area for subsistence seal harvest. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-011 Peril Strait area	481	c51s61e sec. 12, 13; c51s62e sec. 6, 7, 18	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect commercial fishing opportunities.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of cutthroat trout are also supported in this stream system. Anadromous stream estuarine areas are located within this unit. Anadromous streams include 113-63-10070, 113-63-10080, 113-63-10090, and 113-63-10100. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355704 which falls within this unit. Commercial harvest of dungeness crab and purse seining for salmon occur within this unit. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho.	
BT-013 Schulze Cove	1,065	c51s61e sec. 33, 34; c52s61e sec. 2-4, 9, 10	Ru Ha Hv	Maintain recreational opportunities. Protect anadromous stream, estuarine areas and anchorage opportunities.	Resident populations of Dolly Varden are also supported in this stream system. Anadromous stream estuarine area is located within this unit. Anadromous stream 113-65-10010. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355704 which falls within this unit. Commercial harvest of dungeness, tanner and red King crab occur within this unit. Commercial purse seining for salmon also occurs within this unit. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho. The Forest Service maintains a seasonal floating facility in this unit. Good anchorages are provided in this area.	A Forest Service cabin on adjacent uplands provides for recreation use.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-014 Fish Bay	1,561	c52s61e sec. 9-14; c52s62e sec. 7, 8, 17, 18	Ru Ha	Maintain recreational opportunities. Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, waterfowl, deer, and bear areas. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	The head of Fish Bay is a large intertidal and estuarine system with excellent habitat for waterfowl, deer, bear, dungeness, and King crab, coho salmon and halibut. The Sitka Coastal Management Plan identifies the head of Fish Bay as being a Special Management Area due to the high recreational activities that take place. Hot springs are located on the uplands of Fish Bay with access by a foot trail. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams 113-65-10030, 113-65-10039, 113-65-10040, 113-65-10050, 113-65-10060, 113-65-10070, 113-65-10080, and 113-65-10090 are utilized by brown bears. There are also spring concentratioins of brown bears utilizing this unit. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in this area during the spring and fall. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345704 which falls within this unit. Commercial harvest of dungeness red king and tanner crab occur in this unit. Purse seining for salmon also occurs within this unit. Sport fishing for halibut, king and coho salmon are provided for in this unit.	The head of Fish Bay is defined in the Sitka Coastal Management Plan as a Special Management Area.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-015 Kalinin Bay	728	c52s60e sec. 21, 22, 28, 33; c53s61e sec. 6	Ru Ha Hv	Maintain recreational opportunities and access to Sealion Cove. Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Protect traditional harvest. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan. The portion this unit adjacent to the state-owned uplands is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system.	Kalinin Bay is identified in the Sitka Coastal Management Plan as a Special Management Area due to its exceptional recreational activities. This area is heavily used by Sitka residents for hiking, camping, beach combing and camping. The state-owned uplands areas (B-002, B-003, B-004) are also recommended for inclusion in a state marine park. This area provides for access to Sealion Cove via the National Forest System Trail. The 2.5 mile trail begins at the southern end of Kalinin Bay and runs south along the western side of the estuary for about a half mile to a trail marker. The northern portion of this unit encompasses Sinitsin Island. The intertidal area around this island is an important subsistence area for black seaweed and has also been identified as a Special Management Area. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams 113-62-10100 and 113-62-10090 are also utilized. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345704 which falls in this area. Commercial harvest of dungeness and tanner crab along with abalone occurs within this unit. This is also a popular area for commercial salmon purse seining. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in this area during the spring and fall. Sea otters are also known to concentrate in this area. Sport fishing for halibut, king and coho salmon are provided in this unit.	The large intertidal area at the head of Kalinin Bay provides excellent habitat for waterfowl. The intertidal area around Sinitsin Island is an important subsistence area for black seaweed. The Sitka Coastal Management Plan identifies Kalinin Bay as a Special Management Area.
BT-017 Scraggy Islands	148	c52s60e sec. 24, 25	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	This unit contains a harbor seal haulout and concentration area. Sea lions and sea otters are also known to concentrate in this area. Commercial harvest of dungeness and tanner crab, along with abalone, is documented in this area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355704 which falls within this unit. Significant sport fishing opportunities also exist in this area for halibut, chinook and coho.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-018 Sealion Islands	1,013	c53s60e sec. 8-10, 15-17	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	This unit contains a sea lion haulout and concentration area. Commercial harvest of tanner crab, along with abalone, is documented in this area. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds utilizes this area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occurs in statistical area 355703 which falls within this unit. Sea otters also concentrate in and utilize this area. Significant sport fishing opportunities for halibut, king and coho salmon exist in this unit.	
BT-019 Sealion Cove	462	c53s60e sec. 2, 3, 10, 11	Ru Ha	Maintain recreational opportunities. Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan. The tidaland area within Section 2 is recommended for inclusion in a State Marine Park	There is a National Forest System Trail from Sealion Cove to Kalinin Bay. This unit is used by coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident populations of Dolly Vardens are also supported in this stream system which includes anadromous streams 113-61-10050, and 113-61-10060. Anadromous stream estuarine areas are located within this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness and tanner crab is documented in this area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355703 which falls within this unit. A concentration of sea otters utilizes this area.	Sealion Cove has a mile-long white sandy beach and open surf. It is a beautiful, isolated place for beachcombing, exploring, camping, watching sea lions, and viewing. The State of Alaska owns 830 acres of the uplands for recreational purposes. Sealion Cove has been identified in the Sitka Coastal Management Program as a Special Management Area.
BT-020 Gilmer Bay	1,048	c53s60e sec. 24-26, 35, 36; c54s60e sec. 2	Ha	Protect marine mammals, recreational opportunities, anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	The Sitka Coastal Management Plan identifies the head of Krestof Sound through Dry Pass as a Special Management Area due to the access that can be obtained via a former logging road to Gilmer Bay. All terrain vehicles recreate on this road which leads to Gilmer Bay on the west side of Kruzof. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration and includes anadromous streams 113-45-10010 and 113-45-10011. Stream estuarine areas are located in this unit. Commercial harvest of tanner crab, along with abalone, is documented in this area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355703 which falls in this area.	Humpback whales use Gilmer Bay as a nursing area. This area has been identified as a high recreational use area in the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-021 Point Amelia	259	c53s60e sec. 33; c54s60e sec. 3, 4	Ha Hv	Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentrations.	A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds utilizes this area. Commercial harvest of tanner crab, along with abalone, is documented in this area. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355702 which falls in this area. Sport fishing for halibut, king salmon and coho is also prevalent in this area.	
BT-022 Shelikof Bay	2,300	c54s60e sec. 24, 25; c54s61e sec. 19-21, 28-33; c55s61e sec. 5, 6	Ru Ha	Maintain recreational opportunities. Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentration areas. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan. A Special Use Designation affects the tidelands within Section 29 of c54s61e. Motorized Activies are not allowed. See Appendix E.	The Sitka Coastal Management Plan identifies Shelikof Bay as a Special Management Area. This area is accessed by a former logging road crossing over from Mud Bay. Iris Meadows is also a popular destination for campers that is accessed from this same road. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams 113-45-10030, 113-45-10040, 113-45-10050, 113-45-10060, and 113-45-10070 are utilized by brown bears. Brown bears are also known to concentrate in this area. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in this area during the spring and fall. Commercial harvest of Dungeness crab along with abalone occurs within this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355702 which falls in this area.	The Shelikof Forest Service Cabin is the only one in the District on the outer coast with a large sandy beach and fascinating tidepools accessible at low tide, fringed by small islands. A portion of Shelikof Bay has been identified in the Sitka Coastal Management Plan as a Special Management Area due to its exceptional recreational activities. This area is heavily used by Sitka residents for hiking, beachcombing, and photography.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-023 Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve	19,932	c56s60e sec. 16, 17, 19-21, 25-36; c56s61e sec. 27-35; c57s61e various sections; c57s62e various sections	Ha	Consult Federal Register. Closed to groundfish fishing or anchoring by vessels required to have a federal fisheries permit under 679.4(b)	The Sitka Pinnacles Marine Reserve encompasses 2.5 square mi. in the Gulf of Alaska, off Cape Edgecumbe, in Statistical Area 650. Federal Register / Vol. 65. No. 218 / Thursday, November 9, 2000. The Sitka Pinnacles area provides highly productive habitat for many species at different stages of their life cycles. The pinnacles habitat is fragile and the concentration of fishes in a relatively small, compact space can lend itself to overfishing of certain species, particularly lingcod at sensitive life stages. The Sitka Pinnacles consists of two large volcanic cones that rise abruptly off the seafloor. The top of one is within 70 meters of the sea surface, and the other within 40 meters. The area from sea surface to seafloor provides a variety of rich habitat suitable for different species. The field of boulders on the bottom provides a spawning bed for lingcod and refuge for large numbers of such commercially valuable species as yelloweye and tiger rockfish, and of such non-commercial species as prowfish. The flat, irregular tops of the pinnacles are used as a feeding platform by juvenile and adult rockfish and by huge concentrations of lingcod. The walls of the pinnacles, covered with algae, anemones, and other organisms, provide shelter to large numbers of juvenile and adult bottom-dwelling rockfish.	Pacific herring utilize this area for overwintering purposes.
BT-025 Biorka Island	4467	c58s62e sec. 1, 12, 13, 24; c58s63e sec. 4-9, 16-21	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals, seabirds and eagle nests. Consult with NMFS and USFWS.	This unit contains Stellar sea lion haulouts. Seabirds utilize this unit for nesting activities. High concentrations of eagle nests are also found on Biorka Island. Commercial fishing for salmon also occurs in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Commercial geoduck fishing also occurs in this unit. Sport fishing for salmon is also prevalent in this area.	Commercial geoduck fishing also occurs in this unit.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-026 Jacob Rock	330	c58s63e sec. 33; c59s63e sec. 4	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals and seabird colonies. Consult with NMFS.	This unit contains Stellar sea lion haulouts. Seabirds utilize this unit for nesting activities. High concentrations of sea otters are also found in this area. Commercial fishing for salmon also occurs in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Commercial geoduck fishing also occurs in this unit. Sport fishing for salmon is also prevalent in this area.	
BT-027 Rogers Island	25	c59s63e sec. 3	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS	Concentrations of harbor seals utilize this area for haulout purposes. Commercial fishing for salmon also occurs in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this uknit. Commercial geoduck fishing also occurs in this unit. Sport fishing for salmon is also prevalent in this area.	
BT-028 South of Legma Island	606	c58s63e sec. 34, 35; c59s63e sec. 2	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS	This unit contains Stellar sea lion haulouts. Seabirds utilize this unit for nesting activities. High concentrations of sea otters are also found in this area. Harbor seals haulout exist in this area also. Commercial fishing for salmon also occurs in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Commercial geoduck fishing also occurs in this unit. Sport fishing for salmon is also prevalent in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-029 Goddard Hot Springs	3,103	c58s63e sec. 21, 25, 36; c58s64e various sections; c59s63e sec. 1; c59s64e sec. 6	Ru Ha Hv	Maintain recreational opportunities. Protect anadromous streams, and estuarine areas. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration including anadromous streams 113-31-10010, 113-31-10017, and 113-31-10020. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. Commercial fishing for salmon occurs in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Sport fishing for salmon and halibut is also prevalent in this area. Eagle nests are also found along this shoreline.	Goddard Hot Springs is one of the most popular recreation areas in central Southeast Alaska. Goddard Hot Springs, Kolosh Island, and Kliuchevoi Bay have been identified in the Sitka Coastal Management Plan as a Special Management Area due to extensive recreational activities that occur in these areas.
BT-030 Big Bay	35	c58s64e sec. 28	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, herring spawning areas and estuarine area.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration including anadromous stream 113-31-10030. Commercial fishing for salmon occurs in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls in this area.	
BT-031 President Bay	54	c58s64e sec. 36; c59s64e sec. 1, 2	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, herring spawning areas and estuarine area.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas exist in this unit. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. Eagle nests are found along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Steelhead, resident Dolly Varden and cutthroat also utilize these systems. Anadromous stream 113-31-10050. Commercial fishing for salmon occurs in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls in this area. Sport fishing for salmon and halibut is also prevalent in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-032 West Crawfish Inlet area	25	c58s65e sec. 29	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	Anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-32-10010. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-033 West Crawfish Inlet area	39	c58s65e sec. 17	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden utilize these systems also. Anadromous streams 113-32-10040 and 113-32-10030. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-034 West Crawfish Inlet area	19	c58s65e sec. 11	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-32-10050. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-035 West Crawfish Inlet area	2	c58s65e sec. 17	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-32-10020. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-037 Shamrock Bay	168	c58s65e sec. 23, 24	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system. Anadromous stream 113-32-10060. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls in this area.	
BT-038 West Crawfish Inlet	10	c58s65e sec. 28	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system. Anadromous stream 113-32-10060. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-039 West of Crawfish Inlet	1,192	c59s63e sec. 22-27	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	Harbor seals utilize this unit for haulout purposes. High concentrations of sea otters have been documented in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls in this area.	
BT-040 Lodge Island, west shore	122	c59s64e sec. 11, 12	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-31-10060. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-041 Lodge Island, west shore	55	c59s64e sec. 12, 13; c59s65e sec. 7, 18	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	Anadromous stream estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize these systems. Anadromous streams 113-31-10080 and 113-31-10070. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-043 Islands NW of Beauchamp Island	640	c59s64e sec. 27, 28, 33, 34; c60s64e sec. 3, 4	Ha	Protect marine mammals and seabird nesting colonies. Consult with NMFS.	Harbor seals utilize this unit for haulout purposes. High concentrations of sea otters have been documented in this unit. Sea birds utilize this unit for nesting purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-044 Crawfish Inlet area	63	c58s65e sec. 36	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area is found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-33-10050. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-045 Crawfish Inlet area	9	c58s66e sec. 20	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-33-10020. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-046 Crawfish Inlet area	34	c58s66e sec. 21, 28	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-33-10030. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-047 Slate Islets	1,030	c60s65e sec. 7, 8, 17-20	Ha	Protect marine mammals and seabird nesting colonies. Consult with NMFS.	This unit is utilized by harbor seals for haulout purposes. Seabirds have established nesting colonies in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Commercial abalone harvest has also been documented in this unit.	
BT-048 Jamboree Bay	82	c60s65e sec. 4	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	Anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous streams 113-33-10085 and 113-33-10090. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit.	
BT-049 Necker Bay	9	c60s65e sec. 11	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-34-10120. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-050 Necker Bay	18	c60s65e sec. 1, 2	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream eagle nests and estuarine area. Consult with USFWS.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-34-10110. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. Eagle nests exist along the shoreline of this unit.	
BT-051 Necker Bay	27	c59s65e sec. 36; c60s65e sec. 1	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically anadromous stream 113-34-10100. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-052 Northern head of Necker Bay	661	c59s66e sec. 8, 9, 16-20	Ha Hv	Protect pacific herring over-wintering areas. Protect brown bear concentration areas and estuarine area associated with the anadromous stream.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. Brown bears utilize this unit for spring concentration purposes. Pacific herring are also known to overwinter in this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically anadromous stream 113-34-10030. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-053 Necker Bay	16	c59s66e sec. 29	Ha Hv	Protect pacific herring over-wintering areas.	Pacific herring utilize this unit for over-wintering purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-054 Dorothy Cove	57	c59s66e sec. 29	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear concentration areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. Brown bears utilize this unit for spring concentration purposes. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically anadromous stream 113-34-10070. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-055 Secluded Bay	360	c59s66e sec. 15, 16	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear concentrations and pacific herring spawning areas. Maintain traditional subsistence sockeye fishing in this unit. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	An anadromous stream estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bear utilize this unit. Pacific herring are also known to spawn along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, sockeye, steelhead, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous stream 113-34-10050. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	Secluded Bay is located at the head of Necker Bay. The stream runs only a short distance into Benzeman Lake. The Necker Bay sockeye run provides the major subsistence catch for the Sitka area. Sockeye size average 2.5 pounds, but runs are very productive. There is usually a commercial fishery here once per year. There is also excellent halibut fishing in Dorothy Cove, to the south. Secluded Bay/Benzeman Lake has been identified as a Special Management Area in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan.
BT-056 Guibert Islets	522	c60s65e sec. 21, 22, 27, 28	Ha	Protect marine mammals and sea bird colonies. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in the Guibert Islets unit because of harbor seal and sea bird concentrations.	The Guibert Islets have been identified as a harbor seal concentration haulout area. Sea bird colonies have also been established in this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Commercial abalone harvest has also been documented in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-057 East of Guibert Islets	52	c60s65e sec. 23	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically anadromous stream 113-31-10090. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-058 Small Arm of Whale Bay	287	c59s66e sec. 25, 26, 35, 36	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear concentration areas.	Anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. This unit is also used by coho, sockeye, steelhead, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system, specifically, anadromous stream 113-22-10070 and 113-22-10080. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls in this area. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-059 East of Guibert Islets	32	c60s65e sec. 35	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 113-31-10120, 113-31-10110, and 113-31-10100. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-060 Outside of Whale Bay	2	c61s66e sec. 10	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Consult with Fish and Wildlife Service on location of eagle nests.	An anadromous stream estuarine area is found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Anadromous stream 113-22-10010. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls in this area. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. Bald eagles has established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-061 Whale Bay	3	c61s66e sec. 3	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, eagle nests, and estuarine area. Consult with Fish and Wildlife Service on location of eagle nests before developing.	An anadromous stream estuarine area is found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, nadromous stream 113-22-10020. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-062 Whale Bay	16	c61s66e sec. 2, 3	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream estuarine area is found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident cutthroat trout also utilize this system which includes anadromous stream 113-22-10030. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-063 Whale Bay	11	c61s66e sec. 2	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, eagle nests, and estuarine area. Consult with Fish and Wildlife Service on location of eagle nests.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 113-22-10040. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. Bald eagles has established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-064 Whale Bay	12	c61s66e sec. 1	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, eagle nests, and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, nadromous stream 113-22-10050. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355633 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-065 Great Arm of Whale Bay	5	c60s67e sec. 7	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Protect brown bear concentration areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 113-22-10120. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-066 Great Arm of Whale Bay	1,149	c59s67e sec. 22, 27, 28, 33; c60s67e sec. 4, 5, 8	Ha Hv	Protect pacific herring over-wintering area. Protect anadromous streams, brown bear concentration and estuarine areas.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Pacific herring over-winter in this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 113-22-10170, 113-22-10130, 113-22-10140, 113-22-10150, and 113-22-10160. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-067 Great Arm of Whale Bay	211	c60s67e sec. 8, 9	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, eagle nests, brown bear concentration and estuarine areas. Consult with Fish and Wildlife Service on location of eagle nests.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also use this system which includes anadromous stream 113-22-10180. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-068 Great Arm of Whale Bay	157	c60s67e sec. 20, 29	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, brown bear concentration and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentrations of brown bears utilizes this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, nadromous stream 113-22-10230. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-069 Port Banks/Plotnikof Lake	662	c61s67e sec. 7, 17, 18, 20	Ru Ha Hv	Maintain this area for recreational uses such as anchoring, fishing, camping, sightseeing, and hunting. Protect the anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentration areas. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. A concentration of brown bears along streams utilizes this unit. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident cutthroat and Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous streams 113-22-10280 and 113-22-10295. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	Port Banks has good anchorages near the halibut fishing grounds at the entrance to Whale Bay. The area is widely used for anchorage, fishing, camping, sightseeing, and hunting. An unmaintained trail is present along the stream up to the valley. Port Banks has been identified as a Special Management Area in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan.
BT-070 Rakovoi Bay	268	c61s67e sec. 15, 16, 22	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, eagle nests, and estuarine areas. Consult with Fish and Wildlife Service on location of eagle nests.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 113-22-10270 and 113-22-10260. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-071 Tikhala Islands	361	c61s66e sec. 23-26	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals, anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development.	An anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Harbor seals are known to haulout in this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 113-22-10360. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls in this area. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	Parcel is located at entrance to Still Harbor.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-072 Still Harbor	55	c61s67e sec. 31	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, sockeye, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 113-22-10330 and 113-22-10350. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-073 Close Bay	138	c61s66e sec. 36; c61s67e sec. 31; c62s66e sec. 1; c62s67e sec. 6	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 113-21-10010. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rockfish occur in statistical area 355632 which falls in this area. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-074 Sandy Bay	27	c62s67e sec. 8, 9, 16, 17	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, steelhead, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident cutthroat trout also utilize this system which includes anadromous stream 113-21-10020. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-075 South of Sandy Bay	78	c62s67e sec. 32	Ha	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect harbor seal haulout and bald eagle nests. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to authorizing development.	An anadromous stream and estuarine areas found along the shorelines of this unit. Harbor seals are known to haulout in this unit. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 113-21-10080. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-076 Snipe Bay area	68	c62s67e sec. 35, 36	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous streams 113-21-10120 and 113-21-10110. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-077 First Kekur Island	204	c63s67e sec. 27, 34	Ha	Protect marine mammals and commercial fishing opportunities. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development.	Harbor seals utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-078 South of Byron Bay	40	c63s67e sec. 35, 36	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, nadromous stream 113-21-10190. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-079 Big Branch Bay	104	c63s68e sec. 21, 28	Ru Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, sockeye and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous stream 113-12-10010. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	The Baranof Packing Company was located in Big Branch Bay in the early 1900's and has been identified as a historical site in the study "Environmentally Sensitive Areas South Baranof Island."

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-080 Redfish Bay	254	c64s68e sec. 6, 7	Ru Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Maintain subsistence sockeye harvest in Redfish Bay. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	Anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. The Redfish Bay sockeye run is one of the largest in the District. Records of escapement in the 1960's and 70's varied between 20,000 and 60,000 fish. The run is lightly fished due to the difficulty of getting to the Bay. This unit is also used by coho, sockeye, steelhead, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize these systems which include anadromous streams 113-13-10010 and 113-12-10020. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	Redfish Bay has been identified as a Special Management Area in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan.
BT-081 West of Redfish Point	85	c64s67e sec. 13, 24	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. Resident Dolly Varden utilize this anadromous stream 113-21-10200. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 355602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-082 Big Branch Bay	152	c64s68e sec. 8, 9	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area is found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 113-12-10030. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-083 Little Branch Bay	62	c64s68e sec. 9, 16	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 113-11-10020 and 113-11-10030. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-084 Little Branch Bay	32	c64s68e sec. 20, 21	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 113-11-10050. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-085 Driftwood Cove	63	c64s68e sec. 32, 33; c65s68e sec. 1	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 113-11-10070. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-086 Sea Lion Rocks	309	c65s68e sec. 1, 2, 11, 12	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS prior to developing.	Stellar sea lions concentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	Parcel is located near Puffin Bay.
BT-087 South of Driftwood Cove	164	c65s68e sec. 1, 12	Ha	Protect marine mammals and eagle nests. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to developing.	Harbor seals concentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	Parcel is located near Puffin Bay.
BT-088 South of Little Puffin Bay	210	c65s69e sec. 17-20	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS prior to developing.	Harbor seals concentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-089 Larch Bay area	129	c65s69e sec. 21, 28	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS prior to developing.	Stellar sea lions concentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-090 Larch Bay	250	c65s69e sec. 26, 35	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS prior to developing.	Harbor seals utilize this unit for concentration and haulout purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-091 Eagle Rocks Area	344	c66s69e sec. 2, 3, 11	Ha	Protect marine mammals and eagle nests. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to developing.	Stellar sea lions concentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-092 Wooden Island	135	c66s69e sec. 12	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS prior to developing.	Harbor seals concentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345603 which falls iwithin this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-093	162	c65s70e sec. 29, 30	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS prior to developing.	Harbor seals concentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345603 which falls within this unit. Historical commercial catches of abalone are documented in this area.	
BT-094 Middle Island / Crow Island	460	c55s62e sec. 12, 13, 24; c55s63e sec. 7, 8, 17-20, 30	Sd	Tidelands adjacent to privately owned or Borough owned uplands intended for residential use are designated Shoreland Development. Development complementary to this use is considered appropriate.		This tideland unit occupies the nearshore and offshore area adjacent to Middle Island. The zoning affecting the borough and private lands is 'Open Residential District - Low Density'.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-095 Port Armstrong	59	c64s69e sec. 29	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Maintain hatchery access.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 109-10-10020. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345602 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	An abandoned whaling station is located in Port Armstrong. Armstrong-Keta manages a fish hatchery located in this unit. Port Armstrong Hatchery is a private non-profit facility owned and operated by Armstrong-Keta Inc. Pink and coho salmon are the primary fish being raised.
BT-096 Port Lucy	752	c64s68e sec. 13, 23-26; c64s69e sec. 18, 19	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Protect brown bear concentration areas and commercial fishing opportunities.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 109-10-10030. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345603 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-097 Port Lucy	631	c64s69e sec. 8, 9, 16-18	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 109-10-10040. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345603 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-098 Port Lucy	318	c64s69e sec. 4, 9	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 109-10-10050. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345603 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. Historical commercial catches of brown King, dungeness and tanner crab are documented in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-099 BigPort Walter, Little Port Walter	1,059	c63s68e sec. 24, 25; c63s69e sec. 19-21, 28-30	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Maintain access to Sashin Lake Forest System Trail. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. Brown bears concentrate in this unit during the spring. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, steelhead, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize these systems which include anadromous streams 109-10-10110, 109-10-10100, 109-10-10115, 109-10-10120, 109-10-10130 and 109-10-10090. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345603 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. Commercial shrimp harvest also occurs in this unit. Good anchorages are provided in this unit.	Sashin Lake has been identified as a Special Management Area in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan. Sashin Lake National Forest System Trail is 1.7 miles in length and begins at the head of Little Port Walter. The trail starts at the dock in front of the fisheries research station, a large white brick house, and goes southwest along the western shore of Little Port Walter for a quarter mile, past various buildings connected with fish research. There is good rainbow trout fishing in Sashin Lake and Round Lake, which are excellent producers of rainblow trout transplanted from rearing steelhead in the stream in 1926. The National Marine Fisheries Service Research Station has an established salmon research laboratory in this unit which also has holding pens. Sashin Lake is the water source for the research station, which has a pipeline into the lake. A seaplane float is located in this unit.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-100 Mist Cove	107	c62s69e sec. 5	Ha Hv	Maintain anchorage opportunities. Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas and bald eagle nests.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. Bald eagles have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by coho salmon along with steelhead for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous stream 109-10-10185. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-101 Patterson Point	257	c61s69e sec. 27, 33, 34	Ha	Protect marine mammals and eagle nests. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to developing.	Harbor seals concentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Bald eagles also have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit.	
BT-102 Head of Deep Cove	70	c61s68e sec. 26, 35	Ru Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 109-10-10210. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	A cabin is found at the head of Deep Cove.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-103 Gut Bay area	1,323	c59s68e sec. 27-34	Ha Hv	Maintain subsistence sockeye opportunities. Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas and bald eagle nests.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Brown bears concentrate in this area. Bald eagles also have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. A subsistence sockeye fishery has been established in the Gut Bay area. This unit is also used by sockeye, chum, and pink salmon along with steelhead for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous streams 109-20-10065 and 109-20-10070. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. Commercial harvest of brown King crab are also documented in this area.	
BT-104 Gut Bay area	307	c59s68e sec. 22, 23, 26, 27	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous streams 109-20-10060 and 109-20-10080. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. Commercial harvest of brown King crab are also documented in this area.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-105 Hoggatt Bay	657	c59s68e sec. 4-6, 8, 9	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and bald eagle nests.	Anadromous stream estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Bald eagles also have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. This unit is also used by sockeye, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 109-20-10100 and 109-20-10110. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. Commercial harvest of brown king and dungeness crab are also documented in this area.	
BT-106 Red Bluff Bay, East	30	c58s68e sec. 21	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas and bald eagle nests. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by sockeye, chum and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning, and migration. Anadromous stream 109-20-10120. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-107 Falls Lake	149	c58s68e sec. 15, 22	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas and bald eagle nests. Maintain subsistence sockeye fishing. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan. Protect marine mammals and eagle nests. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to developing.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. Bald eagles also have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. The Falls Lake System has a moderate sockeye run of 3,000 to 4,000 fish. For several years, there was an Alaska Department of Fish and Game weir to monitor the run, in conjunction with a lake fertilization program, as well as a fish pass in the stream. This unit is used by sockeye, chum, and pink salmon along with steelhead for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous stream 109-20-10130. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls in this area. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners, and is a popular subsistence site for coho and sockeye. Anchorage at the Falls Lake outlet is limited, and the closest foul weather anchorage is at the head of Red Bluff Bay.	Falls Lake has been identified as a Special Management Area in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan.
BT-108 Red Bluff Bay	784	c58s67e sec. 1, 2, 12; c58s68e sec. 6-9, 16, 17	Ru Ha Hv	Maintain recreational opportunities. Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, bald eagle nests and historical sites. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	Anadromous steams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Brown bears concentrate in portions of the unit during the spring. Bald eagle have established nests along the shoreline of this unit. Red Bluff Bay is a scenic bay to the north of the Falls Lake sockeye system and is the only place to safely anchor in the area. This is good anchorage in front of the old cannery, of which artifacts and equipment are still visible. There is shrimp in the bay and good Dungeness crab fishing. Red Bluff receives heavy use by both recreation and commercial boaters. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, and spawning.	Red Bluff Bay has been identified as a Special Management Area in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-109 North of Red Bluff Bay	26	c57s68e sec. 17	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 109-20-10210. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	
BT-110 Yasha Island	3,159	c56s68e sec. 26, 27, 34-36; c57s69e sec. 3-5, 8-10	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS prior to developing.	Harbor seals are known to concentrate in and utilize this area for haulout purposes. See Admiralty Island Map "Garner" for location. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345631 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners.	

