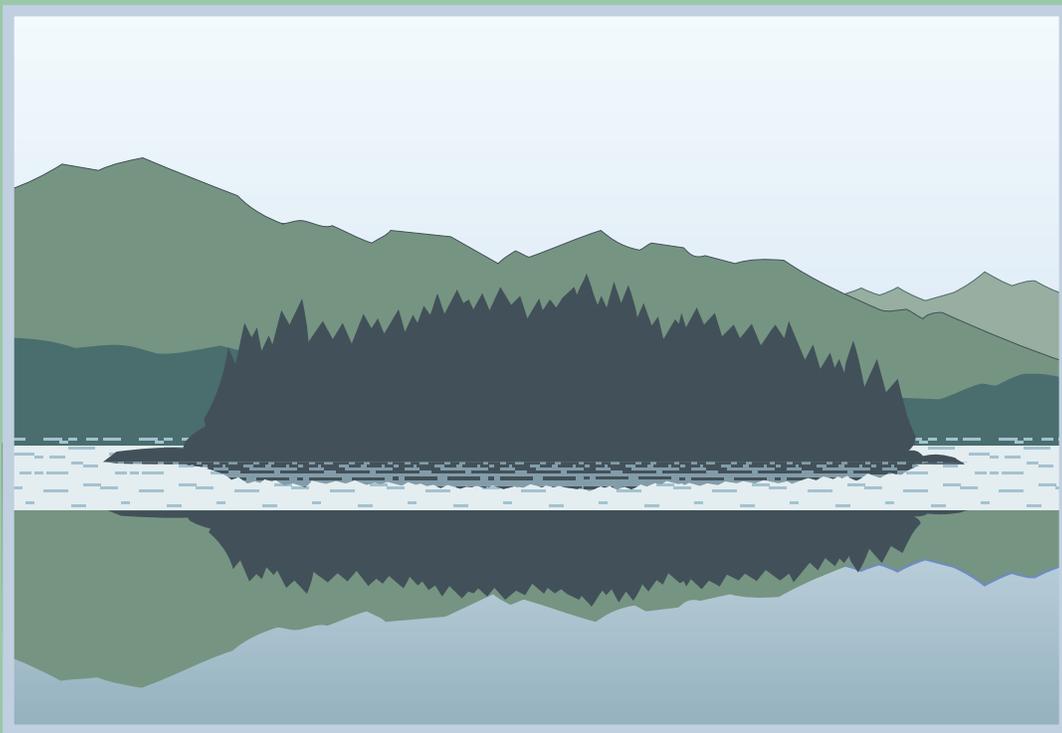


CENTRAL/SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN

Adopted November 2000



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



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

CENTRAL/SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN

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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 \$29.35 per copy, in Anchorage AK.



STATE OF ALASKA

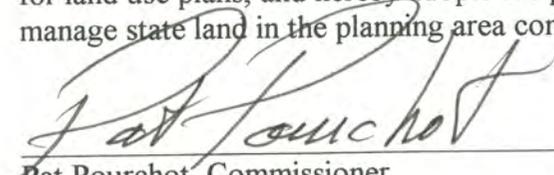
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

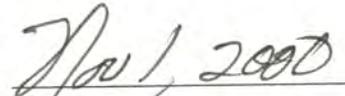
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The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources finds that the Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010 – 55.030 for land use plans, and hereby adopts the plan. The Department of Natural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



Pat Pourchot, Commissioner
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Date

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
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The Alaska Department of Fish and Game assisted the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in preparing the Central/Southern Southeast Area plan. We appreciated the opportunity to represent fish and wildlife habitat and human uses of fish and wildlife during preparation of this plan. ADF&G will use the plan's policies and guidelines in its decision-making to the extent consistent with its constitutional and statutory mandates and new information available during project level review and planning. When the Department of Natural Resources decides to offer a state timber sale in areas intended for long-term retention in state ownership, the Alaska Department Fish and Game will work with the DNR during the forest land use planning process to provide the necessary protection for fish and wildlife resources.



Frank Rue, Commissioner
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

3.5.01
Date

Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan Table of Contents



CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....1

Summary of Purpose of the Plan..... 1

Description of the Planning Area 1

Submerged Lands, Tidelands, Uplands, and Shorelands as Described in This Plan..... 1

Planning Area 2

How the Plan is Organized 2

Why this Plan Was Developed 5

The Mandate 5

What the Plan Will Do 6

How This Plan is Used..... 6

The Relationship Between the Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan and Other Plans..... 6

How the Plan Was Developed..... 7

Process of Plan Preparation..... 7

Who Developed the Plan?..... 7

Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area..... 8

What the Plan Won't Do..... 9

Planning Period..... 10

SUMMARY OF PLAN ACTIONS10

Management Intent 8

Land Use Designations 9

Management Guidelines 9

Classifications..... 9

Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification 9

CHAPTER 2 – AREAWIDE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

INTRODUCTION.....1

Definitions..... 1

Goals..... 1

Management Intent 2

General Framework of the Plan 2

Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value..... 3

General 3

Other State Land..... 4

AQUATIC FARMING5

COORDINATION AND PUBLIC NOTICE8

CULTURAL RESOURCES9

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AND HARVEST AREAS11

Goals.....11

Management Guidelines: Habitat Areas.....11

Management Guidelines: Harvest Areas16

Management Guidelines: Special Management Areas
 — Tidelands & Submerged Lands;Other.....18

FLOATING FACILITIES22

FORESTRY.....26

INSTREAM FLOW34

MATERIAL SITES35

RECREATION, TOURISM, AND SCENIC RESOURCES36

SETTLEMENT40

SHORELINES, STREAM CORRIDORS AND COASTAL AREAS45

SUBSURFACE RESOURCES50

TRAIL AND PUBLIC ACCESS MANAGEMENT.....53

Goal53

Management Guidelines: Trails.....53

Management Guidelines: Public Access55

CHAPTER 3 – LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

INTRODUCTION.....1

Land Use Designations1

Designations Used in This Plan.....2

Explanation of Mineral Designations6

Management Intent6

Management Guidelines7

Duration and Flexibility of Plan.....7

Glossary.....8

REGIONAL SETTING.....8

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS11

Topography..... 11

Soils..... 12

Biotic Communities..... 12

Terrestrial Vegetation..... 12

PLAN STRUCTURE.....15

Planning Regions..... 15

Parcel Identification..... 15

Regional Descriptions..... 16

Maps used in Regional Descriptions..... 17

Resource Allocation Tables..... 17

REGION SUMMARIES

Region 1 – Sumdum-Stephens Passage 19

Background..... 21

State Lands..... 21

Acreage..... 21

Physical Features..... 22

Access..... 22

Uses and Resources..... 22

Management Constraints and Considerations..... 23

Management of State Land..... 23

Region 2 – Kuiu/West Kupreanof..... 53

Background..... 53

State Lands..... 53

Acreage..... 54

Access..... 54

Physical Features..... 54

Uses and Resources..... 54

Tidelands..... 55

Management Constraints and Considerations..... 55

Management of State Lands..... 55

Region 3 – Petersburg 97

Background..... 97

State Lands..... 97

Acreage..... 98

Physical Features..... 98

Access..... 99

Uses and Resources..... 99

Management Constraints and Considerations..... 100

Management of State Lands..... 101

Region 4 – Wrangell.....169

Background.....169

State Lands.....169

Acreage.....170

Physical Features.....170

Uses and Resources.....171

Management Constraints and Considerations.....172

Management of State Lands.....172

Region 5 – Ketchikan.....233

Background.....233

State Lands.....233

Acreage.....234

Physical Features.....234

Access.....235

Uses and Resources.....235

Management Constraints and Considerations.....237

Management of State Lands.....237

Navigable Rivers and Lakes

Management Intent of Navigable Water Bodies..... 325

Background.....325

Public Trust Doctrine.....325

Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes.....327

Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes.....327

CHAPTER 4 – IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION.....1

State Land Classification.....1

Relationship of Designations to Classifications and Conversion of Plan Designations into Classifications.....4

Public Trust Doctrine.....6

Surface Leasing.....6

Classification Order.....6

Alaska Coastal Management Program.....7

Municipal Entitlement.....7

Land Selections and Selection Priorities.....8

Proposed Selection Relinquishments.....9

Coordination with Federal Land Management.....14

Mineral Order.....14

Proposed Additions to the State Marine Park System.....14

Procedures for Plan Changes.....15

List of Maps **Page**

CHAPTER 1

Map 1-1: – Central/Southern Southeast Planning Area & Planning Regions..... 1-3

CHAPTER 2

Map 2-1: – Tideland Resource Management Zones..... 2-19

CHAPTER 3

Map 3-1: Central/Southern Southeast Area & Regions 3-9

Region 1 – Sumdum-Stephens Passage

Region Maps

Map 3-2: Sumdum-Stephens Passage Planning Region..... 3-25
Map 3-3: Sumdum-Stephens Passage – North..... 3-27
Map 3-4: Sumdum-Stephens Passage – Central..... 3-29
Map 3-5: Sumdum-Stephens Passage – South 3-31

Region 2 – Kuiu/West Kupreanof

Region Maps

Map 3-6: Kuiu/West Kupreanof Planning Region 3-59
Map 3-7: Kuiu/West Kupreanof – North..... 3-61
Map 3-8: Kuiu/West Kupreanof – Central..... 3-63
Map 3-9: Kuiu/West Kupreanof – South 3-65

Region 3 – Petersburg

Region Maps

Map 3-10: Petersburg Planning Region 3-105
Map 3-11: Petersburg – North..... 3-107
Map 3-12: Petersburg – Central..... 3-109
Map 3-13: Petersburg Inset Map..... 3-111
Map 3-14: Petersburg – East..... 3-113

Subdivision Maps

Thomas Bay Alaska Subdivision: ASLS 81-235 3-115
Frederich Point North Subdivision: ASLS 83-31 3-116
Frederick Point East Subdivision: ASLS 83-32..... 3-117
Wrangell Narrows Subdivision: ASLS 79-182 3-118
Keene Channel & Beecher Pass Subdivision: ASLS 82-79..... 3-119
Wrangell Narrows Subdivision: ASLS 81-7 3-120

<i>Sumner Strait Subdivision: ASLS 88-88</i>	3-121
<i>Duncan Canal Subdivision: ASLS 81-9</i>	3-122

Region 4 – Wrangell

Region Maps

<i>Map 3-15: Wrangell Planning Region</i>	3-175
<i>Map 3-16: Wrangell – Central</i>	3-177
<i>Map 3-17: Wrangell – South</i>	3-179
<i>Map 3-18: Wrangell – Thoms Creek Inset Map</i>	3-181
<i>Map 3-19: Wrangell Inset Map</i>	3-183
<i>Map 3-20: Wrangell – East (Bradfield Canal)</i>	3-185

Subdivision Maps

<i>Zimovia Strait Lots: USS 3709 & 3403</i>	3-187
<i>Wrangell Island East Subdivision: ASLS 83-8</i>	3-188
<i>Wrangell Island West Subdivision: ASLS 83-7</i>	3-189
<i>Olive Cove Subdivision: ASLS 81-233</i>	3-190
<i>Thoms Place Subdivision: ASLS 81-234</i>	3-191

Region 5 – Ketchikan

Region Maps

<i>Map 3-21: Ketchikan Planning Region</i>	3-241
<i>Map 3-22: Ketchikan – Cleveland Peninsula Subregion</i>	3-243
<i>Map 3-23: Ketchikan – Central</i>	3-245
<i>Map 3-24: Ketchikan – North Inset Map</i>	3-247
<i>Map 3-25: Ketchikan – South Inset Map</i>	3-249
<i>Map 3-26: Ketchikan – South</i>	3-251
<i>Map 3-27: Ketchikan – Northeast</i>	3-253
<i>Map 3-28: Ketchikan – East</i>	3-255
<i>Map 3-29: Ketchikan – Southeast</i>	3-257
<i>Map 3-30: Ketchikan – Hyder Subunit</i>	3-259

Subdivision Maps

<i>Hyder Community: USS 1428</i>	3-261
<i>Deep Bay (at Moser Bay): USS 2816 & 2817</i>	3-262
<i>Upper George Inlet Subdivision: ASLS 84-39</i>	3-263
<i>Mud Bight Alaska Subdivision: ASLS 79-243</i>	3-264
<i>Vallenar Bay Subdivision: ASLS 85-86</i>	3-265
<i>Lot A, 5th and Jackson: ASLS 83-148</i>	3-266
<i>George Inlet (Herring Cove Area): USS 2403, 2801, 3385 & 3397</i>	3-267
<i>Mountain Point Subdivision: ASLS 80-187</i>	3-268

List of Figures and Tables	Page
CHAPTER 1	
<i>Figure 1.1 – Submerged Lands, Tidelands, Uplands & Shorelands</i>	1-2
CHAPTER 3	
Region 1. Sumdum-Stephens Passage	
Tables	
<i>Use Designation by Parcel – Sumdum-Stephens Passage Region</i>	3-33
Resource Allocation Tables	
<i>Upland Large Tracts</i>	3-35
<i>Tideland Large Tracts</i>	3-39
<i>Tideland Small Tracts</i>	3-51
Region 2. Kuiu/Western Kupreanof Island	
Tables	
<i>Use Designations by Parcel – Kuiu/West Kupreanof Planning Region</i>	3-59
Resource Allocation Tables	
<i>Upland Large Tracts</i>	3-71
<i>Tideland Large Tracts</i>	3-75
<i>Tideland Small Tracts</i>	3-95
Region 3. Petersburg	
Tables	
<i>Use Designations by Parcel – Petersburg Region</i>	3-123
Resource Allocation Tables	
<i>Upland Large Tracts</i>	3-127
<i>Tideland Large Tracts</i>	3-147
<i>Tideland Small Tracts</i>	3-167
Region 4. Wrangell	
Tables	
<i>Use Designations by Parcel – Wrangell Region</i>	3-193
Resource Allocation Tables	
<i>Upland Large Tracts</i>	3-197
<i>Tideland Large Tracts</i>	3-213
<i>Tideland Small Tracts</i>	3-231

Region 5. Ketchikan

Tables

Use Designations by Parcel – Ketchikan Region..... 3-269

Resource Allocation Tables

Upland Large Tracts 3-275
Tideland Large Tracts 3-299
Tideland Small Tracts 3-323

CHAPTER 4

Table 4-1(a): Acreages Associated with Upland Designations4
*Table 4-1(b): Acreages Associated with Tideland, Submerged Land,
 and Shoreland Designations*.....5
Table 4-2(a): Upland Designations – Conversion to Classifications5
*Table 4-2(b): Tideland, Submerged Land, and Shoreland Designations –
 Conversion to Classifications*6
Table 4-3: Acres of State Lands Classified.....7
Table 4-4: Status of NFCG Selections9
Table 4-5: Remaining NFCG Selections.....12
Table 4-6: Proposed Additions to the State Marine Park System.....15

Appendices

<i>APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY</i>	A-1 thru A-16
<i>APPENDIX B: MINERAL CLOSING ORDER</i>	B-1 thru B-6
<i>APPENDIX C: ADF&G WILDLIFE BIBLIOGRAPHY</i>	C-1 thru C-4
<i>APPENDIX D: LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER</i>	D-1
<i>APPENDIX E: INDEX</i>	E-1 thru

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
<i>Summary of Purpose of the Plan</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Description of the Planning Area.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Submerged Lands, Tidelands, Uplands and Shorelands as Described in This Plan</i>	<i>1</i>
Figure 1.1 – Submerged Lands, Tidelands, Uplands & Shorelands	2
<i>Planning Area</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>How the Plan is Organized.....</i>	<i>2</i>
Map 1-1. Central/Southern Southeast Planning Area & Planning Regions	3
<i>Why This Plan Was Developed.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>The Mandate</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>What the Plan Will Do</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>How This Plan is Used</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>The Relationship Between the Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan and Other Plans</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>How the Plan Was Developed</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Process of Plan Preparation</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Who Developed the Plan?</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>What the Plan Won't Do</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Planning Period.....</i>	<i>10</i>
SUMMARY OF PLAN ACTIONS.....	10
<i>Management Intent</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Land Use Designations.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Management Guidelines.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Classifications.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Summary of Plan Implementation and Modification.....</i>	<i>11</i>

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.

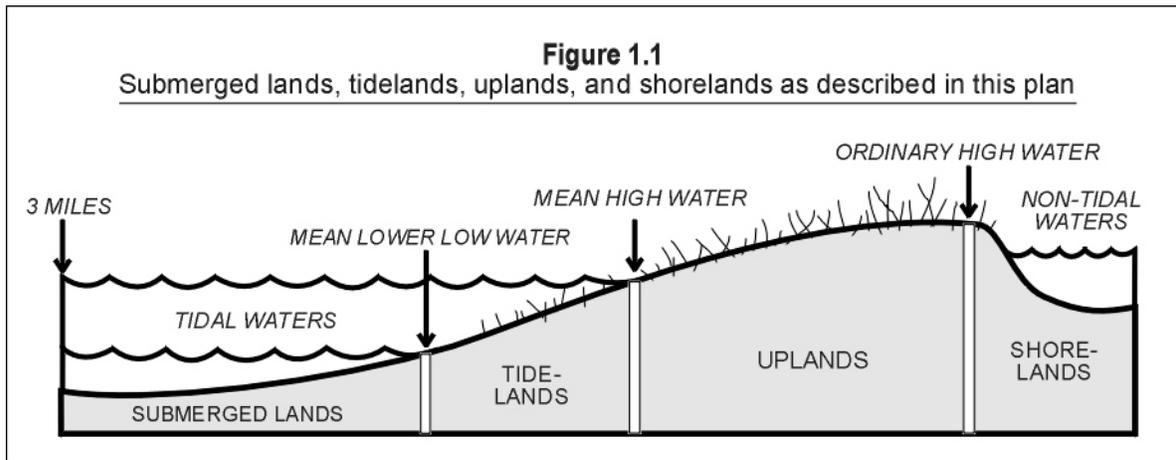
DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan 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	83,258
State-selected uplands	15,174
State-owned tidelands	2,704,454
Total Acreage	2,802,886

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.



PLANNING AREA

The planning boundary of the Central/Southern 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 southern boundary of the City and Borough of Juneau at Tracy Arm in the north, to Portland Inlet on the south, situated adjacent to Canada. The western boundary is formed by Clarence and Sumner Straits and includes Kuiu Island. The boundary with Canada forms its eastern extent.

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.

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

Map I-I Central/Southern Southeast Planning Area & Planning Regions



PACIFIC OCEAN



9/15/03

constraints and considerations based on existing plans, legislative designations, and other issues that significantly affect the management of state lands.

Then the state land in the entire planning area is divided into units (there are over 130 upland units and 320 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 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 and a mineral closing order.

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.

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 Central/Southern Southeast Plan boundary. Although some of the most valuable state lands have already been conveyed to the Ketchikan Gateway Borough, cities of Wrangell, Kupreanof, Ketchikan and Petersburg, Mental Health Trust, the University of Alaska, and to private individuals, the state is responsible for managing the lands remaining in state ownership. To ensure that these lands are

properly managed, the Department of Natural Resources has developed this plan for all state 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 the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CENTRAL/SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN AND OTHER PLANS

Except for several site specific plans that cover small areas and an evaluation of mariculture on Etolin Island, DNR has not undertaken comprehensive resource analyses in the planning area. 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. In addition, the Ketchikan Gateway Borough and the cities of Petersburg, Kupreanof, and Wrangell have comprehensive plans which provide an indication of desired development patterns within the corporate limits of each of these entities. There is also a coastal district plan for the Ketchikan Gateway Borough and the cities of Wrangell, Petersburg and Kake.

The coastal 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. Resource information was also incorporated from various state and federal resource management documents.

HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

The Central/Southern 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 Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell. 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;
- prepare and distribute the Parcel Description Report (describes resources and uses);
- conduct public meetings to identify issues and reactions to preliminary designations;
- prepare an Agency Review Draft (ARD);
- planning team and agencies review the ARD;
- prepare the Public Review Draft (PRD) based on comments from the ARD;
- 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) final draft of the plan and circulate for public review;
- prepare the final plan incorporating comments on the ITA;
- the Commissioner signs the plan and adopts it as DNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area.

WHO DEVELOPED THE PLAN?