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-111 Warm Springs Bay/Sadie Lake	764	c55s67e sec. 19, 20, 29, 30	Sd Ha	Protect recreational opportunities. Protect anadromous and resident streams along with estuarine areas. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan. Allow shoreline development along areas with existing or planned residential development.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Baranof Warm Springs has been identified in the Sitka Coastal Management Plan as a Special Management Area. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident cutthroat trout also utilize this system which includes anadromous streams 112-11-10030, 112-11-10033 and 112-11-10050. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Baranof Warm Springs area has long been considered to have world class aquaculture potential. Development proposals focus on the Salt Lagoon and adjacent bay south and east of the falls. A Forest Service cabin is located adjacent to Baranof Lake and is accessed from Baranof Warm Springs. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. A seaplane base along with a moorage facility is located in this unit. A public board walk leads to various hot springs located at Warm Springs Bay. Sadie Lake National Forest System Trail begins near the Baranof Lake end of the Warm Springs Bay Trail, turning north into an open muskeg area just before arriving at Baranof Lake.	Composed of intertidal marshes and sheltered impermeable rocky shores. The community of Baranof Warm Springs lies adjacent to this unit.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-112 Takatz Bay	75	c54s66e sec. 35, 36; c55s66e sec. 1, 2	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 112-11-10080. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut.	Composed of intertidal marshes and sheltered impermeable rocky shores.
BT-113 Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area	12	c54s66e sec. 2	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Consult with Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this system which includes anadromous stream 112-11-10110. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. This unit also has a boat ramp and moorage facility.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms and sheltered impermeable rocky shores.
BT-114 Cosmos Cove	266	c53s66e sec. 25-27, 34, 35	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. The area of a Forest Service group location is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	An anadromous stream and estuarine area are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 112-11-10120. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut.	Composed of mixed sand and gravel beaches along with intertidal marshes. A portion of a Forest Service group location (1 visit per week) occurs within this parcel.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-115 The Basin	3,731	c53s66e sec. 3, 4, 8-11, 14-17, 21-23	Ru Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas, and commercial harvest opportunities. Protect traditional harvest. Maintain anchorage. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Pacific herring have also been harvested commercially in this area. The Basin, Pond Island, and Crow Island are a heavily used year-round anchorage and receive intensive recreation, subsistence, and commercial use for fish and deer, camping, kayaking, and other activities. It is an anchorage not only for the Pond Island area but other areas of Kelp Bay as well during foul weather. The entire Kelp Bay area is a unique area of abundance of fish, wildlife, and waterfowl due to the excellent intertidal and estuarine areas as well as uplands habitats. Shrimp and Dungeness crab are available in some locations in Kelp Bay and good halibut fishing is available in several areas. There are particularly large concentrations of deer, bear, and waterfowl in the Kelp Bay area. Pond and Crow Islands are used for camping and deer and seal hunting. The cove south of Pond Island is one of the best anchorages in the Chatham Strait area. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 112-21-10100 and 112-21-10020. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. Historical commercial shrimp harvests have also been documented in this area. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Angoon residents access subsistence deer hunting grounds from this unit.	Composed of intertidal marshes. The Kelp Bay Basin and Pond Island area have been identified as a Special Management Area in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-117 Southern Tip of Catherine Island	566	c53s67e sec. 5-8	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals, estuarine areas, and anadromous streams. Consult with NMFS.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Stellar sea lions utilize this unit for haulout and concentration purposes. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 112-11-10127 and 112-11-10129. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Angoon residents subsistence hunt for seals in this area.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches along with gravel beaches.
BT-118 Kelp Bay	277	c52s65e sec. 35	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	Harbor sealsconcentrate in and utilize this unit for haulout purposes. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut.	
BT-119 Southern portion of Catherine Island	40	c52s66e sec. 32, 33; c53s66e sec. 1	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas along with traditional harvest.	An anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Pacific herring have been harvested commercially in this area. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 112-21-10100. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Angoon residents access subsistence deer hunting grounds from this unit.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches along with intertidal marshes.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-120 South Arm Kelp Bay	278	c53s65e sec. 13, 24; c53s66e sec. 18, 19	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentration areas. Protect traditional harvest.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Spring concentrations of brown bears utilize this unit along the streams. Pacific herring have also been harvested commercially in this area. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 112-21-10040 and 112-21-10050. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. Historical commercial shrimp harvested along with Dungeness crab have been documented in this area. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Angoon residents access subsistence deer hunting grounds from this unit.	Composed of intertidal marshes along with sheltered impermeable rocky shores.
BT-121 Middle Arm of Kelp Bay	12	c52s65e sec. 29	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas, and commercial opportunities. Protect traditional harvest.	An anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Spring concentrations of brown bears utilize this unit. Pacific herring have also been harvested commercially in this area. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 112-21-10060. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Angoon residents access subsistence deer hunting grounds from this unit.	Composed of intertidal marshes.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-122 Portage Arm	29	c52s65e sec. 10, 15	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas, and commercial opportunities. Protect traditional access to deer hunting.	An anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Spring concentrations of brown bears utilize this unit. Pacific herring have also been harvested commercially in this area. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 112-21-10090. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Angoon residents access subsistence deer hunting grounds from this unit.	Composed of mixed sand and gravel beaches along with exposed tidal flats.
BT-123 Catherine Island Shoreline	206	c52s66e sec. 4, 5, 9	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas.	Anadromous streams and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. This unit is also by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous streams 112-11-10150, 112-11-10160, and 112-11-10170. Harvest of Demersal shelf rockfish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, Sablefish, Flounder, Lingcod and other rock and groundfish occur in statistical area 345701 which falls within this unit. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Angoon residents subsistence hunt for seals in this area and use the shoreline for access to deer hunting.	Composed of sand beaches, intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches along with exposed wave-cut platforms.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-124 Portage Arm	112	c52s65e sec. 10	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas, and commercial opportunities. Protect traditional access to deer hunting.	An anadromous stream and estuarine areas are found along the shorelines of this unit. Spring concentrations of brown bears utilize this unit. Pacific herring have also been harvested commercially in this area. This unit is also used by coho, chum, and pink salmon for rearing, schooling, spawning and migration, specifically, anadromous stream 112-21-10092. This area provides for popular hook-off sites for commercial purse seiners. This area has also been identified as being a high-use sport fishing area for chinook and coho salmon along with halibut. Angoon residents access subsistence deer hunting grounds from this unit.	Portage Arm has been identified as a Special Management Area in the Sitka Coastal District Plan. Portage arm area is a shallow, productive estuarine system at the southern end of the bay through which one can walk at low tide between Baranof and Catherine Islands to reach Portage Arm of Kelp Bay. Unit is composed of intertidal marshes.
BT-125 Gavanski Island	610	c54s63e sec. 32, 33; c55s63e sec. 5	Sd	Tidelands adjacent to privately owned or Borough owned uplands intended for residential use are designated Shoreland Development. Development complementary to this use is considered appropriate.		This tideland unit occupies the nearshore and offshore area adjacent to Gavanski Island, northwest of Sitka. The zoning affecting the borough and private lands is 'Open Residential District - Low Density'.
BT-126 Sitka, Mosquito Cove	406	c54s63e sec. 34; c55s63e sec. 3	Ru	Tideland parcel is designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) and is to be managed to ensure the maintenance of the scenic, habitat, and recreational values of the abutting federal and state properties. Development authorizations are inappropriate.		Parcel adjoins publicly owned uplands of the state and federal government. Portions of these uplands include the USFS campground, Historic Old Sitka, and the state boat launch. These parcels are designated Undeveloped Recreation and are to be retained by the state.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-127 Sitka (North)	272	c55s63e sec. 3, 4, 9, 10, 16	Wd Sd	Tidelands are designated Shoreland Development (Sd) in those areas where the adjoining uplands are residentially used or zoned and Waterfront Development (Wd) in areas of industrial use or zoning. Marine uses necessary to these uses are appropriate.		Tideland parcel abuts privately owned uplands that are either residential used or zoned, and uplands that are either commercially or industrially used or zoned. Parcel is situated north of Halibut Point.
BT-128 Sitka, Halibut Point	67	c55s63e sec. 16	Sd Ru	Tideland parcel abuts privately owned uplands that are either residential used or zoned, and uplands that are either commercially or industrially used or zoned. These areas are designated Shoreline Development (Sd). Marine uses necessary to residential uses are appropriate. That portion of the parcel adjoining the Halibut Point SRS are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). Except for public safety and recreation uses, authorizations should not be granted in the area designated Ru.		Parcel abuts an island (Magic Island). Uplands are owned by the state and are used for public recreation purposes. This is the Halibut Point SRS.
BT-129 Sitka	399	c55s63e sec. 16, 21, 22, 27, 34, 35	Sd Ru	Tidelands are designated Shoreland Development (Sd) in those areas where the adjoining uplands are residentially used or zoned, and Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) in areas zoned Recreation. Marine uses necessary to residential uses are appropriate.		Parcel occupies shoreline between Halibut Point to Watroo Point. Tideland parcel abuts privately owned uplands that are either residential used or zoned, and uplands that are zoned Recreation, a zone intended to contain both public and private lands that are to be used for recreation purposes.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-130 Kasiana Island	560	c55s63e sec. 20, 21, 28, 29	Sd	Tidelands adjacent to privately owned or Borough owned uplands intended for residential use are designated Shoreland Development. Development complementary to this use is considered appropriate.		This tideland unit encircles Kasiana Island. This island is intended for residential development at low densities. The islands are zoned Open Residential District (Low Density).
BT-131 Apple Island and Partner Group Islands	840	c55s63e sec. 28, 29, 32, 33	Sd	Tidelands adjacent to privately owned or Borough owned uplands intended for residential use are designated Shoreland Development. Development complementary to this use is considered appropriate.		This tideland unit encircles Apple and Partner Group Islands. This island is intended for residential development at low densities. The islands are zoned Open Residential District (Low Density).

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-132 Japonski Island, Sitka	1,846	c55s64e sec 34, 35; c56s64e sec 2-4	Pr Ha	Tideland parcel is to be managed to ensure the continued operation of the Sitka Airport and the US Coast Guard, and related public facilities. Development authorizations granted by the Department should ensure that this consideration is met. The current area of mariculture operations in Whiting Harbor (section 3, west of Japonski Island proper) is considered an appropriate use; future mariculture operations may also be appropriate in this harbor providing the requirements of Chapter 2 (Aquatic Farming) are met as well as any relating to the Sitka Coastal Management Plan are met. This tideland unit is designated Public Facilities - Retain (Pr), except for the area of Whiting Harbor in section 3, which is designated Habitat. Mariculture operations are considered appropriate within areas designated Habitat.		This tideland unit surrounds Japonski Island, which is an important area of public facilities, especially related to aviation. Mariculture operations now occur within Whiting Harbor and it is expected that additional applications for such operations may occur there.
BT-133 Back Bay, Port Alexander	39	c65s70e sec. 6, 7	Ru	This parcel is to be managed to complement the upland designation of Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). Protect the recreation, scenic, and subsistence resources of the tideland parcel and ensoure compatibility with the state upland parcel.		Tideland parcel occupies Back Bay in the community of Port Alexander.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-134 Port Alexander, Port Area	117	c65s70e sec. 7	Wd Sd	The area of intensive development generally coinciding with the E1/2NW1/4SW1/4 of section 7 is designated Waterfront Development (Wd); the remaining tideland area is designated Shoreline Development (Sd). The Sd designation coincides with settlement areas. That area with SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4 of section 7 is also designated Wd. This area includes the remainder of the tidelands lease for the public dock (ADL 1006108) that originates in the previous area designated Wd.		This tideland parcel occupies that portion of Port Alexander where the public dock, seaplane base and a variety of leases for industrial operations is situatied that adjoin the east side of the community as well as undeveloped areas of the tidelands situated on the west side of the community.
BT-135 Port Alexander	30	c65s70e sec. 7	Sd	Area is designated Shoreline Development (Sd); however, tidelands development related to residential use adjacent to state uplands is not considered appropriate during the planning period. See description of B-41.		To maintain consistency of management with other tideland parcels in Port Alexander (BT-132), this parcel is to be designated Shoreline Development. It adjoins areas of state land designated General Use (with a development restriction during the planning period) as well as areas of uplands conveyed to the City of Port Alexander.

Unit ID/ Geograpic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
BT-136 Port Alexander	36	c65s70e sec. 7	Gu	Tideland is designated General Use (Gu). Development should be consistent with the upland prescription of the TLRMP which is "Semi-Remote Recreation'.		This parcel, which is immediately east of the community of Port Alexander, is classified Settlement but also adjoins uplands of the Tongass National Forest, where settlement is not permitted. The parcel is redesignated General Use, to be consistent with the policies for tideland designation used in this plan.
BT-137	85	c52s65e Sec. 24	Ha Ru	Tidelands are to be managed to protect estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams and dispersed recreation activities. The area of the Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	Unit contains several anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands, and is used for recreation.	A Forest Service group enclave (1 visit per day) occupies the head of the unit.
BT-138 Baranof Island	60	c65s69e Sec. 1	Hv Ru	Protect tideland area used for the harvest of shellfish (clams) and beach asparagus.		
BT-139 Point Conclusion	40	c64s69e	Ha	Protect seal haulouts and areas used by bald eagles.	Area is used as a haul-out and as a resting/nesting area by bald eagles.	Parcel consists of a number of unnamed rocks at Point Conclusion.

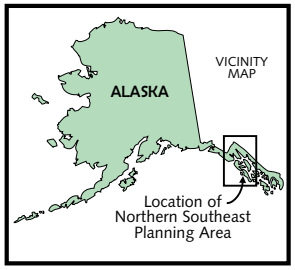
Baranof Island Area: Small Tideland Tracts

Unit	Reference	MTRS	Description	Designation	Area
BTS 1.01	LAS21208	51s62a sec 11	LTF	F	Rodman Bay
BTS 1.02	LAS21924	51s63e sec 25	LTF	F	Appleton Cove
BTS 1.03	ADL106871	51s63e sec 25	LTF	F	Saook Bay
BTS 1.04	ADL106726	5165e sec 32	LTF	F	Hamur Bay
BTS 1.05	- - -	52s65c sec 29	LTF	F	Middle Arm Kelp Bay
BTS 1.06	ADL106589	53s62s sec 9	LTF	F	St. John Baptist Bay
BTS 1.07	- - -	54s62e sec 19	LTF	F	Mud Bay
BTS 1.08	- - -	54s63c sec 3	LTF	F	Lisa Creek
BTS 1.21	- - -	c54s66e sec 2	fish hatchery	Ha	Kasnyku Bay
BTS 1.05	ADL106206	c55s67e sec 19	dock	Wd	Baranof Warm Springs

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN

Map 3-9.
Southern Region: CHICHAGOF ISLAND AREA





NORTH

- Northern Southeast Area Plan boundary
- Region boundary
- Area boundary
- Areas excluded from Northern Southeast Area Plan

SOUTHERN REGION
Explanation of Footnotes

1. Except for state upland tracts, only generated land status, current to 1997, is depicted. Consult the land records of the Forest Service, borough and cities, and Native corporations to identify precise land ownership boundaries and current land status.

2. Maps are generated from a geographic information system (GIS) using a specific hierarchy for the depiction of land status, with information portrayed at the section level. State land is at the highest level of this hierarchy, so that if there is only some land within a section that is state owned or state selected, the entire section is portrayed as state owned. Land status information, except for state tracts, is derived from the Land Status layer of the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan GIS. DNR land records were used to depict state upland tracts.

3. Designation boundaries depict specific areas of a particular designation within a state tract, whether upland or tideland. They are only used if there is more than one designation in a tract. Additional information on the designations is included in the *Resource Allocation Table*.

   When only one designation is used for a tract, the *Resource Allocation Table* must be consulted to identify the recommended designation.

4. The suitability of anchorage areas has not been identified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

5. Anadromous streams correspond to the anadromous streams in the ADF&G Anadromous Streams Catalogue (Southeast).

6. The General Use (GU) designation applies to *all* state-owned areas not otherwise designated on the plan maps.

7. Consult Chapter 3 Management Summary Tidelands, for descriptions of the Sitka Sound and Hoonah Sound Special Management Areas.

Parcel Designations Chichagof Island Area Uplands

Unit	Name	Designations
C-01	Elfin Cove, Uplands	Pr
C-02	Elfin Cove Island	Ru
C-03	Idaho Inlet	Gu
C-04	Inner Point, Hoonah	Sc
C-05	Hoonah airport	Pr
C-06	Pelican	Ru
C-07	Pelican ASLS 80-182	
C-08	Pelican USS 2912, USS 2913	Pr
C-09	Pelican	Ru
C-10	Pelican	Ru, S
C-11	Pelican	Ru
C-12	Pelican	W
C-13	Pelican	S, Pr
C-16	Pelican	W, S
C-17	Pelican	Ru
C-18	Pelican	Ru, S
C-19	Pelican, ASLS 80-183	
C-20	Unlotted Areas Adjacent to ASLS 80-183	Ru
C-21	Pelican -- Islands	Ru
C-24	John Muir Portage- end of Tenakee Inlet	Ru
C-25	Goose Flats, S. side of Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Ru
C-26	Freshwater Bay Uplands	Gu
C-27	Pavlof Harbor and Lake Uplands	Ru
C-29	Tenakee Springs	Pr
C-30	Tenakee	Pr
C-31	Tenakee Springs -- Harbor Area	Pr
C-32	Tenakee Springs	Pr
C-33	Tenakee Springs	Pr
C-34	Tenakee Springs	Pr, Sc
C-35	Tenakee Springs, ASLS 81-216	Pr
C-37	Mite Cove, Yakobi Island	Ru
C-38	Elfin Cove, Site NFCG 310	Pr

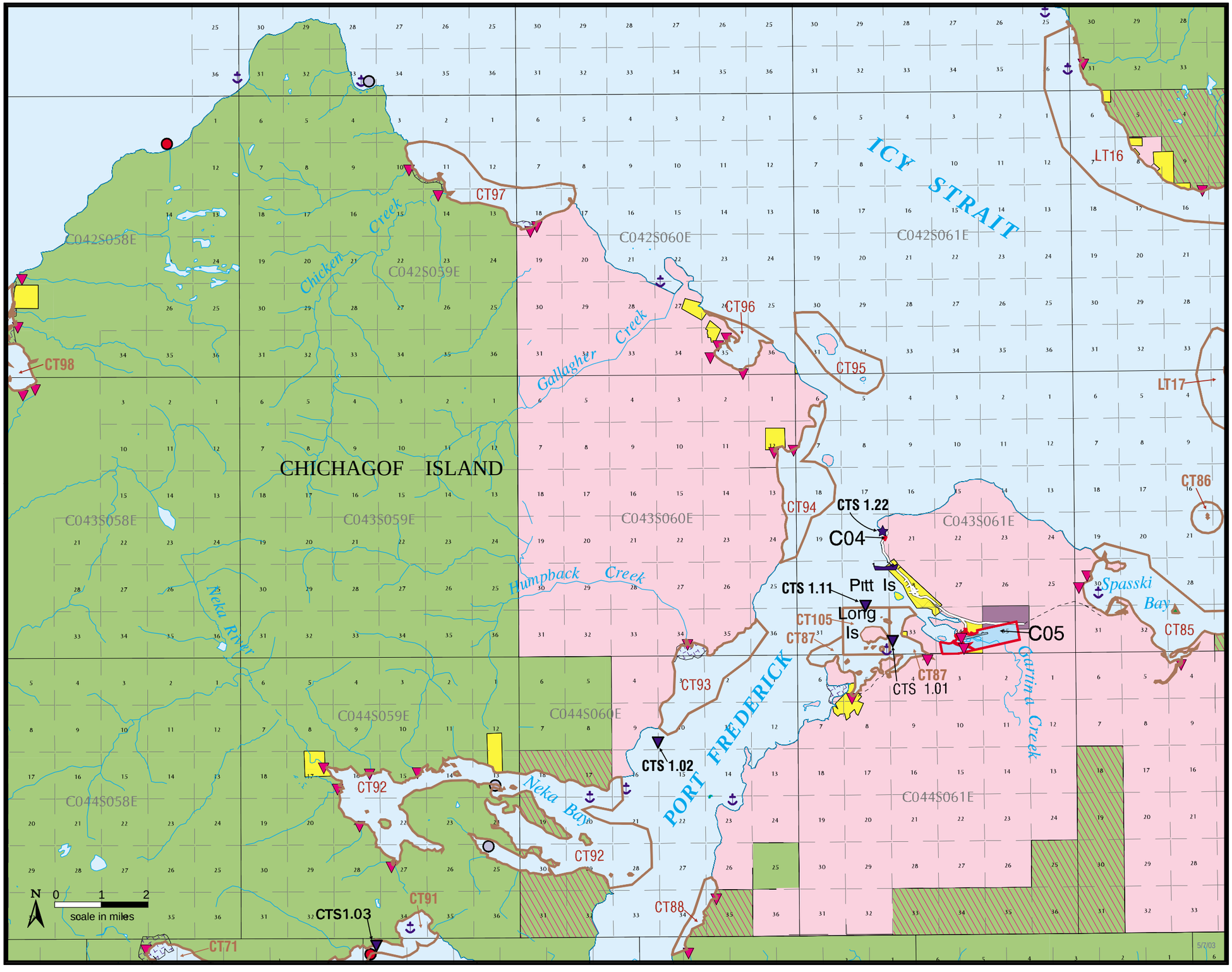
Parcel Designations Chichagof Island Area Tidelands

Parcel	Geographic Description	Designations
CT-001	Goose Island	Ha, Hv
CT-002	Idaho Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-003	Idaho Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-004	Head of Port Althorp	Ha, Hv
CT-005	Port Althorp	Ha, Hv
CT-006	George Islands	Ha
CT-007	Three Hill Island	Ha
CT-008	South of Three Hill Island	Ha
CT-009	Elfin Cove	Wd, Sd
CT-010	Cross Sound	Ha, Hv
CT-011	Lisianski Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-012	Soapstone Cove	Ha, Hv
CT-013	Bingham Cove	Ha, Hv
CT-014	Hoktaheen Cove	Ha, Hv
CT-015	Lisianski Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-016	Lisianski Strait	Ha, Hv
CT-017	Stagg Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-018	Head of Lisianski Inlet	Ha, Ru
CT-019	Takanis Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-020	Cape Cross	Ha
CT-021	Point Urey	Ha
CT-022	Islas Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-023	Post Island area	Ha, Hv
CT-024	Goulding Harbor	Ha, Hv
CT-025	Pinta Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-027	Black Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-028	Edward Island	Ha
CT-029	Ogden Passage	Ha, Hv
CT-030	Myriad Islands	Ha
CT-031	Klag Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-032	Lake Anna	Ha, Hv
CT-033	Sister Lake	Ha
CT-034	Granite Island Area	Ha
CT-035	Khaz Bay, Islands	Ha, Hv
CT-036	Khaz Bay, Islands	Ha
CT-037	Khaz Bay	Ha
CT-038	Takeena Peninsula, Khaz Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-039	Ford Arm	Ru, Ha, Hv
CT-040	Falcon Arm	Ha, Hv
CT-041	Slocum Arm	Ha, Hv
CT-042	Khaz Peninsula	Ha

Parcel	Geographic Description	Designations
CT-044	Deep Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-045	Poison Cove	Ha, Hv
CT-046	False Island	Ha, Hv
CT-047	Lindenberg Harbor	Ha, Hv
CT-048	Lindenberg Head	Ha, Hv
CT-049	Point Hayes, Peninsular Pt.	Ha, Hv
CT-050	Sitkoh Bay South	Ha, Hv
CT-051	Sitkoh Bay North	Ru, Ha, Hv
CT-052	Basket Bay	Ru, Ha
CT-053	Finn Cove / Trap Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-054	Corner Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-055	Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-056	Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-057	Kadashan Bay	Ru, Ha
CT-058	Crab Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-059	Crab Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-060	Crab Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-061	Tenakee Inlet, Crab Bay area	Ha, Hv
CT-062	Saltery Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-063	Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-064	Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-065	Seal Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-067	Tenakee Inlet/Long Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-068	Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-069	Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-070	Tenakee Inlet	Ha
CT-071	Head of Tenakee Inlet	Ru, Ha
CT-072	Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-075	Tenakee Springs	Sd, Hv
CT-076	Tenakee Inlet	Ha, Hv
CT-077	Wachusett Cove	Ha, Hv
CT-078	Pavlof Harbor	Ha, Hv
CT-079	Kennel Creek	Ha, Hv
CT-080	Freshwater Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-081	East/West Redcliff Island	Ha, Hv
CT-082	Heidi Rock	Ha, Hv
CT-083	False Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-084	Whitestone Harbor	Ha, Hv
CT-085	Spasski Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-086	Spasski Island	Ha
CT-087	Hoonah (Port Frederick)	Ru, Ha, Hv
CT-088	Port Frederick	Ha, Hv
CT-089	Salt Lake Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-090	Port Frederick	Ha, Hv
CT-091	Portage Arm	Ru, Ha, Hv

Parcel	Geographic Description	Designations
CT-092	Neka Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-093	Port Frederick	Ha, Hv
CT-094	Port Frederick	Ha, Hv
CT-095	Hoonah and Scraggy Island & Pinta Rock	Ha, Hv
CT-096	Gedney Channel	Ha, Hv
CT-097	Flynn Cove	Ha, Hv
CT-098	Mud Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-100	Pelican (North)	Sd
CT-101	Pelican (Central)	Wd
CT-102	Pelican (South)	Ru, Sd
CT-105	Area near Hoonah	Wd, Ha

Chichagof Island Area, Port Frederick



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

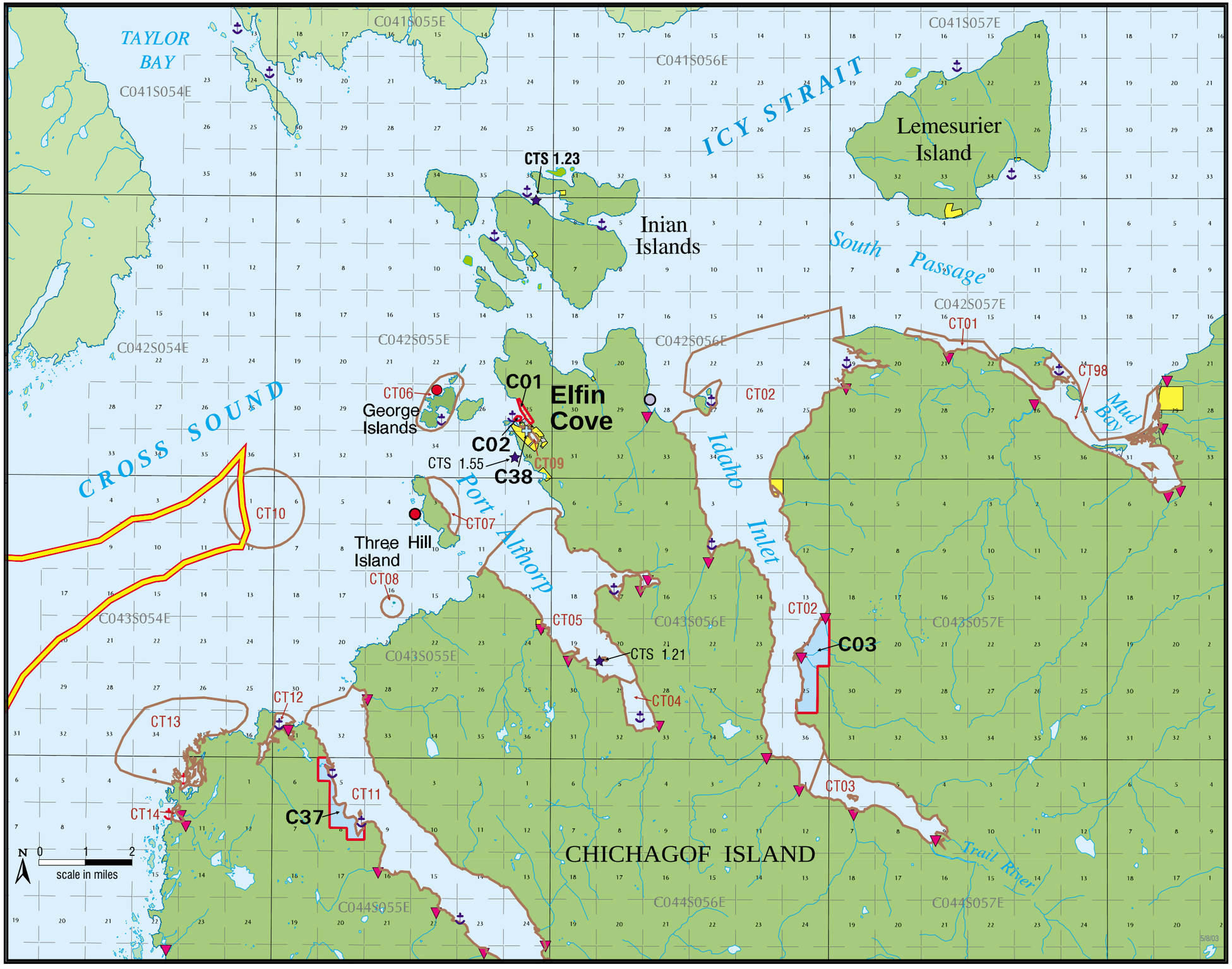
Units (3)

L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Chichagof Island Area, Elfin Cove



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

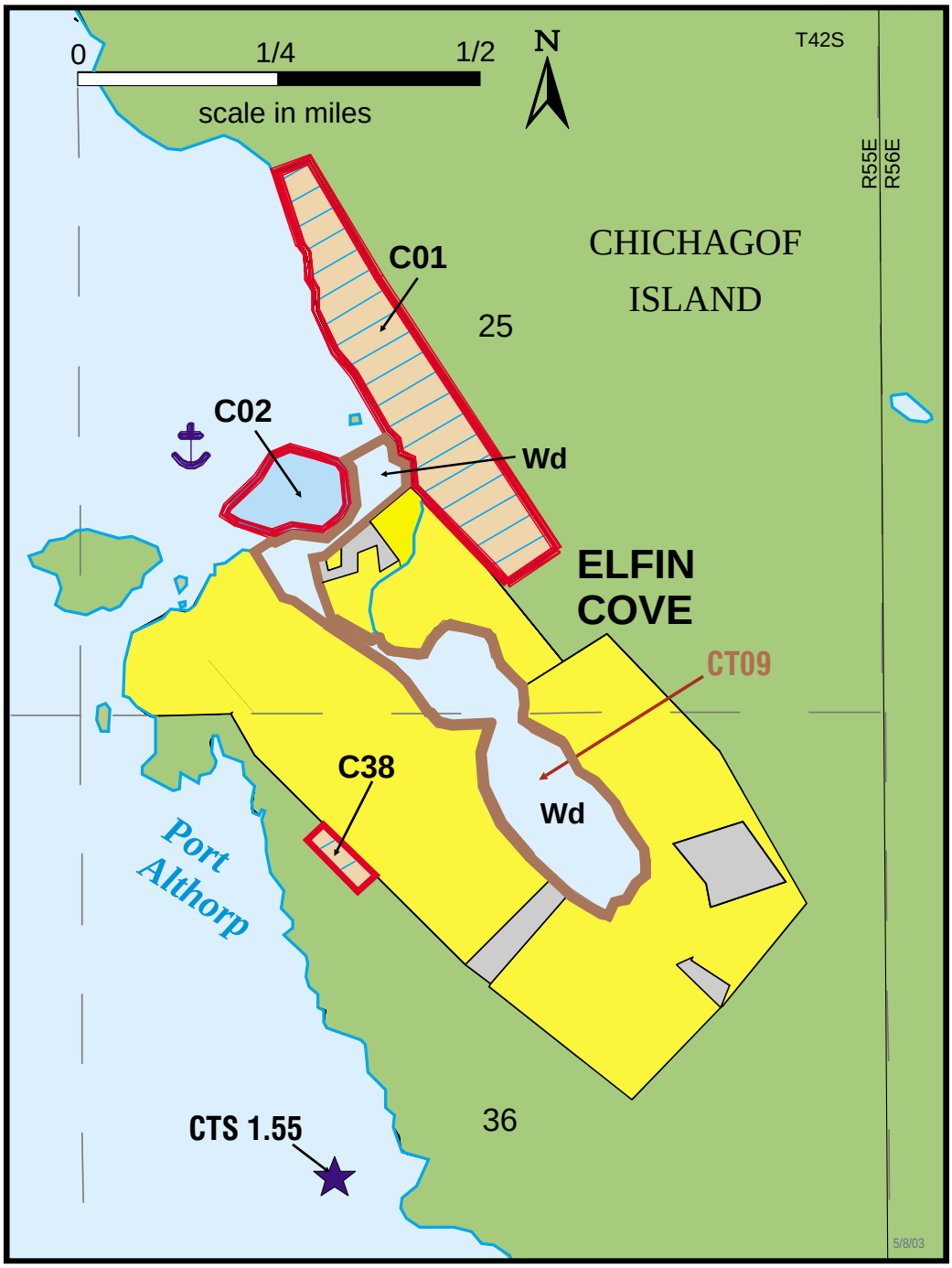
Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Chichagof Island Area, Elfin Cove Detail



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- State owned
- Private or University
- Blm or other government
- State selected
- Mental Health

Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

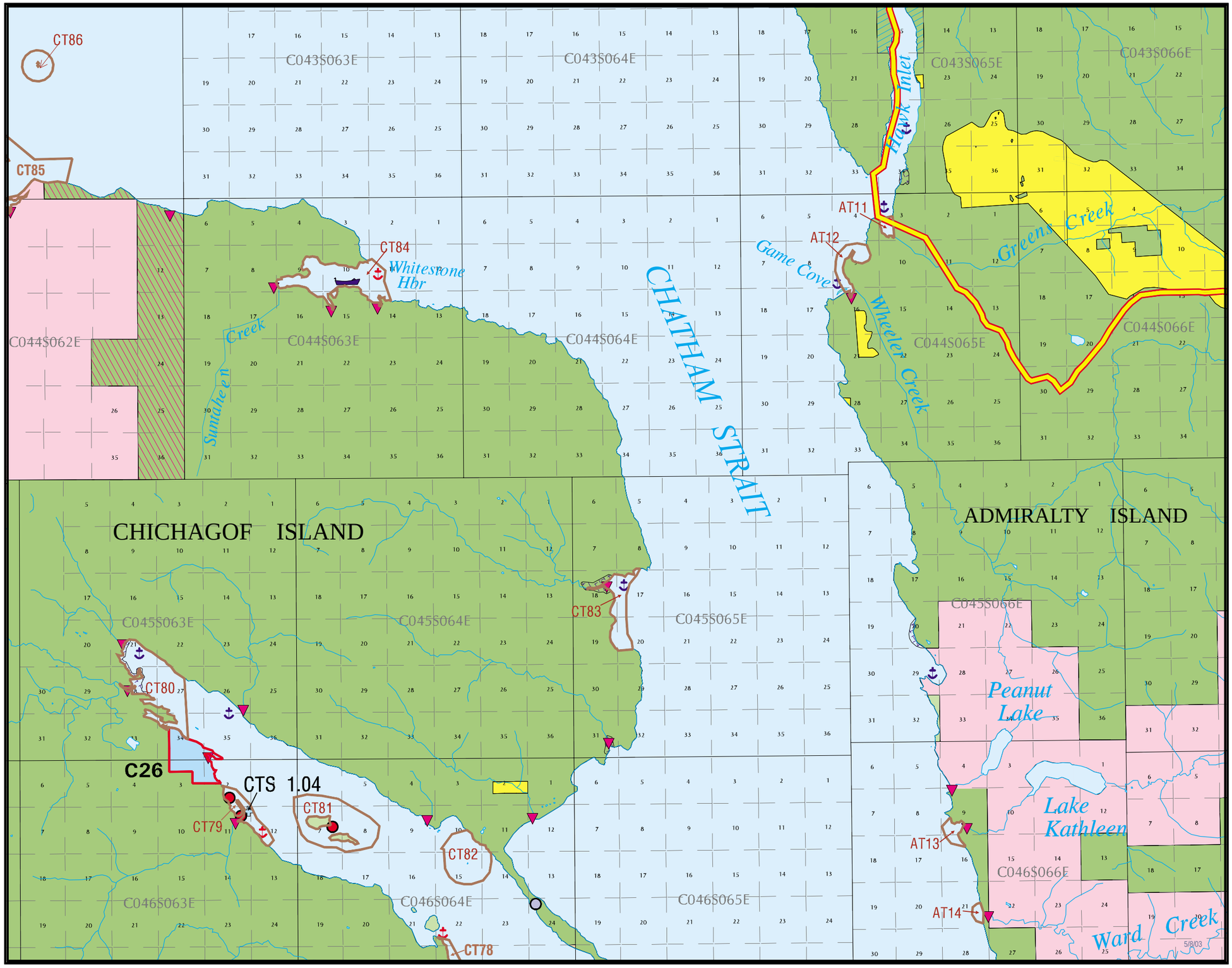
Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- Aquaculture, other

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary

Chicagof Island Area, Whitestone Harbor



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging Road

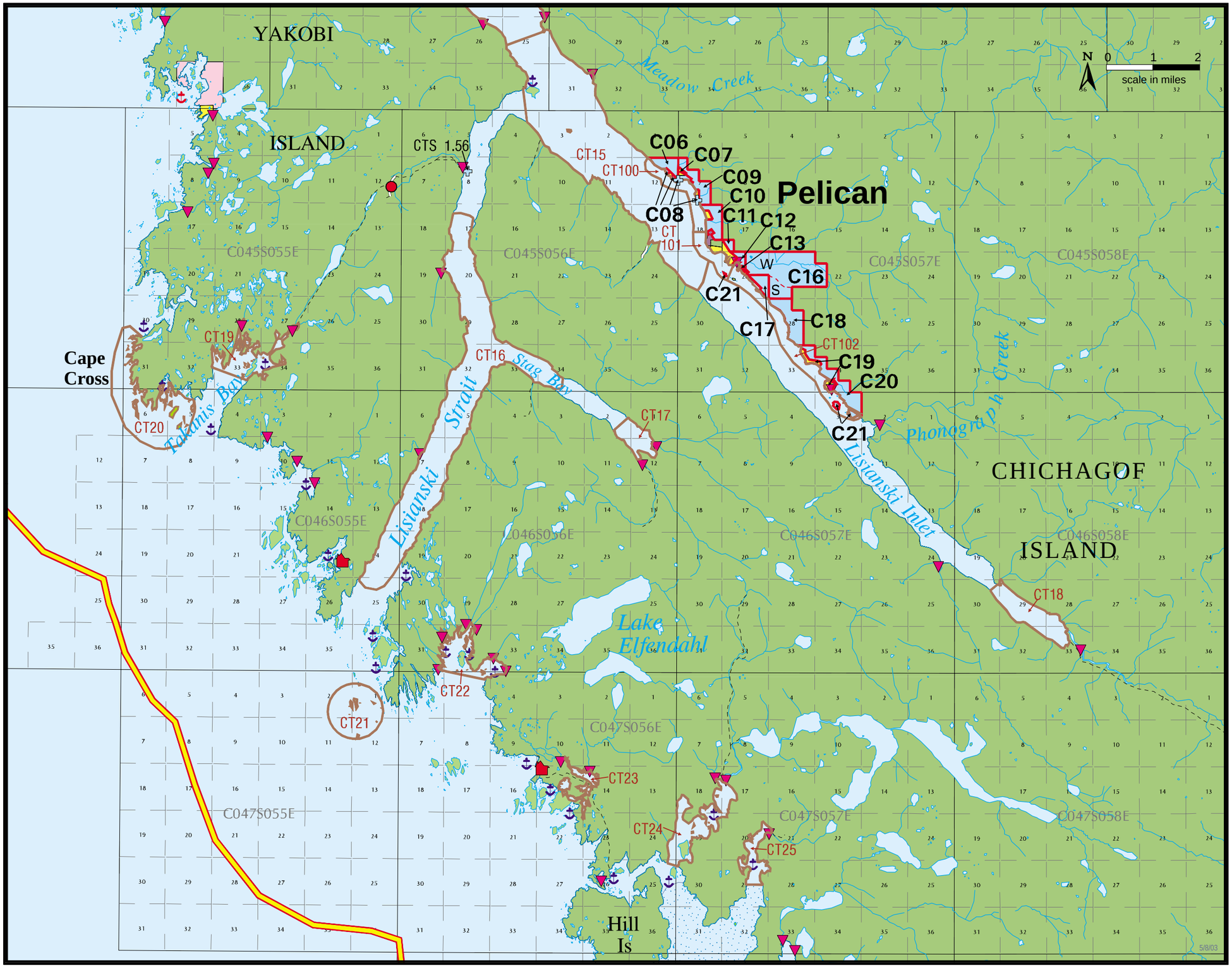
Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Chichagof Island Area, Pelican



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State selected
- Native selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging road

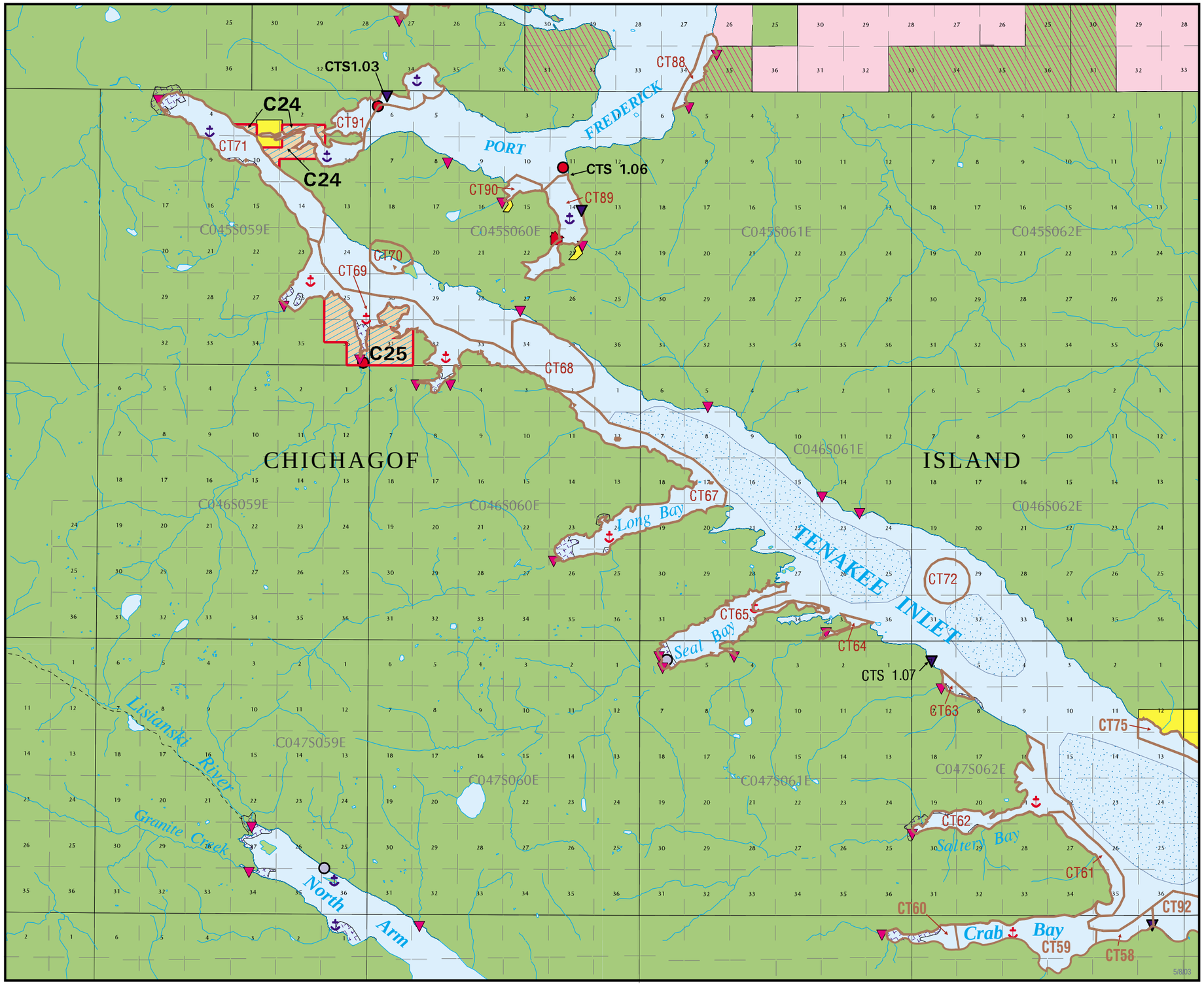
Units (3)

- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Chichagof Island Area, Upper Tenakee Inlet



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State selected
- Native selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Logging road

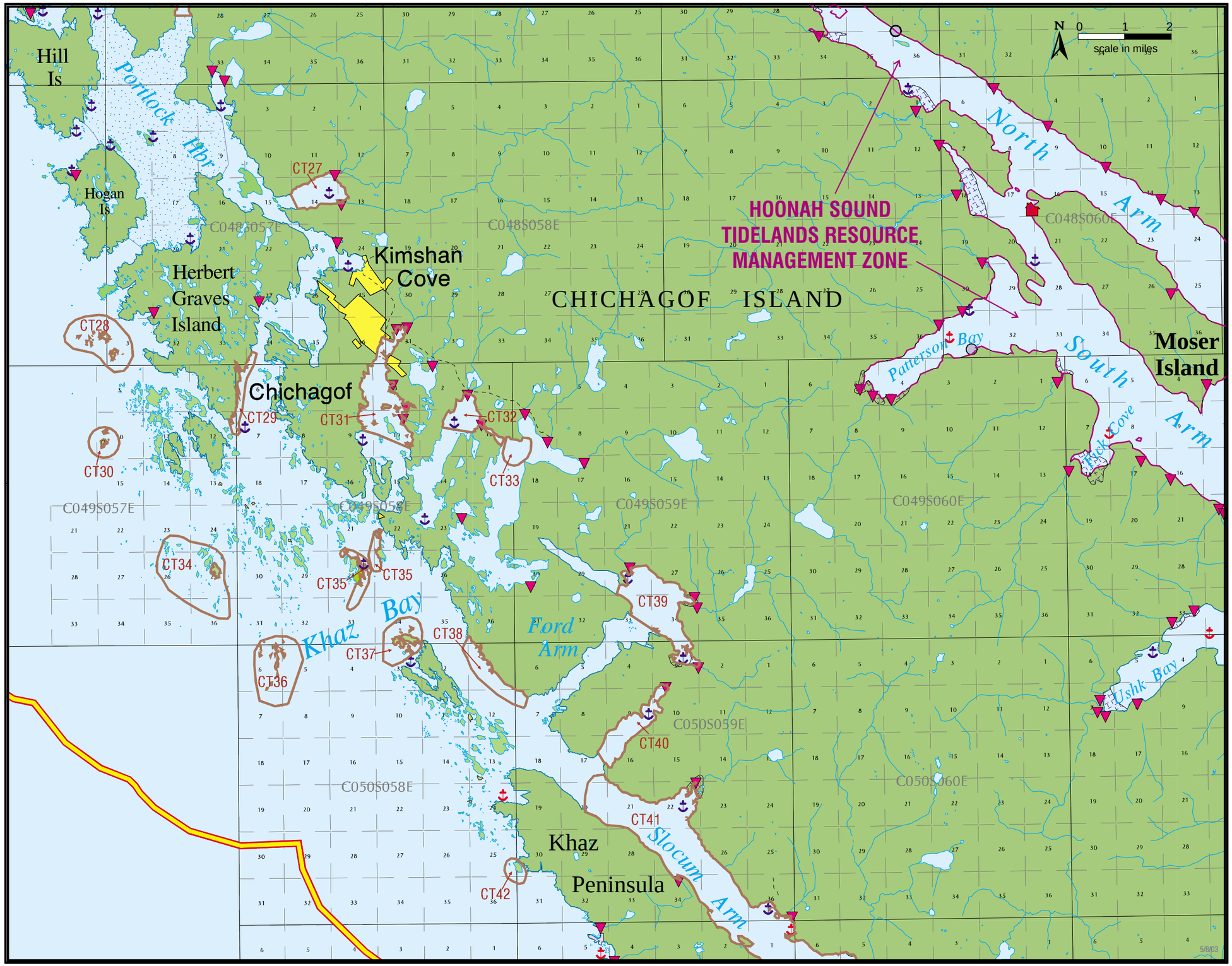
Units (3)

L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Buoy
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Chichagof Island Area, Khaz Bay



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Hoonah Sound Tidelands Resource Management Zone
- Logging Road

Units (3)

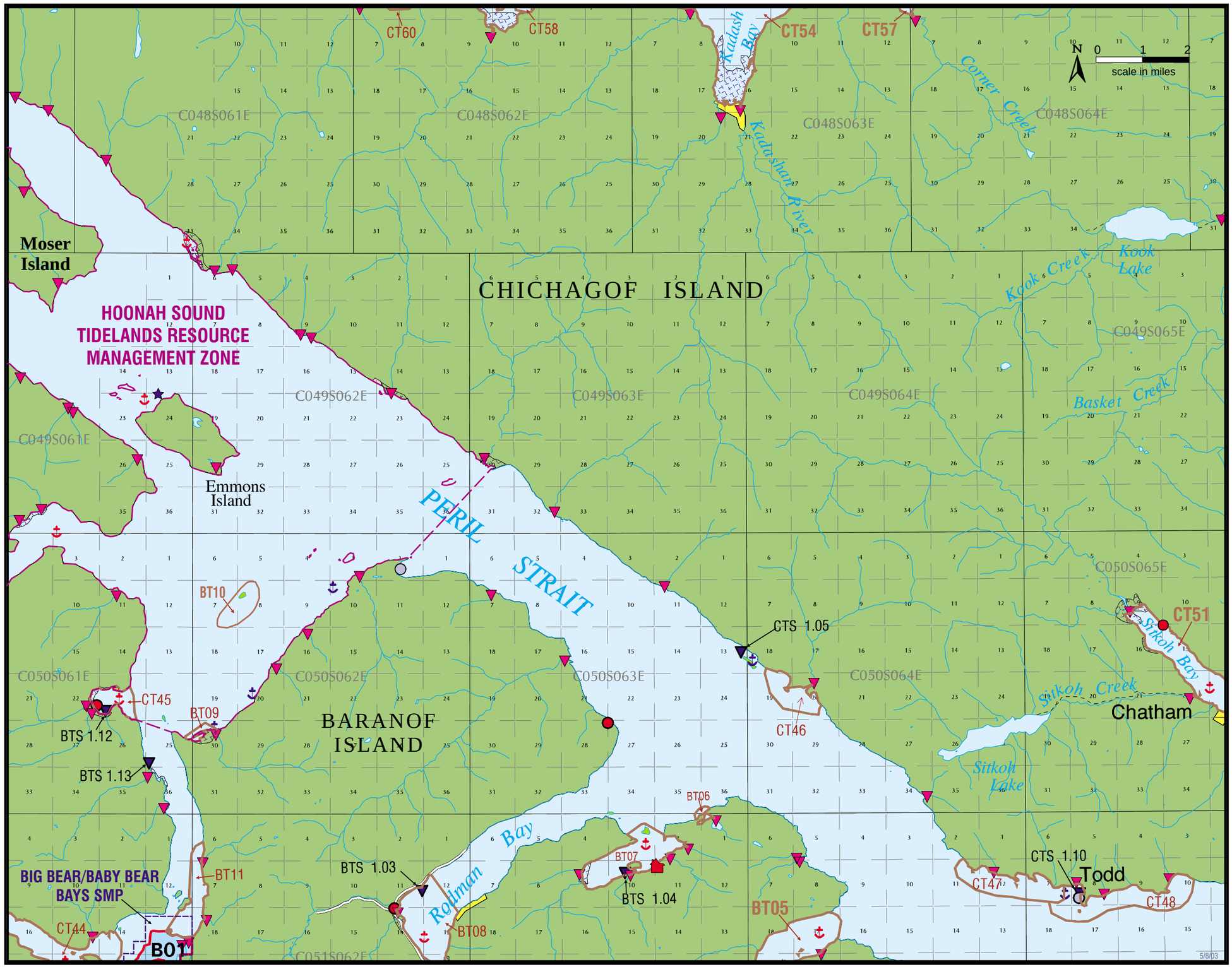
- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

Note: See Map 2-1 for details on the Tidelands Resource Management Zone.

Chichagof Island Area, Peril Strait



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass National Forest
- Glacier Bay National Park
- State owned
- Native owned
- Blm or other government
- Private or University
- Mental Health
- Municipal or Borough
- State Selected
- Native Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Legislatively Designated Area
- Area Plan Boundary
- Haines State Forest
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
- Hoonah Sound Tidelands Resource Management Zone
- Logging Road

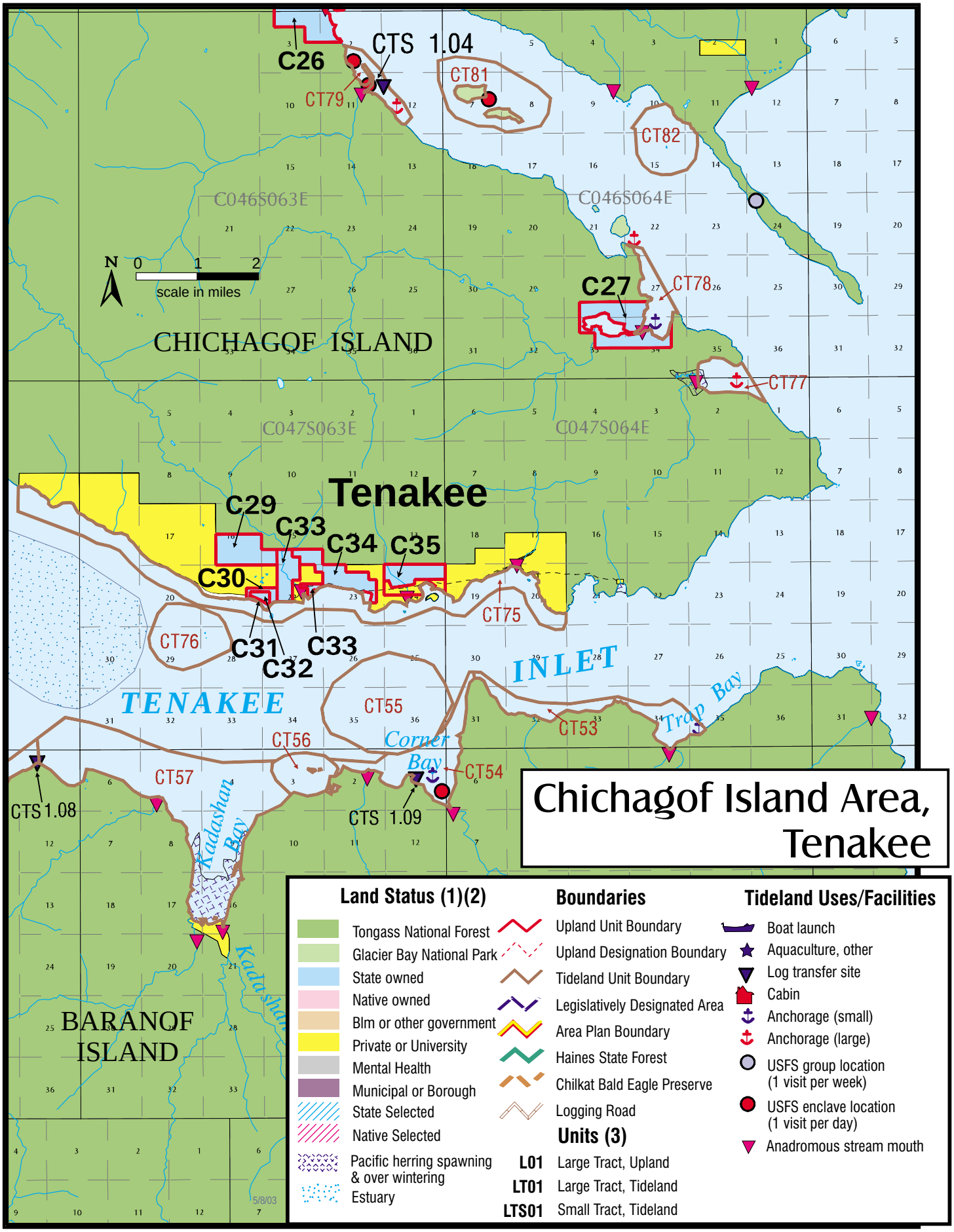
Units (3)

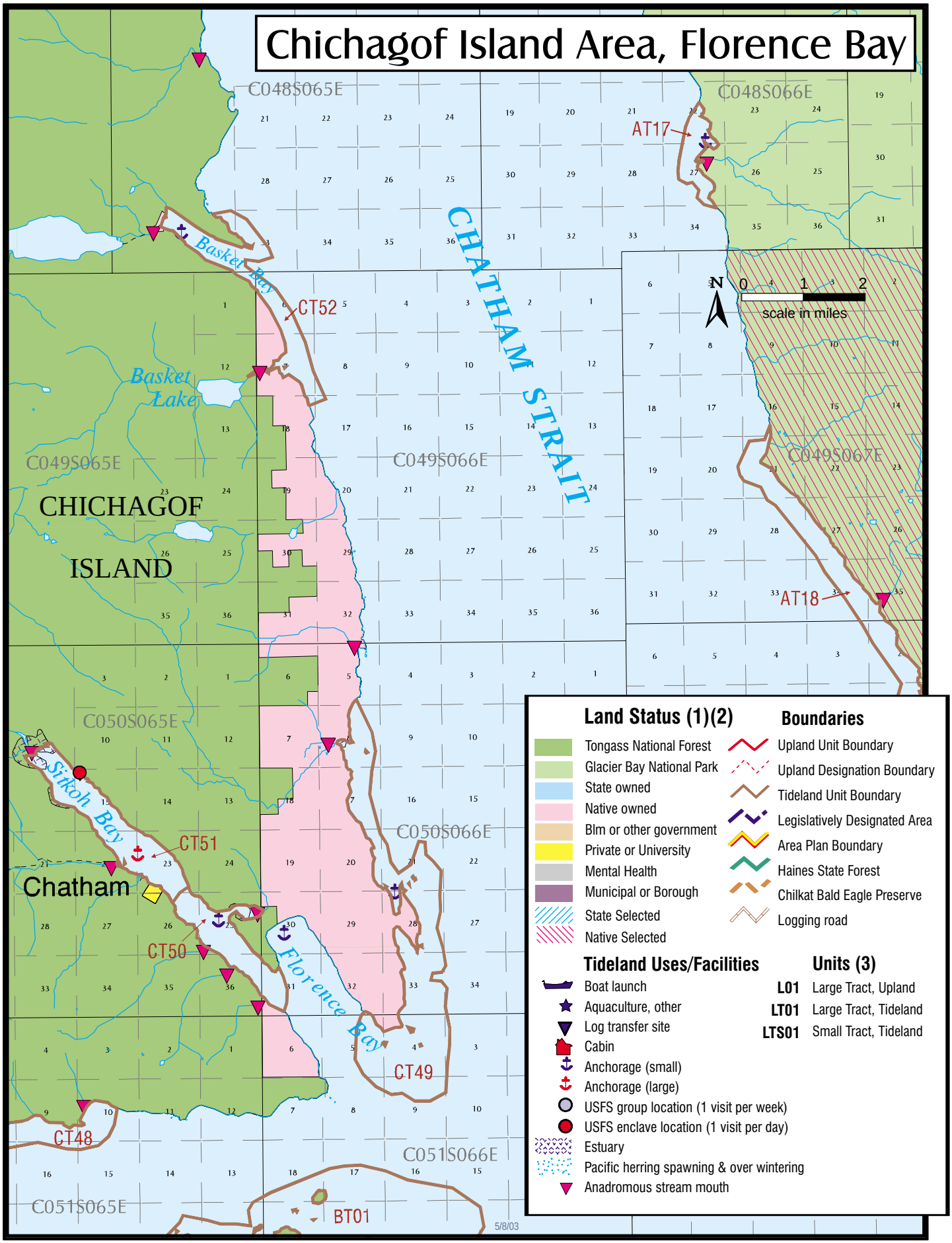
- **L01** Large Tract, Upland
- **LT01** Large Tract, Tideland
- **LTS01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- Boat launch
- Aquaculture, other
- Log transfer site
- Cabin
- Anchorage (small)
- Anchorage (large)
- USFS group location (1 visit per week)
- USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
- Estuary
- Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
- Anadromous stream mouth

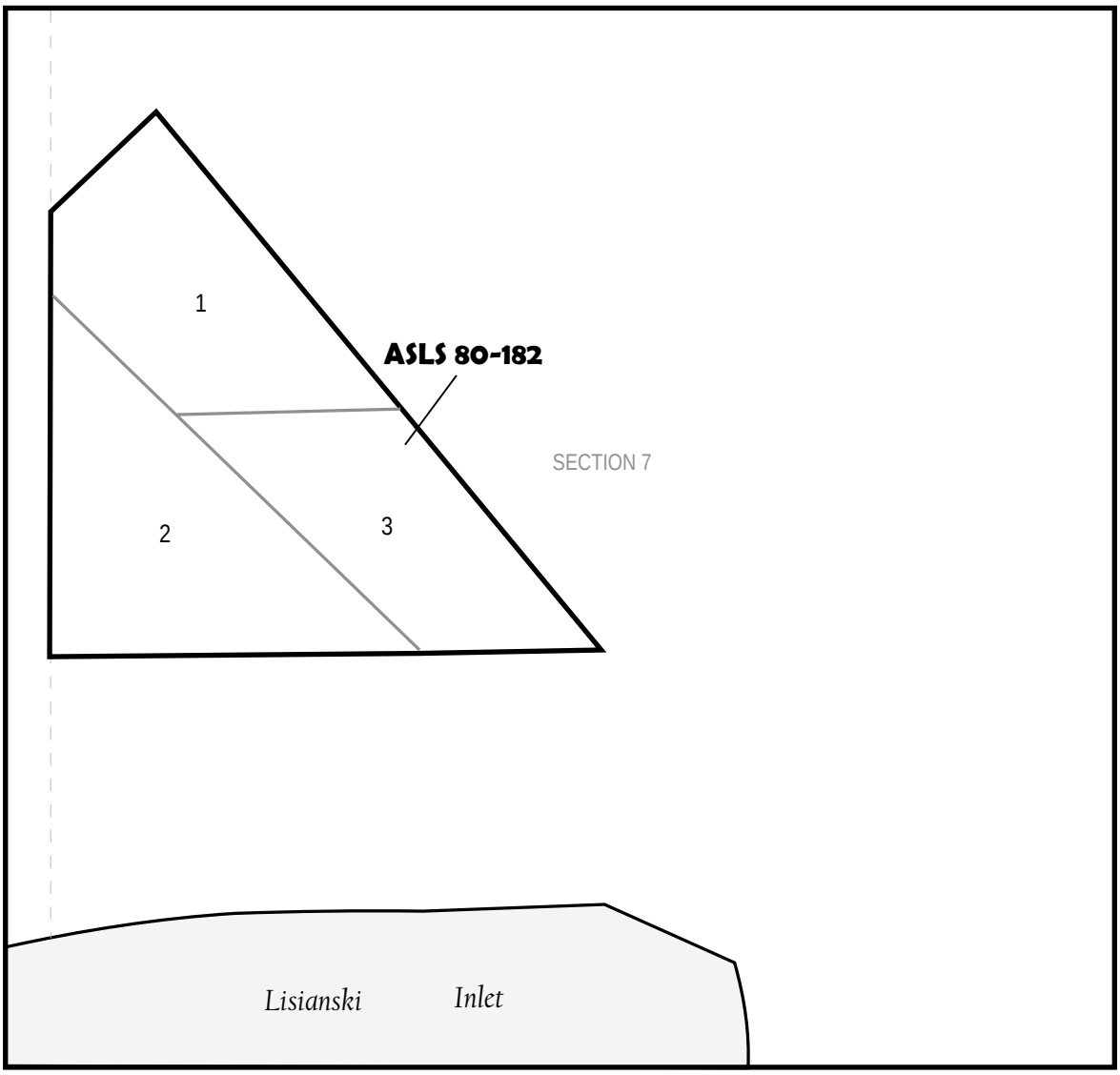
Note: See Map 2-1 for details on the Tidelands Resource Management Zone.