The DNR planning staff directed the planning process, including data collection, draft plan and final plan preparation, and response to public and agency comments. The interagency planning team reviewed significant policy issues and provided comments on and direction to the preparation of the draft plan. The planning team included representatives from state agencies, local government (Ketchikan Gateway Borough, cities of Wrangell, Kupreanof, Kake, and Petersburg), and the regional Native corporation (Sealaska Corporation), with additional input from the U.S. Forest Service. The Commissioner of the

Department of Natural Resources signed and adopted the Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan. The planning team agencies represented are listed after the table of contents.

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 Ketchikan Gateway Borough, and to a much lesser extent the cities of Petersburg, Ketchikan, and Wrangell, have selected land from the state. Most of this land has been conveyed to these cities and, under state municipal entitlement standards, there is very little remaining land entitlement to be conveyed. However, there is discussion of borough formation in the communities of Wrangell and Petersburg, and borough expansion in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough. Should new boroughs be formed, they will be entitled to ten percent of the vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved (VUU) state land within the boundary of the new boroughs, which may be a significant acreage. 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. Seven upland units 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 these developments will be compatible with existing resources and uses and designated certain areas within the communities of Kake, Wrangell, Petersburg and Ketchikan as 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.

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 Central/Southern 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.

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 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

Five regions are delineated in the planning area. These regions are divided into units, each with a unique number. The plan presents management intent that explains the Department's overall resource management objectives for each region and unit and provides resource and use information for land managers. This information is presented in Chapter 3.

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

Each unit shows a combination of 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 management subunit, 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 located 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 State land status plats. A table that shows how designations convert to classifications is located in Chapter 4.

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 consultation with the appropriate agencies. Special exceptions and minor changes must follow certain procedures. See Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of procedures for plan modifications, amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes.

CHAPTER 2

AREAWIDE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

INTRODUCTION.....1
Definitions.....1
Goals.....1
Management Intent2
General Framework of the Plan2
Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value.....3
General3
Other State Land.....4

AQUATIC FARMING5
Goals.....5
Management Guidelines5

COORDINATION AND PUBLIC NOTICE8
Goals.....8
Management Guidelines8

CULTURAL RESOURCES9
Goal9
Management Guidelines9

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AND HARVEST AREAS11
Goals.....11
Management Guidelines: Habitat Areas.....11
Management Guidelines: Harvest Areas16
Management Guidelines: Special Management Areas
— Tidelands & and Submerged Lands; Other.....18

Map 2-1: Tideland Resource Management Zones19

FLOATING FACILITIES22
Goals.....22
Definitions.....22
Management Guidelines23

FORESTRY.....26
Goals.....26
Management Guidelines26

INSTREAM FLOW	34
<i>Goal</i>	34
<i>Management Guidelines</i>	34
MATERIAL SITES	35
<i>Goal</i>	35
<i>Management Guidelines</i>	35
RECREATION, TOURISM, AND SCENIC RESOURCES	36
<i>Goals</i>	36
<i>Management Guidelines</i>	36
SETTLEMENT	40
<i>Goals</i>	40
<i>Management Guidelines</i>	41
SHORELINES, STREAM CORRIDORS AND COASTAL AREAS	45
<i>Goals</i>	45
<i>Management Guidelines</i>	45
SUBSURFACE RESOURCES	50
<i>Goals</i>	50
<i>Mineral Development Guidelines</i>	50
TRAIL AND PUBLIC ACCESS MANAGEMENT.....	53
<i>Goal</i>	53
<i>Management Guidelines: Trails.....</i>	53
<i>Management Guidelines: Public Access.....</i>	55

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.

Management 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. Locate settlement uses where there is a sustainable economic base and where necessary services can be efficiently provided.

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, fish and wildlife, both 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 than 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 to 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 Central 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 ADF&G without an amendment to the plan.

Aquatic Farming

GOALS

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). They 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; if 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 other social, economic, and environmental effects of the proposed aquatic farming.

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 tideland 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 include 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 and unless there is an overriding state interest and there is no feasible and prudent alternative. DNR will consult with the U.S. Forest Service when determining compatibility of activities. Generally, permits should not be issued for areas adjoining Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP) prescriptions of Wilderness or LUD II, or adjacent to a National Monument.

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 and Stream Corridors

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 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 and Stream Corridors

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 in areas of the state. 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 that information available is inadequate 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 processes 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 from 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 and Stream Corridors
- 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 include 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 for Which Unit is to be Managed". 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

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 to be Managed for" column in Chapter 3.

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

Tideland and upland uses that are not consistent with the types of uses associated with the approved designation or are not authorized in the management intent statement for a specific 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, alternation 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 Management Guidelines, Section 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.

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.

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.

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 two of the eight species, the arctic peregrine falcon and the humpback whale, are 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 (<i>Eubalena glacialis</i>)	E
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	E
Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)	T
Stellar Sea Lion (<i>Eunetopias jubatas</i>)	T
Short-tailed albatross (<i>Diomedea alabatus</i>)	E
Humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	E
Fin whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	E
Gray whale (<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>)	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. The following DNR 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 mapped as crucial, 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 will 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

O. 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.

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.

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

Since there is a distinct seasonality associated with the critical life periods of certain marine mammals and fish, seasonality shall be taken into consideration during project review and approval. Seasonality and critical life cycle stages are identified in ADF&G publications.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 Tables 3-2 through 3-6 in Chapter 3 under the column, "Resources to be Managed For". 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 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

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.

- The use (project) receives a conclusive consistency determination under the ACMP and significant adverse impacts are minimized through stipulations developed for the ACMP determination.

P. Allowing uses in Other than Designated Harvest Areas. Within the plan boundary essentially all tidelands/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 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 (Hv) 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 type: subsistence, recreational and/or commercial harvest. Accordingly, the following standards shall apply to uses that would alter harvest activities:

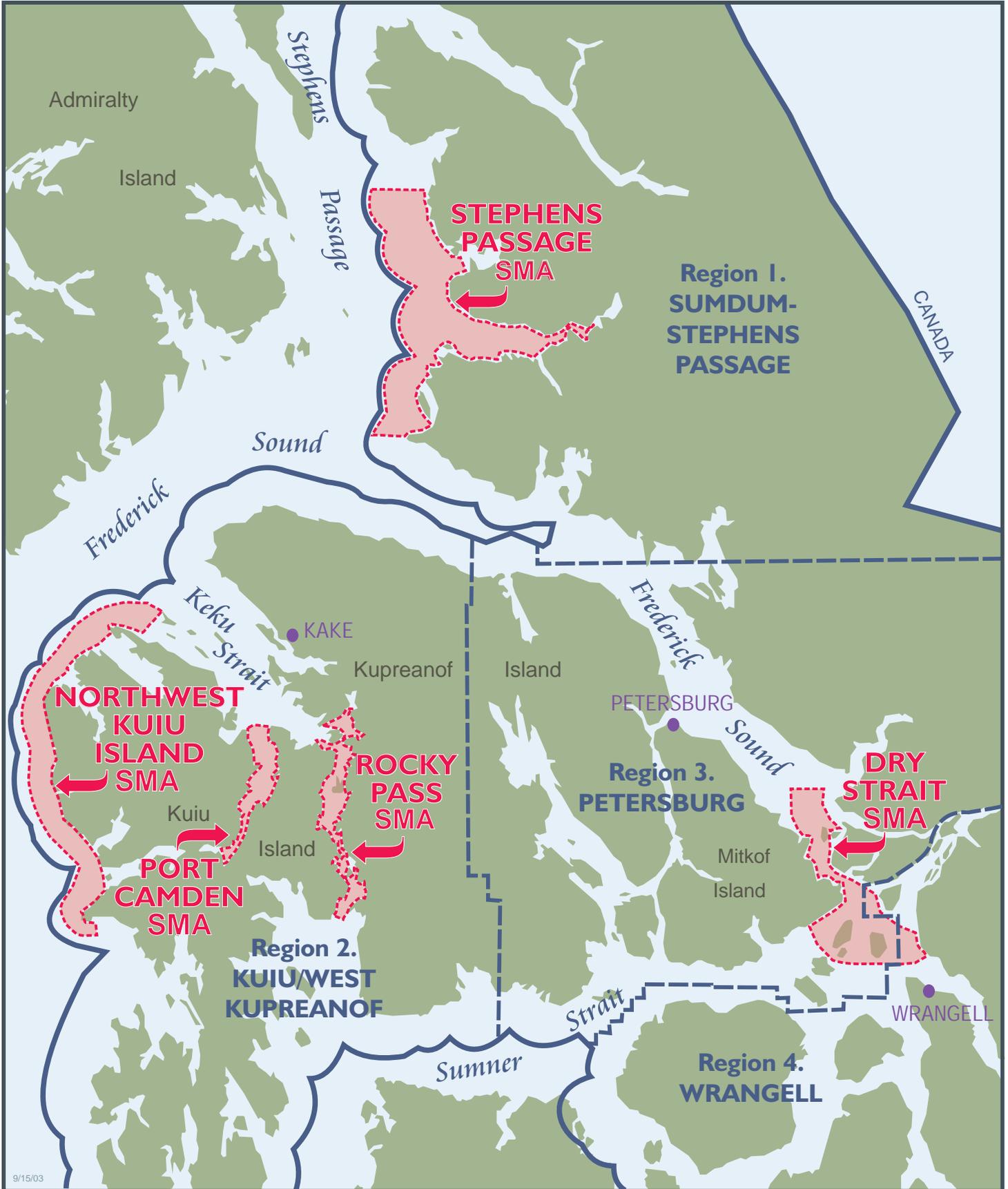
The standards of the section describing "Allowed Uses Within Designated Harvest Areas" apply to the intertidal and submerged lands included within areas designated Gu, Ru, Ha and Rd. In addition, where coastal zone district management plans designate subsistence zones under 11 AAC 80.120 (c), the standards 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 and district ACMP standards.

Q. 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

R. 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.

Map 2-1 Tideland Special Management Areas



9/15/03

S. 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.

T. Anchorages. See Management Guidelines for Floating Facilities.

U. 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. Management intent language and designations are identified for these areas, similar to tidelands parcels.

There are five of these special management areas within the plan boundary: Stephen's Passage, Port Camden, Northwest Kuiu Island, Rocky Pass, and Dry Straits. These management areas are described in Chapter 3 in the section "Management of State Lands: Tidelands". Stephens Passage can be located in the Stephen's Passage - Sumdum region; Port Camden, Northwest Kuiu Island, and Rocky Pass, in Kuiu-West Kupreanof; and Dry Straits, in Petersburg. Map 2-1 depicts the location of the special management areas.

V. 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 and Stream Corridors
- Subsurface Resources

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.

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 recreations activities are covered in the Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section of this Chapter.

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

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

A. Siting, Development, and Operational Standards: General. Floating facilities 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 individual Corps issued permits; 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, 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 Resources⁶. To protect existing habitats, resources and uses, floating facilities should not be authorized in the following areas: designated habitat or harvest areas⁷, anchorages, areas designated recreation (Rd, Ru), or adjacent to areas of a 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, near a public use cabin or sensitive Forest Service research site, or adjacent to areas designated LUD II, National Monument or Wilderness in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. 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.

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.

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. Floating facilities authorized by a DNR permit shall affix on the facility a posting. The posting, which verifies their permit, shall be displayed on the facility in a location that is visible from the most common access route.

I. Anchoring of Floating Facilities. In order to protect public access to and along public tidelands, shoreties 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, shoreties 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. 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.

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 many cases, the management intent for a subunit 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. Commercial timber resources have been identified in these parcels, and timber harvest within all or portions of these areas may be appropriate, subject to the results of the site specific forest land use planning process. 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 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 forest wide protections provided by the TLRMP as well as the opportunities for coordinated federal-state land management at the site and 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. Areas 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. Timing of Harvest Activity. Among those management units with areas designated Settlement or General Use and identified as suitable for timber harvest in Chapter 3, DOF will rotate the location of harvest activities between management units over time. Rotating the location of timber harvest will reduce the level of impacts to any particular management unit at any one time. In general, there should be no more than one timber sale in an area designated Settlement every two years, unless the community or the overall public interest supports a more active timber harvest program. This policy applies only to timber sales greater than 10 acres.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 FRPA. Such timber harvest shall be 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.

11. Maintenance of Areas adjacent to the Coast (Forestry). Areas adjacent to the coast shall be maintained in order to achieve the objectives of fisheries and/or wildlife habitat protection; public access; dispersed recreation; scenic viewshed protection; and, within portions of this area, the selective harvest of timber. The width, configuration, and specific management objectives of these areas are identified for affected upland tracts in the management intent statements of the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3. These areas are to

be provided in existing Old Growth Forest areas.⁸ The exact configuration of coastal maintenance areas (forestry) are to be determined by ADF&G and DNR during the FLUP planning process. If authorized in the management intent for a specific tract, selective timber harvest⁹ may occur beyond the first 500 feet from mean high water, or as otherwise provided in these descriptions.¹⁰ Within a limited number of tracts, either selective harvest or conventional harvest methods may be used within the 500-1,000 foot area, the type depending on the results of the FLUP planning process. It is recognized that divergence from the inland boundary applying to specific tracts may be necessary to provide flexibility for uses and activities permitted by the state, including timber harvest, but shall only be authorized if the overall objectives of the coastal maintenance area are maintained. DNR shall consult with ADF&G in making decisions of this type.¹¹

⁸ General Definition, 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, consult/use the old growth definitions as outlined in Ecological Definitions for Old Growth Forest Types in Southeast Alaska (USFS R10-TP-28).

⁹ 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.
(Susitna Forestry Guidelines)

The application of the selection method is characterized by two conditions: the stands are uneven-aged, and the regeneration never loses the protection (or competition) of the older age classes around it. In the single-tree selection method, individual trees (or a small group) are removed and new regeneration occurs in their place. Group selection creates larger openings in an uneven-aged stand, but the openings are not so large as to lose the site protection by the surrounding trees. The openings should be no larger than one to two tree-heights, although aspect and slope influence the actual size. (Principles of Silviculture, 1979)

¹⁰ Or 1000 feet from mean high water for intertidal estuaries. The USFWS National Wetland Inventory 1:40,000 and 1:63,360 maps shall be used to define the spatial boundaries of intertidal estuarine wetlands. Intertidal estuarine wetlands are defined to include the following NWI classifications: E2EM1N, E2US5N, E2AB1N.

¹¹ Within the coastal maintenance area, certain uses and facilities are allowed or may be authorized by DNR: public facilities needed for recreation support or to ensure public safety, 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). Other permitted activities, including powerlines, roads necessary to access upland timber harvests, fish camps, and guide camps, may be allowed where feasible alternative locations are not available. In addition, the "Generally Allowed Uses" specified in state regulation and statute are authorized.

Within 500 feet of the coast, timber harvest is considered unsuitable. No programmed timber harvest is to be allowed, however, on a limited basis, unprogrammed timber harvest could be allowed. Among other

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 US 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. Annual allowable timber harvest for the planning area shall be based on the acreage with designations identified as suitable for timber harvest in this plan, the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan, and the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan within the Division of Forestry's Ketchikan area, taking into consideration the standards and guidelines of this plan and relevant statutes and regulations. The acreage may change over time as lands are converted to other uses. The number of acres of land suitable for timber harvest will be reviewed and revised periodically, and a new annual allowable harvest calculated. The annual allowable harvest will be calculated using the area control method.

The amount of timber harvested annually from the planning area will vary and may be more or less than the annually allowable harvest figure for the area covered by this area plan. However, at no time shall the acreage harvested on a decadal basis exceed the annual allowable harvest for that period within the planning period.

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

reasons, unprogrammed timber harvest may include timber sold as part of a salvage sale for specialty wood products, customary and traditional uses, and for landings, roads, or timber harvest necessary to access timber in adjacent programmed areas where there are not feasible alternatives in project design. Timber harvest necessary to access timber in adjacent programmed areas, where there are no feasible alternatives in project design, will be considered only on the landward edges of the coastal maintenance area. Silvicultural prescriptions for any harvest must address the management objectives of the coastal maintenance area.

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 a anadromous or high value resident fish stream 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 each specific management unit 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 in-stream 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 in-stream 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 in-stream flow requirements for the uses and resources to be protected.

D. Other Guidelines Affecting In-stream Flow. Several other guidelines will affect in-stream 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 Publicly-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 on public lands, 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 public 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

GOALS

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 isolate 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 where overuse is damaging the environment, to direct public use and activities away from inappropriate locations where needed to accommodate conflicting uses, and where consistent with the plan's management intent including those areas where the intent is to expand the campsites or anchorage capacity, or encourage additional public use. 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 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. 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 and Stream Corridors
- 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. The timing of these land disposals will depend on market demand and adequate funding. This category of land disposal is intended to provide land, often in remote locations, for recreational needs. Few 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 and tidelands.

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 market 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, Division of Mining Land and Water (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 and Stream Corridors
- 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, to have 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 will 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 according to management intent, whether the area is a retained tract or an imposed easement, and according to 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 the local unit of government under their Municipal Entitlement, this width is 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.

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.

Standards for Coastal Use/Maintenance Area. A coastal use/maintenance area shall be provided within 500 feet from the mean high water¹² 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 standard applies to areas designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru), Habitat (Ha), Harvest (Hv), or General Use (Gu), and where the parcel management intent statements do not authorize timber harvest in areas designated Gu.¹³ Limited, site specific development may be authorized in these areas by DNR but only if the objectives, identified above, are maintained and only after consulting ADF&G on fisheries and wildlife habitat issues.¹⁴

¹² Or 1000 feet from mean high water for intertidal estuaries. The USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) 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, E2US5N, and E2AB1N.

¹³ On parcels designated Gu that provide for the potential of timber harvest, the standards of the coastal maintenance area (forestry) apply. See: Forestry, Timber Harvest standards (B.10)

¹⁴ 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.

H. Filling Tidelands for Residential Purposes. Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes will not be allowed.

I. 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

Other permitted activities including powerlines, 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.

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 lands 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, 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 requiring that development of locatable minerals be conducted under lease. 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(s) 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 federal permitting processes. All such rivers in the planning area are included within the Tongass National Forest or the Misty Fjords National Monument.

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. The Mineral Closing Order is included in the 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 1,346 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. Upland tracts proposed to be added to the state marine park system, totaling 4,096 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.