CTS 1.04
C26
CT79
CT81
CT82
C046S063E
C046S064E
N
0
1
2
scale in miles
C27
CT78
CHICHAGOF ISLAND
CT77
C047S063E
C047S064E
Tenakee
C29
C33
C34
C35
C30
CT75
CT76
C31
C32
C33
INLET
TENAKEE
CT55
CT53
Trap Bay
CT56
Corner Bay
CT54
CT57
CTS 1.08
CTS 1.09
Kadashan Bay
Kadashan
BARANOF ISLAND
5/8/03
Chichagof Island Area, Tenakee
Land Status (1)(2)
Tongass National Forest
Glacier Bay National Park
State owned
Native owned
Blm or other government
Private or University
Mental Health
Municipal or Borough
State Selected
Native Selected
Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
Estuary
Boundaries
Upland Unit Boundary
Upland Designation Boundary
Tideland Unit Boundary
Legislatively Designated Area
Area Plan Boundary
Haines State Forest
Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
Logging Road
Units (3)
L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland
Tideland Uses/Facilities
Boat launch
Aquaculture, other
Log transfer site
Cabin
Anchorage (small)
Anchorage (large)
USFS group location (1 visit per week)
USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
Anadromous stream mouth

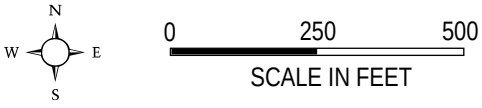

Chichagof Island Area, Florence Bay
C048S065E
C048S066E
AT17
CHATHAM STRAIT
Basket Bay
CT52
Basket Lake
C049S065E
C049S066E
C049S067E
CHICHAGOF
ISLAND
AT18
C050S065E
Sitkoh Bay
CT51
Chatham
C050S066E
CT50
Florence Bay
CT49
CT48
C051S066E
C051S065E
BT01
N
0 1 2
scale in miles
5/8/03
Land Status (1)(2)
Tongass National Forest
Glacier Bay National Park
State owned
Native owned
Blm or other government
Private or University
Mental Health
Municipal or Borough
State Selected
Native Selected
Boundaries
Upland Unit Boundary
Upland Designation Boundary
Tideland Unit Boundary
Legislatively Designated Area
Area Plan Boundary
Haines State Forest
Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve
Logging road
Tideland Uses/Facilities
Boat launch
Aquaculture, other
Log transfer site
Cabin
Anchorage (small)
Anchorage (large)
USFS group location (1 visit per week)
USFS enclave location (1 visit per day)
Estuary
Pacific herring spawning & over wintering
Anadromous stream mouth
Units (3)
L01 Large Tract, Upland
LT01 Large Tract, Tideland
LTS01 Small Tract, Tideland

Unit C-07
ASLS 80-182
Sunnyside Subdivision - Pelican

SECTION 7, T45S, R57E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



5/20/03



Land Status

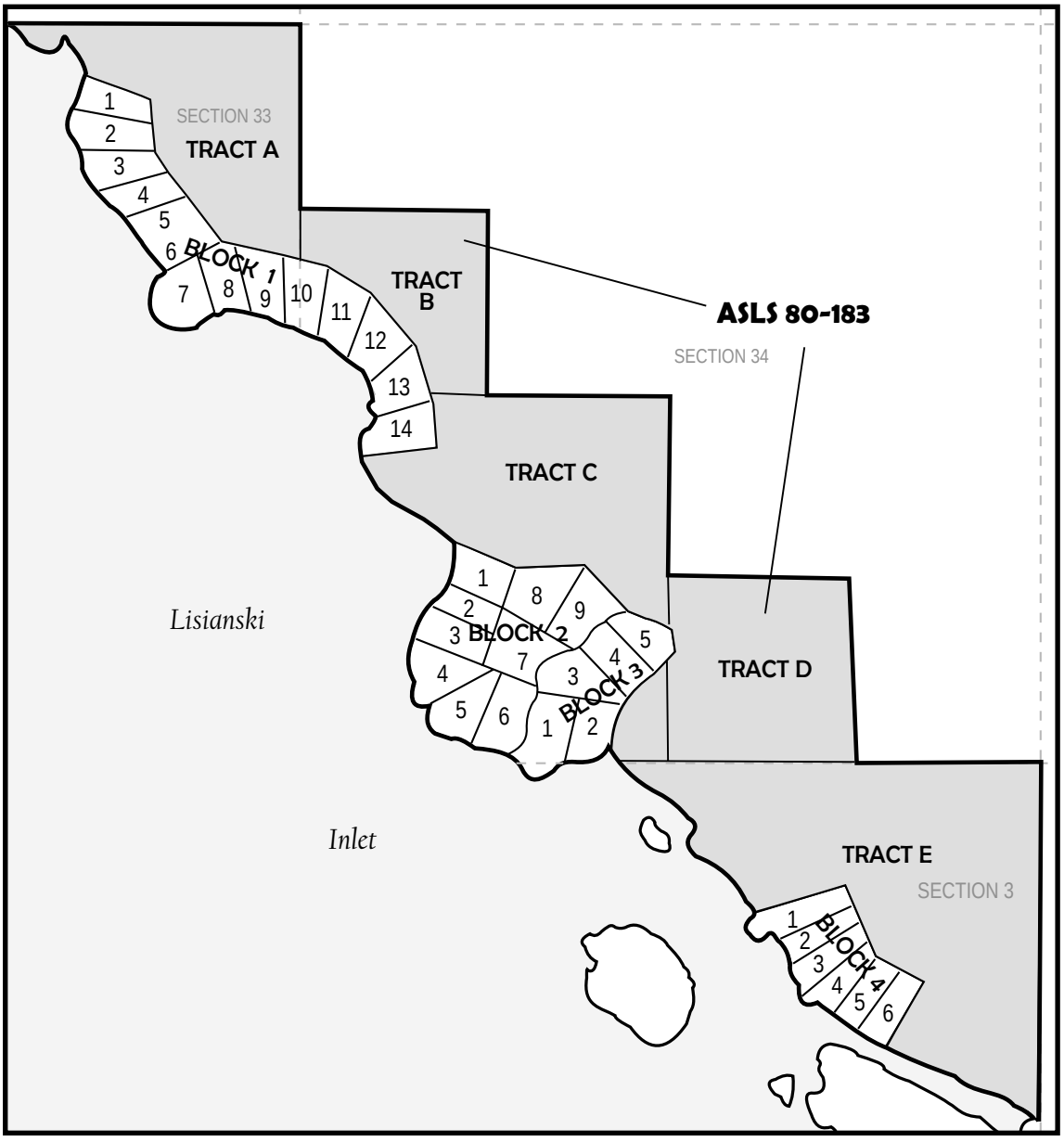
Non-State land

Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

Section line

Unit C-19
ASLS 80-183
Phonograph Creek - near Pelican

SECTIONS 33 & 34, T45S, R57E and SECTION 3,T46S, R57E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



1/15/03

N W E S

0 500 1000
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

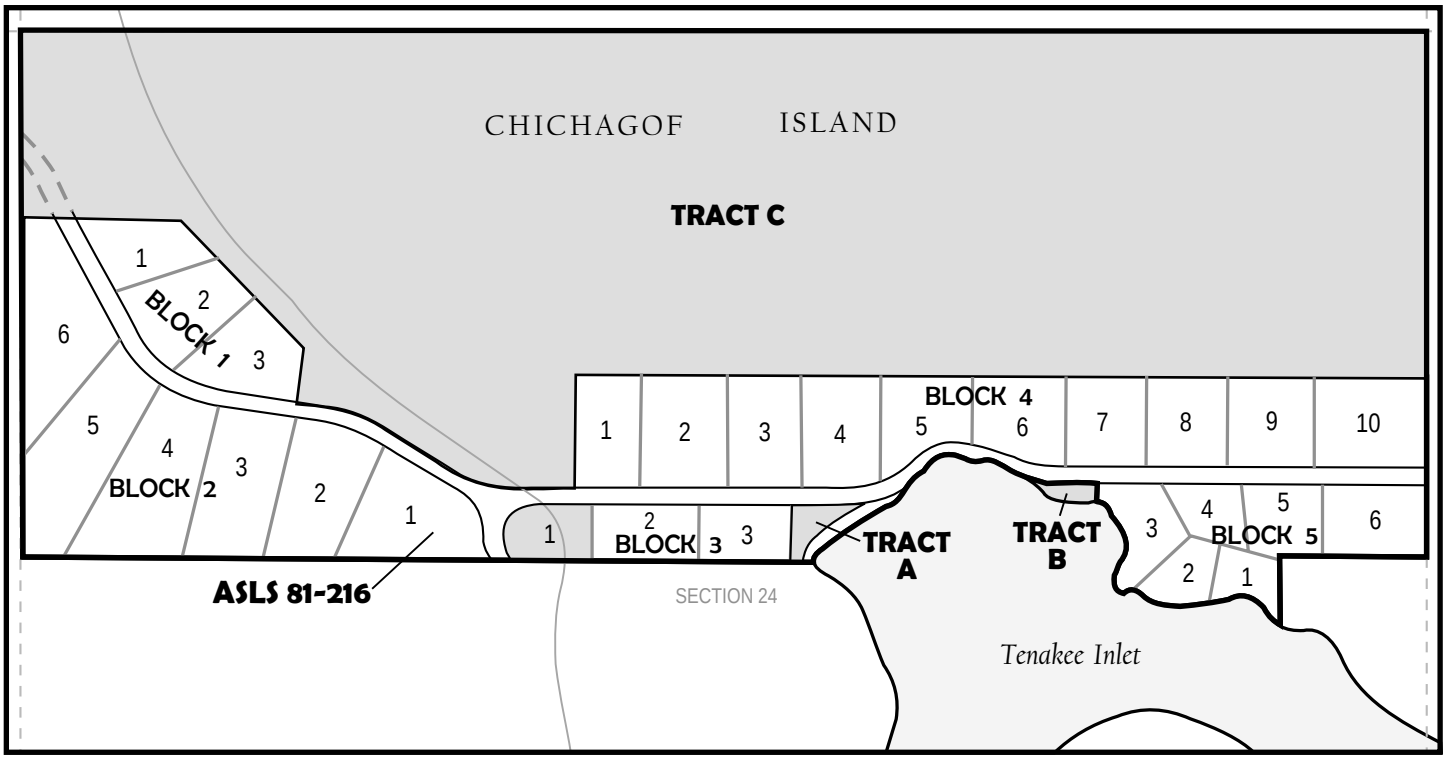
Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

State land

Section line

Unit C-35
ASLS 81-216
Tenakee Springs Subdivision

SECTION 24, T47S, R63E, COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



3/20/03

N
W E
S

0 250 500
SCALE IN FEET

Land Status

Non-State land
Areas within subdivisions that have been conveyed out of State (DNR) ownership

State land

Section line

Southern Region:

CHICHAGOF ISLAND AREA
Upland Parcels

Chichagof Upland Parcels

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-01 31.31	Elfin Cove, Uplands	C42s55e, sec 25	Pr	When conveyed, parcel is to be retained by the state and is to be used for public purposes. Additional development within the community of Elfin Cove is only appropriate when sufficient community infrastructure becomes available. Until then, intensive development is not considered appropriate. The parcel should be managed for its scenic and recreational values until these conditions are met. Note: less intensive public uses, including needed public facilities, are considered appropriate during the planning period. Such development should be concentrated within the more favorable terrain in the southern part of the parcel.	Parcel occupies steeply sloped uplands situated at the entrance of Elfin Cove, a small fishing and tourist support community. It is heavily vegetated with spruce and Western Hemlock characteristic of the coastal rainforest; wetland areas are not apparent. A portion of the parcel is used to support a water supply system. There are no known heritage sites. The parcel was selected for community expansion and potential port development, although the steepness of the terrain would make this difficult. It adjoins Port Althorp and is subject to storm surges, making water access difficult. Because of the steepness of terrain, it is likely that development would be a confined to a fairly small area in the southern part of the parcel which abuts existing uses. Adjacent National Forest land is designated a 'LUD II' under TLRMP.
C-02 7.23	Elfin Cove Island	C42s55e, sec 25	Ru	Parcel is to be managed for its scenic and recreational values, retained by the state, and is designated Undeveloped Recreation. Development is not considered suitable except for limited recreational facilities intended to support local resident use.	Parcel is an island situated at the entrance of Elfin Cove, a small fishing and tourist support community. It is heavily vegetated with spruce and Western Hemlock characteristic of a coastal rainforest; wetland areas are not apparent. There are no known heritage sites. Because of its location at the entrance to the community, the importance of this parcel is largely related to its scenic and recreation values. There is some limited recreational use of the island by local residents.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-03 539.27	Idaho Inlet	C43s56e, sec 24, 25	Gu	This parcel is to be used for multiple uses including potential settlement, dispersed recreation, and the protection of wildlife and fisheries. Development of the westerly portions of Sections 24 adjacent to and near the coast (but not within the area of the spit or the immediate beachfront) is considered appropriate during the planning period. Possible uses include remote settlement or a commercial recreation use, or both. Development authorizations should adequately protect the bear concentration area at the spit, wildlife movement corridors along the coast and the stream, the historic site, and the anadromous stream. Development within Section 25 is also considered appropriate in areas adjacent to the coast that are not steep. Similar uses in this section may be appropriate. The more easterly parts of these sections are considered less suitable for development, and are generally not considered appropriate for development. Commercial timber harvest within this parcel, unless in direct support of a residential subdivision(s), should not be authorized.	Parcel is situated on the east side of Idaho Inlet, about 9 miles southeast of Elfin Cove. It is characterized by gently to moderately sloping terrain in Section 24, and by somewhat steeper terrain in Section 25. Each section is heavily vegetated by spruce and western Hemlock characteristic of the coastal rainforest. The eastern parts of section 24 is quite wet with many palustrine wetlands, while the eastern part of section 25 is characterized by steep terrain. An anadromous stream occurs in Section 24. Significant bear concentrations occur along the spit and the coastal fringe; both the beach and stream are evidently used as wildlife movement corridors. A secure anchorage exists offshore from this tract in the southerly portion, which provides protection from northerly winds. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit. In the DNR selection document, this was "...the only selection on North Chichagof off Icy Strait, this tract is viewed as a strategic site allowing state presence adjacent to nearby active fishing and transportation waters." The adjacent areas of National Forest are designated LUD II.
C-04 0.92	Inner Point, Hoonah	C43s61e, sec 20	Sc	Parcel is appropriate for development and should be considered for disposal.	Parcel (USS 2449) is situated at the north end of the community of Hoonah, within the developed area of that community. It has road access, although the road cuts off direct access to Port Frederick; ATS 701 is positioned directly to the west of the parcel. The parcel is steeply sloped and is heavily vegetated with spruce and Hemlock. The adjoining lot to the north has been excavated, anticipating development/use. There are no known heritage sites or habitat values at this site.
C-05 377.54	Hoonah airport	C43s61e, sec 34, 35	Pr	Parcel is to be retained by state and managed consistent with the requirements of Management Agreements 104711 and 104618 and ILMT 40211.	Situated south of the community, the parcel encompasses the area of the state airport. It is managed by ADOT/PF under Management Agreements 104711 and 104618 and ILMT 40211.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-06 96.30	Pelican	C45s56e, sec 12	Ru	Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation and to maintain its habitat and scenic values. Because of the moderate slope of the terrain and the absence of available waterfront -- except for one small part that also happens to be very steep -- the parcel is not well suited to development. Its principal value is to function as a scenic viewshed relative to Lisianski Inlet and to act as a buffer between the area of settlement and the adjacent National Forest, which is designated as a LUD II wilderness. The parcel is to be maintained in its natural condition.	Parcel occupies uplands situated eastward of the several lots fronting Lisianski Inlet. Portions of the parcel are moderately sloped, and are vegetated with a mixed tree cover of spruce, Western Hemlock and isolated units of palustrine wetlands. A small stream crosses part of the parcel; it is believed to be anadromous. There are no known heritage sites or significant wildlife concentrations, although portions of the parcel have reported deer and bear use. The area adjacent to the stream and continuing upslope to the valley is considered a locally important wildlife movement corridor into areas of the National Forest. The adjacent area of the Tongass National Forest is given a 'LUD II' prescription; it is associated with the Pt. Adolphus/Mud Bay LUD II unit.
C-07 10.08	Pelican ASLS 80-182	C45s56e, sec 7			Parcel consists of a previous state subdivision (ASLS 80-182); all of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership.
C-08 7.21	Pelican USS 2912, USS 2913	C45s57e, sec 7	Pr	The area of right-of-way in USS 2913 should be retained by the state and is designated Public Facilities, Retain (Pr).	Parcel consists of several lots adjacent to Lisianski Inlet (17, 17a, 19, 21) within USS 2912 and a right-of-way area of 1.73 acres between lots 25 and 26 within USS 2913. The lots have been conveyed out of state ownership.
C-09 179.72	Pelican	C45s57e, sec 7	Ru	Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation and to maintain its habitat and scenic values. Because of the moderate slope of the terrain and the absence of available waterfront -- except for one small part that also happens to be very steep -- the parcel is not well suited to development. Its principal value is to function as a scenic viewshed relative to Lisianski Inlet and to act as a buffer between the area of settlement and the adjacent National Forest, which is designated as a LUD II wilderness. The parcel is to be maintained in its natural condition.	Parcel is situated upslope from the lots fronting Lisianski Inlet; it is moderate to very steep and is covered by spruce and Western Hemlock. There are no known heritage sites. The presence of deer and bear have been reported, but the parcel is not used, based upon available information, as a wildlife movement corridor. The parcel also functions as a scenic viewshed, as viewed from Lisianski Inlet.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-10 109.76	Pelican	C45s57e, sec 18	Ru, S	The parcel is to be managed for multiple values, including settlement along the coast, potential settlement or other forms of development adjacent to the local access road, and both scenic and dispersed recreation values in the steep upland areas that occupy most of the parcel. Settlement along the coast should be confined to the few small sites that offer somewhat flatter land. Other than these locations or sites eastward of the access road, the parcel should be maintained in its present state, to function as buffer between residential uses and to act as a scenic backdrop to the Lisianski Inlet.	Small portions of the parcel front on Lisianski Inlet, while the remainder, which is most of the parcel, occupy uplands that are separated from the waterfront by a steep slope. Areas adjacent to the coast are generally steep except for two very small sites. It is problematic if these areas can be developed for settlement. The uplands are heavily vegetated with a mixture of coastal rainforest and palustrine wetlands. That portion of the parcel adjacent to the community of Pelican is accessed by road, which leads to the local dump. The coastal rainforest occupies areas generally adjacent to the coast while the more remote, easterly vicinity contains extensive areas of isolated as well as connected wetlands. There are no known historic, habitat, or wildlife resources within the parcel. Development is unlikely except for the several very small areas along the coast and adjacent to the road in the interior, southern part of the parcel. Development is problematic in both areas, however, because of the steepness of the terrain and the presence of the dump, which, by itself, would discourage settlement. The principal function of the parcel is to provide a scenic backdrop for Lisianski Inlet. Adjacent areas of the Tongass National Forest are designated a LUD II wilderness.
C-11 26.90	Pelican	C45s57e, sec 17	Ru	Parcel is to be managed for its scenic and dispersed recreation values, and is to be maintained in its natural condition. Because of the steepness of the terrain and the availability of other, better situated land, the parcel is not particularly suitable for community expansion. Development authorizations for major structural improvements, excluding rights-of-way or easements for utilities, is not considered appropriate.	Parcel occupies steeply sloped terrain immediately east of the main part of the community of Pelican. The western parts of the parcel are heavily vegetated with a mixture of spruce and Western Hemlock; the eastern areas are occupied by scattered palustrine wetlands in addition to the heavy tree cover. There are no known heritage sites and no significant wildlife or habitat values. The principal value of the parcel is to function as the scenic backdrop to the community of Pelican. The Pelican Comprehensive Plan designates this area as Public Recreation/Open Space. An LUD II designated area in the Tongass National Forest adjoins the parcel to the east.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-12 44.88	Pelican	C45s57e, sec 20	W	Parcel is to be managed to protect its function related to water supply. Only authorizations related to the water supply system, other watershed functions, or utility easements are considered appropriate. Except for these types of uses, the parcel is to be maintained in its current condition.	Parcel occupies a moderately to steeply sloped area of uplands immediately east of the community of Pelican. Most of the parcel is vegetated with Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce. An anadromous stream, Pelican Creek, traverses portions of the parcel. Areas within 150 feet of this stream are affected by a power reservation; a spillway from the dam situated in the E1/2 of Section 20 occupies the central portion of the parcel. The upper portions of Pelican Creek function as part of the community water supply system. There are no known historic sites and no significant wildlife or habitat values within the parcel. Other state land adjoins the parcel to the east; the western boundary of the parcel fronts private property situated on Lisianski Inlet. The Pelican Comprehensive Plan designates this area as Public Recreation/Open Space.
C-13 0.41	Pelican	C45s57e, sec 20	S, Pr	The small lots (1, 2, 3, 4a, 6, 7, 8, 13,14 and 15 of USS 3305) should be disposed of or conveyed out of state ownership. Lot 1a of USS 3305 should be retained by the state, to function as right-of-way.	Parcel consists of small lots (1, 2, 3, 4a, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, and 15 of USS 3305) and one lot describing right-of-way (1A of USS 3305) located on Pelican waterfront.
C-16 800.0	Pelican	C45s57e, sec 20, 21, and 22	W, S	Parcel is to be managed for multiple values, including possible settlement (or other forms of compatible development), dispersed recreation, and its use as the community's watershed. Areas of development might be appropriate in the westernmost part of the parcel, generally near the existing areas of settlement and within the area designated 'Primarily Residential' in the city comprehensive plan. The remainder of the parcel should be retained by the state and managed to retain its present character and protect its use as a community watershed. Development authorizations in the latter area are considered inappropriate unless related to the power reservation or support of the water system.	Parcel is situated immediately eastward of the community of Pelican and primarily functions as the watershed/water supply area of this community. The parcel is heavily vegetated with spruce and Western Hemlock. Except for the SW 1/4 of Section 21, the parcel is fairly level. The latter area is designated 'Primarily Residential' in the city comprehensive plan. A TLRMP LUD II prescription adjoins the parcel to the north and east.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-17 71.37	Pelican	C45s57e, sec 20	Ru	Parcel is to be retained in state ownership, to maintain views from Lisianski Inlet and provide for dispersed recreation. Development within this parcel is not considered suitable given the absence of available waterfront frontage, steepness of terrain, and the presence of existing waterfront lots. Development authorizations for major structural improvements is not considered appropriate, although access and utility easements may be authorized.	Parcel is steeply sloped and heavily vegetated with Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce characteristic of the coastal rainforest. Except for a small portion in the far south, the parcel does not front Lisianski Inlet. A tier of lots, some developed, adjoins the waterfront; this parcel continues upslope from this lot tier.
C-18 235.29	Pelican	C45s57e, sec 28	Ru, S	Parcel may be appropriate for settlement at a few small sites adjacent to Lisianski Inlet within the S1/2 of Section 28; the remainder of the parcel, because of slope, is not considered appropriate for development and is designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). The areas designated Ru should be maintained in their current natural condition; development authorizations in these areas for major structural improvements is not considered appropriate, although access or utility easements may be authorized.	Parcel is steeply sloped except for the portion along the coast within the S 1/2 of Section 28 which consists of three rectangular lots of a partial subdivision (lots 1, 2, 3, and 5). Settlement may be possible along the coast of the S1/2 , particularly within lot 3, which adjoins the waterfront and comprises 13 acres. The parcel is heavily vegetated with Sitka Spruce and Western Hemlock characteristic of the coastal rainforest, although scattered areas of palustrine wetlands occur in the southernmost parts of the parcel. The adjoining area within the National Forest is part of an LUD II reserve. A previous state subdivision, ASLS 80-183, is situated immediately to the south.
C-19 43.78	Pelican, ASLS 80-183	C45s57e, sec 34; C46s57e, sec 3			Parcel is a previous state subdivision, ASLS 80-183. All of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-20 224.80	Unlotted Areas Adjacent to ASLS 80-183	C45s57e, sec 34; C46s57e, sec 3	Ru	The unlotted tracts within this parcel, consisting of tracts A, B, C, D and E are to be retained by the state and designated Ru (Undeveloped Recreation). Areas designated Ru shall be maintained in their current natural condition; development authorizations for major structural improvements in these areas are not considered appropriate, although utility or access easements may be authorized.	Parcel consists of unlotted tracts A, B, C, D and E within Sections 3 and 34. These tracts adjoin the lot tier situated on the waterfront which is part of a previous state subdivision, ASLS 80-183. All of the lots have been conveyed out of state ownership. The unlotted tracts, situated upslope from the lot tier, function as open space. All of the tracts are heavily vegetated with Sitka Spruce and Western Hemlock, and are steeply sloped, except for the most westerly portions of Tracts C and E. These border the Lisianski Inlet. Palustrine wetlands also occupy a considerable portion of the tract. A Mineral Closing Order (121) closes the lots to mineral entry within this subdivision. The adjacent area of the National Forest is designated a LUD II area. Note: the tracts are unlotted portions of sections 3 and 34, and are not part of the subdivision.
C-21 34.16	Pelican -- Islands	C45s57e sec 20, 29, 34; C46s57e sec 3	Ru	This parcel, which includes the islands situated offshore of the community of Pelican, are to be retained in state ownership and are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). They are to be maintained in their current natural condition; development authorizations are not considered appropriate.	This parcel includes all of the islands situated offshore from the community of Pelican, which occur within two townships: C45s57e sec 20, 29, 34; C46s57e sec 3. The islands are heavily vegetated and serve as a scenic resource to community residents. Note: the acreage estimate of 34.16 is the total for all islands within this parcel.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-24 410.77	John Muir Portage- end of Tenakee Inlet	C45s59e, sec 2, 3, 10, 11	Ru	Because of the significant historical features associated with the portage and its current use for that purpose, parcel is to be managed, if conveyed to the state, for its recreation and heritage values. Development is not considered appropriate except as may be related to recreational needs or the maintenance/protection of the heritage sites. Because the TLRMP, under the 'Old Growth Habitat' prescription, provides the same level and type of protection afforded by the state under the Heritage or Undeveloped Recreation designations, this parcel should either be considered for relinquishment under the NFCG entitlement or given a 'C' level ranking. Parcels given a C level ranking under the NFCG entitlement are unlikely to be conveyed to the state. See Chapter 4, Municipal Selections and Relinquishments, for a further discussion of the NFCG entitlement program and its associated rankings.	Parcel is situated near the head of Tenakee Inlet on Chichagof Island. A portion of the unit functions as a portage between Tenakee Inlet and Port Frederick, providing access to waters situated to the north, and has been used historically for this purpose by Natives. It is currently a popular site for portaging canoes and kayaks between Tenakee Springs and Hoonah at high tide. Note: the actual portage site is not included within the parcel; it is occupied by a Native allotment. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: logs embedded in the trail leading across the portage, two or more cabins constructed of flat cut boards and nails on the Tenakee Inlet side, and a boardwalk and terraces which may have been house sites on the Port Frederick side. There may be other heritage features situated within this parcel but have not yet been reported. The parcel occupies portions of the area to the north and south of the portage and is characterized by coastal rainforest vegetation on the more steeply sloped terrain. Areas of estuarine and riverine wetlands occupy the flatter terrain situated adjacent to the portage. The parcel is in selection status, having been selected for the purpose of community recreation. The parcel is administered by the Forest Service; TLRMP designates this area as 'Old Growth Habitat'.
C-25 1,174.07	Goose Flats, S. side of Tenakee Inlet	C45s59e, sec 25, 36: c45s60e, sec 30, 31	Ha, Ru	Parcel is to be managed to protect its habitat, scenic, and recreational values. Development is not considered appropriate except in support or maintenance of these resources. Because the TRLMP designates this area as 'Semi-Remote Recreation', the same type and level of protection would be afforded under federal control and management as that by the State under the Habitat (Ha) designation. this parcel should either be considered for relinquishment under the NFCG entitlement or given a 'C' level ranking. Parcels given a C level ranking under the NFCG entitlement are unlikely to be conveyed to the state. See Chapter 4, Municipal Selections and Relinquishments, for a further discussion of the NFCG entitlement program and its associated rankings.	Parcel is located on the south side of the upper reaches of Tenakee Inlet, about 24 miles northwest of the community of Tenakee Springs. It occupies fairly steep areas vegetated by coastal rainforest and surrounds the adjacent shallow bay, known locally as 'Goose Flats'. The bay has a high habitat value for sockeye and Coho salmon, migratory waterfowl (including Trumpeter Swans). Bears are reported to use the uplands adjacent to the bay. Estuarine wetlands are prevalent throughout the shallower portions of the bay, and riverine wetlands adjoin the anadromous stream that drains the southern part of this parcel. The bay and the adjoining uplands are used by Tenakee residents and visitors for a variety of activities including subsistence harvest. The parcel is in selection status, having been selected for public recreation and creation of a state marine park. It is administered by the U.S. Forest Service; TLRMP designates this parcel as 'Semi-Remote Recreation'.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-26 496.93	Freshwater Bay Uplands	c45s63e, sec 34, 35: c46s63e, sec 2, 3	Gu	Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses including remote settlement and dispersed recreation. Development authorizations are considered appropriate during the planning period. Such authorizations should ensure the protection of the anadromous stream, Kennel Creek. To the extent practicable, development should concentrate adjacent to the road and in the lower elevations near the bay.	Parcel is moderately to steeply sloped adjacent to the Forest Service road but is relatively flat in its easternmost part adjacent to Freshwater Bay. It is heavily vegetated with spruce and Western Hemlock associated with the coastal rainforest. There are scattered palustrine wetlands in the flatter portions of the parcel. A Log Transfer Facility occupied part of the protected bay adjoining the parcel, but has since been pulled out except for the bulkhead. A small stream, called Kennel Creek, is reported to have a good run of salmon. There is limited use of this parcel for recreational purposes by the residents of Tenakee Springs; what use occurs derives from the community of Hoonah. The Forest Service road traversing portions of the parcel makes eventual connection to this community, allowing access for purposes of hunting. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: petroglyphs. This parcel was selected as a substitute area for community development for the originally proposed area of Pavlov Harbor (C-27). Qualities that were noted in the selection document making it appropriate for development included adequate anchorage and road access, and (at the time the report was written) the presence of an active LTF and logging camp site. The Tongass National Forest is designated with differing prescriptions under the TLRMP. That portion of the National Forest adjoining the parcel to the west is designated 'Timber Production' while those areas to the north and south are designated 'Scenic Viewshed.' Limited timber production is allowed under the latter prescription. The parcel has particular value from a development perspective because of good water access as well as road access. Its most likely use would be for remote settlement.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-27 427.95	Pavlof Harbor and Lake Uplands	C46s64e, sec 27, 28, 33, 34	Ru	This parcel is recommended as an addition to the state marine park system and is designated Undeveloped Recreation. It is to be retained by the state and, until designated as a marine park, managed to maintain and protect the high scenic, recreational, historic, and habitat values associated with the uplands adjacent to Pavlof Lake and Pavlof Harbor. Development within this unit is not considered appropriate except as related to the maintenance of recreational uses. The adjacent state waters (lake and harbor) are to be managed consistent with this management intent and ILMA ADL 106950.	Parcel includes portions of Pavlof Harbor and Pavlof Lake -- Pavlof Lake is connected to Pavlof Harbor by a short stream which contains waterfalls. A relatively short portage connects the Harbor with the Lake. The uplands adjoining the Lake are fairly flat and are vegetated by spruce and Western Hemlock of the coastal rainforest. Palustrine wetlands occupy the flatter upland portions of the parcel, while estuarine and riverine wetlands occur at the mouth of the stream and adjacent to the lower portions of its course. The unit contains areas with high fish habitat values (sockeye and coho); deer, beaver, and bear are reported in parts of the unit. There is also high goose use in the Lake during the spring. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports three historic sites located in or near this unit: two rectangular wood-lined pits; a long concrete dam; a 62' long fish ladder, pilings and unmilled lumber, scrap iron, one small historic collapsed cabin, pits, and culturally modified trees. The parcel experiences high recreational use from residents of Juneau and Tenakee Springs, probably because of the unique juxtaposition of lake and harbor, the presence of a good anchorage, and the scenic qualities of the upland/lake/bay combination. This parcel, because of opposition from ADF&G and others to its potential use for settlement, was recommended for deletion from NFCG selections. The area of Kennel Creek (C-26) was selected for community development as an alternative community development site instead. The TLRMP designates the adjoining area of the National Forest as 'Old Growth Habitat'. This parcel and the adjoining tidelands are affected by an ILMA to Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, ADL 106950.
C-29 280.00	Tenakee Springs	c47s63e, sec 15, 16	Pr	Parcel is to be managed consistent with the uses allowed under the court decision dated March 9, 1981. The relevant section of the decision is paragraph 1.5, which stipulates that this parcel can be used for "airport and personal use timber". This paragraph further provided that the state "will allow removal of reasonable amounts of timber under reasonable conditions, for the purpose of personal use in residential improvement or construction". Only the aforementioned uses are to be allowed within this parcel.	Parcel is affected by a court decision dated March 9, 1981 which assigned certain areas of (then) state land to the city of Tenakee Springs and identified the uses that would be allowed in the remaining areas of state land within this community. This parcel is affected by paragraph 1.5, which provides that it can be used for "airport and personal use timber". This paragraph further provided that the state "will allow removal of reasonable amounts of timber under reasonable conditions, for the purpose of personal use in residential improvement or construction". Only the aforementioned uses are allowed within this parcel. Note: this parcel includes all of the land identified for "airport and personal use timber" under the court decision. There are other parcels of state land that are affected by this decision, but different uses are authorized in these.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-30 36.00	Tenakee	C47s63e sec 20, 21	Pr	This parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements of the court order dated March 9, 1981 that designates the area of this parcel as a "public facility reserve". Lands within this parcel are to be retained by the state and are to be (only) used for public facilities or uses.	The classification of parcels within the Tenakee community is greatly affected by a court order dated March 9, 1981 that identifies state lands for conveyance to the community and assigns uses to the lands retained by the state. This parcel is affected by paragraph 1.4 of that order, which designates it as a "public facilities reserve".
C-31 17.19	Tenakee Springs -- Harbor Area	C47s63e, sec 21, 22	Pr	The parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to accommodate the current recreational uses associated with a trail in the northern half of the parcel and potential development related to marine support activities adjacent to waterfront. Other than uses related to the boat harbor or other public uses, further development of this parcel is not considered appropriate. Should it be necessary to use portions of this parcel for harbor or other public uses, the development site should be limited to that required for the facility or use. The remainder of the parcel should be maintained in its current undeveloped, vegetated condition.	Parcel is situated at the end of the main area of community development, at the end of the path that extends along the coast to the ADOT/PF boat harbor. It abuts the harbor and is used for marine and other types of storage, and is fairly level and is heavily vegetated. The (other) trail that extends further east to Indian River and the old LTF crosses the northern part of the parcel. There are no known heritage sites or significant wildlife or habitat resources.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-32 27.0	Tenakee Springs	C47s63e, sec 21, 22	Pr	When conveyed, the parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to accommodate the current recreational uses associated with a path that extends to the east to the Indian River and the old LTF. Other than development that may be related to marine support at the boat harbor, further development of this parcel is not considered appropriate. Development authorizations for harbor uses should first occur in the parcel that immediately abuts the waterfront and the ADOT/PF boat harbor, C-31. Should it be necessary to use portions of this parcel for marine support, the area of development should be limited to that necessary to support the proposed use. These improvements should also be coordinated with any development taking place in C-31. The remainder of the parcel should be maintained in its current undeveloped, vegetated condition.	Parcel is situated at the end of the main area of community development, at the end of the path that extends along the coast to the ADOT/PF boat harbor. It is fairly level and is heavily vegetated. A portion of the path that extends further east to Indian River and the old LTF traverses a portion of the parcel in the east. This parcel is in selection status and it is not certain if it will be conveyed to the state. There are no known heritage sites or significant wildlife or habitat resources.
C-33 477.0	Tenakee Springs	C47s63e, sec 15, 21	Pr	This parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements of the court order dated March 9, 1981 that designates the area of this parcel as a 'public recreation area'. Lands within this parcel are to be retained by the state and are to be (only) used for dispersed recreation or public facilities associated with recreation.	The classification of parcels within the Tenakee community is greatly affected by a court order dated March 9, 1981 that identifies state lands for conveyance to the community and assigns uses to the lands retained by the state. This parcel is affected by paragraph 1.1 of that order, which designates this parcel as a 'public recreation area'. The parcel occupies two separate units: one (the larger) is located within the Indian River drainage while the other is situated along the coast the E1/2E1/2 of Section 22. A trail (ADL 106185) traverses the southern part of the parcel near the coast; it crosses Indian River further inland.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-34 302.0	Tenakee Springs	C47s63e, sec 15, 22, 23	Pr, Sc	This parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements of the court order dated March 9, 1981 that, under paragraph 1.2, designates it as an area for "commercial, industrial, road right-of-way, and borrow pits". Lands within this parcel are to be retained by the state and are to be (only) used for the aforementioned purposes. Development authorizations consistent with this commercial-industrial focus may be appropriate.	This parcel includes all of those areas within Tenakee affected by paragraph 1.2 of the court order. It consists of two parts: an interior part within sections 15 and 22 situated eastward and upslope of the community, and a part within section 23 that stretches along the coast. The classification of parcels within the Tenakee community is affected by a court order dated March 9, 1981 that identifies state lands for conveyance to the community and assigns uses to the lands retained by the state. Paragraph 1.2 designates this parcel for "commercial, industrial, road right-of-way, and borrow pits". The southern portion of this parcel is crossed by a trail that extends from the eastern part of the community of Tenakee to the old LTF (ADL 106185). A Forest Service road (ADL 106536) crosses most of the western part of the parcel. An old LTF is situated in the cove within the E1/2 of section 23. There are several small borrow pits in the eastern part of the parcel near the coast.
C-35 236.42	Tenakee Springs, ASLS 81-216	C47s63e, sec. 24	Pr	The tracts within this parcel (A, B, and C) are to be retained by the state and are to function as buffers or open space for the subdivision. The tracts are designated for purposes of classification Public Facilities - Retain (Pr). All of the lots retain their Settlement classification and are not recommended for reclassification in this plan.	This parcel consists of a previous state subdivision (ASLS 81-216). Although affected by the 1981 court order that assigns uses to land retained by the state, paragraph 1.3 provides for a state land disposal in this parcel, which occurred in the early 1980's. Tracts A, B, and C were, however, retained by the state. All of the remaining lots have been disposed of or conveyed out of state ownership. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) reports one prehistoric site located in or near this unit: an indian river burial cemetery.
C-37 180.00	Mite Cove, Yakobi Island	c44s55e sec 5, 8	Ru	Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation purposes; use of the parcel for settlement or other non-public purposes is considered inappropriate. Any public use that is to be authorized in the uplands should take into consideration the potential effects upon the anchorage capacity of Mite Cove and the wildlife movement corridor along the coast. Because of the importance of this anchorage to both commercial and recreation users, any significant degradation of its capacity is inappropriate and applications that significantly reduce this capacity should not be approved. (See Chapter 2, Trail and Public Access, Public Access: Anchorages -- standards for anchorages).	Parcel occupies nearly 200 acres at the northeastern tip of Yakobi Island and at the end of Lisianski Inlet where the Inlet enters Icy Strait. There are no known heritage sites. The beaches between Ewe Ledge and Mite Cove are an important habitat and movement corridor for deer and bear. Mite Cove is a regionally significant anchorage that is used by both recreational and commercial boaters, especially during storms affecting Icy Strait or Cross Sound. The parcel is vegetated with Western Hemlock and Sitka Spruce, and is characterized by steeply sloping terrain throughout most of its eastern and southern parts. Areas along the coast in the northern part of the parcel and near/adjacent to Mite Cove are relatively flat. The parcel is surrounded by the West Chichagof -- Yakobi Wilderness of the Tongass National Forest.

Unit ID/ Acres	Name	MTRS	Designation	Management Intent	Resources and Uses
C-38 2.30	Elfin Cove, Site NFCG 310	C42s55e sec 36	Pr	When conveyed, parcel is to be retained by the state and is to be used for public purposes.	Parcel is situated on the west side of Elfin Cove (NW1/4 of section 36), immediately west of USS 2952. It occupies relatively flat terrain and is vegetated. The parcel is in selection status. It was selected by the state for proposed community facilities such as a water tank and/or communication facility.

Southern Region:

CHICHAGOF ISLAND AREA
Tideland Parcels

Large Tracts – Pages 323 thru 360

Small Tracts – Page 361

Chichagof Island: Large Tract Tidelands

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-001 Goose Island	227	c42s57e sec. 16, 17, 21, 22	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine area and brown bear concentration areas.	This unit has anadromous stream estuaries where brown bears concentrate in the spring. This unit also has eagle nests along the coastline. Juvenile and adult chum salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous stream 114-21-10680. There is a known concentration of spring brown bears along this unit. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, tanner, and both brown and red King crab occur in this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located within this unit.	Composed of sand beaches, mixed sand to gravel beaches, exposed wave-cut platforms, gravel beaches, and intertidal marshes.
CT-002 Idaho Inlet	10,023	c42s56e sec. 13-15, 21-28, 33-36; c42s57e sec. 18-20, 30; c43s56e various sections; c44s56e sec. 1	Ha Hv	Protect Pacific herring over-wintering area. Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas where brown bears concentrate. These resources occur at specific locations within this unit. Contact ADF&G for site specific locations of sensitive habitats authorizing development.	Pacific herring are known to over-winter in this unit. This unit has anadromous stream estuaries where brown bears concentrate during the spring. Significant amounts of eagle nests are found along this shoreline. Pacific herring utilize this unit as an overwintering area. Sea otters have been reported in this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, pink and chum salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous streams 114-40-10230, 114-40-10570, 114-40-10440, 114-40-10250, and 114-40-10420 are utilized by brown bears. Commercial harvest of Dungeness, tanner, and both brown and red King crab occur within this unit. Commercial harvest of Pacific herring occur in this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. Subsistence fishing also occurs in this area for salmon.	This unit is found in Idaho Inlet. Composed of mixed sand to gravel beaches, gravel beaches, sheltered rocky shores, and intertidal marshes.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-003 Idaho Inlet	1,109	c44s56e sec. 1; c44s57e sec. 5-9	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, marine mammals, estuarine area and brown bear concentration areas. Consult with NMFS. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit has anadromous stream estuaries where brown bears concentrate. Spring concentrations of brown bear also occur in this unit. Eagle nests are significant along this shoreline. Juvenile and adult coho, pink and chum salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous streams 114-40-10350, 114-40-10380, and 114-40-10300 are utilized by brown bears. Resident Dolly Varden are also found in this stream system. Seal haulouts occur on mud flats. Commercial harvest of Dungeness crab occur within this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. Subsistence fishing also occurs in this area for salmon. A large anchorage exists.	This unit is found at the head of Idaho Inlet. Composed of intertidal marshes, sheltered rocky shores, and mixed sand to gravel beaches.
CT-004 Head of Port Althorp	328	c43s56e sec. 28, 29, 32, 33	Ha Hv	Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentration area, estuarine area, anadromous stream and traditional harvest.	This unit has an anadromous stream estuary where brown bears concentrate. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit as a spring/fall concentration area. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous stream 114-50-10200 is utilized by brown bear. Commercial harvest of tanner, Dungeness and red King crab occur within this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. Seaplane anchorage is provided in this unit. Pelican residents use this area for access to subsistence hunting for bear, deer and waterfowl. Subsistence fishing also occurs in this area for salmon.	This unit is found at the head of Port Althorp. Composed of mixed sand to gravel beaches with sheltered permeable rocky shores.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-005 Port Althorp	3489	c43s55e sec. 1, 11-14; c43s56e sec. 6-9, 16-20, 29	Ha Hv	Protect waterfowl/shorebird and bear concentration areas. Protect Pacific herring overwintering areas. Protect anadromous streams. These resources occur at particular locations within this unit. Contact ADF&G for site specific locations of sensitive habitats authorizing development.	This unit has anadromous stream estuaries where brown bears concentrate. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit as a spring/fall concentration area. Pacific herring overwinter in this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous streams 114-50-10250, 114-50-10300, 114-50-10120, and 114-50-10100 is utilized by brown bear. Commercial harvest of tanner, Dungeness and red King crab occur within this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing also occurs in this area for salmon.	This unit is found in Port Althorp. Composed of exposed rocky shores, intertidal marshes, gravel and sand beaches, and sheltered impermeable rocky shores.
CT-006 George Islands	486	c42s55e sec. 22, 23, 26, 27	Ha	Protect marine mammals and seabird colonies. Maintain the area adjacent to this unit as a travel corridor for marine mammals. Consult with NMFS. The area of a Forest Service group enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	Seabird nesting colonies are established in this unit. Sea otter populations are also found among these shorelines. This area also serves as a marine mammal travel corridor. Brown bears are generally distributed among these islands. Commercial harvest of tanner, and red King crab occur within this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, mixed sand and gravel beaches, gravel beaches, sheltered impermeable rocky shores. A portion of a Forest Service group enclave (1 visit per day) occurs within this parcel.
CT-007 Three Hill Island	249	c43s55e sec. 2, 3, 11	Ha	Protect marine mammals and seabird colonies. Maintain the area adjacent to this unit as a travel corridor for marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	Sea birds use the Three Hill Island for nesting colonies. Sea otter populations have been established amongst these islands. Brown bears are generally distributed among this island. This area also serves as a marine mammal travel corridor. Commercial harvest of tanner, and red King crab occur within this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-008 South of Three Hill Island	111	c43s55e sec. 16	Ha	Protect marine mammals and seabird colonies. Maintain the area adjacent to this unit as a travel corridor for marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	Seabird nesting colonies are found in this unit. The surrounding area of the island serves as a marine mammal corridor. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit.	Composed of exposed rocky shores.
CT-009 Elfin Cove	8	c42s55e sec. 25, 36	Wd Sd	Tidelands are to be managed for intensive use and are designated Waterfront Development (Wd) in SW1/4 of section 25. Limited tidelands use (primarily docks) is appropriate in the remainder of Elfin Cove (SE1/4 sec 25 and sec 36) and is designated Sd.	This unit lies adjacent to the city of Elfin Cove. Intensive tidelands use tends to predominate adjacent to lodges, public docks and other marine related structures in the northern part of Elfin Cove. The remainder of Elfin Cove is used for low intensity residential uses. Many structures are sited 'above' the cove on its eastern side along a state boardwalk. Because of the positioning of these structures (some distance from the Cove and above it) very limited tideland development should be expected in these areas. Development authorization should be limited to the smallest practicable area given the small size of the cove and the need to retain the residential, low intensity use characteristic of its southern part. Commercial harvest of red King and tanner crab occur in this area. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. A state owned seaplane base is located in the outer harbor.	Composed of mixed sand beaches, intertidal marshes, and sheltered impermeable rocky shores.
CT-010 Cross Sound	1,468	c42s54e sec. 36; c42s55e sec. 31; c43s54e sec. 1, 2, 11, 12; c43s55e sec. 6, 7	Ha Hv	Protect sea lion haulout. Consult with NFMS.	Parcel consists of a series of small islands that are used as a sea lion haulout.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-011 Lisianski Inlet	4,812	c43s55e sec. 28-33; c44s55e various sections	Ha Hv	Protect Pacific herring spawning areas, anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Protect traditional harvest. These resources occur at particular locations within this unit. Contact ADF&G for site specific locations of sensitive habitats before authorizing development.	Anadromous stream estuarine areas exist in this unit. Pacific herring overwinter and spawn in this area. Juvenile and adult pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous streams 113-95-10010, 113-95-10130, 113-95-10140, and 113-95-10023 occur in this unit. Commercial harvest of tanner and brown King crab occur within this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this area. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon, freshwater fish, and bottom fish. Subsistence hunting for deer also occurs.	
CT-012 Soapstone Cove	137	c43s54e sec. 36; c43s55e sec. 31	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine areas and traditional harvest.	An anadromous stream estuary exists in this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous stream 113-95-10160. Commercial harvest of tanner crab occur within this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon, freshwater fish, and bottom fish, Subsistence hunting for deer also occurs.	
CT-013 Bingham Cove	2,089	c43s54e sec. 28-33; c44s54e sec. 2-4	Ha Hv	Maintain anchorage opportunities. Protect traditional harvest. Protect marine mammals and seabird nesting areas. Consult with NMFS.	Sea lions use this unit as a haulout. Seabirds utilize this unit for nesting purposes. Commercial harvest of tanner crab occur within this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon, and freshwater fish species. Subsistence hunting for deer also occurs. Good anchorage opportunities are also found in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-014 Hoktaheen Cove	30	c44s54e sec. 10, 11	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Protect traditional harvest. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	Anadromous stream estuaries exist in this unit. Juvenile and adult sockeye, coho, chum and pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous stream 113-94-10020. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific Cod, flounder, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365804 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon, and freshwater fish species. Subsistence hunting for deer also occurs. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit.	
CT-015 Lisianski Inlet	4,487	c44s55e sec. 25, 36; c44s56e sec. 30-32; c45s56e sec. 1-4, 10-14, 24; c45s57e sec. 7, 18, 19	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals, Pacific herring over-wintering and spawning areas. Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Consult with NMFS. These resources occur at particular locations within this unit. Contact ADF&G for site specific locations of sensitive habitats before authorizing development.	Pacific herring utilize this area as an over-wintering and spawning area. Sea otters are known to utilize this area for concentrating purposes. Juvenile and adult chum and pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Resident Dolly Varden and cutthroat also reside in this system. Anadromous streams 113-95-10025 and 113-93-10010-0010 are utilized by brown bears. Commercial harvest of tanner and brown King crab occur in this unit. Historical harvest of herring for sac roe and bait is also documented in this unit. Commercial harvest of salmon has also been identified in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365805 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon, freshwater fish, and clams. Subsistence hunting targets deer.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-016 Lisianski Strait	3,926	c45s56e sec. 17, 20, 29, 32-34; c46s55e sec. 13, 24, 25; c46s56e sec. 5-8, 18, 19	Ha Hv	Protect Pacific herring spawning and overwintering areas. Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Protect traditional harvest. These resources occur at particular locations within this unit. Contact ADF&G for site specific locations of sensitive habitats before authorizing development.	This unit contains anadromous streams and estuarine areas that are utilized by brown bears. Pacific herring over-winter and spawn in this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, chum, and pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous streams 113-97-10050 and 113-97-10060. Commercial harvest of herring and salmon are identified resources in this area. Historical records indicate that abalone were harvested in this area. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, and other rockfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365735 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon, crab shrimp and bottom fish. Subsistence hunting also occurs for deer.	
CT-017 Stag Bay	257	c46s56e sec. 1, 2, 11, 12	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear concentration areas and traditional harvest.	This unit has anadromous stream estuaries that are concentrated along by brown bears. Juvenile and adult coho, chum, and pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous streams 113-96-10030, 113-96-10020, and 113-96-10010. Commercial harvest of salmon are identified as an important resources in this area. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, and other rockfish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365735 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon, crab, and shrimp. Subsistence hunting also occurs for deer, brown bear and waterfowl.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-018 Head of Lisianski Inlet	531	c46s58e sec. 28-30, 32, 33	Ha Ru	Maintain recreational opportunities in this unique view shed. Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas and brown bear concentrations. Protect traditional harvest.	This unit has anadromous stream estuaries that are concentrated along by bears. Pacific herring overwinter and spawn in this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, chum, sockeye and pink salmon rear, school, spawn and migrate through this unit. Anadromous streams 113-95-10050, 113-95-10070, and 113-95-10060 are utilized by brown bears during the spring. Commercial harvest of tanner and brown King crab occur within this unit. Commercial harvest of herring and salmon are identified resources in this area. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, pollock, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365805 which is located in this unit. This area is used frequently by sport fishers and mariners. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon, bottom fish, freshwater species and crab. Subsistence hunting also occurs for deer, bear and harbor seals.	An old trail exists along Lisianski River that connects Hoonah Sound to Lisianski Strait. Lisianski River has productive smelt returns in the spring.
CT-019 Takanis Bay	465	c45s55e sec. 27, 28, 33, 34	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Protect anchorage opportunities and traditional harvest.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and sockeye salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 113-92-10030, 113-92-10020, 113-92-10010. Sea otters are known to concentrate in this area. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365734 which is located in this unit. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon. Historical access to deer is also provided in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-020 Cape Cross	1,337	c45s54e sec. 25, 36; c45s55e sec. 30-32; c46s54e sec. 1; c46s55e sec. 5-8	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with MNFS.	Sea lions utilize this unit as a haulout and concentration area. Sea otters also use it as a concentration area. Historical catches of brown King, tanner and Dungeness crab are documented in this unit. Documented catches of abalone and scallop have also been recorded in this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365734 which is located in this unit. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-021 Point Urey	701	c47s55e sec. 1, 2, 11, 12	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	This unit provides for seabird nesting colonies. Sea otters also use this area for concentrating. Commercial tanner and brown King crab have been harvested in this unit. Historical catch of abalone and scallops have also been recorded. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365734 which is located in this unit. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon and freshwater species. Historical access to deer is also provided in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-022 Islas Bay	479	c46s56e sec. 31-33; c47s56e sec. 4, 5	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Maintain anchorage opportunities and traditional harvest.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink and steelhead salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden and Cutthroat utilize these streams also. Anadromous streams 113-91-10060, 113-91-10070, 113-91-10080, 113-91-10090, 113-91-10100 and 113-91-10110. Sea otters also concentrate in this area. Commercial tanner and brown King crab have been harvested in this unit. Historical catch of abalone and scallops have also been recorded. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365734 which is located in this unit. Subsistence fishing by Pelican residents also occurs in this area for salmon and freshwater species. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-023 Post Island area	163	c47s56e sec. 10, 14, 15, 23	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect marine mammal concentration areas.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink and sockeye salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 113-91-10130, and 113-91-10140. Sea otters also use this area for concentrating. Commercial tanner and brown King crab have been harvested in this unit. Historical catch of abalone and scallops have also been recorded. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365734 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, waterfowl, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-024 Goulding Harbor	651	c47s56e sec. 24, 25; c47s57e sec. 17-19, 30	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect marine mammal and brown bear concentration areas.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult coho, chum, pink and sockeye salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden utilize these streams also. Anadromous streams 113-81-10020, and 113-81-10030. Sea otters have established populations in this area. Brown bears utilize this area for spring concentration. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Historical catch of abalone have also been recorded. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365733 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-025 Pinta Bay	251	c47s57e sec. 20, 21, 28, 29	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect marine mammal and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Juvenile and adult chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 113-81-10080. Sea otters have established populations in this area. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Historical catch of abalone have also been recorded. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365733 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-027 Black Bay	387	c48s57e sec. 11-14	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear concentration areas and anchorage opportunities. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit contain anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult coho, pink chum and steelhead salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident cutthroat also utilize these systems. Anadromous streams 113-81-10100 and 113-81-10110. Brown bears concentrate in this areas during the spring. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Historical catch of abalone have also been recorded. Commercial harvest of herring and salmon occur in this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365733 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-028 Edward Island	704	c48s56e sec. 36; c48s57e sec. 31; c49s57e sec. 3	Ha	Protect marine mammals; consult with NMFS. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	Harbor seals utilize this area as a haulout. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring occur in this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365733 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-029 Ogden Passage	185	c48s57e sec. 33, 34; c49s57e sec. 1, 12; c49s58e sec. 6, 7	Ha Hv	Protect Pacific herring spawning area. Maintain anchorage opportunities	Pacific herring use this area for spawning purposes. A concentration of sea otters utilize this area. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring occur in this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365733 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-030 Myriad Islands	207	c49s57e sec. 9, 10	Ha	Protect marine mammals and sea bird colonies. Consult with NMFS.	Seabird colonies utilize this unit for nesting purposes. A concentration of sea otters utilize this area. A sea lion haulout is located in this unit. Seabird colonies utilize this unit for nesting purposes. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring occur in this unit. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 365733 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit.	
CT-031 Klag Bay	913	c48s57e sec. 36; c48s58e sec. 31; c49s58e sec. 3, 4, 9, 10	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect marine mammals. Protect traditional harvest. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult pink, coho, sockeye, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden char and steelhead also utilize these systems. Anadromous streams 113-72-10010, 113-72-10009, 113-72-10020, 113-72-10015. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring occur in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit. A subsistence sockeye fishery has also been identified in this system.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-032 Lake Anna	316	c49s58e sec. 1, 2, 11, 12	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect marine mammals and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Sea otters utilize this area for concentration purposes. A spring concentration of brown bears use this area. Juvenile and adult pink, coho, sockeye, chum and steelhead salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden and cutthroat utilize these systems. Anadromous streams 113-72-10030 and 113-72-10040. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring and salmon occur in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-033 Sister Lake	184	c49s58e sec. 12, 13, c49s59e sec. 7, 18	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	A concentration of sea otters utilize this area. This unit also contains a harbor seal haulout. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring and salmon occur in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-034 Granite Island Area	1,191	c49s57e sec. 23-26, 35, 36	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	A concentration of sea otters utilize this area. This unit also contains a harbor seal haulout. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-035 Khaz Bay, Islands		c49s58e sec. 21, 22, 27, 28, 33	Ha Hv	Protect pacific herring spawning areas along with marine mammals. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	Pacific herring use this area for spawning purposes. A concentration of sea otters utilize this area. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-036 Khaz Bay, Islands	769	c49s58e sec. 31, 32; c50s58e sec. 5-8	Ha	Protect seabird colonies and marine mammals. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	Seabird colonies utilize this unit for nesting purposes. A concentration of sea otters utilize this area. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-037 Khaz Bay	372	c49s58e sec. 34, c50s58e sec. 3	Ha	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	A concentration of sea otters utilize this area. This unit also contains a harbor seal haulout. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-038 Takeena Peninsula, Khaz Bay	383	c50s58e sec. 1, 2, 12; c50s59e sec. 7	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals and Pacific herring spawning areas. Consult with NMFS. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	Pacific herring use this area for spawning purposes. Sea otters have established populations in this unit and concentrate in this area. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-039 Ford Arm	1,060	c49s59e sec. 27, 28, 33, 34; c50s59e sec. 3	Ru Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream estuarine areas. Maintain anchorage opportunities. Consult Sitka Coastal Plan before granting authorizations.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult pink, coho, sockeye, chum and steelhead salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident cutthroat utilize these systems. Anadromous streams 113-73-10040, 113-73-10030, 113-73-10020 and 113-73-10010. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring and salmon occur in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	Ford Arm supports a sockeye stream and lake system. The stream supports 3,000 sockeye and has an early run that peaks in mid-June. There is also good trout fishing in the stream. Ford Arm has been identified in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan as a Special Management Area due to its sockeye salmon fishing opportunities.
CT-040 Falcon Arm	487	c50s59e sec. 3, 9, 10, 16, 17	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Brown bears use this area for spring concentration purposes. Juvenile and adult pink, coho, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 113-73-10050. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring and salmon occur in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-041 Slocum Arm	4,343	c50s59e sec. 16, 17, 20-22, 26-28, 34-36; c51s59e sec. 1, 2; c51s60e sec. 5-8, 17	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas and Pacific herring spawning areas. These resources occur at particular locations within this unit. Contact ADF&G for site specific locations of sensitive habitats before authorizing development. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning and overwintering purposes. A spring concentration of brown bears use this area. Juvenile and adult pink, coho, and chum salmon along with steelhead use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 113-73-10060, 113-73-10110, 113-73-10120, 113-73-10880, 113-73-10100, 113-73-10090 and 113-73-10070. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring and salmon occur in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	
CT-042 Khaz Peninsula	120	c50s58e sec. 25, 36; c50s59e sec. 30, 31	Ha	Protect marine mammals and seabird nesting colonies. Consult with NMFS.	A concentration of sea otters utilize this area. Seabird colonies utilize this unit for nesting purposes. Commercial tanner and Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, Lingcod, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 365732 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer, brown bear, and marine mammals is also provided for in this unit.	
CT-044 Deep Bay	989	c51s61e sec. 14-17, 21-23	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain anchorage and access opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Brown bears concentrate along these stream systems. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 113-63-10040, and 113-64-10010 provide for brown bear concentration areas. Significant marine use is documented in this unit. Commercial Dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of salmon occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355704 which is located in this unit. Historical access to deer is provided in this unit. This area is heavily used by mariners. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-045 Poison Cove	280	c50s61e sec. 22, 23	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and traditional harvest areas. Maintain anchorage and access opportunities. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2. The Forest Service LTF is designated Forestry (F).	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 113-55-10110, 113-55-10100, and 113-55-10120. Significant marine use is documented in this unit. Commercial Dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of salmon occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355731 which is located in this unit. Subsistence harvest of deer by Angoon residents is also documented in this unit. This area is also highly used by mariners. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit along with access to brown bear and deer.	A portion of a Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel. A Forest Service LTF occurs within this unit. The LTF is designated 'Forestry'.
CT-046 False Island	397	c50s64e sec. 18-20	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine area, brown bear concentration areas and Pacific herring spawning areas.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Brown bears concentrate along the streams during the spring. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. Juvenile and adult coho, and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 113-51-10040 is utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial Dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of salmon also occur in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355731 which is located in this unit. Angoon residents utilize this unit for access to subsistence deer hunting.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-047 Lindenberg Harbor	670	c51s64e sec. 11, 12; c51s65e sec. 7, 8	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, spring concentration areas for brown bears and Pacific herring spawning areas. The area of a Forest Service location is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. A spring concentration of brown bears also occurs in this area. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 113-51-10047 and 113-51-10048. Commercial Dungeness, red King, and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of salmon also occur in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355707 which is located in this unit. Angoon residents utilize this unit for subsistence marine invertebrate harvest. Float plane access is provided in this unit. Significant use for access to brown bear deer and waterfowl exists in this unit.	A portion of a Forest Service group location occurs within this parcel.
CT-048 Lindenberg Head	934	c51s65e sec. 7-10, 15-18	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentration areas.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 113-51-10049, 113-51-10050 and 113-51-10060. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Commercial Dungeness, red King and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of salmon also occur in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical areas 355707 and 345705 which are located in this unit.	Composed of mixed sand and gravel beaches, intertidal marshes and exposed wave-cut platforms. A Forest Service LTF is located within this unit. The LTF is designated 'Forestry'.
CT-049 Point Hayes, Peninsular Pt.	2,770	c50s66e sec. 5, 8, 17, 20, 21, 28, 32, 33; c51s66e sec. 3-5, 8-10	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine area, and brown bear concentration areas. Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Juvenile and adult coho, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 112-12-10050. Brown bears also concentrate and utilize this unit in spring. A known harbor seal haulout exists in this unit. Commercial Dungeness, and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Significant commercial harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish occurs in statistical area 345701 which is located in this unit. Angoon residents utilize this area for subsistence deer, and salmon harvest. Marine day use is prevalent in this unit.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and sheltered impermeable rocky shores.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-050 Sitkoh Bay South	745	c50s65e sec. 25, 26, 36; c50s66e sec. 31	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and fishing opportunities. Maintain anchorage opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 113-59-10025, 113-59-10030, 113-59-10035 and 113-59-10090. Commercial red King and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occur in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, lingcod and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345705 which is located in this unit. Angoon residents utilize this area for subsistence deer, furbearers, seals and marine invertebrate harvest. Marine day use is prevalent in this area.	Composed of intertidal marshes, sheltered impermeable rocky shores, and mixed sand and gravel beaches. The Sitka District Coastal Management Plan has identified Florence Bay as and excellent halibut fishing area.
CT-051 Sitkoh Bay North	1,065	c50s65e sec. 9, 15, 16, 22, 23, 26	Ru Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine wetlands and maintain anchorage and cutthroat fishing opportunities. Consult the Sitka Coastal Management Plan before authorizing development. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Brown bears concentrate along the streams. Spring concentration of brown bear also occur in this areas. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit for spring/fall concentrations. Juvenile and adult coho, chum sockeye, steelhead and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout utilize these streams also. Anadromous streams 113-59-10040 and 113-59-10070 are utilized by brown bears. Commercial Dungeness, red King and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occur in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, lingcod and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345705 which is located in this unit. Angoon residents utilize this area for subsistence deer, furbearers, seals and marine invertebrate harvest. Good anchorage's are provided in this unit. Access to deer, furbearers, and brown bear are prevalent in this unit. Marine day use is also significant in this area. Strong concerns have been expressed about maintaining subsistence uses of this area. It is a prime recreation and subsistence destination for steelhead, cutthroats, as well as trapping and bear hunting.	The entire Sitkoh Bay area is a highly productive estuarine system, with large tideflats at the head of the bay providing excellent bear habitat. Parcel is composed of intertidal marshes, estuarine wetlands, sheltered impermeable rocky shores, and mixed sand and gravel beaches. The Sitkoh Bay area has been identified by subsistence users from throughout Southeast Alaska as a major subsistence site. A portion of a Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel. A Special Management Area of the Sitka Coastal Management Plan affects this area.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-052 Basket Bay	1,022	c48s65e sec. 30-33; c49s65e sec. 1, 12; c49s66e sec. 6-8, 17, 18	Ru Ha	Basket Bay has been identified in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan as a Special Management Area due to its high recreational value.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Brown bears concentrate along the streams. Spring concentration of brown bear also occur in this areas. Juvenile and adult coho, sockeye, and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize these systems. Anadromous streams 112-12-10160 and 112-12-10250 are utilized by brown bears. Brown bears also utilize this unit for spring concentration purposes. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit for spring/fall concentrations. Commercial Dungeness, red King, and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occur in this unit. Angoon residents utilize this area for subsistence deer, furbearers, seals and marine invertebrate harvest. Good anchorages are provided in this unit. Access to deer, furbearers, and brown bear are prevalent in this unit. Marine day use is also significant in this area.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, along with sheltered impermeable rocky shores.
CT-053 Finn Cove / Trap Bay	630	c47s64e sec. 30-35	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, brown bear concentration areas and estuarine area. Maintain anchorage and traditional harvest opportunities.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area that brown bears utilize. Brown bears concentrate in spring in this unit. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this stream. Anadromous stream 112-41-10100 is utilized by brown bears. Brown bears also use this unit for spring concentration purposes. Commercial Dungeness, and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, Pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Subsistence harvest of deer by Angoon residents is also documented in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence furbearer, salmon, waterfowl and deer harvest. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	Composed of intertidal marshes, gravel beaches, and mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-054 Corner Bay	782	c47s63e sec. 36; c47s64e sec. 30, 31; c48s63e sec. 1, 2; c48s64e sec. 6	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas along with Pacific herring spawning areas. Maintain anchorages and traditional harvest opportunities. LTF is designated Forestry.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas that brown bears utilize. Brown bears concentrate in this unit during the spring. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this stream. Anadromous stream 112-42-10140, 112-42-10150, 112-42-10160, and 112-42-10200 are utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears also utilizes this unit. Commercial Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, Sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence furbearer, marine invertebrates, waterfowl and deer harvest. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	A LTF is situated in parcel.
CT-055 Tenakee Inlet	1,662	c47s63e sec. 25, 26, 35, 36	Ha Hv	Protect Pacific herring over-wintering area.	Pacific herring utilize this area for overwintering purposes. Commercial Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence salmon harvest. Popular sport fishing area for mariners.	
CT-056 Tenakee Inlet	369	c48s63e sec. 2, 3	Ha Hv	Protect Pacific herring spawning areas and marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. A sea lion haulout exists in this unit. Commercial Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Brown bears use this unit for spring concentration purposes. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearers, waterfowl, deer and marine invertebrates.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-057 Kadashan Bay	3,087	c47s62e sec. 36; c47s63e sec. 31, 32; c48s62e sec. 1; c48s63e sec. 3-10, 16, 17	Ru Ha	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine area, herring spawning areas and brown bear concentration areas. Consult Sitka Coastal Management Plan before granting authorizations. Maintain traditional harvest opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas that brown bears utilize. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, chum steelhead and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this stream. Anadromous stream 112-42-10250, 112-42-10280 and 112-42-10320 are utilized by brown bears. Brown bears concentrate in this unit in the spring. Commercial Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence furbearer, salmon, marine invertebrates, waterfowl and deer harvest. Kadashan Bay also supports one of the largest grass flats in northern Southeast Alaska.	The Kadashan River has been recommended for Wild and Scenic River status in the Tongass Land Management Plan. The ecological value of the large riparian old-growth spruce/hemlock stand is remarkable. This area is included in the Sitka District Coastal Management Plan as a Special Management Area.
CT-058 Crab Bay	337	c47s62e sec. 36; c48s62e sec. 1-3	Ha Hv	Protect Pacific herring spawning areas and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain anchorages and traditional uses in this area. LTF is designated Forestry.	Brown bears concentrate in this unit during the spring. Pacific herring spawn in this area. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial Dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence furbearer, salmon, marine invertebrates, waterfowl and deer harvest. Good anchorage opportunities also exist in this unit.	LTF is situated in parcel.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-059 Crab Bay	1,296	c47s62e sec. 34, 35; c48s62e sec. 3-5, 9, 10	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas and marine mammals. Maintain anchorage and traditional use opportunities. Consult with NMFS.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area that brown bears utilize. A known harbor seal haulout exists in this unit. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit for spring and fall concentration purposes. Brown bears concentrate in this unit during the spring. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 112-43-10020 is utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence furbearer, salmon, marine invertebrates, waterfowl and deer harvest. Good anchorage opportunities provide access to brown bear, deer, furbearer, marine mammal and waterfowl harvest.	
CT-060 Crab Bay	340	c48s61e sec. 1; c48s62e sec. 6	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine areas, waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas along with brown bear concentration areas. Maintain anchorage and traditional use opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas that brown bears utilize during the spring. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 112-43-10080, 112-43-10090 and 112-43-10100 are utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence furbearer, salmon, marine invertebrates, waterfowl and deer harvest. Good anchorage opportunities provide access to brown bear, deer, furbearer, marine mammal and waterfowl harvest.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-061 Tenakee Inlet, Crab Bay area	518	c47s62e sec. 22, 26, 27, 35	Ha Hv	Protect brown bear concentration areas along with Pacific herring spawning areas. Maintain traditional use opportunities.	Pacific herring utilize this unit for spawning purposes. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial Dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence furbearer, and deer harvest.	
CT-062 Saltery Bay	1,124	c47s62e sec. 16, 19-22, 29, 30	Ha Hv	Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentration areas, anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Maintain anchorage and traditional access opportunities.	A known harbor seal haulout exists in this unit. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 112-44-10100 is utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears also utilizes this unit. Commercial Dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearer, marine invertebrates, waterfowl and deer. Good anchorage opportunities provide access to brown bear, deer, furbearer, and waterfowl harvest.	
CT-063 Tenakee Inlet	96	c47s62e sec. 5-8	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, harbor seal haulout, estuarine area, and brown bear concentration area. Maintain traditional harvest use in this area. Consult with NMFS.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area and a harbor seal haulout. Waterfowl/shorebird concentrations occur. Juvenile and adult coho, chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 112-45-10320. A spring concentration of brown bears utilizes this unit. Commercial dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearer, marine invertebrates, and deer.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-064 Tenakee Inlet	84	c46s61e sec. 35, 36	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine area, and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain traditional harvest uses in this area.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Juvenile and adult chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 112-45-10360. Brown bears also use this unit as a spring concentration area. Commercial dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearer, marine invertebrates, and deer.	
CT-065 Seal Bay	1,235	c46s61e sec. 27, 28, 31-35; c47s61e sec. 4-6	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine area, and brown bear concentration areas. Protect waterfowl and shorebirds concentrations. Maintain anchorage opportunities and traditional harvest uses in this area. The area of a Forest Service group location is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2. LTF is designated Forestry.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit. Brown bears use this unit as a spring concentration area. Juvenile and adult chum and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 112-46-10040, 112-46-10070, and 112-46-10080. Commercial dungeness and King crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearer, waterfowl, and salmon. Good anchorage's are also provided for access to brown bear, deer, furbearers and waterfowl harvest.	A portion of a Forest Service group location occurs within this parcel. LTF is situated in parcel.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-067 Tenakee Inlet/Long Bay	2,103	c46s60e sec. 1-3, 11, 12, 23-26; c46s61e sec. 7, 8, 17-20	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine area, and marine mammals. Protect brown bear concentration areas and waterfowl and shorebirds concentrations. Maintain traditional harvest uses and anchorage opportunities in this area. Consult with NMFS.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit as a spring and fall concentration area, and there are two harbor seal haulouts. Juvenile and adult chum, coho and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 112-47-10100. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearer, waterfowl, marine invertebrates, deer and salmon. Good anchorages are also provided for access to brown bear, deer, furbearers and waterfowl harvest.	
CT-068 Tenakee Inlet	1,135	c45s60e sec. 34, 35; c46s60e sec. 2, 3	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect Pacific herring overwintering area. Maintain traditional harvest uses in this area.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Pacific herring utilize this area for overwintering purposes. Juvenile and adult coho salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 112-48-10500. Commercial dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of deer	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-069 Tenakee Inlet	2,027	c45s59e sec. 23-26, 36; c45s60e sec. 29-34; c46s60e sec. 3-5	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect waterfowl/shorebird and brown bear concentration areas. Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS. Maintain anchorage opportunities and areas of subsistence harvest. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. This unit is utilized by harbor seals for haulout purposes. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this unit as a spring and fall concentration area. Juvenile and adult chum, coho and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 112-48-10120, 112-48-10150, 112-48-10190, and 112-48-10230. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial dungeness and King crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearers, waterfowl, marine invertebrates, and deer. Good anchorage's are also provided for access to brown bear, deer, furbearers and waterfowl harvest.	A portion of a Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel.
CT-070 Tenakee Inlet	326	c45s60e sec. 19	Ha	Protect marine mammals and brown bear concentration areas. Consult with NFMS.	This unit is utilized by harbor seals for haulouts. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearers, marine invertebrates, and deer.	
CT-071 Head of Tenakee Inlet	1,646	c45s59e sec. 3-5, 9-11, 14, 15, 25	Ru Ha	Protect marine mammals, and brown bear concentrations. Maintain recreational and traditional harvest opportunities in this area. Consult with NMFS.	This unit is utilized by harbor seals for haulouts. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial dungeness crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearers, marine invertebrates, and deer.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-072 Tenakee Inlet	493	c46s62e sec. 29-32	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Maintain traditional harvest opportunities. Consult with NMFS.	This unit is utilized by harbor seals for haulouts. Commercial dungeness and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of marine invertebrates.	
CT-075 Tenakee Springs	1,822	c47s62e sec. 12, 13; c47s63e sec. 17-24; c47s64e sec. 19, 20, 29	Sd Hv	Areas of state owned tidelands adjacent to private uplands and state-owned uplands that authorize development (C-31) are designated Shoreland Development (Sd). Tidelands adjoining state owned uplands in parcel C-33 are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). In addition, protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, brown bear concentration areas and marine mammals. Maintain traditional use in this area. Consult with NMFS and the City of Tenakee Springs prior to granting authorizations. LTF is designated Forestry.	This unit is adjacent to Tenakee Springs. There are facilities for floatplanes and boat landings. This unit is utilized by harbor seals for haulout purposes. Juvenile and adult chum, coho and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 112-42-10080, 112-42-10120, and 112-41-10200 are utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears also use this unit. Commercial dungeness, tanner and King crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearers, waterfowl, marine invertebrates, salmon and deer. Residents from Angoon also use this area for subsistence marine invertebrates and deer harvest. Parcel is adjoined by developed private lands in its western part and by undeveloped state land in the remaining parts. Tideland development is authorized adjacent to state-owned upland parcels C-31, C-32 and C-34, but is not authorized adjacent to C-33, which is to be retained for public purposes. Development is also not recommended adjacent to state-owned parcel C-34 within the large delta area, a prominent feature within the W on half of Section 23.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, sheltered impermeable rocky shores, and intertidal marshes. LTF is situated in parcel.
CT-076 Tenakee Inlet	690	c47s63e sec. 20, 21, 28, 29	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS.	This unit is utilized by harbor seals for haulout purposes. Commercial dungeness, tanner and King crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355732 which is located in this unit.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, and mixed sand and gravel beaches.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-077 Wachusett Cove	283	c46s64e sec. 35; c47s64e sec. 1, 2	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Maintain anchorage opportunities and areas of traditional use.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine area. Juvenile and adult chum, coho and pink salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 112-50-10050. Commercial dungeness, and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Tenakee residents also utilize this area for subsistence harvest of furbearers, marine invertebrates, and deer. Residents from Angoon also use this area for subsistence deer harvest. Good anchorage opportunities are provided for access to deer and furbearers.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and intertidal marshes.
CT-078 Pavlof Harbor	311	c46s64e sec. 22, 27, 34	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Maintain anchorage opportunities and areas of traditional use. Maintain the high recreational values of this unit, and manage tidelands consistent with ILMA ADL 106950. Portions of this unit (S1/2S1/2 of Section 27 and all of Sections 33 and 34) and the adjoining uplands are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, sockeye and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden and cutthroat char also utilize these stream. Anadromous stream 112-50-10100. Tenakee and Angoon residents utilize this area for subsistence harvest of deer. Furbearers are also targeted for subsistence by Tenakee residents. Commercial Dungeness red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of Herring occurs in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit along with access to brown bears, deer and furbearers. This tidelands parcel and the adjoining uplands are effected by ILMA ADL 106950.	Composed of mixed sand and gravel beaches, sheltered impermeable rocky shores, exposed wave-cut platforms, gravel beaches, intertidal marshes and sand beaches. Portions of this unit adjoint upland parcel C-27, which is recommended for inclusion in the state park system.
CT-079 Kennel Creek	257	c46s63e sec. 2, 11, 12	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain anchorage opportunities and areas of traditional harvest. The area of the Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2. LTF is designated 'Forestry'.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 112-50-10250 is utilized by brown bears. Brown bears also use this unit as a spring concentration area. Commercial dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occur in this unit. Tenakee residents subsistence hunt for deer and furbearers in this area. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit along with access to brown bears, deer and furbearers.	Composed of sheltered impermeable rocky shores and mixed sand and gravel beaches. A portion of a Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel. LTF situated in parcel.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-080 Freshwater Bay	952	c45s63e sec. 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, brown bear concentration areas and estuarine areas. Maintain anchorage opportunities and areas of traditional harvest.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, steelhead and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout utilize these system. Anadromous streams 112-50-10300 and 112-50-10320 are utilized by brown bears. Brown bears also use this unit as a spring concentration area. Commercial dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occur in this unit. Tenakee residents subsistence hunt for deer in this area. Good anchorage opportunities are provided in this unit along with access to brown bears, deer and furbearers.	Composed of sheltered impermeable rocky shores, intertidal marshes and mixed sand and gravel beaches.
CT-081 East/West Redcliff Island	917	c46s63e sec. 1, 12; c46s64e sec. 8	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS. The area of a Forest Service enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	Harbor seals utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Commercial dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occur in this unit. Tenakee residents subsistence hunt for deer in this area.	Composed of gravel beaches, mixed sand and gravel beaches, sand beaches, exposed wave-cut platforms, and sheltered impermeable rocky shores. A portion of a Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel.
CT-082 Heidi Rock	5	c46s64e sec. 10, 11, 14, 15	Ha Hv	Protect marine mammals. Consult with NMFS. Maintain areas of traditional harvest.	Harbor seals utilize this unit for haulout purposes. Commercial dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occur in this unit. Tenakee residents subsistence hunt for deer in this area.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, gravel beaches, and mixed sand and gravel beaches.
CT-083 False Bay	393	c45s65e sec. 17-20	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentrations. Maintain traditional use in this area. LTF is designated Forestry.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 112-13-10060. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. Commercial dungeness, and red King crab have been harvested in this unit. Angoon and Tenakee residents subsistence hunt for deer in this area. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this area. Significant harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 345731 which is located in this unit.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, mixed sand and gravel beaches, exposed wave-cut platforms, and gravel beaches. Forest Service LTF occupies part of parcel.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-084 Whitestone Harbor	831	c44s63e sec. 9-11, 14-16	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain anchorage and traditional use opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas that brown bears utilize. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, chum and steelhead salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden and cutthroat utilize these streams also. Anadromous streams 114-27-10120, 114-27-10150 and 114-27-10180 are utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds also utilize this area. Commercial dungeness, tanner and red King crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Tenakee residents subsistence hunt for deer in this area. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this area. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355801 which is located in this unit. Good anchorage's are provided in this unit. Access is also provided to deer and furbearers. This areas is also a popular marine day use area.	Composed of intertidal marshes, mixed sand and gravel beaches, exposed wave-cut platforms, and sheltered impermeable rocky shores.
CT-085 Spasski Bay	2,166	c43s62e sec. 19, 20, 28-34; c44s62e sec. 4, 5	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear, waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Maintain anchorage and traditional use opportunities.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas that brown bears utilize. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden utilize these streams also. Anadromous streams 114-27-10300 and 114-27-10350 are utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds alsoutilize this area. Commercial dungeness, tanner and red King crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this area. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355801 which is located in this unit. Good anchorage's are provided in this unit. Access is also provided to brown bear, waterfowl, deer and furbearers. This areas is also a popular marine day use area.	Composed of intertidal marshes, gravel beaches, mixed sand and gravel beaches, exposed wave-cut platforms, and sheltered impermeable rocky shores.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-086 Spasski Island	226	c43s62e sec. 15, 16, 21, 22	Ha	Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas.	Spasski Island provides waterfowl and shorebirds with spring and fall concentration areas. Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this area for spring and fall concentration purposes. Commercial dungeness, tanner and red and brown King crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this area. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, sablefish, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355801 which is located in this unit. This areas is also a popular marine day use area.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms.
CT-087 Hoonah (Port Frederick)	320	c43s61e sec. 32, 33; c44s61e sec. 4-6	Ru Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and Pacific herring spawning areas. Protect brown bear, waterfowl, shorebird concentration areas. Maintain anchorage, traditional use, and access opportunities.	Portions of this unit contain anadromous stream estuarine areas that brown bears utilize. Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden and cutthroat utilize these streams also. Anadromous streams 114-31-10080, 114-31-10090, 114-31-10100, and 114-31-10130 are utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds alsoutilize this area. Commercial dungeness, and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355802 which is located in this unit. Good anchorages are provided in this unit. Access is also provided via float planes and boat landings. This areas is also a popular marine day use area.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, sand beaches, mixed sand and gravel beaches, gravel beaches, exposed tidal flats and intertidal marshes. This area is associated with Whitestone logging camp and Game Creek, a private community.
CT-088 Port Frederick	264	c44s60e sec. 26, 27, 34, 35; c45s61e sec. 5, 6	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas, and brown bear concentration areas. Maintain areas of traditional harvest.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area that brown bears utilize. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 114-32-10060 and 114-31-10040 is utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. Commercial dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355802 which is located in this unit.	Composed of mixed sand and gravel beaches and intertidal marshes.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-089 Salt Lake Bay	735	c45s60e sec. 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Protect brown bear, waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Maintain anchorage and traditional use opportunities. LTF is designated 'Forestry'.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds also utilize this area. Juvenile and adult pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 114-32-10160. Commercial dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355802 which is located in this unit. Subsistence hunting for deer by Tenakee residents is documented in this area. Access to brown bear, deer and waterfowl is provided in this unit. Good anchorage's are also provided in this unit.	LTF is situated in parcel.
CT-090 Port Frederick	151	c45s60e sec. 10, 15	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine area. Maintain traditional use in this area.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. Juvenile and adult coho, pink, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous stream 114-32-10240. Commercial dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355802 which is located in this unit. Subsistence hunting for deer by Tenakee residents is documented in this area.	
CT-091 Portage Arm	1,181	c44s59e sec. 34, 35; c45s59e sec. 1-3, 10-12; c45s60e sec. 5, 6	Ru Ha Hv	Protect brown bear, waterfowl, and shorebird concentration areas. Protect Pacific herring spawning areas. Maintain anchorages and opportunities for traditional harvest. The area of a Forest Service group enclave is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2. LTF is designated 'Forestry'.	Pacific herring utilize this area for spawning purposes, and it is also utilized by a spring concentration of brown bears. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this area. Commercial dungeness, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355802 which is located in this unit.	A portion of a Forest Service group enclave occurs within this parcel. LTF is situated in parcel.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-092 Neka Bay	5,263	c44s59e sec. 13-17, 21-28; c44s60e sec. 16-21, 28-30	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams and estuarine area. Protect brown bear, waterfowl, and shorebird concentration areas. Maintain anchorage and traditional use opportunities. The Forest Service group location is to be managed consistent with the requirements for such areas described in the 'Recreation' section of Chapter 2.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds also utilize this area. Juvenile and adult pink, coho, sockeye, King, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize these systems. Anadromous streams 114-33-10130, 114-33-10190, 114-33-10210, 114-33-10230, 114-33-10250, and 114-33-10290 are utilized by brown bears. Commercial dungeness, red King, and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355802 which is located in this unit. Access to brown bear, deer, waterfowl and furbearers is provided in this unit. Good anchorage opportunities are also provided.	Composed of intertidal marshes, gravel beaches, mixed sand and gravel beaches, sheltered impermeable rocky shores, and exposed wave-cut platforms. Portions of two Forest Service group locations occur within this parcel.
CT-093 Port Frederick	1,372	c43s60e sec. 34-36; c44s60e sec. 2, 3, 10	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream, estuarine area and brown bear concentration areas.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area that is utilized by brown bears. Juvenile and adult pink, coho, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize this systems. Anadromous stream 114-34-10100 is utilized by brown bears. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. Commercial Dungeness, brown King, and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355802 which is located in this unit.	Composed of mixed sand and gravel beaches, sheltered impermeable rocky shores, gravel beaches, and intertidal marshes.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-094 Port Frederick	1,317	c43s60e sec. 12, 13, 24; c43s61e sec. 6, 7, 18, 19	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear, waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. A spring and fall concentration of waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this area. Juvenile and adult pink, coho, and chum salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Resident Dolly Varden also utilize these systems. Anadromous streams 114-34-10200. Commercial dungeness, red and brown King, and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, sablefish, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355802 and 355801 which are located in this unit. Marine day use is prevalent in this unit.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, and intertidal marshes.
CT-095 Hoonah and Scraggy Island & Pinta Rock	1,007	c42s61e sec. 30-32; c43s61e sec. 5, 6	Ha Hv	Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas.	Waterfowl and shorebirds utilize this area for spring and fall concentration purposes. Commercial dungeness, red King, and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, sablefish, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355801 which is located in this unit. Marine day use is prevalent in this unit.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches and gravel beaches.
CT-096 Gedney Channel	447	c42s60e sec. 26, 35, 36	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear concentration areas.	This unit contains an anadromous stream estuarine area which brown bears utilize as a spring concentration area. Juvenile and adult pink, and coho, salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 114-27-10550 is utilized by brown bear. Commercial dungeness, tanner, red King, and tanner crab along with shrimp have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Harvest of demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, sablefish, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355801 which is located in this unit. Marine day use is prevalent in this unit.	Composed of exposed rocky shores, mixed sand and gravel beaches, gravel beaches and intertidal marshes.