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 and Stream Corridors
- Trail and Public Access Management

Trail and Public Access Management

GOAL

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 the 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 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 above.
- 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 or 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. 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
- Subsurface Resources

CHAPTER 3

**LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES
FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT**

INTRODUCTION..... 1
Land Use Designations..... 1
Designations Used in This Plan 2
Explanation of Mineral Designations 6
Management Intent 6
Management Guidelines 7
Duration and Flexibility of Plan..... 7
Glossary 8

REGIONAL SETTING..... 8
Map 3-1: Central/Southern Southeast Planning Area & Regions 9

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS..... 11
Topography..... 11
Soils 12
Biotic Communities..... 12
Terrestrial Vegetation..... 14

PLAN STRUCTURE..... 15
Planning Regions..... 15
Parcel Identification 15
Regional Descriptions..... 16
Maps used in Regional Descriptions..... 16
Resource Allocation Tables 17

REGION SUMMARIES

REGION 1 – SUNDUM-STEPHENS PASSAGE

Background..... 21
State Lands..... 21
Acreage..... 21
Physical Features..... 22
Access 22
Uses and Resources 22
Management Constraints and Considerations..... 23
Management of State Land..... 23

Map 3-2: Sumdum-Stephens Passage Planning Region..... 25
Map 3-3: Sumdum-Stephens Passage – North 27
Map 3-4: Sumdum-Stephens Passage – Central 29
Map 3-5: Sumdum-Stephens Passage – South 31

Tables

Use Designations by Parcel – Sumdum-Stephens Passage Region..... 33

Resource Allocation Tables

Upland Large Tracts..... 35
Tideland Large Tracts..... 39
Tideland Small Tracts 51

REGION 2 – KUIU/WEST KUPREANOF

Background..... 53
State Lands..... 53
Acreage..... 54
Access..... 54
Physical Features..... 54
Uses and Resources 54
Tidelands..... 55
Management Constraints and Considerations..... 55
Management of State Lands..... 55

Map 3-6: Kuiu/West Kupreanof Planning Region 59
Map 3-7: Kuiu/West Kupreanof – North..... 61
Map 3-8: Kuiu/West Kupreanof – Central..... 63
Map 3-9: Kuiu/West Kupreanof – South..... 65

Tables

Use Designations by Parcel – Kuiu/West Kupreanof Region..... 67

Resource Allocation Tables

Upland Large Tracts..... 71
Tideland Large Tracts..... 75
Tideland Small Tracts 95

REGION 3 – PETERSBURG

Background..... 97
State Lands..... 97
Acreage..... 98
Physical Features..... 98
Access..... 99
Uses and Resources 99
Management Constraints and Considerations..... 100
Management of State Lands..... 101

Map 3-10: Petersburg Planning Region 105
Map 3-11: Petersburg – North 107
Map 3-12: Petersburg – Central..... 109
Map 3-13: Petersburg Inset Map..... 111
Map 3-14: Petersburg – East..... 113

Subdivision Maps

Thomas Bay Alaska Subdivision: ASLS 81-235 115
Frederick Point North Subdivision: ASLS 83-31 116
Frederick Point East Subdivision: ASLS 83-32 117
Wrangell Narrows Subdivision: ASLS 79-182..... 118
Keene Channel & Beecher Pass Subdivision: ASLS 82-79 119
Wrangell Narrows Subdivision: ASLS 81-7 120
Sumner Strait Subdivision: ASLS 88-88..... 121
Duncan Canal Subdivision: ASLS 81-9..... 122

Tables

Use Designations by Parcel – Petersburg Region 123

Resource Allocation Tables

Upland Large Tracts..... 127
Tideland Large Tracts..... 147
Tideland Small Tracts..... 167

REGION 4 – WRANGELL

Background..... 169
State Lands..... 169
Acreage..... 170
Physical Features..... 170
Uses and Resources 171
Management Constraints and Considerations..... 172
Management of State Lands..... 172

Map 3-15: Wrangell Planning Region..... 175
Map 3-16: Wrangell – Central 177
Map 3-17: Wrangell – South..... 179
Map 3-18: Wrangell – Thoms Creek Inset Map 181
Map 3-19: Wrangell Inset Map..... 183
Map 3-20: Wrangell – East (Bradfield Canal)..... 185

Subdivision Maps

Zimovia Strait Lots: USS 3709 & 3403 187
Wrangell Island East Subdivision: ASLS 83-8..... 188
Wrangell Island West Subdivision: ASLS 83-7 189
Olive Cove Subdivision: ASLS 81-233 190
Thoms Place Subdivision: ASLS 81-234 191

Tables

Use Designations by Parcel – Wrangell Region..... 193

Resource Allocation Tables

Upland Large Tracts 197
Tideland Large Tracts..... 213
Tideland Small Tracts 231

REGION 5 – KETCHIKAN

Background..... 233
State Lands..... 233
Acreage..... 234
Physical Features..... 234
Access..... 235
Uses and Resources 235
Management Constraints and Considerations..... 237
Management of State Lands..... 237

Map 3-21: Ketchikan Planning Region 241
Map 3-22: Ketchikan – Cleveland Peninsula Subregion..... 243
Map 3-23: Ketchikan – Central..... 245
Map 3-24: Ketchikan – North Inset Map..... 247
Map 3-25: Ketchikan – South Inset Map..... 249
Map 3-26: Ketchikan – South..... 250
Map 3-27: Ketchikan – Northeast..... 253
Map 3-28: Ketchikan – East 255
Map 3-29: Ketchikan – Southeast..... 257
Map 3-30: Ketchikan – Hyder Subunit..... 259

Subdivision Maps

Hyder Community: USS 1428..... 261
Deep Bay (at Moser Bay): USS 2816 & 2817..... 262
Upper George Inlet Subdivision: ASLS 84-39 263
Mud Bight Alaska Subdivision: ASLS 79-243 264
Vallenar Bay Subdivision: ASLS 85-86..... 265
Lot A, 5th and Jackson: ASLS 83-148..... 266
George Inlet (Herring Cove Area): USS 2403, 2801, 3385 & 3397 267
Mountain Point Subdivision: ASLS 80-187..... 268

Tables

Use Designations by Parcel – Ketchikan Region..... 269

Resource Allocation Tables

Upland Large Tracts 275
Tideland Large Tracts..... 299
Tideland Small Tracts 323

MANAGEMENT INTENT OF NAVIGABLE WATER BODIES.....325

Background..... 325
Public Trust Doctrine 325
Management Intent: Specific Rivers and Lakes 327
Management Intent: Other Rivers and Lakes 327

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 five regions and described for over 435 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, Mental Health Trust Authority, and other state owned lands directly administered by the ADOT/PF and ADF&G.

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). The 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. Upland in this classification is 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. 825.

This designation applies to both uplands and tidelands. When pertaining to tidelands, this designation applies to 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 Determination of Consistency 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 for one or more of the following: 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. 825. This designation applies to uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

Hv – Harvest. Fish and wildlife harvest areas are subsistence, recreational and/or community harvest areas of varied size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users; or areas of intense harvest where the level of harvest has 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. 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 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 materials 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.

Rd – Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Developed). Areas used by concentrations of recreationists or tourists compared 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 uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational or residential use. This designation will generally be used when areas are appropriate for land offerings intended as 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

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.

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, generally within 100 feet of the shoreline, where water-related or water-dependent facilities for personal use by the owner of an adjacent upland site may be authorized. Facilities may include small docks, boat ramps, mooring buoys, or other facilities for personal, non-commercial use. Development of facilities for commercial or industrial use will be determined on a site-specific basis. An authorized shoreline facility is considered the private property of the owner who built or maintains it, but this private property right does not extend to the surrounding tidelands, submerged lands, or waters. This land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. 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 an 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.

W – Water Resources and Uses. This designation applies to areas of important water sources or watersheds. 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 for subsurface resources in the same way they are applied to surface resources.

DNR proposes to subject 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 mining and reclamation regulation statutes.

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 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 are 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.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

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

² Land use designations and classifications are defined by DNR regulation.

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 it is determined 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 Region³, 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 extending from Endicott Arm in the north to Dixon Passage in the south and west to Kuiu Island and east to the Canadian border. Map 3-1 depicts the planning boundaries of this area plan.

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

Map 3-1 Central/Southern Southeast Planning Area & Planning Regions



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. Most of the planning area lies within this Archipelago. Within the planning area, Revillagigedo (1,134 sq. mi.) and Kupreanof (1,084 sq. mi.) 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.

The mainland south of Endicott Arm is characterized by an intricate system of fjords which 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 easterly 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 in the five planning regions, described in the subsequent sections of this chapter.⁴

TOPOGRAPHY

The planning area generally consists of three main topographic areas. The first, termed the Boundary Ranges, includes areas to the east of the principal communities of Petersburg, Wrangell, and Ketchikan. Except for Bradfield Canal and Hyder, relatively few upland parcels are situated within this province. 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 next area, the Coastal Foothills, is a westward extension of the Boundary Ranges. 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,

⁴ The reader can skip this section and go directly to the regional descriptions that follow if familiar with the area's physical geography. Knowledge of the area's geography is not essential to an understanding of how specific parcels of state land are to be managed.

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, especially on Etolin and Revillagigedo Islands. Most of the population centers (Petersburg, Wrangell and Ketchikan) are situated within this area on the islands of Mitkof, Wrangell and Revillagigedo.

The third area, termed the Kupreanof Lowlands, consists of scattered summits of 2,000 to 3,000 feet elevation which rise above a lowland of rolling, heavily glaciated terrain having a local relief of 300 to 500 feet. Maximum relief extends to 1,000 to 5,000 feet. The islands are drained by streams that follow along linear depressions and are separated by an intricate network of waterways. Lakes are abundant in these glacial basins; parts of some islands are almost 50% lake surface. The Kupreanof Lowland area generally occurs within Kuiu Island and the western portion of Kupreanof Island. The community of Kake is situated in this area, on northwestern Kupreanof 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 side walls. 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 un-decomposed organics, consisting of wood, sedge, and/or moss. Partially decomposed peat occupies portions of most slopes in the region, particularly on compact marines. 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

This habitat is dominated by old, mature trees. Sitka Spruce dominates the older stand of trees since it is not as shade tolerant as Western 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 Mitkof, Wrangell, Gravina, Kupreanof, Kuiu and Revillagigedo 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. Black Cottonwood usually invades near a deposit of alluvial and glacial material. Understory vegetation includes shrubs and young conifers. Moss covers the ground, and lichens drape from many trees. Many of the larger tracts in the Wrangell, Ketchikan and Petersburg areas 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 exist.

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. Many of the stream channels are bordered by willows. 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 five major geographic regions (termed "planning regions") containing land and tideland areas within the influence area of a central city or areas having generally similar physical attributes. The five regions, identified from north to south, are: Sumdum-Stephens Passage; Kuiu/West Kupreanof; Petersburg; Wrangell which also included Bradfield Canal; Ketchikan which includes Cleveland Peninsula, Gravina and Revillagigedo Islands, Mary/Duke Islands, and the community of Hyder. These regions are depicted, along with the area planning boundary, on Map 3-1. The regions encompass a number of islands and, in all but one case, portions of the mainland.

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:

- K-01 refers to a *large* upland tract.
- K-01 (ASLS) refers to an upland tract *which contains a state subdivision*.

Note: In this instance the subdivision is treated as a large tract and receives a large tract identifier, but the individual lots and tracts within the subdivision are further identified as sub-parcels; i.e., K-02.001, K-02.002, etc. Only parcels and sub-parcels that remain state land are identified. If the land is owned by the University of Alaska or Mental Health Trust, this form of state ownership (which differs from general state land) is noted in the tables describing these parcels.

- KT-01 refers to a *large* tract of tideland and/or submerged land.
- KTS-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:

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

REGIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

The five 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, are 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. 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.

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 community within a region and individual subdivision maps follow these for all state subdivisions situated within a region. Note that not all areas will have a principal city or state subdivisions, and maps of these types are not included in these instances.

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".

The tables are organized in the area plan according to the various types of units, described above: upland tables (Large Tract Summary) and tideland/ submerged land tables (Large Tract, then Small Tract summaries). They summarize the unit names, unit numbers, map numbers, designations, acreages, 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 region that they are situated in: C: Cleveland Peninsula, H: Hyder, K: Ketchikan, P: Petersburg, S: Sumdum, U: Kuiu, and W: Wrangell.

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 or/and ranges boundaries. Similarly, when the parcel encompasses more

than one section, typical for large tracts, the affected sections are identified.

Map number - Each unit is shown on one or more numbered maps. (The maps overlap with adjacent maps in order to provide location features and a regional perspective on land ownership.)

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 boundary of upland parcels is indicated by a dark black line and the boundary for tideland units, by a dark blue line.

Acreage - The approximate acreage in each unit is listed in this column.

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 state timber harvests, land disposals, or other forms of development or use. In some instances development of a parcel is not appropriate during the planning period and this is also indicated in this section.

Resource or use for which unit designated - This column describes the resources and uses upon which designations are based. Many of these resources are described under the *Regional Summary* section and in the *Parcel Description Report (Sept. 1998)*. The *Parcel Description Report*

provides detailed information on each unit and should be consulted when more detailed information is required on title restrictions, acreage, land status, habitat and harvest information, timber resources (including if an area has been previously harvested), heritage resources, and environmental considerations. It also provides a generalized geographic description and, for state subdivisions, information on specific lots and tracts. This report is available through the Southeast Region Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water in Juneau.

Other resources and uses - This column summarizes the resources and uses for which the unit is not designated, but that are important in the unit. It also provides a generalized description of the unit, essentially summarizing the information in the Parcel Description Report. Also indicated is/are the prescription(s) on adjacent federal land within the Tongass National Forest specified in the TLRMP.

CHAPTER THREE

REGION SUMMARIES

REGION 1 – SUMDUM-STEPHENS PASSAGE

BACKGROUND

The Sumdum-Stephens Passage Region consists of extensive areas of state tidelands and submerged lands with relatively few upland tract parcels. The region extends from Endicott Arm in the north to Frederick Sound and Thomas Bay in the south, and from Stephens Passage in the west to the Canadian border on the east. The uplands of this region are almost entirely part of the Tongass National Forest except for the relatively small state holdings and those of a Native corporation in the Port Houghton area.

STATE LANDS

Small to moderately sized parcels of state uplands are scattered throughout the region. Most of the larger parcels are situated at Cape Fanshaw, north of Frederick Sound and south of Port Houghton. Small, isolated parcels, sometimes less than 10 acres in size, are scattered throughout the remainder of the planning area. The only other large upland tract occurs at Read Island, consisting of approximately 700 acres.

Most state ownership consists of tidelands and submerged lands. There are approximately 41 tideland tracts identified in this region, consisting of 59,601 acres. The tideland tracts coincide with areas of significant resources (primarily habitat) that are usually found at the terminus of bays scattered throughout the region. In addition to the identified state tideland tracts, tidelands and submerged lands within three miles of mean high water adjacent to uplands are also included in the Sumdum-Stephens Passage Region; these total 278,819 acres.

ACREAGE

Acree estimates for the state uplands and tideland tracts are given below:

Geographic Areas	Acres
Upland Tracts	3,710
Tideland Tracts	59,601

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physical attributes of the upland tracts within the Sumdum-Stephens Passage area are characterized by the features within two tracts: Fanshaw Bay and Read Island. All other upland parcels are of a small size and are scattered throughout the region. The Cape Fanshaw parcel is characterized by steep hillsides along the coast with fairly flat coastal plains in the southern and northern parts of the unit. The coastal plains support saturated spruce bog vegetation, and there are also scattered patches in the middle of the unit that support spruce bogs. The coast is a timbered beach fringe dispersed with estuarine wetlands. The steep sections of the parcel are to the east, and are covered with a mixture of hemlock and spruce forest. Read Island is characteristically flat, and except for a few small knobs that support dry uplands and a timbered beach fringe, the entire island is covered by wetlands. Estuarine wetlands line the coast of Read Island and the bigger of the two small islands. The inland area is covered by saturated spruce bog and sphagnum and shrub bog.

ACCESS

Access to the upland parcels in this region is entirely by water, either boat or floatplane. There are no roads accessing these areas and there are no airstrips in the larger parcel at Cape Fanshaw. Cleveland Passage, the anchorage associated with the Cape Fanshaw area, is an important regional anchorage.

USES AND RESOURCES

Because of remote location and poor access, state upland parcels in this region receive relatively little use. Upland recreation use tends to be limited owing to location and the absence of upland recreation facilities, such as campgrounds, state marine parks, etc. However, important regional anchorages exist at Cleveland Passage (Cape Fanshaw) and Read Island and receive considerable use during the recreational boating season.

The resources of this region, reflecting the attributes of the larger parcels, are associated with the Cape Fanshaw area and Read Island. Wildlife, including brown and black bear concentrations, are clustered in the northern part of Cape Fanshaw, situated generally adjacent to the principal anadromous streams. Much of these areas are occupied by wetlands, which are mostly made up of saturated spruce bog, with patches of sphagnum bog and shrub bog. Dry upland areas are vegetated by hemlock and spruce forest, with most of the commercial forest resources situated at Cape Fanshaw. There are nearly 1,400 acres of mature forest dispersed throughout the unit, which is broken by small muskeg openings. None of this area has experienced previous timber harvest. Historic and prehistoric heritage sites are located on Whitney Island and the Cape Fanshaw mainland.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

There are no state management plans affecting upland resources, including wildlife, within this region. The region is located within the unorganized borough, and accordingly, there are no local comprehensive plans or zoning.

The dominant upland ownership is associated with the Tongass National Forest. The Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP) does not affect state lands; it provides an indicator as to how adjacent upland areas owned by the Forest Service are to be utilized. In the Cape Fanshaw area, the principle land holding, TLRMP designates most of the adjoining area as "Old Growth Habitat" with "Modified Landscape" situated near the southern boundary of the parcel. The northern part of the Cape Fanshaw parcel has national forest land designated "Scenic View" and "Timber Production". Accordingly, a fairly intense use of adjacent federal uplands can be anticipated adjacent to the northern part of the Cape Fanshaw parcel. Whitney Island is designated "Semi-remote Recreation" in its northern part within the National Forest.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE LAND

Uplands. The small tracts of state land scattered throughout the region are designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). The parcel at the Farragut River mouth is particularly important in terms of its recreational potential, providing a transition to the Farragut River and the National Forest. There are three areas recommended for state marine park designation: Robert and Crow Islands and the adjacent mainland, the area adjacent to Steamboat Bay in the Cape Fanshaw parcel, and Read Island and its adjacent small islands. Each of these parcels is considered to be unique in terms of its setting and recreational potential. The large Cape Fanshaw tract, with the exception of the northerly part, which is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system, is to be managed for a diversity of uses. Both Whitney Island and the mainland at Cape Fanshaw are to be managed for their recreation, settlement and timber resources.

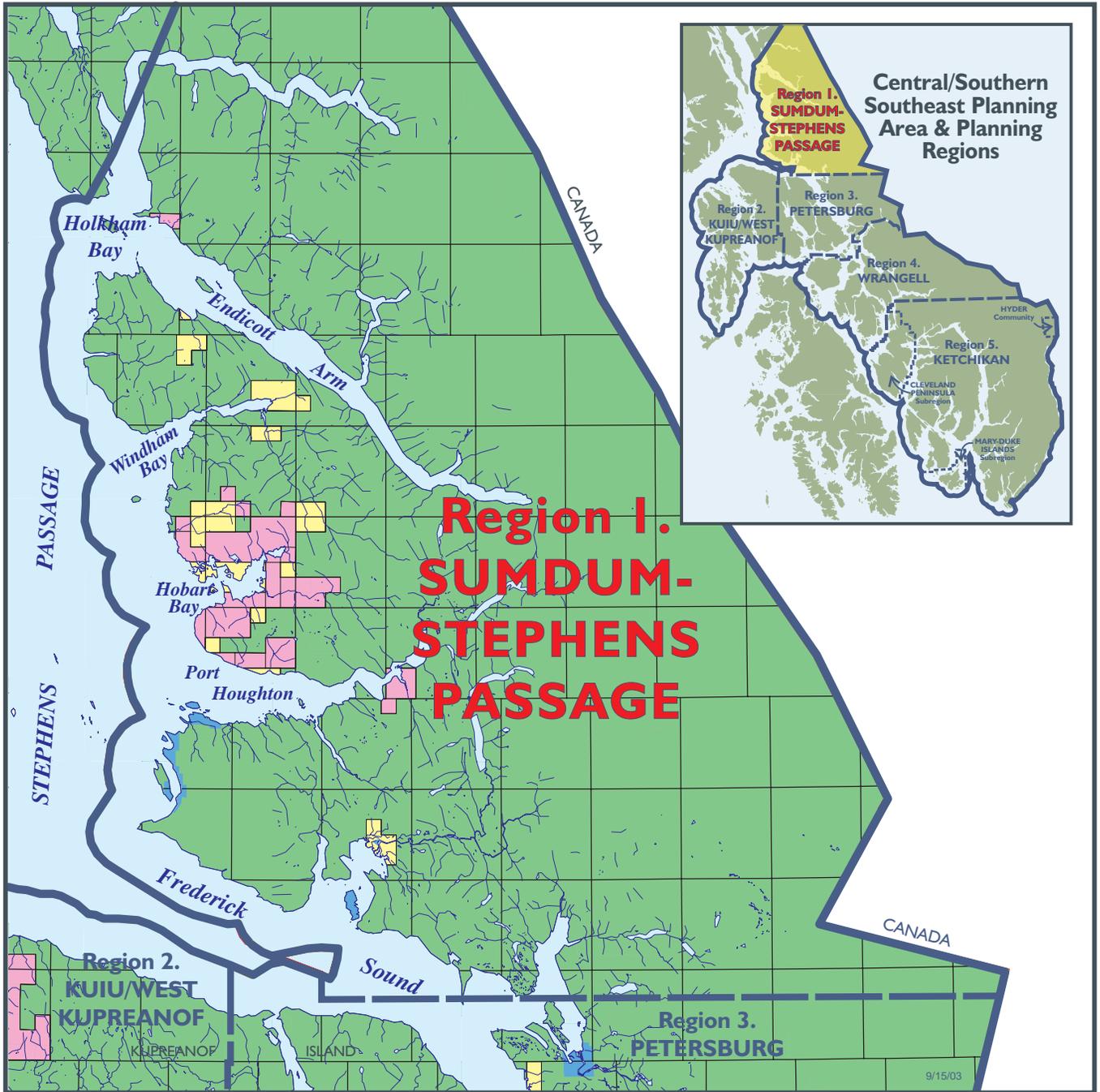
Tidelands. State tidelands and submerged lands occupy approximately 278,819 acres within the region. Sensitive resources within tideland areas occur at thirty-five different locations. Most are situated at the terminus of significant bays, including Windham Bay, Port Houghton, Farragut Bay (North and South Arms), and Thomas Bay. Nearly all of these areas include sensitive estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams, prehistoric heritage sites, and (depending upon location) Pacific Herring spawning, marine mammal, and waterfowl concentrations. Certain parcels have significant areas of bear use and one includes a salt chuck. The salt chuck at the end of Hobart Bay is a regionally significant hydraulic feature.

Sumdum-Stephens Passage Tidelands and Marine Water Special Management Area: This offshore unit is one of the best-known humpback whale concentration areas in southeast Alaska. Large numbers of whales congregate in the area to feed on concentrations of Pacific herring and krill. Herring spawning areas are scattered throughout the coastline. See Region Map to identify the herring spawning areas. Feeding behavior varies seasonally and with tidal currents as concentrations of herring and krill move around the unit. At the mouth of Port Houghton whales primarily feed on herring concentrations. North of The Five Fingers island group, whales primarily feed on krill. West of Cape Fanshaw whales feed on both krill and Pacific herring concentrations. Orcas concentrate primarily from the area surrounding The Five Fingers island group to the area surrounding The Brothers islands where they feed on concentrations of harbor seals and Steller sea lions. Steller sea lions are commonly seen throughout the unit. Cruise ships, charter boats and private watercraft travel to the area specifically to view marine mammals. Because of the large number of whales, researchers studying whales and professional photographers frequently utilize this area. The unit also includes red and brown king crab and tanner crab, halibut, black cod and Pacific cod harvest areas. The management intent for this unit focuses on the protection of habitat that nourishes Humpback whale and other marine mammal, Pacific herring, and krill concentrations; humpback whale viewing opportunities; and commercial fisheries harvest values. This special management area occupies a very large area, extending from Point Windham in the north to Point Fanshaw in the south, and from a westerly limit defined by state ownership of submerged land to and including Hobart Bay in the east. See Map 2-1.

The following identifies the acreage associated with the designations applied in the Sumdum-Stephens Passage region.

Designation	Acres
<u>Uplands</u>	
Gu	General Use 1,822
Ha	Habitat 1,172
Hv	Harvest 706
Pr	Public Facilities, Retain 316
Ru	Recreation, Undeveloped 3389
S	Settlement 0
<u>Tidelands</u>	
Gu	General Use 219,218
Ha	Habitat 59,601
Hv	Harvest 46,671
Ru	Public Recreation, Undeveloped 16,131
Wd	Waterfront Development 1,584

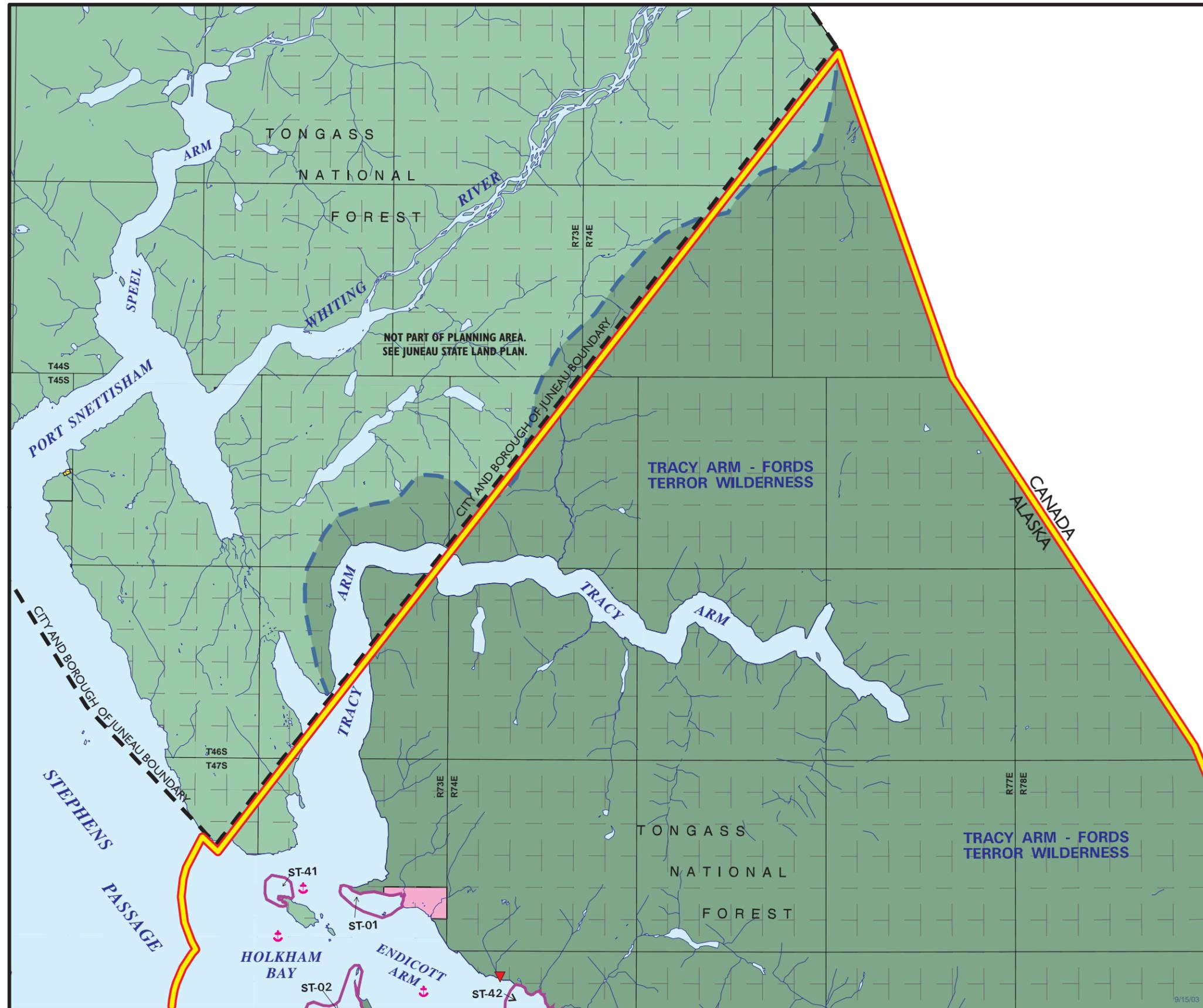
I - Sumdum-Stephens Passage Planning Region



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

MAP 3-3 ♦ REGION I Sumdum - North



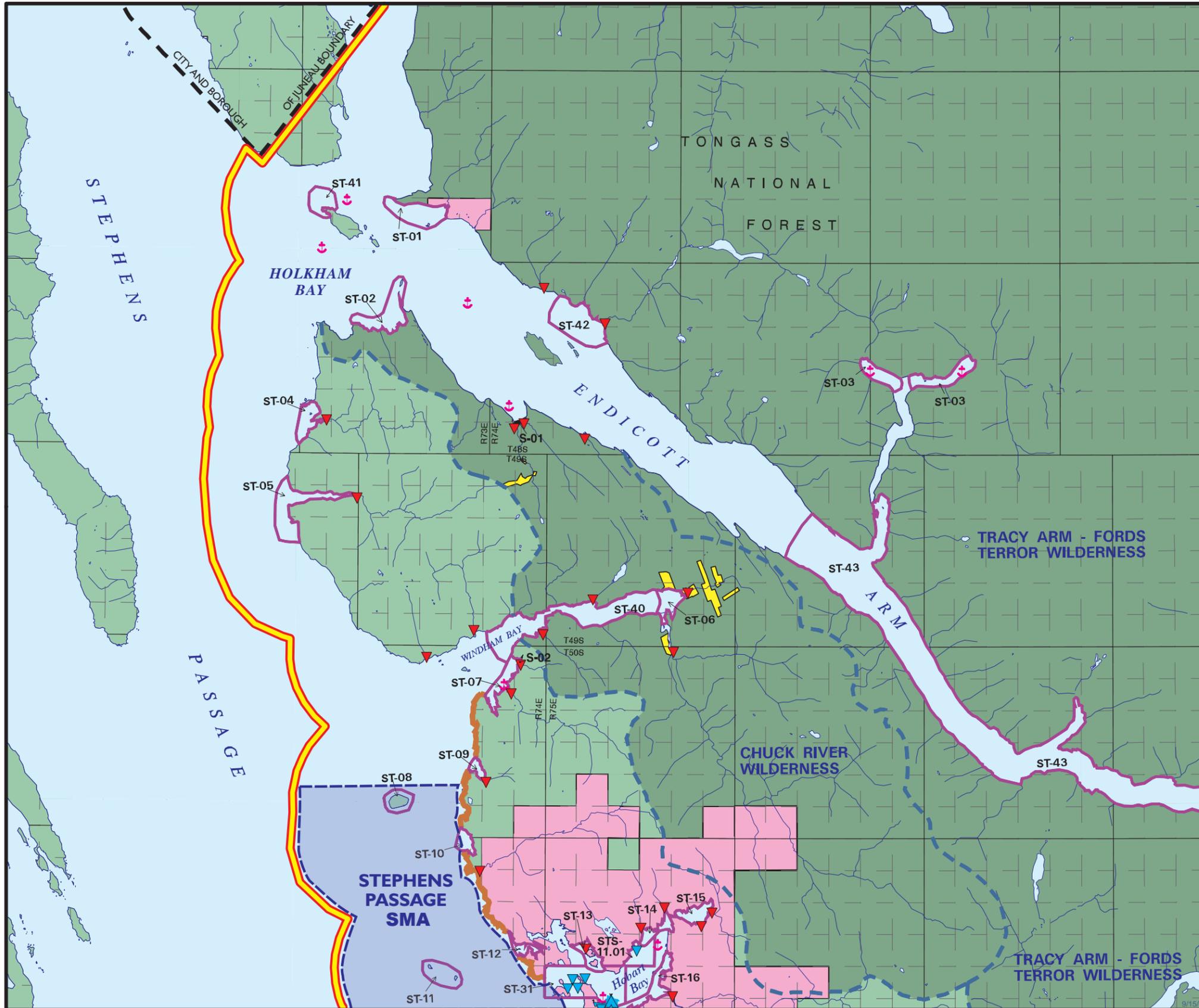
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-4 ♦ REGION I Sumdum - Central



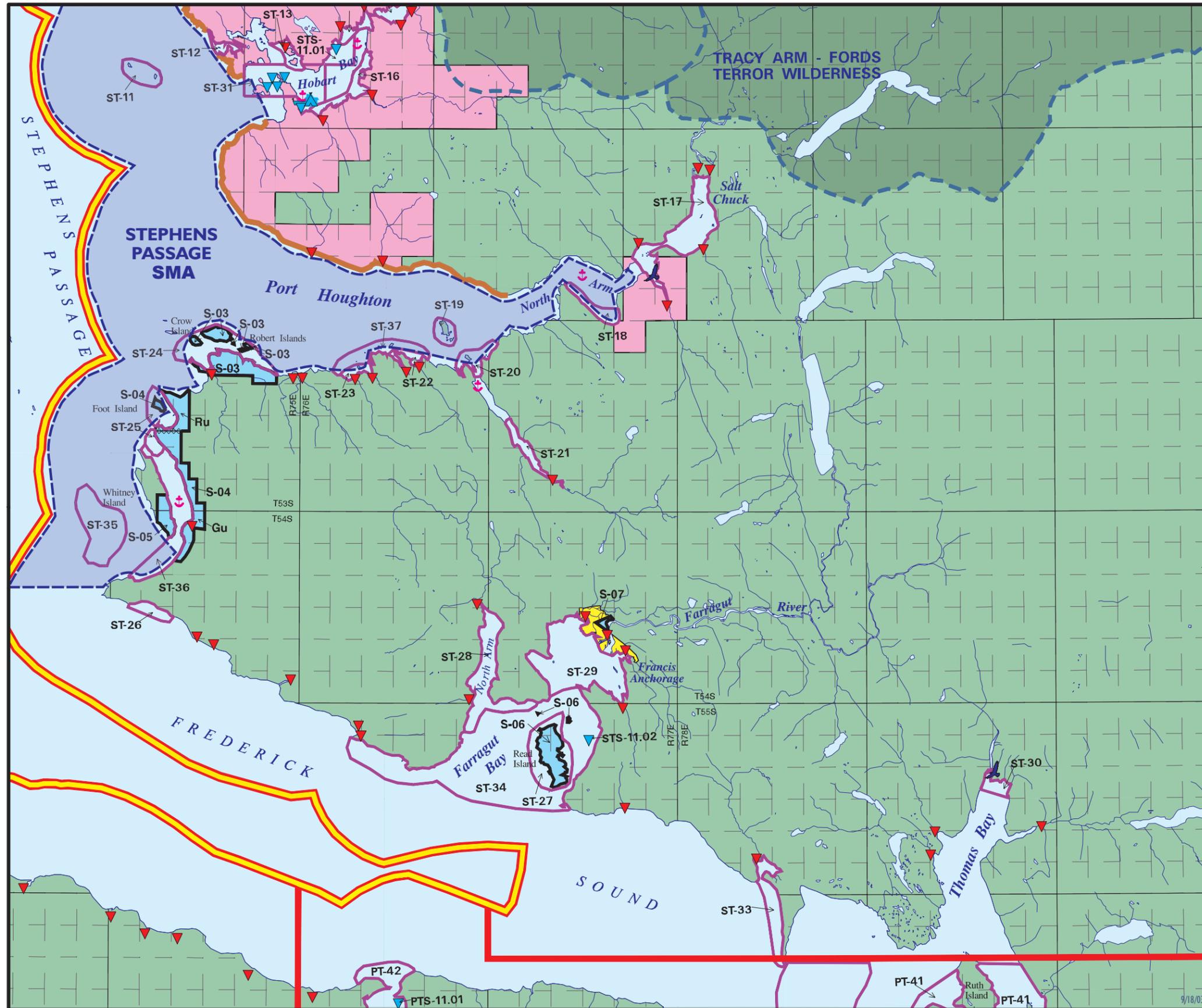
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-5 ♦ REGION I Sumdum - South



Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

Use Designations by Parcel – Sumdum-Stephens Passage Region

KEY TO DESIGNATIONS	
F –	Forestry
Gu –	General Use
Ha –	Habitat
Hv –	Harvest
Ru –	Public Recreation & Tourism-Undeveloped
Wd –	Waterfront Development

Upland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
S-01	Head of Sanford Cove	Ru
S-02	Parcel on coast of outer Windham Bay	
S-03	Robert Islands, Crow Island and nearby point on mainland	Ru, Ha
S-04	Coast along Cleveland Passage & teamboat Bay, including Foot Island	Ru, Gu
S-05	South Whitney Island	Ru
S-06	Read Island and two small islands	Ru, Hv
S-07	Farragut River	Ru, Hv

Tideland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
ST-01	Promontory at Head of Endicott Arm	Ha
ST-02	Wood spit area, end of Endicott Arm	Ha, Hv
ST-03	Tidal areas, end of Fords Terror, Endicott Arm	Ha, Hv
ST-04	Sand Bay, on Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv
ST-05	Dry Bay, on Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv
ST-06	End of Windham Bay, on Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv
ST-07	Bay south of Windham Bay, Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv
ST-08	Sunset Island, tidal areas adjacent to (Stephens Passage)	Ha
ST-09	Bay south of Windham Bay, Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv
ST-10	Sunset Cove, north of Rocky Point on Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv
ST-11	Small islands (The Twins) offshore of Hobart Bay on Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv
ST-12	Bay north of Hobart Bay, Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv
ST-13	Hobart Bay, northern islands	Ha, Hv
ST-14	Northern portion, Hobart Bay	Ha
ST-15	Salt chuck, end of Hobart Bay	Ha, Hv
ST-16	Hobart Bay, area on south side	Ha, Hv
ST-17	North Arm and Salt Chuck, east end of Port Houghton	Ha, Hv
ST-18	Bay within North Arm, Port Houghton	Ha, Hv
ST-19	Walter Island and associate islands, Port Houghton	Ha, Hv
ST-20	South of Sandborn Canal, Port Houghton	Ha, Hv
ST-21	Southern terminus, Sandborn Canal, Port Houghton	Ha, Hv
ST-22	Little Lagoon and bay to east of Little Lagoon, Port Houghton	Ha, Hv
ST-23	"The Haystack" and associated area, Port Houghton	Ha, Hv
ST-24	Robert Islands, Port Houghton	Ha, Hv, Ru
ST-25	Steamboat Bay, Stephens Passage	Ha, Hv, Ru
ST-26	Area immediately south of Cape Fanshaw, Frederick Sound	Ha, Hv
ST-27	Reed Islands in Farragut Bay, Frederick Sound	Ru, Ha, Hv
ST-28	North Arm of Farragut Bay, Frederick Sound	Ha, Hv
ST-29	South Arm of Farragut Bay, Frederick Sound	Ha, Hv
ST-30	Terminus of Thomas Bay, Frederick Sound	Ha, Ru
ST-31	Entrance Island Area, Hobart Bay	Ha, Hv, Wd
ST-32	Thomas Bay - Baird Glacier	Ha, Hv, Ru
ST-33	Dry Bay	Ha, Hv
ST-34	Farragut Bay	Ha, Hv
ST-35	Storm Island	Ha, Hv
ST-36	Cleveland Passage/Fanshaw Bay	Ha, Hv
ST-37	Point Hobart/Port Houghton	Ha, Hv
ST-40	Windham Bay	Ha, Hv
ST-41	Harbor Island	Ha, Hv
ST-42	North side of Endicott Arm	Ha, Hv
ST-43	Upper Endicott Arm	Ha, Ru

Tideland Small Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	DNR Case File Number	Designation
STS-11.01	ADL 105114 (Issued)	F
STS-11.02	ADL 101001 (Closed)	F

Resource Allocation Table:

Upland Large Tract Summary

Region: Sumdum-Stephens Passage

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit S-01 MTRS T. 0. 048S., R. 074E., Section 30. USMS 268 B.</p> <p>No development should be authorized except related to recreation uses.</p>	<p>Name Head of Sanford Cove</p> <p>Managed Resources: anadromous streams, anchorage, scenic resources.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is located at the mouths of two cataloged anadromous fish streams. A commercial tanner crab fishing area is located seaward of the parcel.</p>	<p>Acres 4.9 Designations Ru</p> <p>This is a small parcel at the head of Sanford Cove. It lies adjacent to a popular cruise ship, charter and recreational boat travel corridor for boats traveling up Endicott Arm to view wildlife, glaciers and scenery. Adjacent Forest Services lands have been designated as wilderness. Sanford Cove is used as an anchorage by black bear and goat hunters.</p>
<p>Unit S-02 MTRS T. 050S., R. 074E., Section 1. USS 3082.</p> <p>This parcel is in selection status, and has been selected under the Mental Health Trust Lands grant. If conveyed by the Federal government, this parcel must be transferred, in turn, by DNR to the Mental Health Trust Authority. No designated is recommended since Trust lands are exempt from the state's land use classification requirements.</p>	<p>Name Parcel on coast of outer Windham Bay</p> <p>Managed Resources: anadromous stream and associated tideland areas.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is located at the mouth of a cataloged anadromous fish stream where pink and coho salmon rear and school on adjacent tidelands. These tidelands are also a waterfowl, shorebird and harbor seal concentration area. Submerged lands seaward of the parcel support commercial harvests of Dungeness crab and salmon. These waters are a salmon sport fishing area.</p>	<p>Acres 4.5 Designations</p> <p>This is a small parcel on the coast of outer Windham Bay.</p>
<p>Unit S-03 MTRS T. 053S., R. 075E., Secs. 2-4, 9-12</p> <p>Retain parcel in state ownership, to maintain its undeveloped character and existing habitats. Development not to be authorized except as related to dispersed recreation use. Parcel is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. (Note: the tideland areas adjoining the mainland tract and the islands are also recommended for inclusion in the marine park system.) Timber harvesting is not to be authorized. Heritage resources are not to be affected by development activities.</p>	<p>Name Robert Islands, Crow Island and nearby point on mainland</p> <p>Managed Resources: spring bear concentrations and harbor seal concentrations adjacent to parcel, with haul outs at Roberts Island; anchorage, scenic resources, commercial harvest, and historic sites.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a black bear spring concentration area. Harbor seals concentrate in the area and haul out around Robert Island. Waters adjacent to this parcel are an important schooling area for salmon and commercial fishing area for trollers. Dungeness crab and shrimp are commercially harvested in these same waters. Adjacent waters in Frederick Sound are a major wildlife viewing area for humpback whales.</p>	<p>Acres 1,090.0 Designations Ru Ha</p> <p>This parcel consists of a large mainland tract plus the offshore Crow and Read Islands. Cruise ships, commercial charters, tourists traveling in their own boats and recreational boaters all travel to this area specifically to view and photograph whales. Two heritage sites are located in this unit: Russian Cove Site and Robert Island Fox Farm. Parcel offers a safe anchorage for the commercial fishing fleet and other mariners. The state selected this parcel for the purpose of Remote Settlement. A TLRMP Old Growth Reserve completely surrounds this parcel, in order to maintain biodiversity in this portion of the Tongass.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit S-04	MTRS T. 053S., R. 075E; Secs. 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29 & 33. T. 054S., R. 075E; Secs. 4 & 9, and USS 2590, 2591 & 1592	Name Coast along Cleveland Passage and Steamboat Bay, including Foot Island	Acres 1,506.0	Designations Ru Gu
<p>Parcel is to be managed for Undeveloped Recreation in that part adjacent to Steamboat Bay (that area of the parcel north of the S1/2 of Sections 20 and 21) and for multiple uses, including remote settlement, protection of habitat and wildlife, and dispersed recreation. The northern part of the parcel, designated Ru, possesses many of the features characteristic of parcel S-03 and is recommended for state marine park designation. The remainder of the parcel is designated General Use. Timber harvest is not authorized in this parcel. Remote settlement should be concentrated in those areas of the coast that are relatively flat, principally in Sections 4 and 9. Land disposals for remote settlement are not recommended during the planning period, but should be reevaluated at plan update.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation, scenic resources, anchorage, wildlife and habitat, subsistence and commercial harvest, historic sites, and an area for settlement.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is used as a deer subsistence harvest area and furbearer trapping area. It is also a community harvest area for black bear and moose. Waters to the west of this parcel are an important anchorage used by commercial and sport fishermen/ recreational boaters and by black bear, deer and moose hunters. Dungeness crab and shrimp are commercially harvested in these same waters. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate immediately east of this parcel. Herring spawn adjacent to the north one third of the unit. Harbor seals concentrate at several locations in the same area. Adjacent waters in Frederick Sound are a major wildlife viewing area for humpback whales.</p> <p>Extensive beaches are used for recreation purposes, and forest resources occur on the steep sections of dry uplands. Hydrologic resources include anadromous streams (2), saturated spruce bog wetlands along the flat coastal plain in the southern and northern ends of this unit, and estuarine wetlands along the coast. There are 1,402 acres of mature forest throughout the unit broken by small muskeg openings. An historic site (Cape Fanshaw, which was a fishing village and site of a cannery) occupies a portion of the parcel.</p>	<p>South from Fort Point to Fanshaw Bay, the parcel follows the shoreline and the slope break of the Fanshaw Range. The middle of this unit is mostly steep hillside along the coast, although there is a flat coastal plain in the southern and northern ends of the unit.</p> <p>Cruise ships, commercial charters, tourists traveling in their own boats and recreational boaters all travel to this area specifically to view and photograph whales. One cruise ship company disembarks passengers along the shoreline in this parcel to view abundant intertidal resources.</p> <p>A USFS Research Natural Area adjoins this parcel. The remainder of the Forest Service lands adjacent to the unit are designated as a Habitat Conservation Area under a Tongass Land Management Plan in order to insure that biodiversity is maintained in this portion of the Tongass.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit S-05	MTRS T. 053S., R. 075E., Sec. 32; T. 054S., R. 075E., Secs. 4 & 5.	Name South Whitney Island	Acres 316.0	Designations Ru
<p>Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation, maintenance of the important anchorage adjoining the parcel to the east, and the protection of habitat and wildlife. Development of limited public recreation facilities on the eastern side of the island is considered appropriate.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation, scenic resources, habitat and wildlife, adjoining anchorage, and heritage sites.</p> <p>Tidelands along this unit are a traditional marine invertebrate subsistence harvest area. Waters to the east and south of this parcel are an important anchorage used by commercial and sport fishermen, recreational boaters and deer, moose and black bear hunters. Old-growth timber on south Whitney Island helps protect this somewhat exposed anchorage from winds. The coast is lined by estuarine wetlands. Large marine mammals are found in the waters adjacent to the island. Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in surrounding waters.</p>	<p>This unit occupies the moderately sloped southern end of Whitney Island, which is almost entirely covered by wetlands. Adjacent portions of Frederick Sound are a major wildlife viewing area for humpback whales. Cruise ships, commercial charters, tourists traveling in their own boats and recreational boaters all travel to this area specifically to view and photograph whales. TLRMP designates the remainder of Whitney as 'Semi-Remote Recreation', which is generally similar to the Ru designation.</p> <p>Most of the island is covered by wetlands except for areas adjacent to the coast covered by spruce and hemlock forest. At least six historic sites are located on this parcel, all of which are related to the Whitney Island Fur Farm.</p>	
Unit S-06	MTRS T. 055S., R. 077E., Secs. 4 & 5. USRS Tracts B & C.	Name Read Island and two small islands	Acres 706.2	Designations Ru Hv
<p>Retain parcel in state ownership and maintain its undeveloped character. Read Island and adjacent marine waters are recommended for state marine park designation. Development should not be authorized unless related to recreation uses associated with the proposed marine park.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: anchorage, dispersed and marine-related resources.</p> <p>Resources: Read Island contains on its eastern side a fairly important anchorage. Estuarine wetlands line the coast of Read Island and the bigger of the two small islands. The inland regions are covered by saturated spruce bog and sphagnum and shrub bog. A concentration of bald eagle nests are located on the west side of Read Island.</p> <p>Waters surrounding Read Island are a Pacific herring over-wintering area. During nearby herring spawning, sea lions, harbor seals and humpback whales concentrate in Farragut Bay. Waters west of the island are a commercial pot shrimp harvest area. Waters surrounding the island are a red king and tanner crab commercial harvest area and community harvest area for king and coho salmon.</p>	<p>Read Island is fairly flat, and except for a few small knobs that support dry uplands, the entire island is covered by wetlands. Estuarine wetlands line the coast of Read Island and the bigger of the two small islands. The inland regions are covered by saturated spruce bog and sphagnum and shrub bog.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit S-07	MTRS T. 054S., R. 077E., Section 22; USS 1523, excluding 1 acre tract deeded to L. E. & M. E. Elkins.	Name Farragut River	Acres 82.0	Designations Ru Ha
<p>Retain parcel in state ownership and maintain its undeveloped character. Development is not to be authorized except for those supporting public recreation uses. The parcel occupies a unique site in relation to the adjacent uplands, situated at the mouth of the Farragut River. The Ha designation applies to that portion of the unit within 1000 feet of MHW and 500 feet on either side of the Farragut River.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, habitat and wildlife, scenic resources, estuarine wetlands.</p> <p>This small parcel on the southern end of the coastal plain functions as a connection between the Farragut River and the adjacent uplands. The entire site is occupied by sphagnum bog wetlands.</p> <p>The unit borders the lower Farragut River, a cataloged anadromous fish stream supporting runs of pink, chum, sockeye, coho and king salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char. Black and brown bears concentrate along the River and adjacent tidelands and moose and wolves are common in this area. Tidelands in the parcel are a waterfowl, sandhill crane and shorebird concentration area. The Farragut River estuary is a pink, chum, coho and king salmon juvenile rearing and adult schooling area.</p>	<p>There is an existing Forest Service trail skirting the meadows and this parcel provides good kayak access to the meadows and river system. There are few meadow environments in Southeast Alaska, and this is a unique parcel in terms of its scenic and ecosystem values.</p> <p>The TLRMP ROD designates the Farragut River as a wild and scenic river. Adjacent uplands are designated as semi-remote recreation in the TLRMP ROD. Adjacent portions of the Farragut River are navigable by watercraft.</p>	