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-097 Flynn Cove	840	c42s59e sec. 10-14; c42s60e sec. 7, 8, 17, 18	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous stream and estuarine areas. Protect brown bear concentration areas.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas which brown bears utilize as a spirng concentration area. Juvenile and adult pink, chum and coho, salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 114-23-10300, 114-23-10370 and 114-23-10350 are utilized by brown bear. Commercial dungeness, tanner, red and brown King ,and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, sablefish, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355801 which is located in this unit. Marine day use is prevalent in this unit.	Composed of exposed wave-cut platforms, mixed sand and gravel beaches, intertidal marshes and gravel beaches.
CT-098 Mud Bay	1,603	c42s57e sec. 22-26, 36; c42s58e sec. 29-32; c43s58e sec. 5, 6	Ha Hv	Protect anadromous streams, estuarine areas and eagle nests. Protect brown bear concentration areas.	This unit contains anadromous stream estuarine areas which brown bears utilize. Eagles use this unit for nesting purposes. A spring concentration of brown bears utilize this area. Juvenile and adult pink, chum and coho, salmon use this unit to rear, school, spawn and migrate. Anadromous streams 114-23-10600, 114-23-10660, 114-23-10700, 114-23-10730, and 114-23-10800 are utilized by brown bear. Commercial dungeness, tanner, red King and tanner crab have been harvested in this unit. Commercial harvest of herring also occurs in this unit. Demersal shelf rockfish, lingcod, Pacific Cod, pollock, sablefish, flounder and other rock and ground fish are commercially harvested in statistical area 355801 which is located in this unit. Marine day use is prevalent in this unit. Good anchorage's are provided in this unit. Access to deer, furbearers, waterfowl and marine mammals is provided for in this unit.	Composed of mixed sand and gravel beaches, and exposed wave-cut platforms.
CT-100 Pelican (North)	299	c45s56e sec. 12; c45s57e sec. 7, 18	Sd	Parcel is designated Shoreland Development (Sd) in areas of residential use and residentially zoned upland, and any other areas of upland. Shoreland development associated with privately owned parcels is considered appropriate.	Areas of privately owned uplands abut this tideland parcel in the community of Pelican. Land uses are either residential or commercial/industrial.	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-101 Pelican (Central)	209	c45s57e sec. 18-20	Wd	The tidelands area is designated Waterfront Development. This tideland parcel is to be managed to permit tideland development consistent with intensive upland uses, which include docks, a cannery, and other intensive uses.		The uplands adjoining this parcel are occupied by a mixture of commercial, industrial, and residential structures. This area of tideland adjoins the principal built-up area in Pelican.
CT-102 Pelican (South)	630	c45s57e sec. 20, 28, 29, 33, 34; c46s57e sec. 3	Ru Sd	Areas adjacent to the previous state subdivision are appropriate for limited tideland development and are designated Shoreland Development (Sd). Shoreline development is only appropriate within those areas adjacent to the subdivision and to the few areas within C-18 that may be appropriate for development. (Note: The latter areas are not specifically identified in this plan, and will have to be identified on a site specific basis when applications are received for such uses.) All remaining tideland areas are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru); shoreline development is considered inappropriate in these areas.	Parcel adjoins uplands near the community of Pelican that are either previous state subdivisions (C-19) or state-owned uplands (C-17, C-18) that are designated Undeveloped (dispersed) Recreation (Ru).	

Unit ID/ Geographic Area	Acres	MTRS	Desig.	Management Intent	Resources and Uses	Other Resources
CT-105 Area nr. Hoonah	148	c43s61e sec. 32	Wd Ha	Tidelands are designated Waterfront Development and are to be managed for intensive tideland uses, including commercial and industrial uses. Protect estuarine areas and maintain anchorage opportunities. LTF is designated Forestry.		Tideland parcel surrounds an upland area having industrial operations, which is situated near the community of Hoonah. LTF is situated in parcel.

Chichagof Island Area: Small Tideland Tracts

Unit	Reference	MTRS	Description	Designation	Area
CTS 1.01	ADL102830	43s61e sec 32, 33	LTF	F	Hoonah
CTS 1.02	ADL101591	44s60e sec 9	LTF	F	Port Frederick
CTS 1.03	ADL106216	45s60e sec 6	LTF	F	Eight Fathom Bight
CTS 1.04	ADL104955	45s60e sec 11	LTF	F	Salt Lake Bay
CTS 1.05	ADL104741	46s63e sec 11	LTF	F	Freshwater Bay
CTS 1.06	- - -	45s63e sec 18	LTF	F	False Bay
CTS 1.07	- - -	47s61e sec 5	LTF	F	Seal Bay
CTS 1.08	ADL106728	47s62e sec 6	LTF	F	Tenakee Inlet
CTS 1.09	ADL106729	48s62e sec 1	LTF	F	Crab Bay
CTS 1.10	ADL100237	48 63e sec 1	LTF	F	Corner Bay
CTS 1.11	- - -	47s63e sec 6	LTF	F	Indian River
CTS 1.12	ADL106155	50s61e sec 23	LTF	F	Poison Cove
CTS 1.13	LAS20055	50s61e sec 25	LTF	F	Peril Strait
CTS 1.14	ADL106306	43s61e sec 32	LTF	F	Hoonah
CTS 1.21	ADL105796	43s56e sec 29	mariculture	Ha	Port Althorp
CTS 1.22	ADL106585	41s56e sec 36	mariculture	Gu	Inson Island
CTS 1.55	ADL104594	42s55e sec 36	dock	Wd	Elfin Cove
CTS 1.56	ADL104298	c45s56e sec 8	dock	W	Lisianski Strait
CTS 1.15	ADL103478	C51s65e sec 8	LTF	F	Todd

[Chapter 3 – Navigable Water Bodies]

MANAGEMENT INTENT OF NAVIGABLE WATER BODIES

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NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND LAKES

Management Intent of Navigable Water Bodies

BACKGROUND

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

The term "shore lands" is defined as land belonging to the state which is covered by non-tidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction (AS 38.05.965). See Figure 1.1 at the beginning of Chapter 1 for a diagram that illustrates the differences between shore lands, submerged lands, and uplands.

Shore lands are not identified on the preceding plan designation maps within this Chapter. Identification of all such water bodies is impractical on maps of the scale used in this plan. However, navigable water bodies may be identified on DNR maps (titled "Navigability Status") at the 1:250,000 scale within the planning area.

These maps identify navigable water bodies based upon court decisions, state and federal written determinations of navigability, and other waters that may be navigable based on certain criteria. "Waters are navigable when they are used or susceptible of use in their natural and ordinary condition as highways for commerce over which trade and travel may be conducted."

PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

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

The Public Trust Doctrine applies whenever navigable waters or the lands beneath those waters are altered, developed, conveyed, or otherwise managed. It also applies whether the

trust lands are publicly or privately owned. Public trust lands are generally those lands below navigable waters, with the upper boundary being the ordinary high water mark. Tidelands, shore lands of navigable lakes and rivers, as well as the land beneath oceans, lakes and rivers are usually considered public trust lands.

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

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

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

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

The legislature has also declared that the right to use state waters does not include the right to enter or trespass upon private lands. Nevertheless, with 99 percent of Alaska in public ownership at statehood, state laws providing that the transfer of land to private parties also provide for public access to navigable waters have had broad effect. For instance, AS 38.05.127 implements the state constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14. Under the statute, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources must "provide for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the body of water, unless the Commissioner finds that regulating or eliminating access is necessary for other beneficial uses or public

purposes". The State's responsibilities to implement the Public Trust Doctrine are considered and used throughout this plan. Any management actions will be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine as defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

MANAGEMENT INTENT: SPECIFIC RIVERS AND LAKES

Certain rivers and lakes, because of their importance for recreation, commerce, and habitat, are given specific designations. The designations applied to the shorelands are identical to those used for uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands. The Taiya, Skagway, and Chilkat rivers are of particular importance within the planning area. The Taiya River provides habitat for anadromous fish and Dolly Varden char, and has historic significance because of its association with the Klondike Gold Rush of the late 19th century. To reflect these values, the Taiya River is co-designated Habitat and Heritage Resources. The Skagway River, in the area west of the highway bridge, has been used historically for gravel extraction and adjoins the Skagway Airport. This portion of the Skagway River is designated General Use and Materials. The Chilkat River, situated near Haines, is and has been an important avenue of transportation for commerce and other purposes since prehistoric times and contains, within most of its middle and upper portions, significant concentrations of bald eagles and trumpeter swans. Areas not within the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve[21] are co-designated Habitat and Transportation. The former designation reflects the importance of the shore lands as a principal habitat area for anadromous and other types of fish, and the latter designation reflects the historic use of this river for purposes of commerce and transportation.

MANAGEMENT INTENT: OTHER RIVERS AND LAKES

The designation and management intent for water bodies that cross or are surrounded by state-owned, -selected, and topfiled lands not within the Preserve are the same as those of the upland tract.

Those portions of anadromous fish streams where spawning and rearing occur and are navigable are designated Habitat (Ha).

The designation of General Use applies to all other navigable water bodies; i.e., those rivers and lakes that do not meet the previous standard and are not within state-owned, -selected, or -top filed upland parcels. These water bodies are to be managed to allow a diversity of uses, consistent with the uses authorized on adjoining uplands in federal, private, or other state entity ownership (i.e., Mental Health, University, and state tracts quitclaimed to a state agency other than DNR). Upland uses are usually designated in an adopted land use or functional plan, or can be inferred from the actual or intended use of the parcel.

[21] The waters and shore lands within the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve are managed under the requirements of the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Management Plan, not the Area Plan. Note that both rivers and lakes are contained within the Preserve. Only those parts of the rivers and lakes within the Preserve are governed by the Preserve Plan; sections of rivers and parts of lakes outside the Preserve are either governed by the Haines State Forest Plan, if within the State Forest, or by the Area Plan if not within the Preserve or the State Forest.

CHAPTER 4

Implementation and Recommendations

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CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

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

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

STATE LAND CLASSIFICATION

To implement the plan on state lands, DNR must classify state lands to reflect the intent of land use designations made by the plan. State law requires that classification precede most leasing of state uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands and most conveyances of state uplands and tidelands. According to state statute classification means, " . . .the designation of lands according to their apparent best use." It " . . . identifies the primary use for which the land will be managed . . .." but " . . . all other uses are initially presumed as compatible with the primary use." For this reason, all plan classifications are intended for multiple uses. In this plan most units are assigned a single, principle designation.

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

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

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

11 AAC 55.095. Heritage Resources Land. Land classified heritage resources is land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other cultural values or where there is reason to believe that these values exist.

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

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

11 AAC 55.170. Reserved Use Land.

A. Land classified reserved use is land that:

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

2) Is reserved for transfer through land exchanges; or

3) Has been designated for a public facility.

[1] Land not otherwise classified on the plan maps within the planning area are classified General Use (Gu) or if reconveyed to the state and previously classified, under the previous applicable classification order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The classifications contain no specific land management directives; those directives are expressed through the use of plan designations, described in detail for individual parcels included in Chapter 3. However, the designations used in the area plan must be converted

into classifications outlined in state regulation (11AAC 55) that reflect the intent of the plan.

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

TABLE 4-1(a): ACREAGES ASSOCIATED WITH UPLAND DESIGNATIONS

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
Gu	General Use	586,350
Ma	Materials	90
Pr	Public Facilities - Retain	31,934
Ru	Public Recreation and Tourism - undeveloped	13,497
Rd	Public Recreation and Tourism - developed	7
S	Settlement	980
Sc	Settlement-Commercial	554
W	Water Resources	695

TABLE 4-1(b): ACREAGES ASSOCIATED WITH TIDELAND, SUBMERGED LAND, AND SHORELAND DESIGNATIONS

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
Gu	General Use	2,835,117
Ha	Habitat	273,054
Pr	Public Facilities - retain	1,846
Ru	Public Recreation and Tourism - undeveloped	321,348
Sd	Shoreline Use	9,571
Wd	Waterfront Development	1,492

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

TABLE 4-2(a): UPLAND DESIGNATIONS –- CONVERSION TO CLASSIFICATIONS

Symbol	Designation	Classification
F	Forestry	Forest land
Gu	General Use	Resource management land
Ha	Habitat	Wildlife habitat land
Hv	Harvest	Wildlife habitat land
Hr	Heritage Resources	Heritage resources land
Ma	Materials	Material land
Pr	Public Facilities - Retain	Reserved use land
Pt	Public Facilities - Transfer	Resource management land
Rm	Resource Management - high value	Resource management land
Ru	Public Recreation - undeveloped	Public recreation land
Rd	Public Recreation - developed	Public recreation land
S	Settlement	Settlement land
Sc	Settlement - Commercial	Settlement land
W	Water Resources	Water resources land

TABLE 4-2(b): TIDELAND, SUBMERGED LAND, AND SHORELAND DESIGNATIONS –- CONVERSION TO CLASSIFICATIONS

Symbol	Designation	Classification
F	Forestry	Forest Land
Gu	General Use	Resource management land
Ha	Habitat	Wildlife habitat land
Hv	Harvest	Wildlife habitat land
Pr	Public Facilities - Retain	Reserved use land
Pt	Public Facilities - transfer	Resource Management Land
Rd	Public Recreation – developed	Public Recreation Land
Rm	Resource Management - high value	Resource management land
Ru	Public Recreation - dispersed use	Public recreation land
Sd	Shoreline Use	Settlement land
Wd	Waterfront Development	Waterfront development land

PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of Chapter 3.

SURFACE LEASING

Under the authority of AS 38.05 and 11 AAC 58.300-.350, state land within the planning area is available for surface leasing, provided that the leasing is allowed under the classification and is consistent with the management intent set forth in this area plan.

Applications for uses of state land within the planning area will be considered by the Regional Manager, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water, Southeast Region, 400 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 400, Juneau, AK 99801.

CLASSIFICATION ORDER

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

Classification Order SE-01-02 classifies all state lands within the plan area. See Appendix C. Lands not specifically classified in the plan maps or plan text are classified General Use (Gu), except for areas within Glacier Bay National Park, which is classified Public Recreation Land. The estimates of acreage classified within this park are not included in the following table.

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

TABLE 4-3: ACRES OF STATE LANDS CLASSIFIED

Classification	Upland Acreage	Tideland and Submerged Land Acreage
Materials land	90	
Public recreation land	13,504	321,348
Reserved use land	31,934	1,846
Resource management land	586,350	2,835,117
Settlement land	1,534	9,571
Water resources land	695	
Waterfront development land		1,492
Wildlife habitat land		273,054
Totals	**634,107**	**3,442,464**

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

SPECIAL USE DESIGNATIONS

Special Use Designations are used whenever it is necessary to establish specific requirements for uses of state lands that would otherwise be permitted less than 11 AAC 96.10. This section of administrative code specifies those uses that require or do not require a permit for the authorization of a use on state land. It also provides under 11 AAC 96.10(a)(2) and 11 AAC 10(b) that DNR may, through the use of a Special Use Designation, extract a certain use(s) from the list of Generally Allowed Uses (GAU) that would otherwise be authorized without permit, and require that this use(s) receive an authorization to occur. Special Use Designations usually affect a specific type of use and are usually confined to specific geographic areas. They also usually specify conditions or standards that must be satisfied by the affected use(s). Two special use designations affect state land within the planning area. With the single exception of an area on Kruzof Island north of Sitka, the SUDs affect lands within the Haines Area.

Special Use Designation ADL 106859

Special Use Designation (ADL 106859), included as Appendix D**,** affects certain types of commercial recreation activities and recreational facility types. Uses affected by this Special Use Designation must, to receive authorization, meet the specific conditions of the SUD, and for areas within parcels, must be consistent with the management intent in Chapter 3. The uses that are affected by the SUD are described more fully in the Special Use Designation.