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Large Tract Summary

Region: Sumdum-Stephens Passage

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-01	T.047S, R.073E	Ha	Promontory at Head of Endicott Arm	711.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect black bears and harbor seals.</p> <p>Resources: Black bears concentrate along the shoreline of this parcel. Harbor seals concentrate and haul out in the unit. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p>	This is an area of extensive tidal flats and intertidal marshes. Historic sites are located within the unit. Adjacent uplands are located within the Tracy Arm - Fords Terror Wilderness and are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
ST-02	T.047S, R.073E	Ha Hv	Wood spit area, end of Endicott Arm	783.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent : Protect harbor seals, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations, black bears along shoreline.</p> <p>Resources: Unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Harbor seals concentrate and haul out on Wood Spit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline. Deeper waters in the unit are a red king and tanner crab commercial harvest area. The unit is a community harvest area for coho and king salmon and halibut.</p>	Adjacent uplands are located within the Tracy Arm - Fords Terror Wilderness and are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
ST-03	T.048S, R.076E	Ha Hv	Tidal areas, end of Fords Terror, Endicott Arm	851.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentrations, and brown bear spring and fall concentrations.</p> <p>Resources: Unit is a brown bear spring concentration area and a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. The Bay is used as a boat anchorage.</p>	Adjacent uplands are located within the Chuck River Wilderness and are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
ST-04	T.048S, R.073E	Ha Hv	Sand Bay, on Stephens Passage	369.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area, black bear concentrations in spring, commercial harvest, anchorage.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline in spring. Sand Bay is used as an anchorage by black bear hunters. Nearshore waters in the unit are a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area while deeper waters support red king crab and tanner crab fisheries. Black bear hunters use Sand Bay as an anchorage.</p>	Area consists of exposed tidal flats. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-05	T.048S, R.073E	Ha Hv	Dry Bay, on Stephens Passage	908.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: seal lion concentration area; black bear spring concentration area; waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area, anchorage, and commercial harvests.</p> <p>Resources: The portion of the unit south of Dry Bay includes a sea lion haulout concentration area. Dry Bay is a black bear spring concentration area and waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Dry Bay is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and portions of the unit outside the Bay are a red king crab and Tanner crab commercial harvest area. Dry Bay is used as an anchorage by black bear hunters.</p>	Dry Bay consists of extensive areas of intertidal marshes. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
ST-06	T.049S, R.074E	Ha Hv	End of Windham Bay, on Stephens Passage	344.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: waterfowl and shorebird concentration area, harbor seals, black and brown bears, commercial harvest, estuarine wetlands, anchorage.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum, coho and king salmon rear and adult salmon school at the head of Windham Bay. Harbor seals concentrate in the area during salmon migrations. Black and brown bear concentrate along the shoreline in spring and along the Chuck River in fall. A portion of the head of Windham Bay is a Dungeness Crab commercial fishing area. The unit is used as an anchorage by black bear hunters.</p>	Area consists of extensive areas of exposed and sheltered tidal flats as well as intertidal marshes. Adjacent USFS uplands are designated as the Chuck River Wilderness Area and are designated as "Wilderness in TLRMP.
ST-07	T. 050S, R.074E	Ha Hv	Bay south of Windham Bay, Stephens Passage	394.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect pacific spawning area, waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area, harbor seals, sea lions, anchorage, and commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: Pacific herring spawn in this unit. The unit is a waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Harbor seals concentrate in the northern portion of the unit. Sea ducks, gulls and sea lions concentrate when herring are spawning. Red king and Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in the unit. Black bear hunters use the unit as an anchorage.</p>	Part of unit consists of exposed tidal flats and intertidal marshes. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
ST-08	T. 050S, R.075E	Ha	Sunset Island, tidal areas adjacent to (Stephens Passage)	338.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent : Protect Stellar sea lions. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-09	T.051S, R.074E	Ha Hv	Bay south of Windham Bay, Stephens Passage	122.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: pacific herring spawning area, harbor seal haul out, sea lions, waterfowl and shorebird fall and spring concentration area, commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: Pacific herring spawn and harbor seals haul out and concentrate in this unit. Sea ducks, gulls and sea lions concentrate when herring are spawning. The unit is a waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area and a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Parcel consists of an extensive area of exposed tidal flats. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
ST-10	T.051S, R.074E	Ha Hv	Sunset Cove, north of Rocky Point on Stephens Passage	202.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seals, estuarine wetlands, harbor seal haulouts, commercial harvest, sea lions. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: Pacific herring spawn and harbor seals haul out and concentrate in this unit. Sea ducks, gulls and sea lions concentrate when herring are spawning. The unit include red king, tanner and Dungeness crab commercial harvest areas. A purse seine hook off is located immediately north of this unit</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
ST-11	T.051S, R.074E	Ha Hv	Small islands (The Twins) offshore of Hobart Bay on Stephens Passage	457.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seals, commercial harvest. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: These islands are used as a haulout by harbor seals. Surrounding waters are a commercial harvest area for Pacific cod, red king and tanner crab.</p>	Parcel is the offshore area of the islands, "The Twins".
ST-12	T.051S, R.074E	Ha Hv	Bay north of Hobart Bay, Stephens Passage	184.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, pacific herring spawning areas, black bears, seal lions, commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: Pacific herring spawn in this unit. Sea ducks, gulls and sea lions concentrate when herring are spawning. Black bears concentrate on the grass flats in the spring. The unit includes a harbor seal haulout and concentration area. The western portion of this unit includes a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area, a purse seine salmon commercial harvest area and a Pacific herring purse seine commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are owned by a native corporation.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-13	T.051S, R.075E	Ha Hv	Hobart Bay, northern islands	293.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Pacific herring concentration area (spawning), spring and fall waterfowl concentration area, community harvest.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning and spring and fall waterfowl concentration area. The unit is a Pacific herring commercial harvest area and a community harvest area for salmon.</p>	Adjacent uplands are owned by a native corporation
ST-14	T.051S, R.075E	Ha	Northern portion, Hobart Bay	233.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, harbor seal concentration area, salmon schooling area, black bear concentration area during spring, and commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: This portion of Hobart Bay includes a harbor seal concentration area, and a juvenile pink and coho salmon rearing and adult salmon schooling area. This unit is a Dungeness crab community and commercial harvest area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline in spring.</p>	Area to southwest of parcel contains log transfer facility and boat launch. Adjacent uplands are owned by a native corporation.
ST-15	T.051S, R.075E	Ha Hv	Salt chuck, end of Hobart Bay	301.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands; salt chuck area, which is a harbor seal, waterfowl and shorebird concentration; and spring black bear concentration area.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a rearing area for juvenile coho and pink salmon and schooling area for adult salmon. The Salt Chuck is a harbor seal, waterfowl and shorebird concentration area, and spring black bear concentration area. Bears also concentrate along Salt Chuck Creek to feed on salmon in the fall. Prior to privatization of adjacent uplands the unit was used as an anchorage.</p>	Parcel is a salt chuck at end of Hobart Bay. Adjacent uplands are owned by a native corporation
ST-16	T.051S, R.075E	Ha Hv	Hobart Bay, area on south side	505.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning concentrations (spring seasonality), a waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area; rearing and schooling area for salmon, commercial harvest, and estuarine wetlands.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning area, a waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area, a juvenile rearing and adult schooling area for pink, chum and coho salmon. Prior to extensive logging of adjacent uplands the unit was a spring concentration area for black and brown bears. The unit is a community harvest area for salmon and a commercial and community harvest area for Dungeness crab.</p>	Parcel includes extensive areas of exposed tidal flats. Anchorages, boat launches, and various log transfer facilities are situated to the west of the parcel. Adjacent uplands are owned by a Native corporation.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-17	T.052S, R.077E	Ha Hv	North Arm and Salt Chuck, east end of Port Houghton	1,714.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl concentrations occur throughout parcel, seabird nesting colony, blacks bears, and harbor seal/sea lion concentrations situated in the eastern part. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: There is a major seabird nesting colony in the southern portion of this parcel. Black bears concentrate on the tideflats in spring and along the salmon streams in the fall. Schooling adult and rearing juvenile sockeye, coho, chum and pink salmon depend on the area. The Salt Chuck is a community harvest area for sockeye and coho salmon, halibut, Dungeness crab and waterfowl. Extensive exposed tidal flats and intertidal marshes occur in the western portion of the parcel, within the North Arm.</p> <p>Unit includes a haulout and concentration area for harbor seals and a sea lion concentration area. 200 sea lions are reported to use the Salt Chuck in summer where they feed on schooling sockeye salmon. Schooling adult and rearing juvenile sockeye, coho, chum and pink salmon depend on the area. The Salt Chuck is a community harvest area for sockeye and coho salmon, halibut, Dungeness crab and waterfowl. It is used as an anchorage by black bear and mountain goat hunters and as a guide camp for goat and waterfowl hunters.</p>	<p>Parcel consists of two components: the Salt Chuck (easternmost area) and an extension of the North Arm. Estuarine wetlands are particularly concentrated within the North Arm part, close to the area of the seabird nesting colony. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' and 'Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.</p> <p>The unit is used by charter boat operators and Alaskan residents who come to the area to view wildlife and scenery. The amount of tourist use is increasing. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' and 'Remote Recreation' in 1999 TLRMP ROD.</p>
ST-18	T.052S, R.075E	Ha Hv	Bay within North Arm, Port Houghton	381.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality), commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning and winter concentration area. Red king and tanner crab are commercially harvested in this parcel.</p>	<p>Adjacent USFS uplands are designated old-growth habitat in the 1999 TLRMP ROD. The shoreline along this unit is used as a guide camp.</p>
ST-19	T.053S, R.076E	Ha Hv	Walter Island and associate islands, Port Houghton	304.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent : Protect harbor seals and commercial harvest areas. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: This unit includes a harbor sea haulout and concentration area. Shallow waters around the islands are a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area while deeper waters in the parcel are a commercial harvest area for red king and tanner crab.</p>	<p>The area of harbor seal concentration occurs adjacent to Walter Island and its associated small islands. An anchorage is located northwest of the parcel and is designated Wd. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-20	T.053S, R.076E and R.078E	Ha Hv	South of Sandborn Canal, Port Houghton	433.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Black bear spring concentration along shoreline; pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality), commercial harvest, and harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning area and includes a harbor seal haulout/concentration area. The area is a scallop concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in this unit. Adjacent shorelines are a black bear spring concentration area. Dungeness, red king and tanner crab are all commercially harvested in the unit.</p>	The concentration of harbor seals occurs at the mouth of Sandborn Canal, generally focusing on Rabbit Island. The area of Pacific herring spawning occurs throughout parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Forest' in TLRMP.
ST-21	T.053S, R.077E	Ha Hv	Southern terminus, Sandborn Canal, Port Houghton	334.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl, estuarine wetlands, and brown/black bear concentrations at tideland/upland interface, salmon (and other species) rearing and schooling areas. Protect community harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area and black bear spring concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the stream in fall. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon, steelhead and Dolly Varden char rear and adult salmon school in this unit. The unit is a community harvest area for salmon, steelhead and Dolly Varden char, black bears and waterfowl. Dungeness, red king and tanner crab are commercially harvested in this portion of Sandborn Canal.</p>	Parcel consists of an extensive area of estuarine wetlands, consisting primarily of sheltered tidal flats with intertidal marshes located adjacent to the coastline. It is used as an anchorage for commercial fishers, charter boats, private watercraft and moose, mountain goat, black bear and deer hunters and furbearer trappers. Also used by charter boat operators and Alaskan residents who come to the area to view wildlife and scenery. By 1993, 2400 tourists were reported using the area annually. Heritage sites occur throughout portions of parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Forest' in TLRMP.
ST-22	T.053S, R.076E	Ha Hv	Little Lagoon and bay to east of Little Lagoon, Port Houghton	184.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning concentrations (spring seasonality), estuarine wetlands, and commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a spawning and winter concentration area for Pacific herring. The unit is a commercial harvest area for herring and Dungeness, red king and tanner crab.</p>	Both Little Lagoon and the adjacent Eastern Bay consist of extensive estuarine wetlands, which are primarily sheltered tidal flats with intertidal marshes along portions of the shoreline. Heritage sites occur throughout portions of parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
ST-23	T.053S, R.076E	Ha Hv	"The Haystack" and associated area, Port Houghton	205.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning and winter concentration area, estuarine wetlands adjacent to coast, and commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a spawning and winter concentration area for Pacific herring. The unit is a commercial harvest area for herring and Dungeness crab.</p>	Extensive areas of parcel consist of estuarine wetlands, primarily intertidal marshes. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-24	T.053S, R.075E	Ha Ru Hv	Robert Islands, Port Houghton	1,417.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect haulouts and concentration area for harbor seals; important schooling area for salmon, commercial harvest. Intertidal lands in the unit are a black bear spring concentration area. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. No floating facilities are to be authorized except those related public recreation uses associated with the (proposed) State Marine Park.</p> <p>Resources: This unit includes haulouts and a concentration area for harbor seals. The unit is an important schooling area for salmon and commercial fishing area for salmon trollers targeting coho and king salmon and purse seiners targeting pink salmon. Dungeness crab and shrimp are commercially harvested in the unit. Adjacent waters in Frederick Sound are a major wildlife viewing area for humpback whales.</p>	<p>Robert Islands, including Crow Island and the adjacent mainland (parcel S-03), are recommended for inclusion in the Marine State Park System. Upland areas of S-03 are designated Ru and Ha. Most of the parcel is lined by exposed rocky shores, with extensive estuarine areas, primarily consisting of exposed tidal flats, occurring in the bay situated in sections 9 and 10. Cruise ships, commercial charters, tourists traveling in their own boats and recreational boaters all travel to this area specifically to view and photograph whales. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' and 'Semi-Remote recreation' in TLRMP.</p>
ST-25	T.053S, R.075E	Ha Ru Hv	Steamboat Bay, Stephens Passage	745.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning areas, black bear and harbor seal concentration areas, and commercial harvest. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Habitat: Pacific herring spawning concentration (spring seasonality) and harbor seals. Black bear concentration area along coast; significant salmon schooling areas.</p> <p>Recreation: The tidelands in Steamboat Bay are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. The unit is designated Ru and only uses consistent with this designation are to be authorized. Floating facilities are prohibited</p>	<p>The adjacent state uplands (S-03 and the northern part of S-04) are recommended for inclusion in the Marine State Park System. Cruise ships, commercial charters, tourists traveling in their own boats and recreational boaters all travel to this area specifically to view and photograph whales. Nearby uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.</p> <p>Pacific herring spawn and harbor seals concentrate and haul out in this unit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline. The unit is a Dungeness crab and pot shrimp commercial harvest area. Red king crab are commercially harvested in the southern portion of this unit. The unit is an important schooling area for salmon and commercial fishing area for salmon trollers targeting coho and king salmon and purse seiners targeting pink and chum salmon. Waters adjacent to the unit are a major wildlife viewing area for humpback whales. Cruise ships, commercial charters, tourists traveling in their own boats and recreational boaters all travel to this area specifically to view and photograph whales.</p>
ST-26	T.054S, R.075E	Ha Hv	Area immediately south of Cape Fanshaw, Frederick Sound	279.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning concentration (spring seasonality) and commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning area and a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab. The unit is a commercial harvest for purse seiners targeting pink and chum salmon and trollers targeting king and coho salmon. Deep water portions of the unit support red king and tanner crab commercial fisheries.</p>	<p>Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-27	T.055S, R.077E	Ru Ha Hv	Reed Islands in Farragut Bay, Frederick Sound	1,577.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent:</p> <p>Habitat: Protect bald eagle nest concentration, Pacific herring over-wintering concentration area, harbor seals and sea lions, humpback whales. Commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources (Habitat): A concentration of bald eagle nests are located on the west side of Read Island. The unit is a Pacific herring over-wintering concentration area. During nearby herring spawning sea lions, harbor seals and humpback whales concentrate in Farragut Bay. Waters to the west of the island are a commercial pot shrimp harvest area. Waters surrounding the island are a red king and tanner crab fishing area and community harvest area for king and coho salmon.</p> <p>Recreation: The Reed Islands (parcel S-06) are recommended for inclusion in the State Marine Park system. The adjacent tidelands, which constitute this unit, are also recommended for inclusion as part of this state park. Management of the tidelands is to be consistent with the upland recreation orientation. Floating facilities are prohibited.</p>	
ST-28	T.054S, R.076E and T.054S, R.077E	Ha Hv	North Arm of Farragut Bay, Frederick Sound	1,597.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Waterfowl, Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality), bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface, sea lions, estuarine wetlands at the terminus of North Arm, anchorages, and commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: This unit includes a portion of a Pacific herring spawning and winter concentration area. Sea lions and waterfowl concentrate in the unit. Shorelines and tideflats along this unit are a black and brown bear spring concentration area while bears concentrate along the stream flowing into the unit in fall. The unit is community harvest area for waterfowl, coho and king salmon and a commercial harvest area for Dungeness, red king and tanner crab. A pot shrimp commercial harvest area is located in the southwestern portion of the parcel. The unit includes an anchorage used by moose, deer, black bear, mountain goat and waterfowl hunters.</p>	<p>Intertidal tidal marshes are located in the southwestern portion of parcel (Sec. 36) and at the northern terminus of parcel (Sections 19 and 24). Heritage sites occur throughout portions of the parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' (western part) and 'Scenic Viewshed' (eastern part) in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-29	T.054S, R.077E	Ha Hv	South Arm of Farragut Bay, Frederick Sound	2,981.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent : Protect waterfowl, anadromous stream, black and brown bears, heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, and commercial harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: The unit includes the lower Farragut River, a cataloged anadromous fish stream supporting runs of pink, chum, sockeye, coho and king salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char. Black and brown bears concentrate on the tideflats in spring and along the river in fall and moose and wolves are common in this area. Tidelands in the parcel are a waterfowl, sandhill crane, and shorebird concentration area. 30 to 40 trumpeter swans over-winter in the area. The Farragut River estuary is a pink, chum, coho and king salmon juvenile rearing and adult salmon schooling area and harbor seal concentration area. The unit is a community harvest area for coho and king salmon, a commercial and community harvest area for Dungeness crab and a commercial harvest area for starry flounder and red king and tanner crab. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl.</p>	<p>This parcel includes the bay at the terminus of the Farragut River, also known as Francis Anchorage. Extensive areas of estuarine wetlands exist at the mouth of Farragut River and the other principal streams. These consist primarily of sheltered tidal flats, and close to the outlet of Farragut River, intertidal marshes. Heritage sites are scattered throughout parcel.</p> <p>The USFS TLRMP ROD designates the Farragut River as a wild and scenic river. Adjacent uplands are designated as semi-remote recreation in the TLRMP ROD. The Farragut River is navigable by watercraft and the unit is used as an anchorage by moose, mountain goat and waterfowl hunters.</p>
ST-30	T.055S, R.079E	Ha Ru	Terminus of Thomas Bay, Frederick Sound	265.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, seabird colony, harbor seal concentration area.</p> <p>Resources: Extensive areas of estuarine wetlands occur at the terminus of the Baird and North Baird Glaciers at northern end of Thomas Bay. An Arctic tern colony is located between Baird Glacier and tidelands in Thomas Bay. Mew gulls and least sandpipers also nest on this floodplain. Terns and gulls forage on tidelands. The parcel is a harbor seal concentration area. Harbor seals haulout and give birth to pups along the shoreline on the west side of Thomas Bay near the tideflats in this unit. These tideflats provide access for non-consumptive users of wildlife viewing Arctic terns, mountain goats, exploring the glacier and climbing nearby peaks.</p>	<p>A major seabird nesting colony occurs in the uplands immediately adjacent to this parcel. Adjoining uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-31	T.051S, R.075E	Ha Hv Wd	Entrance Island Area, Hobart Bay	1,584.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific spawning concentration area, waterfowl and sea lion concentration when herring are spawning; commercial wildlife. Note: Only that part of the peninsula within Section 29 with the LTF, boat launch, and storage area is designated Wd.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a waterfowl concentration area. The northern half of this unit is a Pacific herring spawning area. This portion of the unit is a juvenile pink and coho salmon juvenile rearing area and an adult salmon schooling area. Sea ducks, gulls and sea lions concentrate when herring are spawning. This unit includes a commercial harvest area for salmon and herring, Dungeness and tanner crab and a community harvest area for salmon.</p>	Unit contains a variety of resource transfer facilities, a boat launch, and an anchorage.
ST-32	T.055S, R.079E	Ha Hv Ru	Thomas Bay - Baird Glacier	744.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect Arctic tern and harbor seal habitat, commercial harvest area and non-consumptive wildlife use values.</p> <p>Resources: An Arctic tern colony is located in front of Baird Glacier. Arctic terns forage off the mouth of the river that flows out of the glacier. Harbor seals concentrate in this same area and haul out and give birth to their pups along the west shore of Thomas Bay in this unit. The unit is a tanner crab commercial harvest area. A popular boat anchorage used by mountain goat and black bear hunters and by wildlife viewers is located in Scenery Cove immediately outside the unit.</p>	At least one cruise ship travels to Baird Glacier when LeConte Bay is choked with icebergs. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
ST-33	T.055S, R.078E	Ha Hv	Dry Bay	860.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird habitat and commercial/community harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: Tidelands in Dry Bay provide rearing habitat for pink, chum and coho salmon that spawn in the creek that flows into the Bay. This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline and upper tidal flats. Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in the portion of this unit outside Dry Bay proper.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-34	T.054S, R.077E	Ha Hv	Farragut Bay	8,033.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and community/commercial harvest values. Protect access to private uplands.</p> <p>Resources: This unit includes herring spawning and winter concentration areas and waterfowl concentration areas. The parcel is a sea lion, harbor seal and humpback whale concentration area. It also is a community harvest and commercial harvest area for king and coho salmon; a red king and tanner crab commercial and community harvest area; and includes a portion of a pot shrimp commercial harvest area. The portion of the unit east of Read Island is a starry flounder commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
ST-35	T.053S, R.074E	Ha Hv	Storm Island	1,567.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: Storm Island is a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. Red king, brown king and tanner crab are commercially harvested around the island.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
ST-36	T.053S, R.075E	Ha Hv	Cleveland Passage/Fanshaw Bay	1,721.	<p>Management Intent: Protect fish habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. The southern portion of this area is a salmon commercial troll fishing area and community for king and coho salmon and halibut. The unit is also a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and portions of the unit are commercial harvest areas of red king and tanner crab.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Research Natural Area' and 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
ST-37	T.053S, R.076E	Ha Hv	Point Hobart/Port Houghton	712.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Retain access to private lands.</p> <p>Resources: This area is a Pacific herring spawning and winter concentration area. Pacific herring and Dungeness, red king and tanner crab are commercially harvested.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
ST-40	T.049S, R.075E	Ha Hv	Windham Bay	2,194.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: The Chuck River, with combined peak escapements of 260,000 pink and chum salmon, flows into Windham Bay. Juvenile king, coho, chum and pink salmon rear and adult salmon school in the area. Harbor seals concentrate in this portion of Windham Bay. A purse seine commercial salmon fishery occurs at the mouth of the Bay. Portions of the Bay are a commercial harvest area for Dungeness, red king, brown king and tanner crab.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
ST-41	T.047S., R.073E	Ha Hv	Harbor Island	392.	<p>Managed Resources/t Intent: Protect the sea lion haulout and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Steller sea lion haulout/concentration area and a Tanner crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
ST-42	T.049S, R.076E	Ha Hv	North side of Endicott Arm	11,000.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: Tidelands in this parcel are a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper tidal flats in spring. This unit is a rearing area for juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon and an adult salmon schooling area. Tanner crab are commercially harvested in this unit. This unit is an anchorage used by black bear hunters.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
ST-43	T.049S, R.076E	Ha Ru	Upper Endicott Arm	11,383.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect harbor seal habitat and wildlife viewing opportunities.</p> <p>Resources: Harbor seals concentrate, and haul out and give birth to pups on ice bergs throughout this area. This unit, located in the Tracy Arm – Fords Terror Wilderness is a wildlife viewing area for seals, mountain goats, waterfowl, black bears, eagles and fur bearers.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.

Resource Allocation Table:**Tideland Small Tract Summary**

Region: Sumdum-Stephens Passage

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Resources For Which Unit is to be Managed	DNR Casefile Number (1)
STS-11.01	T. 051S., R. 075E., Section 21	F	Log Transfer Bulkhead, Equipment Loading Ramp and Small Boat Float	ADL 105114 (Issued)
STS-11.02	T. 055S., R. 077E., Section 10	F	Log Transfer	ADL 101001 (Closed)

(1) ADL and LAS are the abbreviations used by DNR to identify project case files.

REGION 2 – KUIU/WEST KUPREANOF

BACKGROUND

This region encompasses a relatively small amount of upland area, although there are extensive tideland and submerged lands along the coast of Kuiu Island and the western and southern parts of Kupreanof Island. The region extends from the northern tip of Kupreanof Island, on the north, to the extremity of Kuiu Island on the south, and from western Kuiu Island to the central part of Kupreanof Island. The eastern half of Kupreanof Island is included within the Petersburg area since it is oriented toward the Petersburg community, both in terms of recreation and commercial activities.

STATE LANDS

There are relatively few parcels of state uplands in the Kuiu/West Kupreanof region. State land parcels tend to coincide with resource areas, recreational sites, and areas near the Kake community. Examples of resource parcels include Rowan Bay and No Name Bay, which have both timber and wildlife resources. High Island, situated in the central part of Rocky Pass, is primarily used for marine oriented recreation. Parcels adjacent to the Kake community include areas rich in timber resources or that provide public service functions, such as a public airstrip. These upland parcels total 7,257 acres and are scattered throughout Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands, as described, with concentrations near the Kake community.

State tidelands are extensive, coinciding with the coastlines of Kuiu Island and the western and southwestern portions of Kupreanof Island. Some of these areas are associated with state marine parks (Security Bay) while others have significant habitat and harvest resources. The Rocky Pass area, particularly, has an especially significant concentration of waterfowl. Many of the bays, especially on Kuiu Island, have significant habitat and wildlife resources, including estuarine wetlands, harbor seal or sea lion concentrations, anadromous and herring spawning areas, and significant concentrations of historic and pre-historic structures. There are approximately 654,644 acres of state tidelands and submerged lands within the region.

ACREAGE

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

Geographic Areas	Acres
Upland Tracts	7,257
Tideland Tracts	132,281

ACCESS

Except for the parcels near the Kake community, which have partial road access, all other parcels require water access, either by boat or floatplane. Air transportation on a regular basis is provided into the Kake community through a series of small regional carriers.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Because of the small numbers and relative isolation of the upland parcels, it is difficult to generalize their physical attributes. Most of the large parcels, encompassing the vast majority of upland acreage, are associated with uplands east of Kake, and the two bays, No Name Bay and Rowan Bay. Rowan Bay is characterized by a flat and gently rolling coastal plain. No Name Bay consists of sloping terrain into and around the bay, including some rolling terrain. The areas near Kake contain areas of gently rolling terrain near the coast as well as a flat coastal plain on Hamilton Island. All of these areas are occupied by a variety of upland wetlands, consisting of mostly saturated spruce bog with some sphagnum bog and shrub bog. Dry uplands, particularly at No Name Bay, and the parcel east of Kake and Rowan Bay, are characterized by a mixed hemlock spruce forest, particularly on their steeper slopes, with patches of saturated spruce forest occupying openings.

USES AND RESOURCES

Except for the parcels near Kake, there is little use of the state upland tracts. Both Rowan and No Name Bays are remote locations, and most uses are associated with marine and dispersed recreation, the latter related to hunting. High Island also experiences marine related recreation, particularly related to ocean kayaking. The large parcel east of Kake experiences dispersed recreation related to hunting, while the large parcel in Kake is used as the community's air strip.

Wildlife resources occur in all the parcels, but especially in the larger parcels, and particularly at No Name Bay. At No Name Bay, there are at least five anadromous streams, concentrations of black bear during the spring along the coastal areas and anadromous streams, and probably high deer use in portions of the tract.

Recreational resources are concentrated at High Island and Security Bay State Marine Park; both provide marine oriented and dispersed recreation. Commercial forest resources exist at the Rowan Bay, No Name Bay, and Gunnik Creek (Kake) parcels. Previous timber harvest activity has occurred at the Rowan Bay and Kake parcels. Within these larger parcels the dryer slopes are forested, with wetlands occupying much of the remainder of the parcel. The wetlands are usually saturated spruce bogs and saturated spruce forest.

TIDELANDS

State tidelands and submerged lands within the region total 654,644 acres. Approximately 69 tideland tracts are significant in terms of their habitat or subsistence resources. Most tracts coincide with principle bays on Kuiu Island or with small islands or island groupings that support harbor seals and/or Stellar sea lion concentrations. Subsistence harvesting on tidelands involves invertebrate and intertidal gathering as well as salmon and other finfish harvesting. Most of the harvesting activities occur in southern Kupreanof Island and southeastern Kuiu Island, tending to concentrate in the larger bays of both areas.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The upland parcels within this region are, near Kake, situated within Native corporation land and in all other locations, adjacent to the Tongass National Forest. There are only two state parcels within this area of significant size.

There are no specific state management plans affecting the Kuiu planning area. Nor is there a comprehensive plan within Kake, although a zoning ordinance exists.

The Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP) affects adjacent uplands throughout the planning area, except for the area adjacent to Kake within Native corporation ownership. Within the planning area, much of the area of Kupreanof Island is designated for timber production or recreation, either semi-remote or remote recreation. The recreational designations apply primarily to the uplands near the Rocky Pass and the Kuiu Island/Keku Strait areas. Two wilderness areas are indicated, both on Kuiu Island: Tebenkof Bay and the Kuiu Wilderness. Much of the remainder of Kuiu Island is designated for timber production or remote and semi-remote recreation.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE LANDS

Uplands. The larger upland tracts near Kake and at Rowan Bay have been designated for multiple use, including potential timber harvest. The Kake parcel may be used as part of a land exchange involving the Native corporation and Kake. No Name Bay, because of its high habitat values, is designated Habitat (Ha). The

large parcel at High Island, because of its recreational value, is designated Recreation (Ru) and is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system.

Tidelands. Areas of waterfront development are recommended along the Kake waterfront and at specific timber transfer sites. Tideland areas with particular habitat or harvest values are designated either Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv). These areas are to be managed so that their principle resources are protected. In this region, tideland tracts include areas of estuarine wetlands, concentrations of marine mammals, shorebirds and waterfowl, and eulachon and Pacific herring spawning sites. The remainder of the tideland area is designated General Use (Gu). In these tidelands, it is intended that the standard state/federal permitting process will determine, on a site by site basis, whether tideland development is appropriate at a given tideland site. The residents of Kake, a Native community on Northwest Kupreanof Island, make extensive use of the tidelands throughout the planning area, gathering black seaweed, gumboats (black mollusk), herring, clams, sea cucumber, sea urchins and seals.

There are three special management areas for marine waters and tidelands within this planning region. These areas are depicted on Map 2-1.