It should be noted that this SUD works in combination with a similar Special Use Designation applied in the Haines State Forest Plan. The latter is also applied since this SUD (ADL 106859) is limited to the general state lands, and many of the recreational uses that are of concern to DNR occur on lands within the State Forest, which is controlled through the Haines State Forest Plan.

Special Use Designation ADL 106939

Included as Appendix F, this SUD manages certain forms of commercial helicopter operation within the Haines area. It precludes most forms of commercial tours and specifies allowed landing areas as well as other management requirements for heli-skiing operations. The SUD affects state land in the Haines State Forest as well as large areas of general state land adjacent to parts of the Forest. It also establishes the basis for the management of such operations in areas of state selected land when federal land is conveyed to the state. Lands affected by the SUD are depicted in a map that is included in the SUD and in the Resource Allocation Table for the Haines Area (Uplands).[2]

These Special Use Designations must be re-evaluated in five years from its date of adoption.

[2] Specifically, the SUD affects the following parcels: H-01, H-02, H-03, H-04, H-07, and H-08.

ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The state and district's Alaska Coastal Management Program (District programs include the City/Borough of Sitka and cities of Angoon, Haines, Hoonah, Pelican, and Skagway.) will be implemented through the coastal consistency review process described under Title 46 of the Alaska Statutes and associated regulations. State actions within the coastal zone must be consistent with the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Plan and, within the boundaries of the aforementioned municipalities, with district Coastal Management Plans.

MUNICIPAL ENTITLEMENT

The Municipal Entitlement Act (AS 29.65) establishes the state land classification categories that determine a municipal general grant land entitlement and identify what lands are available for transfer to a municipality. The term "municipality" includes both incorporated cities and organized boroughs. The size of a municipality's entitlement is 10 per cent of the vacant, un-appropriated, unreserved (VUU) state uplands within the municipal boundaries. The lands entitled to municipalities have almost entirely been conveyed by the state.

Within the planning area, the cities of Skagway and Port Alexander, and both the Haines and Sitka boroughs have been eligible to receive land from the state under this Act. The entitlement of each of these entities is fulfilled, except for a small amount in the Haines Borough. Pelican has received a legislative entitlement. Tenakee received state land under a court ordered settlement.

The formation of new cities and the creation (or expansion) of boroughs have been under active consideration for some time, and are likely to continue to be an issue. The designations of settlement, settlement-commercial, public recreation, and general use in this plan are to form the basis for the definition of VUU lands within these areas under the Municipal Entitlement Act. It should be noted that certain of the parcels within the previous listing are not available for selection. The management intent statement of each parcel within these designations must be carefully reviewed since, at times, all or portions of these parcels are recommended for retention by the state.

LAND SELECTIONS AND SELECTION PRIORITIES

National Forest Community Grant

Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act entitles the state to select 400,000 acres of vacant, un-appropriated land from the national forest (Tongass and Chugach), referred to as National Forest Community Grant Lands (NFCG). The state has made three sets of selections between 1977 and 1994. Of the original entitlement, 340,076 acres have been conveyed or tentatively approved (TA) for conveyance to the state. Of these lands, 233,636 acres are within the Tongass National Forest, with the remainder (106,440) in Chugach National Forest. An additional acreage has been selected (71,282 acres) up to the total allowed in the act, but has yet to be conveyed to the state. Table 4-4 identifies the

tracts of land selected for conveyance, conveyed, or tentatively approved for conveyance to the state within the planning area.

The federal government has not adjudicated all of the selections submitted by the state, with 8 tracts totaling 4,177 acres remaining in selection status. Because the outstanding selections of Native corporations may not be adjudicated for some time, the state has been allowed to make what are termed "over selections," totaling 40,000 acres, since it is unlikely that all of the selections submitted by the state will be approved. Some areas will not be conveyed to the state because of federal reservations and the presence of Native corporation selections (which overlap in some instances and may take precedence over the state selections).

Because not all selections can be received, the state has developed a listing of selection priorities (A, B, and C, with A being highest). Table 4-5 identifies the remaining selections within the planning area, which total 4,177 acres. The selections fall within the A and C categories (1,175 and 3,002 acres respectively). It is not unusual for state selections to be filed over (or 'on top of') Native selections under the authority of 906e of ANCSA. However, there are no such conflicts within the NSEAP planning area. The table, in addition to the principal selections of larger tracts, identifies what are termed 'small or residual' selections or in holdings. These residual selections are portions of selections that are in holdings within existing NFCG conveyed lands.

General Grant Land Selections

Under the Statehood Act, Alaska is entitled to approximately 130 million acres of federal land. Most of the planning area adjoins or is within the Tongass National Forest, and state selections have occurred under the National Forest Community Grant selection program, described above. Only the Haines and Skagway Areas lie outside the Tongass National Forest, and in that area over 125,000 acres of federal land have been selected. Some of this land has been conveyed to the state, but much remains to be conveyed. The areas noted as 'state selected' land on the Plan Maps for the Haines and Skagway Areas depict those areas of federal land selected for eventual conveyance to the state.

Not all of the state selected lands depicted on these maps will be conveyed to the state. This will result from the presence of competing Native corporation selections and because the state has been allowed to select more than it will actually receive (in order to account for likely Native corporation selections and title restrictions). In response to this uncertainty, the Department has identified selection priorities, identified as Tiers I, II, III, and IV. The lowest two tiers are not likely to be conveyed to the state. Lands in these tiers occurs in the both the Skagway and Haines areas, with much of the more remote tracts belonging to Tiers III and IV. The state's annual Conveyance Priority List does not include selections[3] within the Skagway and Haines areas, and therefore it is unlikely that federal land will be conveyed to the state in the short term. The Area Plan recommends certain

[3] State-selected land occurs within parcels H-02 (8,131 acres), H-03 (9,700 acres), H-08 (2,827 acres), S-01 (92863 acres), and S-17 (10840).

changes to the current (2002) prioritization of state selections for individual parcels[4]. Consult the Resource Allocation Tables for the Northern Region which includes the Haines and Skagway areas to review the recommended changes. Recommended changes in selection priority are identified in the management intent language for specific parcels.[5]

TABLE 4-4: STATUS OF NFCG SELECTIONS

NFCG	Area Name	TA/Patent Selection	Comment
307	Big Bear/Little Bear		SMP
224	Biorka Island	TA	
177	Cape Bingham	TA/PAT	Most conveyed to UAA
166	Chilkat Islands	TA	
397	Chilkoot, North	SEL	
398	Chilkoot, South	SEL	
217	Chaichei Island	TA	All conveyed to C/B Sitka
125	Excursion Inlet, North	TA/PAT	
126	Excursion Inlet, South	TA/PAT	
310	Elfin Cove	SEL	
018	Funter Bay	TA/PAT	Partly SMP
313	Funter Bay	TA	
213	Game Point Addition	REJECTED	
123	Game Point	REJECTED	
216	Gavanski Island	TA	All conveyed to C/B Sitka
114	Goddard Hot Springs	PAT	Most conveyed to C/B Sitka
029	Green Lake	PAT	All conveyed to C/B Sitka
220	Halibut Point Addition	TA	
212	Horse Island	PAT	
252	Idaho Inlet	TA	
221	Indian River	TA	
302	Indian River Additions	TA	
324	Katzehin River	SEL	
168	Kalinin Bay	TA	
214	Kennel Creek	TA	
305	Lisianski/Nakwasina	TA	
304	Lisianski/Katlian	TA	

[4] Changes in selection ranking are recommended for parcels: H-02 and H-03. See management intent language in Resource Allocation Table.
[5] See footnote #3 on previous page.

TABLE 4-4(CONT'D) : STATUS OF NFCG SELECTIONS

NFCG	Area Name	TA/Patent Selection	Comment
323	Lynn Sisters	TA	
306	Magoun Islands	TA	Area is a SMP
218	Middle Island Group	TA	Party conveyed to C/B Sitka
176	Pavlov Harbor	TA	
122	Pelican	TA	
120	Port Alexander	TA/PAT	Part conveyed to City of Port Alexander
167	Sullivan Island	TA	
128	Sullivan Harbor	TA	
322	Sullivan Harbor Addition	TA	
186	Takatz Lake	SEL/TA	All conveyed/to be conveyed to C/B Sitka
308	Tenakee/Frederick Portage	SEL	
021	Tenakee Springs	TA/PAT	
309	Tenakee Inlet-Goose Flats	SEL	
011	Thimbleberry, Starrigavin	PAT	
210	William Henry Bay	TA	

TABLE 4-5: REMAINING NFCG SELECTIONS

NFCG	Area Name	Current Priority	Proposed Priority	Reg/Vill Selection	Acreage	Other
398	Chilkoot Inlet, South	C-16	C-16		260	PLO 5603 affects parcel. Selected for ferry development purposes; site no longer required.
397	Chilkoot Inlet, North	C-16	C-16		400	PLO 5603 affects parcel. Selected for ferry development purposes; site no longer required.
324	Katzehin River	B	C		615	PLO 5603 affects parcel. Selected for community recreation
21	Tenakee Springs	A	A		25	Residual selection
186	Takatz Lake	A	A		1,113	
308	Tenakee – Frederick Portage	C-9	C-9		535	Selected for conservation purposes, wildlife protection, community recreation, and marine park. Can be managed equally effectively under Tongass National Forest
309	Tenakee – Goose Flats	C-10	C-10		1,192	Selected for public recreation and marine park. Can be managed equally effectively under Tongass National Forest
310	Elfin Cove	A	A		37	Residual Selection
				Total	**4,177**	
				Total Top filed	**0**	

	A		B	C
Total by Priority:	1,175	0		3,002
Areas Top filed:	0		0	0

COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT

Most uplands in the Southern Area lie within the Tongass National Forest, managed by the U.S. Forest Service, and those in the Northern Area, adjacent to areas of federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The management of federal land within the National Forest is provided through the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP), which was recently revised following extensive public review. The TLRMP is now under appeal.

The NSEAP only makes decisions for state lands. However, the tideland and upland recommendations of this plan have been coordinated with the U.S. Forest Service.[6] State land designations were reviewed against those contained in TLRMP, and are believed to be generally compatible with the TLRMP management prescriptions that adjoin state land. Land authorizations that are to be undertaken by the state will be made compatible with the federal upland management prescriptions to the extent practicable and if consistent with the overall best interest of the state. Tideland management decisions by the state shall consider the adjacent upland uses permitted under TLRMP and state decisions (land disposal, timber harvest, land leases) shall consider the effects of these actions on adjacent federal land.

MINERAL ORDER

Alaska Statute 38.05.185 requires the Commissioner of DNR to determine that mineral entry and location is incompatible with significant surface uses in order to close state-owned lands to mineral entry. This plan and Mineral Closing Order 770 closes 2,300 acres to new mineral location in those state tracts proposed for settlement during the planning period, designated for some public use or facility (airport, boat launch, etc.) or open space (Kochu Island, Pyramid Island), or recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system (Sea Lion Cove, Pavlov Harbor). See Appendix B, the proposed Mineral Closing Order, and the *Mineral Resources* section in Chapter 2 for a further description of these proposed actions.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE STATE MARINE PARK SYSTEM

Proposed additions to the State Marine Park System, totaling 8,039 acres, were described at length in the specific parcel descriptions in Chapter 3 and are also listed in Table 4-6. These five areas were determined to have unique scenic, heritage, and recreation values, usually related to marine-oriented recreation. All are situated along the coast. They are recommended for consideration as additions to the state marine park system, requiring legislative action. Until such action occurs, the Division of Mining, Land and Water shall manage these parcels under the Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) designation and with the

[6] The recommendations of the NSEAP were also reviewed with the Bureau of Land Management; the state selected land in the Haines and Skagway areas is not covered by a land and resource management plan similar to that of the Tongass National Forest.

management intent identified for each of the specific tracts. The proposed additions to the state marine park system are identified in Table 4-6.

TABLE 4-6: PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE STATE MARINE PARK SYSTEM

Unit #	Region/Area	Name of Unit	Acreage
H-39	Northern, Haines Area	Couverden Islands	1,403.1
H-39	Northern Haines Area	Mainland Adjacent to Couverden Islands	2,747.08
H-30	Northern, Haines Area	Mainland nr. Lynn Islands, Lynn Canal	1,358.12
B-02,B-03, B-04	Southern, Baranof Island Area	Sea Lion Cove	2,103.1
C-27	Southern, Chichagof I. Area	Pavlov Harbor	427.95
		Total	**8,039.35**

PROCEDURES FOR PLAN CHANGES

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

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A

Glossary

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code

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

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Plan

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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

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

ANCSA. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

ANILCA. Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act

Area Plan. Prepared by DNR, area plans allocate resources and identify allowed and prohibited uses on state lands including uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

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

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

AS. Alaska Statutes

ASLS. Alaska State Land Survey

ATS. Alaska Tideland Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consultation. Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources informs other groups of its intention to take a specific action and seeks their advice or assistance. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise. DNR replies to parties offering advice or assistance by sending them the decision and the reasons for which the decision was made, or notifying them that the decision and finding are available upon request.

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Department. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Designated use. An allowed use of major importance in a particular management subunit. Activities in the subunit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a subunit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines

for the unit and subunit, Chapter 2 guidelines together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.

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

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

DGC. Division of Governmental Coordination, the division of the State Office of Management and Budget that coordinates Alaska's Coastal Management Program.

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

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

DMLW. Division of Mining, Land and Water

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

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

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

DOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest Service. U.S. Forest Service

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

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

specific General Use areas, see the management intent statement of the individual management units in Chapter 3.

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

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

Guideline. A course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines also range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

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

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

- anadromous fish spawning and rearing areas in fresh water or brackish intertidal zones.[1]
- estuaries important for rearing or schooling of anadromous fish
- kelp beds covering large areas that are important marine nurseries
- Pacific herring spawning and over-wintering concentration areas
- eulachon spawning concentrations areas
- eelgrass beds that are important marine nurseries
- waterfowl and/or shorebird concentration areas
- dungeness, king, or tanner crab concentration areas for mating, rearing or molting (by species)
- seabird breeding habitat within each colony area and a two-mile radius around major breeding colonies (more than 100,000 birds)
- Bald Eagle nest sites or feeding concentration areas
- sea lion haulouts and rookeries
- harbor seal haulout and pupping areas
- bear concentration areas (by season and species)

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

- moose winter concentration areas
- Sitka black-tailed deer winter concentration areas
- mountain goat winter concentration areas
- Alexander Archipelago wolf concentration areas
- important wildlife migration corridors, including nearshore migration routes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land use designation. See *Designation.*

Land use designations. Allocations that set out primary or secondary land uses. See definitions of primary and secondary land uses. (Chapter 4 sets out how the land use designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC55.)

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

LDA. Legislatively Designated Area

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

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

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

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

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

LUD II. 'Land Use Designation'. Land designation used in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (1998).

Management intent statement. The statements that define the department's near and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.

Mariculture. See *Aquatic farming*.

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

MBF. Thousand board feet. A unit of quantity used in forestry. A board foot is a unit of quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12" x 12" x 1 inch.

MCO. See *Mineral Closing Order*.

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

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

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

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

Mineral entry. Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185-38.05.275.

Mineral transfer facility. Any facility or mechanism to transfer mineral resources from upland to marine waters.

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

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

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

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

MMBF. Million board feet. A board foot is a unit of quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12" x 12" x 1 inch.

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

a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and

b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values. [AS 38.04.910]

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

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

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

NFCG. National Forest Community Grant, the name used for state selections within national forests. These selections are authorized by Section 6(a) of the Statehood Act and are commonly referred to as National Forest Community Grant selections.

Old Growth Forest. Old-growth forests are ecosystems distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. Old growth encompasses the later stages of stand development that typically differs from earlier stages in a variety of characteristics which may include tree size, accumulations of large dead woody material, number of canopy layers, species composition, and ecosystem function. To make precise determinations of what constitutes an old growth forest for particular stands, the old growth definitions outlined in "Ecological

Definitions for Old Growth Forest Types in Southeast Alaska" (USFS R10-TP-28) must be consulted/used.

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

OPP or Offshore Prospecting Permit. A permit issued by DNR giving the permittee exclusive right to explore for, and if commercial quantities are discovered, develop locatable minerals in the state's tidelands and submerged lands.

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

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

Personal use. The harvest of fish and wildlife for personal consumption, including but not limited to subsistence and recreational harvest. Commercial harvest is not included.

Planning horizon. An indefinite planning period applying to the designations of habitat, harvest, water resources and undeveloped recreation. These designations remain valid until revised in a plan update.

Planning period. Refers to the 20-year period for "active" designations, including settlement, settlement-commercial, forestry, developed recreation and general use. These designations remain valid for the 20-year period from plan adoption.

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

Primary use. See *Designated use*.

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

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

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

Purse seine hookoff. A point on shore commonly used by commercial fishermen where the free end of a purse seine is temporarily anchored while the net is deployed to encircle a school of fish.

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing. "Recreation" does not refer to subsistence or sport hunting and fishing.

Resource management. A designation and classification used for lands which are presently inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources, but where the lack of adequate resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource development within the next 10 years makes a specific resource allocation decision unnecessary. In the Northern Southeast Area Plan, all state lands without other designations are designated General Use and classified Resource Management Land.

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

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

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

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

ROS or Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. ROS is the method the U.S. Forest Service uses to indicate the type of recreation experience and setting their management is designed to achieve for an area. For further information, please see USFS publications concerning ROS.

RTF. See *Resource Transfer Facility*.

Secondary use. A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management unit. Secondary uses are not used in the Northern Southeast Area Plan.

Selective harvest. Removal of mature timber, usually the oldest or largest trees, either as single scattered trees or in small groups at relatively short intervals, commonly 5 to 20 years, repeated indefinitely, by means of which the continuous establishment of natural reproduction is encouraged and an uneven-aged stand is maintained. Selective harvesting includes both single-tree selection and group selection harvesting.

SERO. Southeast Regional Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

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

Shall. Same as "will."

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

Shoreline development. Any water-dependent or water-related structure or facility that is permanent and/or used for private, public, commercial, or industrial purposes. "Shoreline Development" excludes log or other resource transfer facilities, log storage, floating A-frame logging, or camps and other resource development support facilities associated with forestry or mineral development.

Should. States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word "should" state the plan's intent and allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified. (See Procedures for Plan Changes, Chapter 4.)

Significant impact, significant effect, significant conflict, or significant loss (adapted from the ACMP statutes, AS 46.40.210). A use, or an activity associated with that use, which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristic of the land on which:

a) the use, or activity associated with it, would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources;

b) the use, or activity associated with it, would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources; or

c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect.

State lands. All lands, including uplands, tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands belonging to or acquired by the State of Alaska, excluding lands owned by the University

of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust Authority, or by state agencies acquiring land through deed.

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

State-selected land. Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet patented.

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

Subsistence. From the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) [PL 96-486, Sec. 803]. The customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter or sharing of personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.

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

Sustained yield. The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the state land consistent with multiple use. [AS 38.04.910]

TLRMP. Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (1998). Prepared by U.S. Forest Service.

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

Thinning. Cutting trees in a stand to decrease its density, thereby improving growing conditions for the remaining trees.

Tidelands. Lands that are periodically covered by tidal waters between mean high water and mean low water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Unsuitable. Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development (usually because that resource doesn't exist in that location).

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

USFS. United States Forest Service, a division of U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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

Viewshed. Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from marine waters. Viewsheds may be determined in the field by marking them on U.S. Geologic Service topographic quadrangles.

Water-dependant. From 6 AAC 80.900(17): "water-dependent" means a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body.

Water-related. From 6 AAC 80.900(18): "water-related" means a use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

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

Will. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word "will" must be followed by land managers and users. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required. (See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment; Special Exceptions.)

APPENDIX B

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN
FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #770
AS 38.05.185(a)

The Northern Southeast Area Plan, developed in accordance with AS 38.04.065, proposes closing areas recommended for settlement, public recreation or facilities, and areas recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. Approximately 1,060 acres in areas recommended as Legislatively Designated Areas (marine parks), 790 acres in areas designated for public recreation and public facilities, and 451 acres in areas recommended for residential settlement are to be closed to mineral entry. A total of 2,301 acres are recommended to be closed under this mineral closing order.

Mineral development is inconsistent with the use of the surface for residential settlement public recreation, or park use. Mineral development within settlement, public recreation, or park areas may produce noise; interfere with settlement, recreation, or park activities; conflict with other types of land uses; and may create unsafe conditions for residential, recreation, or park use.

Therefore, it is my finding, in accordance with AS 38.05.185(a), that the best interests of the state and its residents are served by this closure of the above areas to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the state of Alaska, more particularly described in Mineral Closing Order #770. This order is subject to valid existing rights.

Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

Date

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

ADMINISTRATIVE MINERAL CLOSING ORDER NO. 770

__X__ Closing Lands to Mineral Entry _____ Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name: Northern Southeast Area Plan

II. This mineral order is based upon the attached Commissioner's Finding and the written documentation contained in:

Area Plan: **Northern Southeast Area Plan** Dated: _____

Management Plan: _____ Dated: _____

Site Specific Plan: _____ Dated: _____

III. File Number	Legal Description	Acreage
	See Attachment A and maps in the Northern Southeast Area Plan	**2,300.72 acres**

IV. This order is subject to valid existing rights and issued under the authority granted by **AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275** to the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby __X__ closed/ ____ opened to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: _____ Oct 4, 2002
Director Date
Division of Mining, Land and Water

Concur: _____ Oct 4, 2002
Commissioner Date
Department of Natural Resources

MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #770
Attachment A

Unit	Legal Description	Acreage
Recommended State Marine Parks - Ru		
B-02	T. 052S., R. 060E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 33: E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4 *	200.00
	Total Acres	200.00
B-03	T. 053S., R. 061E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 6: NW1/4 *	120.00
	Total Acres	120.00
B-04	T. 053S., R. 060E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 1: S1/2N1/2, N1/2SW1/4	240.00
	Section 2: N1/2SE1/4 *	60.00
	Total Acres	300.00
C-27	T. 046S., R. 064E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 27: S1/2SW1/4 *	60.00
	Section 28: S1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4 *	120.00
	Section 33: NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4 *	100.00
	Section 34: NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4 *	160.00
	Total Acres	440.00
	Subtotal of Recommended State Marine Parks	1060.00
Public Recreation - Ru		
B-09	T. 055S., R. 063E., Copper River Meridian	
	Sections 2 and 3: Lot 2 of U.S. Survey 3670	51.30
	Total Acres	51.30

B-10	T. 054S., R. 063E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 34: all state uplands within E1/2	120.00
	Section 35: all state land within SW1/4	20.00
	T. 055S., R. 063E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 3: all state uplands within NE1/4NE1/4	20.00
	Total Acres	160.00
H-21	T. 031S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 10: state uplands on Pyramid Island	12.05
	Total Acres	12.05
H-23	T. 031S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	
	Sections 25 and 36: state uplands on Kochu Island	53.30
	Total Acres	53.30
H-30	T. 039S., R. 062E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 11: W1/2, SW1/4SE1/4 *	240.00
	Section 14: W1/2, N1/2NE1/4 *	220.00
	Total Acres	460.00
	Subtotal of Public Recreation Areas	736.65

Public Facilities - Pr

G-06	T. 040S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 7: Tract 8, ASLS 850082	21.60
	Total Acres	21.60
G-07	T. 040S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 18: NW1/4SE1/4 *	31.70
	Total Acres	31.70
	Subtotal of Public Facilities	53.30

Settlement - S

H-15	T. 030S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 35: Tract 14	4.97
	Total Acres	4.97

H-17	T. 031S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 2: W1/2NW1/4NE1/4	20.00
	Total Acres	20.00
H-18	T. 031S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 2: SW1/4SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4SW1/3NE1/4	15.00
	Total Acres	15.00
H-19	T. 031S., R. 059E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 2: NW1/4SW1/4SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4SW1/4	20.00
	Total Acres	20.00
H-33	T. 040S., R. 061E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 6: NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4	193.30
	Total Acres	193.30
H-35	T. 040S., R. 061E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 7: S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4	195.50
	Total Acres	195.50
S-21	T.027s., R.059e., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 12; Lot 7, Block 60, Escheat 56; Lots 2-5, Block 75, OSL 820	2.0
		2.0
	Subtotal of Settlement Areas	450.77

TOTAL ACREAGE OF ALL AREAS **2300.72**

* state uplands within this section

Appendix C

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

LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER NO. SE-02-001

I. Name: Northern Southeast Area Plan

II. The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained in one of the following plans:

Area Plan: **Northern Southeast Area Plan**
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated _____

Management Plan:
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated _____

Site Specific Plan:
Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated _____

III.

Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this action
See plan maps, NSEAP	**4,076,570**		**Haines-Skagway Land Use Plan; Several Site Specific Plans**	**See plan maps, NSEAP**

IV. This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.04.065 and AS 38.05.300 to the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby designated and classified as indicated. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

Classified: _____ Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

Oct 4, 2002
Date

APPENDIX D

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

DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL USE LANDS
Within
NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN

ADL 106859

1. AUTHORITY: Pursuant to 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b), the following parcels, depicted on the plan maps of the Northern Southeast Area Plan and more specifically described in Chapter 3 of this plan, are designated as special use lands. This document outlines those activities that require an authorization within the designated areas.

Uplands and Tidelands near Haines:

HT-01 (Lutak Inlet) T29S, R59E;[1] sections 30, 31, and 32 (848 acres)
HT-09 (Flat Bay) T31S, R60E; sections 29 and 32 (306 acres)
HT-14 (Chilkat Inlet) T30S, R59E; sections 33 and 34; T31S, R59E, sections 3, 7, 13, 24, 25; and T31S, R60E; sec. 30 (526 acres)
HT-13 (Chilkat River Beaches) T30S, R59E; sections 29, 30, 32, 33 (299 acres)
H-07 (Flower Mountain) T29S, R54E (all sections; 23,040 acres)
H-21 (Pyramid Island) T31S, R59E; sec. 10 (7 acres)
H-23 (Kochu Island) T31S, R59E; sections 25 and 36 (53 acres)

Tidelands on Kruzof Island:

BT-22 "Shelikof Beach", T54S, R61E, sec.29 (20 acres)

[1] All parcels are located within the Copper River Meridian.

2. PURPOSE: The purpose of this Special Use Designation is to:

Haines Area:

- Maintain the use of the tideland parcels for use by the public, limit commercial recreation activities to small-scale commercial operations, and prohibit the use of motorized vehicles by commercial recreation operators.

- Maintain the use of the Flower Mountain area for use by the public and limit commercial recreation activities to small-scale commercial operations.

Kruzof Island:

- Protect the sand beach in the area known as Shelikof Beach on western Kruzof Island from motorized use. The latter area is adversely affected by motorized use.

3. BACKGROUND:

Haines Area Parcels. Tideland parcels situated near Haines have high habitat values and are heavily used for public recreation. The large upland parcel (Flower Mountain) is used by the public and small scale commercial recreation operations. The public asked during the preparation of the Northern Southeast Area Plan that these areas be protected from large-scale commercial recreation operations, that the current level and type of recreational activity continue, and that DNR prohibit motorized uses on high public use tideland tracts.

Kruzof Island Parcel. Shelikof Beach, situated within part of BT-22, is a high value marsh and abuts similar areas within the National Forest. This area is being degraded by the operation of all-terrain vehicles, and both the public and the U.S. Forest Service requested that this area be closed to recreational motorized use.

Under the current Generally Allowed Use of the Department of Natural Resources commercial operations providing recreation services on state land that occur on a daily (but not overnight) basis are allowed to occur without permit, pursuant to 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2). Such uses, if they are to be managed, must be excluded as a Generally Allowed Use. This SUD excludes certain forms of commercial recreation uses on state land, imposes restrictions on the way that these areas can be used for commercial recreation purposes in the Haines Area, and precludes motorized uses within portions of the Kruzof parcel.

4. USES THAT ARE NOT ALLOWED or MAY BE ALLOWED THROUGH AUTHORIZATION WITHIN DESIGNATED AREAS:

Haines Area:

The following types of Commercial Recreation Operators[2] are excluded as a Generally Allowed Use and are either prohibited or may only be authorized by permit, except as noted.

- Tideland parcels. Commercial Recreation Operators (CRO) with more than 10 clients per day or using motorized vehicles are prohibited. Commercial Recreation Operators using non-motorized with 10 or fewer clients per day may be allowed, subject to authorization by DNR.

- Upland parcels. Commercial Recreation Operations with more than 41 clients per day are not allowed. Commercial Recreation Operations with more than 10 clients per day but less than 41 may be allowed, subject to authorization by DNR. Commercial Recreation Operators with less than 10 clients a day remain a Generally Allowed Use.

Shelikof Beach, Kruzof Island:

The use of motorized vehicles is excluded as a Generally Allowed Use and is prohibited. See plan map, 'Baranof Island Area, Sitka', in the Northern Southeast Area Plan.

5. PERIODIC REVIEW: This special use designation is subject to periodic review every five years in order to ensure that the objectives described in this order are being met.

6. DECISION: It is my decision to designate those state lands described herein, and as more fully depicted on the plan maps of the Northern Southeast Area Plan, as special use lands in accordance with 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b). I find this decision consistent with the department's management authority and with the management intent for these parcels as described in this plan.

[2] Commercial Recreation Operators: An entity that provides recreational services to the public for remuneration. These services can either take a motorized or non-motorized form.

In ninety days from the date of this designation, or by written notice of the designations before the end of the 90-day period, the activities described herein shall be managed according to the terms of this Special Use Designation.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Pat Pourchot, Commissioner

Oct 4, 2002
Date

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS
CITY/BOROUGH OF SITKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following is a description of Special Management Areas identified by the City and Borough of Sitka that fall within the Sitka Sound and Hoonah Special Management Area for marine waters and tidelands of this plan. The Coastal Management Plan should be consulted for more information about these Special Management Areas (SMAs) and the City/ Borough of Sitka should be consulted for the specific requirements pertinent to the SMAs.

Sitka Sound Special Management Area for Marine Waters and Tidelands

1. Fred's Creek Forest Service Cabin; Mt. Edgecumbe National Recreation Trail

Fred's Creek Cabin is a 16x16 foot A-Frame style cabin with a wood-burning stove and sleeping space for 6 to 8 persons. It is located on the southeast shore of Kruzof Island, approximately 10 miles from Sitka and 30 minutes by boat. It is one of the few cabins located on salt water.

Both it and the trail are accessible by boat, but there are no protected anchorages. Because of the wave action, floatplanes are unable to land at the cabin. This oceanside cabin is a popular spot for Sitka residents. Surrounded by a stand of spruce and hemlock, the cabin lies on flat terrain adjacent to Fred's Creek. Beachcombing, hiking to Mt. Edgecumbe, hunting, or open ocean views and viewing the breaking surf are some of the popular activities at this cabin. Interesting pumice and volcanic rock formations are found on the beach and in Fred's Creek. The 6.7 mile Mt. Edgecumbe Trail offers a gradual hike to the cone of Mt. Edgecumbe through miles of muskeg alternating with forest. At the cone, the trail becomes very steep, but hikers are rewarded with a panoramic view on clear days. The area has many deer and brown bear are common in the spring. Good deer hunting is possible. There is steelhead fishing in Fred's Creek in the spring.

2. Head of Krestof Sound through Dry Pass; Road to Gilmer Bay

This area is about 18 miles northwest of Sitka, with access by boat or floatplane. It includes very large, productive tideflats, unexcelled estuarine habitat, and narrow, very shallow, Sukoi Strait between Kruzof and Partofshikof Islands. It has large concentrations of waterfowl and is heavily used by duck and deer hunters. The land is mostly level behind a wide beach, elevation 0 to 100 feet with some areas rising to 500 feet. Eagle River is favored for coho fishing and has a small run of steelhead.

The south portion of the tideflats has a former timber transfer facility which is used for road access. The former logging road is extensively used by all terrain vehicles to cross

Kruzof Island to the west. The road provides access to two unnamed lakes with good fishing for rainbows.

3. Magoun Islands; Port Krestof State Marine Park

The Magouns are an island group between Kruzof and Krestof Islands and between Sitka and Krestof Sounds, 12 miles northwest of Sitka. Access is by boat or floatplane to various anchorages. This 685 acre Marine Park consists of one larger and a dozen or so smaller islands with numerous scenic inland bays and waterways. The islands are heavily used by the residents of Sitka for clamming, crabbing, fishing, boating, sightseeing, and other recreational activities. The area is a popular overnight anchorage. The Magouns have the only anchorage in the area providing protection in all wind and sea conditions.

Port Krestof has very large, productive tideflats and is a valuable waterfowl habitat and staging area as well as a favorite sport fishing and crabbing area. As a newly selected State Marine Park, the area will not be subject to timber harvest, and recreation and habitat values will be maintained.

4. Nakwasina Passage to head of Nakwasina Sound

The Nakwasina Passage and head of Nakwasina Sound area probably receives the most intensive recreational and subsistence hunting and fishing use of any areas in the Sitka District due to its productivity and ease of access for small "day" boats. There is excellent deer habitat, Dungeness crab, somewhat protected anchorages, some old growth timber (although the area has been logged), and various campsites. The Forest Service has built a group cabin in the Allan Point area of Halleck Island. There are beautiful mountain vistas and accessible drainages to walk, fish and hunt. There is a good coho salmon run and large numbers of pink salmon in the stream from an unnamed lake to the north, and good Dolly Varden trout fishing in the lake.

5. Siginaka Islands

The Siginaka Islands, which are located in Sitka Sound to the southwest of Lisianski Peninsula and southeast of Krestof Island, are included as a subsistence harvest area of rare and highly prized herring roe on neh, a type of seaweed. In addition, the Siginakas receive intensive use in the summer by recreational boaters for picnicking and camping, as well as tour boats under Forest Service Special Use Permit. There are several good beaches and anchorages.

6. Sitka Public Recreational Facilities Tidelands

Sitka public recreational facilities along the road system are included in the Sitka Parks and Recreation Plan. The tidelands adjacent to these facilities are important to the facilities and are outside the jurisdiction of the Parks and Recreation Plan. Therefore, both facilities owners and the public recommended the intertidal areas adjacent to major public use facilities be given Special Management Area status to insure that these areas remain undeveloped and available to the public. Tidelands included in these designations are Sitka National Historical Park – Fort Site Unit, Pioneer Park, Sandy Beach, Halibut Point Recreation Area and Starrigavan Bay. More information on these facilities is available in the Sitka Parks and Recreation Plan.

7. Goddard Hot Springs; Kolosh Island; Kliuchevoi Bay and Trail to Redoubt Lake

Goddard Hot Springs is located approximately 15 miles south of Sitka, to the east of Biorka Island and Hot Springs Bay. The most sheltered anchorage for users of Goddard Hot Springs is in Kliuchevoi Bay. With the exception of two private parcels in Kliuchevoi Bay, ownership of a majority of the area is owned by the City and Borough of Sitka, with a restriction on the deed that the land is to be used for public recreation. The State of Alaska owns 1,070 acres in the vicinity of Big Bay. The municipality has built two bathhouses for public use, and these receive intensive use in the summer months. There are also other minor thermal springs located ½ mile east of the bathhouse area. There is a fairweather anchorage directly in front of the tubs in Hot Spring Bay, and places to camp along the shore. There is also much evidence of prior settlement in the area.

Thought of as the "playground of Sitka", the Goddard Hot Springs area is one of the most popular recreation areas in central Southeast Alaska. In addition to the hot springs, scenic beauty is the main visitor attraction, but fishing, hiking, camping, and hunting are close behind. The area is reached during good weather by small "day" boats and floatplanes, as well as hundreds of fishing boats which anchor up in the area. There is good bottom fishing in the area, as well as coho, chum, and pink salmon as primary salmon species. In some years in April, herring spawn can be observed along the salt water beaches. The uplands are habitat for various bird species along with deer and an occasional brown bear. Most of the topography of the area is level to moderately undulating. Tree cover is primarily hemlock with 25 percent old growth spruce, as well as low lying bushes and muskegs.

Kolosh Island is approximately 30 acres in size and is located ½ mile west northwest of Goddard Hot Springs. There is a knob of 110 foot elevation on its southern end; the rest of the island is relatively flat with several camping areas in open timber and a good gravel/sand beach on the eastern shore. It receives intensive use for camping and beachcombing, often in conjunction with use of the hot springs.

The 1-½ mile trail to Marsh Bay in the south end of Redoubt Lake was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930's. The trail starts at the Goddard Hot Springs baths and runs through old growth timber on deteriorated boardwalk to and along the south shore of Kliuchevoi Bay. It cuts through muskeg and scrub timber to the north-east until reaching Marsh Bay. Some signs of the 1,200 acre fire which occurred in the area in 1912 are still visible. The trail is still heavily used, since the elevation gain is only 200 feet.

8. Pirate’s Cove, Samsing Cove Forest Service Cabin and Cove, and Three Entrance Bay.

Pirate’s Cove, Samsing Cove, and Three Entrance Bay are all near Cape Burunof about six miles south of Sitka. They are all scenic and are very popular day use areas for small boats as well as anchorage for numerous fishing vessels and receive especially intensive

use in the summer. Three Entrance Bay, south of the Cape, has a sandy beach and an abundance of steamer clams and is widely used for picnicking, camping, and hunting.

Pirate's cove is probably the most heavily used group picnic/camping spot in the entire Sitka area due to its broad sandy beach, timbered camping area, sheltered anchorage, and access for small boats from Sitka, even in bad weather.

Samsing Cove, while less attractive for camping, is the site of the new Forest Service cabin that replaces the former cabin, which was an extremely popular destination prior to its destruction by fire. Samsing Cove cabin is a 24 x 30 foot log cabin with an oil burning stove and sleeping space for 20 or more persons. Samsing Cove lies 5.5 miles south of Sitka with a boat access time of 20 minutes.

The rustic log cabin lies nestled among trees on a short, gently rising slope. At low tides, a sandy-gravel beach is exposed providing beachcombing possibilities. Through the islands and trees to the north, the familiar mountain peaks above Sitka can be seen. With close proximity to Sitka, it is a popular recreational cabin for Sitka residents and organizations.

There is good anchorage in the Cove even for large vessels, and there are usually fishing boats anchored in Samsing Cove for the night. There is good access to muskeg and the foothills of the Pyramid Mountains for deer hunting, and there are occasionally bears in the area.

9. Redoubt Lake Forest Service Cabin and Lake; Redoubt Sockeye Streams and Lake System.

Redoubt Lake is an 8 ½ mile long and ½ mile wide lake which was once a salt water inlet, but was sealed off from the sea by slides and glacier action. Redoubt Lake Cabin is a 16 x 16 foot A-frame style cabin with a wood burning stove and sleeping space for 4 to 8 persons. Near sea level, Redoubt Lake lies about 10 miles south of Sitka. Floatplane access from Sitka is 15 minutes. Access is also possible by boating to the head of Silver Bay and then hiking the approximately 6 mile Salmon Lake/Redoubt Lake Trail. A difficult access by a very small, lightweight skiff or kayak is also possible at the west end of the lake from Redoubt Bay across a 100 foot portage. While the saltwater climate influences the lake area, occasional cold weather conditions of mid-winter can freeze the lake and delay air/boat arrivals and departures. Caution is necessary by planes maneuvering across the shallowly covered sandbar at the cabin approach.

Snuggled away within a shading stand of spruce and hemlock at the east end of the lake, this Forest Service cabin is a popular recreational area for Sitka. Forested mountains rise to nearly 3,500 feet to snowfields and dramatic granite cirques. Numerous waterfalls are visible the length of the lake. A small outboard motor is highly recommended for use with the skiff provided at this cabin. Due to its long length, Redoubt Lake can become quite windy and make rowing extremely difficult. The trailhead for the 6 mile Salmon Lake/Redoubt Lake Trail begins just beyond the woodshed.

Fishing is usually good for rainbow, cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout, especially where the silt bottom of the nearby inlet stream suddenly drops off at the head of the lake. Sockeye come into the lake mid-July to mid-August, and there is excellent coho salmon fishing from mid-July through September. Deer and brown bear are plentiful in the area.

The Redoubt sockeye salmon run has varied widely in recent years, ranging from 400 to 34,000 sockeye. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has maintained a weir to monitor the run. The lake is being fertilized by the U.S. Forest Service in cooperation with Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association and Department of Fish and Game. The Redoubt Sockeye fishery is a major sport as well as subsistence fishery.

10. Salmon Lake Forest Service Cabin, Lake, and Trail; Trail to Redoubt Lake
Salmon Lake Cabin is a 16 x 16 foot plywood cabin with a wood-burning stove and sleeping space for 4 to 8 persons. Salmon Lake lies about 8 miles southeast of Sitka. Floatplane access from Sitka is 15 minutes. Access is also possible by boating to the head of Silver Bay and then hiking to Salmon Lake/Redoubt Lake Trail a short way to the posted sign to the cabin. Thick vegetation surrounds the cabin with a few large spruce trees in the vicinity. Fishing is possible for cutthroat, steelhead, coho, sockeye, Dolly Varden, pink salmon, and chum salmon. Deer and brown bear are plentiful in the area.

The approximately 6 mile Salmon Lake/Redoubt Lake National Forest System Trail begins at the head of Silver Bay, about 10 miles southeast of Sitka. It is accessible by boat or floatplane. There is fair-weather small boat anchorage at the head of Silver Bay. The trailhead is on the east side of the mouth of the Salmon Lake stream, which is the westernmost inlet stream at the head of Silver Bay.

11. Allan Point Forest Service Cabin
Special management occupies an area 200 feet around cabin; 200 feet landward of Mean high Tide and 200 feet seaward of Mean Lower Low Water along contiguous beach.

12. Kanga Bay Forest Service Cabin
Special management occupies an area 200 feet around cabin; 200 feet landward of Mean High Tide and 200 feet seaward of Mean Lower Low Water along contiguous beach.

13. Leesoffskaia Bay
Special management occupies entire inner Bay and northwesterly passage to 200 feet landward of Mean High Tide and 200 feet seaward of Mean Lower Low Water along contiguous beach.

14. Neva Strait Forest Service Shelter
Special management occupies an area 200 feet around shelter; 200 feet landward of Mean High Tide and 200 feet seaward of Mean Lower Low Water along contiguous beach.

Hoonah Sound Special Management Area for Marine Waters and Tidelands.

1. Fick Cove

Fick Cove is located in South Hoonah Sound southeast of Patterson Bay. It has one of the best protected anchorages in Hoonah Sound and is very heavily used as a year-round anchorage by users of Hoonah Sound. There are accessible beaches and good deer habitat surrounding the Cove. There is a large intertidal and estuarine area, with excellent habitat for deer, bear, and Dungeness crab. There are Dolly Varden trout in the stream. Because of its small size and good anchorage, the boundary includes the entire Bay.

2. North Arm Hoonah Sound Tideflats

The head of North Arm Hoonah Sound is heavily used for recreation and subsistence fishing and hunting. The area has major salmon streams with a large associated estuarine grass flat providing good habitat for bear, waterfowl, and crab. There is an unmaintained trail along Lisianski River to Lisianski Inlet. The Inlet lies just outside the District boundaries. The river has productive river bottom soils supporting high timber values, and smelt spawn in the river in the spring.

3. Moser Island Forest Service Cabin; Adjacent Seal Rookery

The northwest end of Moser Island, at the north end of Hoonah Sound, is the site of a recently built Forest Service recreational cabin.

Moser Island Cabin is a rustic style 12' x 14' pan abode cabin with a wood-burning stove and sleeping space for 4 to 6 persons. Moser Island is located within Hoonah Sound, 48 miles north of Sitka. Air access time from Sitka is about 30 minutes or a boat access time of 2 hours. Depending on weather conditions, this saltwater cabin is accessible year around. Located in Upper Hoonah Sound, this cabin offers many recreational opportunities. With low tides, the shoreline along the spit on the west side of Moser Island can be followed to access Chichagof Island where there is deer, bear and waterfowl hunting. Local rivers provide fishing for Dolly Varden, pink and chum salmon.

There is a good small boat anchorage in the bite adjacent to the cabin and excellent waterfowl, deer, bear and crab habitat at the northern end of both North and South Arms of Hoonah Sound, both of which have large, productive tideflats. The spit to the north connects Moser Island to Chichagof Island, and can be portaged by small boats at very high tides. The whole contiguous beach area from the cabin site around the western point of Moser where an eagle tree is located and around the spit is accessible for beachcombing, hiking, picnicking, and seal watching. Hoonah Sound provides excellent bottomfish, crab and shrimping opportunities, and there is excellent big game hunting throughout the whole north Hoonah Sound area.

The two small rocks in South Hoonah Sound north of Point Reynard provide haulout and pupping area for around 50 harbor seals, a significant concentration.

4. Ushk Bay

Ushk Bay has a large intertidal area with concentrations of both Dungeness and King crab and is widely used by recreational boaters. There is a sheltered anchorage behind the peninsula on the north side of the bay, and various places to go ashore for picnics and camping. There is an existing log storage lease in Ushk Bay which is excluded from the site.

5. Vixen Islands Seal Haulouts

The rocks around Vixen Islands are considered a significant seal haulout and pupping area. Approximately 75 seals have been counted in this area. There is good fair weather anchorage between Vixen and Emmons Islands, and much picnic/camping activity concentrated in this area.

Other Special Management Areas

1. Piper Island Forest Service Cabin; Kakul Narrows Forest Service Shelter

Special management area occupies an area 200 feet around cabin or shelter; 200 feet landward of Mean High Tide and 200 feet seaward of Mean Lower Low Water along contiguous beach.

2. North Beach Shelikof Forest Service Cabin

Special management area occupies an area 200 feet around cabin; 200 feet landward of Mean High Tide and 200 feet seaward of Mean Lower Low Water along contiguous beach.

3. Otstoia Island Forest Service Shelter

Special management area occupies an area 200 feet around shelter; 200 feet landward of Mean High Tide and 200 feet seaward of Mean Lower Low Water along contiguous beach.

4. Kalinin Bay

Special management area occupies entire Kalinin Bay to 200 feet landward of Mean High Tide Line.

APPENDIX F

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

SPECIAL USE LAND DESIGNATION
For COMMERCIAL HELICOPTER OPERATIONS

Within the
HAINES STATE FOREST
And SURROUNDING GENERAL STATE LAND
And as further described in the
HAINES STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN
And NORTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN

ADL 106939

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is hereby establishing a Special Use Area (SUA) to regulate commercial helicopter skiing (heli-skiing) operations on state land in the Haines area. This Special Use Designation (SUD) establishes specific areas and dates for heli-skiing operations and sets standards for these operations. This SUD prohibits helicopter landings on state lands for the purpose of commercial recreational tours (such as the glacier landing tours).

The SUD does not regulate helicopter traffic other than for commercial recreational tours and heli-skiing. Other helicopter landings will continue to be allowed for such things as search & rescue, personal use, access to mining claims, and government research. The SUD applies only to state land managed by DNR, which excludes the Haines airport. DNR cannot regulate helicopter traffic on non-state lands.

1. AUTHORITY

Pursuant to 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.014[1] and Special Use Designation ADL 106939, all state owned land in the Haines State Forest and specific portions of state land and state selected land within the Haines Area[2] of the Northern Southeast Area

[1] Regulations governing special use lands and generally allowed uses on State land were filed by the Lieutenant Governor on November 7, 2002, and will become effective December 7, 2002.
[2] Affected areas of state land include those state owned or state-selected land within parcels H-01 through H-04, H-07, and H-08 that are within the "SUD Boundary" on the attached map. (To identify these parcels

Plan are designated as Special Use Lands. The purpose of this designation is to enable the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to manage commercial helicopter tours and commercial heli-skiing operations within the Haines area. This designation will establish standards for helicopter operation and identify areas helicopters can and cannot land for these purposes on state land. These standards will also apply when federal land within the Haines Area is conveyed to the state. These uses would otherwise be considered "generally allowed uses" under 11 AAC 96.

Note: This SUD only applies to those commercial helicopter operations that land on state land. The SUD does not regulate other helicopter uses, for example for search and rescue, timber operations, mining operations, other resource development activities, surveying, land management, enforcement, other government activities, or private uses. These uses are generally allowed uses on most state land (excluding the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve). The SUD applies to state land managed by DNR, which excludes the Haines airport. DNR cannot regulate helicopter traffic on non-state lands, and cannot regulate helicopter traffic that only flies over state land.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- Area Plan. Northern Southeast Area Plan dated August 2002.

- Commercial (activity): Under 11 AAC 12.340(19), "Commercial activity" means the sale of, delivery of, or soliciting to provide, goods, wares, edibles, or services in exchange for valuable consideration through barter, trade, or other commercial means; a service offered in conjunction with another sale of goods, wares, edibles, or services, which service involves the use of state land or water, is a commercial activity whether or not it is incidental to, advertised with, or specifically offered in the original sale; all guide, outfitter, and transportation services are commercial activities if any payment or valuable consideration through barter, trade, cash, or other commercial means is required, expected, or received beyond the normal and customary equally shared costs for food and fuel for any portion of the stay on state land.

- Commercial Helicopter Tour. Commercial Helicopter Operations that provide a 'tour'. A tour is defined as a brief trip to or through a place for the purpose of viewing it. Tours are typically frequent, recurring in specific areas. Examples of such operation include sightseeing, heli-hiking and other forms of tours. Not included in this definition are the occasional drop-off of passengers for other purposes than heli-skiing. Examples of the latter include hikers, hunters, fishers, sightseers, and the like.

see Plan Maps Klehini-Tsirku, Upper Chilkat/Kelsall, Haines and Chilkat River of the Haines Area, Northern Southeast Area Plan.)

- Commercial Recreation. Under 11 AAC 96.250(10), "commercial recreation" means recreational use of land, water, and resources for business or financial gain; "commercial recreation" includes guided sport fishing, guided and outfitted sport hunting, guided recreation, and air and water taxi services that provide transportation to recreational users of state land; "commercial recreation" does not include solely anchoring a vessel overnight on state shoreland, tideland, or submerged land.

- DMLW. Division of Mining, Land, and Water.

- DNR. Department of Natural Resources.

- Forest Plan. Haines State Forest Plan (HSFP) adopted August 2002.

- Heli-skiing operations[3]: Commercial Helicopter Operations conducted for the purpose of transporting people who ski or snowboard to destinations within the Haines Area. This term also includes helicopter operations that are related to the commercial filming of such activity or to downhill skiing or snowboard competitions.

- Haines Area. That area of state owned or state-selected land within the Haines State Forest or other state land that is affected by this Special Use Designation. The specific area of application is that area enclosed by 'SUD Boundary' in the attached Map.

- Use Period. That period of time when commercial helicopter operations may occur within the Haines Area affected by this Special Use Designation.

- Non-Motorized Area. An area within the State Forest in which Motorized Vehicles may not operate, as defined in Special Use Designation ADL 106858. The non-motorized zone occupies a portion of Mt. Ripinski.

- Permittee. The entity to which DNR issues an authorization for Heli-skiing Operations.

- PRD. Public Review Draft of the HSFP or the Northern Southeast Area Plan.

- SUD. Special Use Designation.

- Skier Day. A number equal to one individual skier/snowboarder transported by a Heli-skiing Operation on one particular day. A 'day' is any portion of a day that is used for skiing.

- State Forest. Haines State Forest.

[3] Includes snowboarding.

3. PURPOSE

This SUD implements the recommendation in the Haines State Forest Plan (Chapter 4, Implementation) that requires DNR to develop a management program for commercial helicopter operations within the Haines Area. More specifically, it sets outs DNR management of certain types of commercial helicopter operations within the Haines Area. The SUD also includes state-selected federal land that is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). If and when this BLM land is transferred to the state, DNR will apply the guidelines in this SUD to this federal land. In addition, DNR will use the SUD in response to requests from BLM for the state's comments or concurrence on BLM permits or authorizations within this area, as is required under Section 906(k) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

This SUD does not affect commercial helicopter operations that are not commercial tours or heli-skiing operations, nor does it affect the use of helicopters for non-commercial purposes. This SUD only regulates helicopters that land or take-off on state land.

4. BACKGROUND

Commercial Helicopter Operations in the Haines Area. The issue of the management of commercial helicopter operations in the Haines Area came up as early as 1996, when there was an advisory vote on whether to authorize summer helicopter tours. The local community voted to not allow such activity. Since then, a heli-skiing operation, based in Haines, has operated for the last several years, primarily out of an area at mile 33 of the Haines Highway.

The issue of commercial helicopter operations emerged fairly late in the planning process for the Haines State Forest Plan (Forest Plan) and was not included in that process/plan. The Forest Plan recognizes the need to develop a mechanism to manage such operations as a specific recommendation in Chapter 4, Implementation.

Since the fall of 2001, there have been extensive local efforts to develop recommendations that could be used by DNR in its creation of a Special Use Designation to manage commercial helicopter operations. The City of Haines used a local planning group (Tourism Planning Committee) to develop a series of recommendations, which were passed by the City Council (January, 2002) and forwarded to the Department. At about the same time, a Service Advisory Board was created in the Haines Borough to develop an approach to helicopter operation management for areas outside the City proper. This group recommended a series of suggestions to the Borough Assembly who, in turn, approved a list of recommendations that were then forwarded to DNR (August, 2002). The recommendations from each of these entities were considered in the preparation of this SUD.

Land Status. There is a considerable amount of state land within the Haines State Forest and the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve, as well as general state land surrounding the State Forest in the northwest and southwest. In addition, extensive areas of federal land have been selected by the state but not yet conveyed. These lands comprise most of the federal lands within the
Haines Borough. They are located in mountainous areas to the north of the State Forest and in portions of the Tsirku River drainage in the mountainous area to the south and abutting the Glacier Bay National Park.

Helicopter Operations in the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. In a separate action (August, 2002) an amendment was made to the Public Review Draft of the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Plan that prohibited commercial helicopter landings within the Preserve and established a minimum flight altitude of 1,500 feet from ground surface.

5. RELATIONSHIP TO SPECIAL USE DESIGNATIONS IN FOREST PLAN AND AREA PLAN

SUD ADL 106858. This SUD for helicopter operations (ADL 106939) is linked to Special Use Designation ADL 106858, which is included in the Haines State Forest Plan. SUD ADL 106858 implements recommendations related to commercial recreation within the State Forest and imposes limitations on group size and the number of passengers that may be allowed in commercial helicopter operations.

This SUD is an element of the overall commercial recreation strategy for the Haines State Forest and adjacent state land. It will also apply to the areas of federal land that are state-selected when that land is conveyed to the state. This strategy is contained in the Haines State Forest Plan and the Northern Southeast Area Plan. This SUD does not change the management intent for state lands expressed in these two plans nor the requirements in SUD ADL 106858. SUD ADL 106939 refines the commercial recreation management strategies contained in the two plans. Heli-skiing operations allowed under SUD ADL 106858 are affected by the specific requirements of this SUD (ADL 106939).

SUD ADL 106858 establishes a permit system for commercial recreation activities in the State Forest, including commercial helicopter operations. Commercial recreation operations are subdivided into intensity classes measured in daily client levels (low, medium, and high), which are related to specific management units in the Forest Plan. These limits apply to the commercial helicopter operations – permitting such operations where such uses are ‘Allowed’ or are authorized by ‘Allowed by Permit’ and prohibiting such operations if commercial uses of a specific size are ‘Not Allowed’. Consult Table 1 of this SUD ADL 106858 to determine where commercial operations are authorized or prohibited.

SUD ADL 106929. This SUD establishes a non-motorized zone within the State Forest in the Mt. Ripinski area. Commercial helicopter tours and heli-skiing landings are not authorized within this zone.

6. USES THAT ARE NOT ALLOWED or ARE TO BE MANAGED UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS:

Commercial Helicopter Tours and Heli-skiing Operations are not a Generally Allowed Use under this Special Use Designation. 'Commercial Helicopter Tours' are not authorized within the Haines Area and 'Heli-skiing Operations' (landings) are allowed in certain areas but subject to certain conditions. These conditions are included in the General and Specific Standards for the Operation of Heli-skiing, attached. These standards must be followed in all DNR permit authorizations of these types of activities.

Exceptions: This Special Use Designation does not affect Commercial Helicopter Operations that are not 'Commercial Helicopter Tours' or Heli-skiing Operations'.

7. PERIODIC REVIEW

This special use designation is subject to periodic review every five years in order to ensure that the objectives described in this order are being met. Revision of the SUD may occur earlier than that if the management intent of the Haines State Forest Plan for a specific management unit or subunit is not being met in the manner described in Chapter 3 of that Plan. The intent is to make the SUD, and any subsequent permits that may be issued under the SUD, consistent with the Forest Plan. Any revision of this SUD is to be coordinated with the Bureau of Land Management since that agency manages actions on state selected federal land. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game should be consulted for wildlife information, especially mountain goat habitat.

It can be expected that, as new information becomes available on sensitive wildlife resources, particularly on goat habitat, or other sensitive resources and users, changes to the boundaries of 'Areas Allowed for Heli-skiing' or "Flight Corridors" will be appropriate in order to reflect this information. Such changes will not require amendment of the Map in this SUD, but maps included as part of an authorization should include the necessary changes to these boundaries. Changes to use areas or flight corridors are to be approved by the Southeast Regional Land Manager, Division of Mining, Land, and Water.

8. DECISION

It is my decision to designate those state lands in the Haines State Forest and those state lands and state selected lands within the Haines Area of the Northern Southeast Area Plan[4] as special use lands in accordance with 11 AAC 96.010(a) (2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b). I find this decision consistent with the department's management authority and with the management intent as described in the Haines State Forest Management Plan and the Northern Southeast Area Plan.

In ninety days from the date of this designation, by written notice of the designations before the end of the 90-day period, or by written notice at some other date determined appropriate by the Commissioner, the activities described herein shall be managed according to the terms of this Special Use Designation.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Director, Division of Mining, Land, and Water — Date 11/5/02

Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources — Date 11/15/02

[4] See footnote #2 for applicable areas within the Haines Area.

ATTACHMENT

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL STANDARDS for COMMERCIAL HELICOPTER OPERATIONS PROVIDING TOURS and HELI-SKIING OPERATIONS

The following general standards and specific management stipulations affect 'Commercial Helicopter Tours' and 'Heli-skiing Operations'.

General Standards

These standards are in addition to requirements of a standard DNR land use authorization.

1. Permits issued subsequent to this Special Use Designation (SUD) represent a nonexclusive privilege authorizing special uses of public lands and waters and, should circumstances warrant, the permit may be modified by DNR at any time, including the amount and location of use. The permit is revocable at will, with or without cause (11 AAC 96.040).
2. The temporary storage of fuel may be authorized in order to minimize the number of helicopter flights.
3. The Permittee must assume the responsibility for inspecting the permitted area for any existing or new hazardous conditions that present risks for which the Permittee assumes responsibility.
4. A permit does not create an exclusive right of use of an area by the Permittee.
5. The transport of explosives is not permitted.

Specific Stipulations

For all mitigation measures, it is recognized that exceptions may be made for aircraft safety and weather conditions. *Aircraft and passenger safety will take precedence over the following stipulations.*

1. Landings by 'Commercial Helicopter Tours' are not authorized on state land within the boundary of this SUD.
2. Heli-skiing Operations may occur within the Haines Area from February 1 through April 30 except as noted[5]. Landing helicopters for this purpose may

[5] DNR, after consultation with ADF&G, may authorize heli-skiing operations, including commercial filming and skiing/snowboarding competition, after the dates specified in the Plan map for 'Allowed Areas for Heli-skiing' if such operations are not likely to affect the critical life cycle stages of goats or other sensitive wildlife populations (bear, wolverine, wolf, and bald eagle). Up to an additional 3 days may be authorized for each of the two areas (that is, May 3 for areas where heli-skiing is designated as allowed

only occur in the areas designated on the attached Map[6] as 'Allowed Areas for Heli-skiing'. Within the areas that may be used for skiing, specific use period limitations apply. See specific requirements of 'Allowed Areas for Heli-skiing' on the Map.

3. Landings by Heli-skiing Operations outside an 'Allowed Area for Heli-skiing' shall not be authorized within the SUD.
4. Heli-skiing Operations may only occur within the hours of 8:00am to 6:00pm within Designated Flight Corridors or 'Allowed Areas for Heli-skiing' except for the purpose of commercial filming conducted during low-sun angle periods between March 15th and April 30th. DNR may authorize use periods earlier than 8:00 am for this purpose or later than 6:00 pm consistent with FAA operational requirements for helicopters. It is not intended that this exception is to be used on a regular or frequent basis. Heli-skiing operators are to report all such activities to DNR on a biweekly basis in a manner that is to be stipulated in the permit.
5. Heli-skiing Operators shall use the Designated Flight Corridors to access 'Allowed Areas for Heli-skiing' and shall maintain the flight altitude minimums specified in specific Designated Flight Corridors. Generally, a vertical distance of at least 1,500 feet from ground and 1,500 feet from mountainous terrain shall be maintained, except for a minimum of 5,000 feet above sea level within areas of sensitive goat habitat.
6. Special conditions may exist for Flight Corridor A that may preclude its use. The use of Designated Flight Corridor A is permitted unless the Haines Borough restricts the initial take-off and (final) landing of Heli-skiing Operations in areas of private or Borough land within areas on and near the Haines Highway between Wells Bridge and the Canadian border. Should this occur, Heli-skiing Operators may not use Flight Corridor A. Flight Corridor B shall be used for accessing 'Allowed Area of Heli-skiing' in areas south of the Klehini River and west of the Chilkat River/Chilkat Inlet.
7. Travel from a take-off site/final landing site to the Designated Flight Corridors is to be as direct as possible. An altitude of at least 1,500 feet from the ground surface shall be attained as rapidly as practicable and is to be maintained until the Designated Flight Corridors are reached.
8. The number of skier days is limited to a total of 1,000 per year. This amount is the sum of all heli-skiing operations authorized by BLM and DNR in the Haines Area. If the authorized level of 1000 skier days is reached or can be expected to be attained in an upcoming operating season, authorizations granted by DNR shall be awarded on a competitive basis. The DNR Southeast Regional Manager, Division of Mining, Land, and Water, may require prospective

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until April 30th and April 3rd for areas where it is allowed until March 31st). An extension is only to be granted by DNR for the completion of heli-skiing operations scheduled to be completed by the end dates specified in the attached map but such operations could not occur because of adverse weather conditions, safety considerations, or other unforeseen circumstances.

[6] This Special Use Designation is limited in its application to the area enclosed by the 'SUD Boundary' depicted in this Map.

operators to submit applications and activity reports at a time and in a form specified by DNR.

9. Heli-skiing Operations will meet FAA requirements for safe air operations (routing, airspace separation, and coordination with other operators.)
10. All authorized Heli-skiing Operations will be required to submit and abide by a Safety and Operating Plan which will be approved by DNR on state lands and by BLM on state-selected lands. This Plan shall constitute a part of the Permit.
11. Heli-skiing Operators are not to hover over, circle, or harass wildlife in any way. This refers particularly to mountain goats, wolves, bears, wolverines, eagles, sea lions, and other marine mammals, but includes all wildlife species.
12. Each Heli-skiing Operator shall submit a report at the end of each operating season to DNR, ADF&G, and BLM that identifies the number and areas of landings and lists their observations of goats, bears, wolves, wolverines, or other species determined by ADF&G to be sensitive. The authorization issued by DNR shall specify the format of the reporting. DNR may require other information to be reported if necessary to the management of Heli-skiing Operations.
13. Heli-skiing Operators shall attend an Orientation Meeting with DNR and BLM prior to an operating season and a Review Meeting at the conclusion of the season. The Orientation Meeting is designed to acquaint operators with the General and Specific Stipulations of the DNR authorization, to more clearly describe backcountry ski areas, and possible ways to minimize noise effects in these areas. The Review Meeting is designed to determine the level and location of heli-skiing operations, identify and provide solutions to identified operational problems, or revise the requirement of the DNR authorization if necessary to more effectively manage Heli-skiing Operations.
14. Helicopters will maintain a minimum distance of one mile from all observed mountain goats and one-half mile from all other sensitive wildlife populations identified in authorizations granted by DNR.

Haines Area
Areas of Heli-Skiing Use and Non-Use (Attachment for Special Use Designation (SUD) ADL 106939)[1]

General Land Status

- BLM (State Selected)
- State of Alaska within SUD boundary
- Federal Mining Claims
- Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve [2]

Boundaries

- SUD (Haines Area)

Flight Minimums

- Min. 1500 ft. above land
- Min. 5000 ft. above MSL

Allowed Areas for Heli-Skiing[3]

- February 1 to April 30[4]
- February 1 to March 31[4]

1 This SUD only applies to commercial helicopter operations that land on state land. Landings on federal land requires authorizations from the Bureau of Land Management. This SUD affects commercial helicopter tours and heli-skiing operations. See SUD for specifics of application.

2 The landing of commercial helicopters within the Chikat Bald Eagle Preserve is not governed by this SUD; see the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Management Plan for the Specifics of the restriction. (Landings are not allowed within the Preserve and there is a 1500' flight minimum.)

3 Except for these areas, heli-skiing is prohibited. Allowed areas are designated to avoid sensitive mountain goat habitat as determined by survey transects flown by the Bureau of Land Management and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

4 Except as noted in the SUD.

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles

Map Projection - Albers Equal Area Conic
Spheroid - Clarke 1866

11/15/2002

Haines Area

Flight Corridor A

Flight Corridor B

Haines Airport

Skagway

COAST MOUNTAINS

TAKHINSHA MOUNTAINS

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

CHILKAT RANGE

CHILKAT PENINSULA

CHILKOOT INLET

LYNN CANAL

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