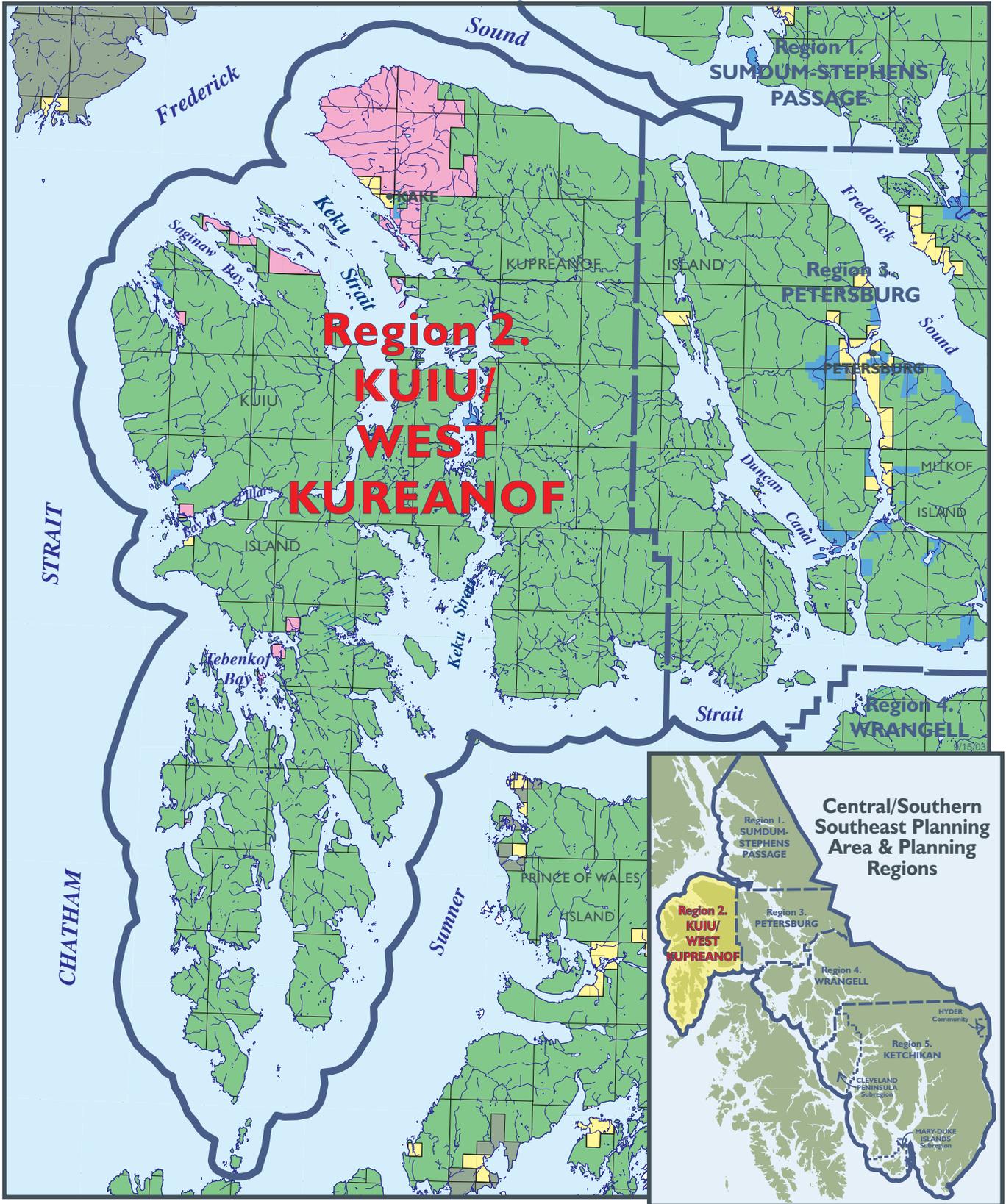
Northwest Kuiu Island Special Management Area for Marine Waters and Tidelands: This unit, paralleling northwest Kuiu Island, is a humpback whale concentration area. Whales congregate from an area north of Cornwallis Point to northern Tebenkof Bay to bubble-net feed on large concentrations of Pacific herring. A seabird nesting colony is located at Cornwallis Point. The portion of the unit between Payne Island in Keku Strait and Kingsmill Point is a seabird concentration area. Particularly abundant species include marbled murrelets, common murre, rhinoceros auklets and pigeon guillemots. Large rafts of scoters are also common in this area. Portions of this unit at the mouths of Rowan Bay and Bay of Pillars are marbled murrelet and scoter concentration areas. In these areas seabirds and sea ducks concentrate at the heads of bays where tidal currents concentrate zoo plankton and small forage fish. The portion of the unit south of Saginaw Bay is a commercial harvest area for rockfish. The area between Cornwallis Point and Payne Island is a commercial harvest area for Pacific cod. The area between Security Bay and Rowan Bay is a commercial troll fishing area for king and coho salmon. The area between Security Bay and just south of Washington Bay is a purse seine commercial fishing area for salmon. Kake residents use portions of this large area for subsistence gathering, both invertebrate and finfish. Areas around Point Cornwallis, Kingsmill Point, and the mouth of Rowan Bay and are community harvest areas for salmon. Management intent: protect humpback whale and seabird/waterfowl habitat and community/commercial fishing harvest values. This Special Management Area extends from Point Ellis at the northwestern extremity of Tebenkof Bay in the south to Cornwallis Point at the northern end of Kuiu Island, and from the western limit of submerged lands owned by the state to the mainland.

Rocky Pass Special Management Area for Marine Waters and Tidelands: Rocky Pass and the areas to the north and south of the Pass are a waterfowl/shorebird fall, winter and spring concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper intertidal area throughout the Pass. The main channel in the north half of the Pass is a starry flounder rearing concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school throughout the unit. The unit is a waterfowl and salmon community harvest area. Management intent: protect Pacific herring spawning habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. This area occupies the area between Horseshoe Island in the north to Monte Carlo Island in the south.

Port Camden Special Management Area for Marine Waters and Tidelands: This area is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area and Pacific herring winter concentration area. Pacific herring spawning concentration areas occur along the northeastern shore of the Port, and there are two spawning areas in the southern "foot" of the Port. Dungeness crab are commercially harvested along both sides of the northern 2/3rds of the Port and at the southern end of the area. The east side of northern Port Camden is a community harvest area for salmon. Management intent: protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values. This Special Management Area occupies the entirety of Port Camden (except for several large tract tidelands), with a northern boundary at Point Camden.

Designations		Acres
<u>Uplands</u>		
Gu	General Use	2,664
Ha	Habitat	3,513
Hv	Harvest	4,118
Pr	Public Facilities - Retain	1,076
Pt	Public Facilities - Transfer	0
Ru	Recreation - Undeveloped	1079
S	Settlement	0
Sc	Settlement - Commercial	0
<u>Tidelands</u>		
Gu	General Use	525,119
Ha	Habitat	129,525
Hv	Harvest	119,828
Pr	Public Facilities - Retain	1,324
Ru	Recreation - Undeveloped	33,270
Wd	Waterfront Development	831

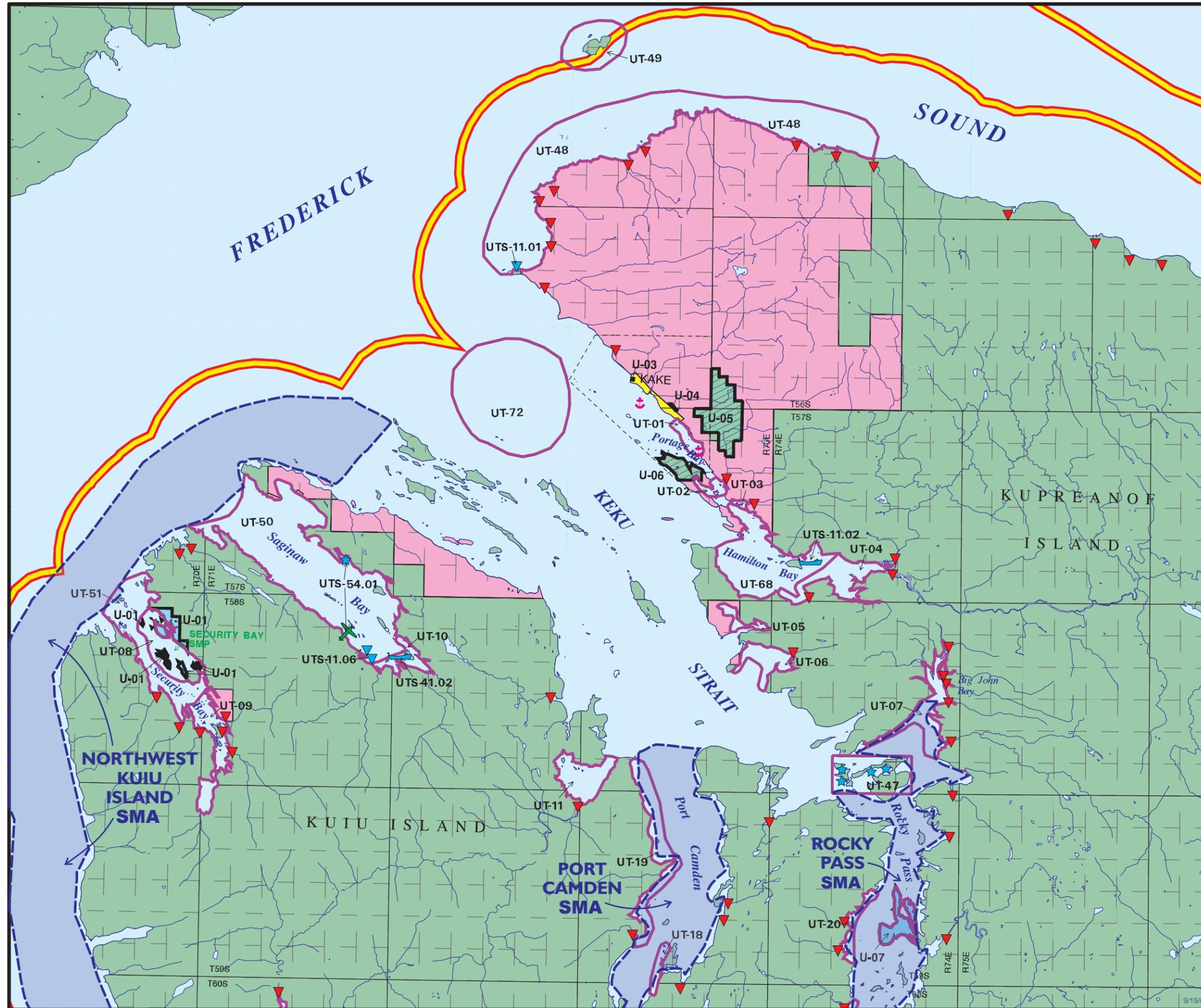
2 - Kuiu/West Kupreanof Planning Region



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

MAP 3-7 ♦ REGION 2 Kuiu/West Kupreanof - North



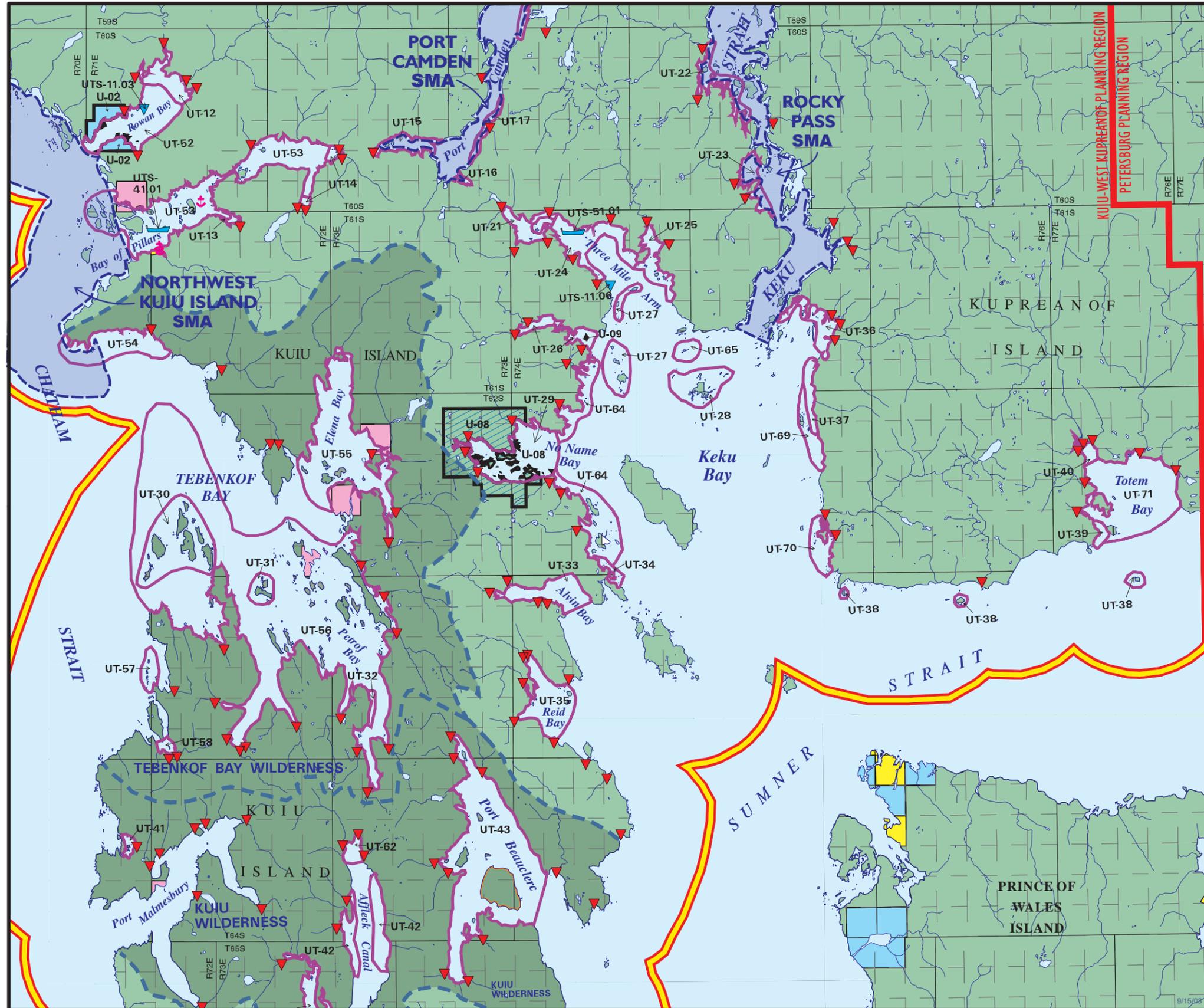
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-8 ♦ REGION 2 Kuiu/West Kupreanof - Central



Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan
November 2000

Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-9 ♦ REGION 2 Kuiu/West Kupreanof - South



Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected
Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area
Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland
Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

Use Designations by Parcel – Kuiu/West Kupreanof Region

KEY TO DESIGNATIONS	
F –	Forestry
G v –	General Use
Ha –	Habitat
Hv –	Harvest
Pr –	Public Facilities-Retain
Pt –	Public Facilities-Transfer
Rd –	Recreation & Tourism-Public Use Site (Developed)
R v –	Public Recreation & Tourism-Undeveloped
Wd –	Waterfront Development

Upland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
U-01	Security Bay eastern coast (Kuiu Island)	Ru, Pr
U-02	Mouth of Rowan Bay (Kuiu Island)	Gu
U-03	Small parcel in Kake	Pt
U-04	Kake airstrip, community of Kake	Pr
U-05	Headwaters of Little Gunnuk Creek & Gunnuk Creek (Kupreanof Island)	Gu
U-06	Central Hamilton Island	Gu
U-07	High Island	Ru, Pr, Hv
U-08	Drainage of No Name Bay (Kuiu Island)	Ha, Hv
U-09	Seclusion Harbor	Ru

Tideland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
UT-01	City of Kake waterfront (South)	Wd, Ha, Hv
UT-02	Northern Bay adjacent to Hamilton Island, Keku Strait	Ha, Hv
UT-03	Bay at mouth of Slo Duc Creek, adjacent to Hamilton Island	Ha, Hv
UT-04	Head of Hamilton Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-05	Dakaneek Bay, Keku Strait	Ha, Hv
UT-06	Davidson Bay, Keku Strait	Ha, Hv
UT-07	Big John Bay, Rocky Pass	Ha, Hv, Ru
UT-08	Security Bay State Marine Park on Security Bay	Ru, Ha, Hv
UT-09	Southernmost portion of Security Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-10	Southern terminus of Saginaw Bay	Ha, Wd
UT-11	Kadake Bay, Keku Strait	Ha, Ru, Hv
UT-12	Terminus of Rowan Bay, Chatham Strait	Ha, Hv
UT-13	Bay on south side of Bay of Pillars	Ha, Hv
UT-14	Bays at eastern end of Bay of Pillars	Ha, Hv
UT-15	Southwestern Terminus, Port Camden	Ha, Hv
UT-16	Bay at terminus of Port Camden (Southeast)	Ha, Hv
UT-17	Eastern shoreline of southern Port Camden.	Ha, Hv
UT-18	Eastern shoreline of central Port Camden Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-19	Western shoreline of central Port Camden Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-20	West shoreline of Rocky Straits	Ha, Hv
UT-21	Western end, Three Mile Arm	Ha, Hv
UT-22	Western Shore, Rocky Pass	Ha, Hv
UT-23	Western Shore, Rocky Pass	Ha
UT-24	Central part, Three Mile Arm	Ha, Hv
UT-25	Eastern shore of Three Mile Arm	Ha, Hv
UT-26	Salt lagoon, extension of Seclusion Harbor, Seclusion Harbor	Ha, Hv
UT-27	Islands within Three Mile Arm, situated generally off Seclusion Harbor	Ha, Hv
UT-28	Monte Carlo Island in Sumner Strait	Ha, Hv
UT-29	No Name Bay	Hv
UT-30	Troller Islands, Kuiu Island	Ha, Hv
UT-31	Islands within Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island	Ha, Hv
UT-32	Petrof Bay, Kuiu Island	Ha, Hv
UT-33	Alvin Bay, off of Sumner Strait	Ha, Hv
UT-35	Port Beauclerc	Ha, Hv
UT-38	Barrie Island, Yellow Island & Shingle Island S. of Kupreanof Island in Sumner Strait	Ha, Hv
UT-39	Totem Point, Totem Bay	Hv
UT-40	Totem Bay, Kupreanof Island	Ha
UT-41	Harris Bay, Kuiu Island	Ha, Hv
UT-42	Northern parts Affleck Canal	Ha, Hv
UT-43	Northwestern and southwestern parts of Port Beauclerc	Ha, Hv
UT-44	Louise Cove, Sumner Strait	Ha, Hv
UT-45	Small islands within Kell Bay (southern part of bay)	Ha, Hv
UT-46	North Island, South Island & Fairway Island, within S. Affleck Canal	Ha, Hv
UT-47	Stedman Cove and Horseshoe Island, Keku Strait	Ha
UT-48	Northwest Kupreanof Island	Ha, Hv
UT-49	Turnabout Island	Ha, Hv
UT-50	Saginaw Bay	Ha, Hv

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
UT-51	Security Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-52	Rowan Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-53	Bay of Pillars	Ha, Hv
UT-54	Point Ellis	Ha, Hv, Ru
UT-55	Elena Bay/Alecks Creek	Ha, Hv, Ru
UT-56	Tebenkof Bay	Ha, HV, Ru
UT-57	Islands north of Gedney Harbor	Ha, Hv
UT-58	Gedney Harbor	Ha, Hv
UT-59	Cape Decision	Ha, Hv
UT-60	Kell Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-61	Bear Harbor	Ha, Hv, Ru
UT-62	Kell Bay Head	Ha, Hv, Ru
UT-63	Islands off Point Amelius	Ha, Hv
UT-64	No Name Bay addition	Ha, Hv
UT-65	Keku Strait Islands	Ha, Hv
UT-68	Hamilton Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-69	Skiff Island	Ha, Hv
UT-70	Kushneahin Creek	Ha, Hv
UT-71	Totem Bay	Ha, Hv
UT-72	Keku Strait	Ha, Hv

Tideland Small Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	DNR Case File Number	Designation
UTS-11.01	ADL 101709 (Issued)	F
UTS-11.02	ADL 29485 (Issued), ADL 106390 (Issued), ADL 21683 (Issued)	F
UTS-11.03	ADL 103829 (Issued)	F
UTS-11.05	ADL 104371 (Issued)	F
UTS-11.06	No DNR casefile.	F
UTS-41.01	LAS 19349 (Issued)	Wd
UTS-41.02	LAS 20702 (Application)	Wd
UTS-51.01	ADL 106510 (Application)	Rd
UTS-54.01	No DNR casefile.	Wd

Resource Allocation Table:

Upland Large Tract Summary

Region: Kuiu/West Kupreanof

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit U-01	MTRS T. 058S., R. 070E.; T. 058S., R. 070E.; T. 058S., R. 071E.	Name Security Bay eastern coast (Kuiu Island)	Acres 470.8	Designations Ru Pr
<p>Parcel contains Security Bay State Park. No development is to be authorized unless related to the function and purpose of the state park. Protect the high value black bear habitat and adjacent fish and wildlife values</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation and subsistence harvest.</p> <p>Resources: In addition to recreation resources, parcel also contains important black bear subsistence area. Adjacent tidelands are a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area and Dungeness crab harvest area.</p>		
Unit U-02	MTRS T. 060S., R. 071E., Sections 17-20	Name Mouth of Rowan Bay (Kuiu Island)	Acres 665.0	Designations Gu
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous streams, wildlife habitat and probable movement corridors, and heritage sites, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. Retain old-growth habitat conditions in this parcel and, specifically, a 500' coastal maintenance area adjacent to the coast. Selective logging may occur in other portions of the tract, if the management objective of maintaining the integrity of Old Growth Forest is met. DFG shall be consulted prior to any proposed timber harvest activity. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not planned during the planning period, but should be reevaluated at the time of plan update.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: timber, heritage sites, anadromous streams and habitat/wildlife.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel contains areas of commercial forest (531 acres) and areas of previous harvest (88 acres). There are numerous heritage sites within the parcel, including the site of the prehistoric Rowan Village. There are two anadromous streams. Bear use areas occur along the coast and anadromous streams. The portion of this parcel on the north side of Rowan Bay contains critical deer winter range. Black bears concentrate in the area in spring. Immediately offshore is an area in which sea otter have colonized in recent years. Adjacent portions of Rowan Bay are a waterfowl concentration area. Outmigrant pink, chum and coho salmon rear in Rowan Bay while returning adult salmon school in the Bay. The Rowan Bay area has been extensively logged in previous years with a consequent loss of deer winter range. Anadromous fish streams have been impacted by landslides and windthrow. Studies of the log storage area in Rowan Bay have documented deformed Dungeness crabs at the site.</p>	<p>At the mouth of Rowan Bay, this unit contains a flat and gently rolling coastal plain. A thin strip of dry hemlock forest separates the estuarine wetlands, lining the coast, from the interior, which is entirely saturated spruce forest.</p>	
Unit U-03	MTRS T. 056S., R. 072E., Section 34	Name Small parcel in Kake	Acres 0.4	Designations Pt
<p>Parcel must be disposed of to the City of Kake if the current site uses terminate. (Reference OSL 66)</p>		<p>Resources: public agency use.</p>	<p>This is a small parcel in the developed part of Kake. The parcel is occupied by a structure that currently functions as an Indian health center. If the current use ends, the parcel, under the deed, is to be conveyed to the City of Kake.</p>	

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit U-04 MTRS T. 056S., R. 072E., Section 35</p> <p>Retain airstrip in state ownership. Protect downstream water quality in Salmon Creek and Gunnuk Creek.</p>	<p>Name Kake airstrip, community of Kake</p> <p>Managed Resources: operation of Kake Airstrip, downstream water quality in Gunnuk Creek.</p> <p>Resources: Kake Airstrip, drainage of Gunnuk Creek, a catalogued anadromous fish stream.</p>	<p>Acres 0.0 Designations Pr</p> <p>This parcel contains the state owned and managed Kake Airstrip.</p>
<p>Unit U-05 MTRS T. 056S., R. 073E., Sections 30, 31; T. 057S., R. 073E., Sections 2, 3,11</p> <p>Portions of this parcel may be used as part of a three-way land exchange between the Forest Service, DNR, and the local Native village corporation. The purpose of the exchange is to protect portions of the municipal watershed that are now owned by the native corporation. In the event that the state is conveyed this parcel, the parcel will be managed to preserve its potential use in the land exchange and will be transferred to the village corporation upon completion of a Preliminary Decision and Finding and Final Finding that provides for the conveyance.</p> <p>If the state is conveyed the parcel and the land exchange is no longer under consideration, or if only a portion of the parcel is conveyed to the village corporation, the parcel will be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, the anadromous stream, and wildlife habitat and probable movement corridors, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. The little remaining wildlife habitat for deer, marten, and bear black bear habitat within Old Growth Forest shall be protected. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not considered appropriate during the planning period, but should be re-evaluated at the time of plan update.</p>	<p>Name Headwaters of Little Gunnuk Creek & Gunnuk Creek (Kupreanof Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources/Intent: Manage timber resources and protect anadromous streams and habitat/wildlife.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel contains areas of existing commercial forest (1,225 acres) as well as areas of previous harvest (449 acres). The latter are located primarily in the southwest portion and are associated with an existing road system. The commercial forest extends north from the road system. Surrounding areas of private and Forest Service lands have been extensively logged. Deer, marten, and black bear use portions of the parcel. The remaining Old Growth Forest performs an important habitat function, including helping to support the subsistence needs of Kake residents. There are no known historic sites within this unit. There are two anadromous streams.</p>	<p>Acres 1,639.0 Designations Gu</p> <p>This unit contains gently rolling terrain near the coast. The steeper slopes are mostly dry and are covered by a mosaic of mixed hemlock and spruce forests, while the flatter regions are covered with wetlands. The latter mostly consist of saturated spruce bog with some sphagnum bog and shrub bog. The parcel is in selection status, and the village native corporation has also selected it under their remaining entitlement. The state selected this parcel under NFCG 301 for Community Expansion. Native corporation land surrounds this unit. There are two anadromous streams.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit U-06 MTRS T. 057S., R. 073E., Sections 9, 10,15 and 16</p> <p>Parcel is to be retained in state ownership and managed to preserve its existing natural character during the planning period. Development authorizations are not to be issued unless the proposed use is compatible with the continuation of the Island's natural condition. Dispersed recreation is the intended principal use during this period. The use of this parcel should be re-evaluated at the conclusion of the planning period. Protect deer winter range and furbearer habitat. A coastal maintenance area of 1000 feet is to be maintained.</p>	<p>Name Central Hamilton Island</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, timber, heritage sites, habitat and wildlife.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel contains extensive areas of spruce-hemlock forest as well as patches of saturated spruce forest and sphagnum bog toward the interior of the island. The suitability for deer use is estimated as medium in the northern part of the parcel and high in the southern part. Deer habitat on this island takes on increased importance due to extensive logging in the Kake area by Kake Tribal Corporation and the USFS. Eagle nest sites are abundant on the island. Waters surrounding Hamilton Island are a waterfowl concentration area, pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and schooling area, and sport fishing area for salmon.</p> <p>Portions of the (at least) three prehistoric sites on Hamilton Island are probably located on this parcel.</p>	<p>Acres 360.0 Designations Gu</p> <p>This parcel is in selection status. The village native corporation has also selected the parcel as part of their entitlement, and it is problematic whether this parcel will be conveyed to the state.</p> <p>The state selected this parcel under NFCG 300 for the purpose of Community Expansion. TLMP designates TNF land in the northern part of the island as 'Semi-Remote Recreation</p>
<p>Unit U-07 MTRS T. 059S., R. 074E., Sections 14,15,22,23, 26, and 27</p> <p>High Island is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. Retain High Island in state ownership and manage the island for dispersed recreation until creation of the parks. No development is to be authorized unless consistent with the recommended eventual use of the parcel as a state parks.</p>	<p>Name High Island</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine oriented recreation, habitat and wildlife, subsistence harvest, and anchorage.</p> <p>Resources: The island has become popular recently as a center for kayaking. An anchorage to the north of High Island has traditionally been used for the hunting of black bear, deer, and water fowl. High Island is a spring black bear concentration area. The island is surrounded by a waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Pink, chum and coho salmon rear and school around the island. Waters east, north and south of the island are a starry flounder rearing concentration area. The island and surrounding tidelands are a community harvest area for black bear, salmon and waterfowl.</p>	<p>Acres 605.0 Designations Ru Pr Hv</p> <p>This unit contains the terrain of High Island. The steep slopes are mostly dry uplands, while the more gradual slopes of the coastal plain are covered by saturated spruce bog.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit U-08	MTRS T. 062S., R. 073E., Sections 1,2,3,10-15, and 24; T. 062S., R. 074E., Sections 6,7,18 and 19	Name Drainage of No Name Bay (Kuiu Island)	Acres 3,513.2	Designations Ha Hv
<p>If conveyed to the state, the parcel is to be retained and managed for its high habitat values. Timber harvest and land disposals are not to be authorized. Note: this parcel may be relinquished by DNR since Forest Service and state management will be similar. Under the Mental Health Settlement, this land is to be designated habitat and managed accordingly. This assumed that this parcel would remain in state ownership, however.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: habitat/wildlife, anadromous streams, heritage sites.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel provides high habitat values for several old-growth dependent species including marten and Sitka blacktail deer. There are spring concentrations of black bear along and within 1,000' of the coastline. There are five anadromous streams, and the nearby waters are used by Dungeness crabbers. Adjacent waters in No Name Bay are a spring and fall waterfowl concentration area. The Bay is a community use area for gathering invertebrates and shellfish and for harvesting salmon. A seal haulout is located near the mouth of the Bay. No Name Bay is an anchorage used by black bear, deer, and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers. There are two heritage sites, the prehistoric No Name Camp and historic No Name Cabin.</p>	<p>This parcel is in selection status, and it is problematic if it will be conveyed to the state. DNR recently (1999) recommended its relinquishment to the BLM. The state selected this parcel under NFCG 299 for the purpose of Remote Settlement. The USFS designates adjacent areas as semi-remote recreation and remote recreation in the April, 1999 TLMP Record of Decision.</p>	
Unit U-09	MTRS T. 061 S., R. 074 E., Section 28, USS 2576	Name Seclusion Harbor	Acres 3.5	Designations Ru
<p>No development should be authorized except that related to recreational uses.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation.</p>	<p>This small parcel is located within Seclusion Harbor. There are neither known prehistoric sites nor wetlands.</p>	

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Large Tract Summary

Region: Kuiu/West Kupreanof

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-01	T. 056S., R. 072E., T. 057S., R. 073E.	Wd Ha Hv	City of Kake waterfront (South)	287.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: support continued community development. Although this parcel is intended to support community development, development should protect fish and wildlife values and harvest opportunities.</p> <p>Resources: Intertidal rock outcroppings in this parcel are utilized extensively by overwintering shorebirds, especially rock sandpipers, and waterfowl. Past use of the shoreline has impacted the upper intertidal habitat, but there is continued harvest of shellfish, marine invertebrates and kelp. Outmigrant pink, chum and coho salmon from Gunnuk Creek rear along this shoreline. Adult salmonids, including pink and chum salmon returning to the Gunnuk Creek Hatchery, school in this parcel and are harvested in a terminal fishery.</p>	Parcel encompasses the tidelands adjacent to the community of Kake.
UT-02	T. 057S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Northern Bay adjacent to Hamilton Island, Keku Strait	234.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, estuarine wetlands, community harvest areas, heritage sites, and anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area, and pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and schooling area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tidelands in spring. The bay is a community harvest area for waterfowl. The unit is a community harvest area for salmon. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit. This is an Important community harvest area. Several heritage sites are reported within the parcel.</p>	Estuarine wetlands occupy the entirety of this parcel. Native corporation land adjoins this parcel.
UT-03	T. 057S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Bay at mouth of Slo Duc Creek, adjacent to Hamilton Island	70.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl and black bear concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling area, community harvest, heritage sites, and estuarine wetlands.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area, and pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and schooling area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tidelands in spring. The bay is a community harvest area for waterfowl and salmon.</p>	The entirety of this parcel is occupied by estuarine wetlands. Heritage sites occur within the parcel. Native corporation land adjoins this parcel.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-04	T. 057S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Head of Hamilton Bay	1,248.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, salmon schooling and rearing areas, estuarine wetlands, and community harvest.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a black bear spring concentration area and a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area in spring and fall. The unit is a schooling and juvenile rearing area for pink, chum and coho salmon and steelhead. Hamilton River is noted for its sports fishing values for coho salmon and steelhead. The unit is a subsistence harvest area by residents of Kake for chum and coho salmon. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl. The western portion of the unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area</p>	The entirety of the parcel is occupied by estuarine wetlands. Heritage sites are likely within the unit. USFS lands on the south side of this parcel are designated old-growth habitat in the 1999 TLMP ROD. Both Cathedral Falls Creek and Hamilton Creek, with their mouths in this unit, were nominated, but rejected, for wild, scenic or recreational river status in the TLRMP Revision.
UT-05	T. 058S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Dakaneek Bay, Keku Strait	266.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect shore bird/waterfowl and herring (spawning) concentrations, community harvest, anchorage, heritage sites, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. Herring spawning concentration areas also occur. Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in the bay. Adjacent uplands are a deer winter concentration area. The bay is a community harvest area for waterfowl. Dakaneek Bay is used as an anchorage by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers. Several heritage sites are reported within the parcel.</p>	Estuarine wetlands occupy entirety of unit. Heritage sites are likely within the parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-06	T. 058S., R. 073E., T. 058S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Davidson Bay, Keku Strait	756.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect areas of Pacific herring spawning that occur along the sides of Davidson Bay and estuarine wetlands.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area and coho salmon rearing and schooling area. Pacific herring spawn in the parcel. A portion of the unit is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab. Extensive estuarine wetlands occupy this parcel.</p>	Except for the extensions of this parcel adjacent to headlands, the entire parcel is occupied by estuarine wetlands. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-07	T. 058S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv Ru	Big John Bay, Rocky Pass	1,312.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling, community harvest, anchorage, heritage sites, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. Floating facilities are prohibited within 1,000 feet of the USFS public use cabin, except as related to its operation.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Black bears concentrate on the shoreline in the spring. Pink, chum and coho salmon rear and school in the unit. The unit is a community harvest area for coho salmon in August. An anchorage used by deer, waterfowl and black bear hunters as well as non-consumptive wildlife users and fishers is located in the unit. Several heritage sites are reported within the parcel.</p>	<p>Estuarine wetlands occupy the entirety of this parcel; heritage sites are likely within portions of the site. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.</p> <p>The USFS Big John Bay recreation cabin is located on uplands immediately adjacent to this unit.</p>
UT-08	T. 056S., R. 070E.	Ru Ha Hv	Security Bay State Marine Park on Security Bay	1,324.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect marine and dispersed recreation, waterfowl/shorebird concentrations, anchorage, and community harvest.</p> <p>Tidelands are to be managed consistent with the standards affecting the uplands portion of this parcel. This parcel includes the tideland areas generally adjacent to the upland portions of U-01 (Security Bay State Marine Park). No floating facilities are authorized, except related to the marine park.</p> <p>Resources: State marine park, waterfowl and shorebird concentration area, waterfowl community harvest area, Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters.</p>	<p>Adjacent uplands are designated 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.</p>
UT-09	T. 058S., R. 070E.; T. 058S., R. 071E., T. 059S., R. 071E.	Ha Hv	Southernmost portion of Security Bay	1,216.	<p>Managed Resource/Intent: Protect marine mammals, black bear, and shorebird and waterfowl concentrations; salmon schooling and rearing; estuarine wetlands, heritage sites, community harvest. Consult NMFS before authorizing development.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a black bear spring concentration area, a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area and a coho and chum salmon schooling and juvenile rearing area. A large number of black bears concentrate along Fall Dog Creek in the fall. A large number of bald eagles concentrate in the area to feed on the November spawning run of chum salmon. The unit is a harbor seal concentration area. The unit is rated as a critically important subsistence harvest area for chum salmon by residents of Kake. Northern portions of the parcel are a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	<p>Estuarine wetlands occupy all of this parcel. Heritage sites occur within the parcel. Adjacent TLRMP designations include Semi-Remote Recreation and a Wild River designation immediately to the south of the parcel. Fall Dog Creek was designated a Wild River in the 1999 TLRMP ROD because of its unusual late run of chum salmon and concentrations of black bears and bald eagles.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-10	T. 058S., R. 071E.; T. 058S., R. 072E.	Ha Wd	Southern terminus of Saginaw Bay	544.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: black bear, and shorebird and waterfowl concentrations; salmon schooling and rearing; estuarine wetlands, heritage sites, community harvest.</p> <p>The Wd designation applies to the area of the permitted float lodge, UTS-41.02.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a pink, chum and coho salmon rearing area and adult salmon schooling area. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in the unit. Black bears concentrate along the tideflats. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl and includes an anchorage used by deer, black bear and waterfowl hunters.</p>	The mapped unit UT-10 lies on tideflats at the head of Saginaw Bay. Heritage sites are scattered throughout the parcel. The TLRMP designation adjoining the parcel is "Old Growth Habitat". Resort and terminal transfer sites within this parcel are designated Wd.
UT-11	T. 058S., R. 072E.; T. 058S., R. 073E.; T. 059S., R. 072E.; T. 059S., R. 072E.; T. 059S., R. 073E.	Ha Ru Hv	Kadake Bay, Keku Straight	1,127.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Shorebird/waterfowl and black bear concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling areas, community harvest, heritage sites, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. Floating facilities are prohibited within 1,000 feet of the FS public use cabin.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a pink, chum and coho salmon juvenile rearing and schooling area. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in the unit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline of Kadake Bay. The unit is an important community harvest area for deer, waterfowl, black bear, furbearers, salmon, cutthroat trout and steelhead. Kadake Bay is an anchorage used by community harvest fishers and waterfowl and black bear hunters. There is significant use of this bay for subsistence.</p>	<p>Parcel contains historic sites and is extensively occupied by estuarine wetlands. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP. The USFS Kadake Bay recreation cabin is located at the mouth of Kadake Creek. The site is noted for shorebird viewing opportunities in May. Because of the high use of fish and wildlife use and traditional subsistence use of this area, the USFS designated Kadake Creek as a recreational river in the 1999 TLRMP ROD.</p> <p>This creek is ranked as one of the areas two most important sport fishing streams on Kuiu Island. Coho salmon are harvested in August, pink salmon in July and August, steelhead in April and May and cutthroat and Dolly Varden char from May to October. DFG rates Kadake Creek as one of the 19 "Gold Pin high value" watersheds in southeast Alaska.</p>
UT-12	T. 060S., R. 071E.	Ha Hv	Terminus of Rowan Bay, Chatham Strait	761.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect shorebird/ waterfowl and black bear concentrations, salmon rearing area, heritage sites, estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams, anchorage, and community harvest.</p> <p>Resources: Two productive salmon streams flow into this unit. Rowan Creek is one of two top sport fishing streams on Kuiu Island. The unit is a juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rearing area and adult schooling area. Waterfowl/shorebirds concentrate in this unit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tideflats in spring and on the salmon streams in the fall. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl and Dungeness crab. Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in the unit. Rowan Bay is an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters.</p>	Parcel generally corresponds to the area of estuarine wetlands. Heritage sites are located within parcel. The TLRMP designation adjoining the parcel is "Old-Growth Habitat".

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-13	T.061S., R.072E.	Ha Hv	Bay on south side of Bay of Pillars	99.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect shorebird/waterfowl and black bear concentrations, anadromous streams, commercial harvest area, heritage sites, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands.</p> <p>Resources: This portion of the Bay of Pillars is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tideflats in spring. The unit includes a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. At least one anadromous stream empties into this parcel..</p>	Historic sites situated in portions of the parcel. Estuarine wetlands occupy the entirety of the parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-14	T. 060S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv	Bays at eastern end of Bay of Pillars	186.	<p>Managed Resource/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, traditional and commercial harvest areas, salmon rearing and schooling areas, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands.</p> <p>Resources: Kutlaku Creek and Lake contain important sockeye salmon and steelhead runs used for subsistence and commercial harvest. Juvenile sockeye rear and adult salmon school in the parcel. Both bays are a waterfowl, shorebird and black bear spring and fall concentration area. The Kutlaku River unit is a traditional subsistence use area for sockeye salmon and steelhead by residents of Kake.</p>	This parcel consists of two separate sites at the eastern end of the Bay of Pillars. Heritage sites are scattered throughout both of these parcels. The Kutlaku Creek and Lake system is designated a wild river in the 1999 TLMP ROD. The bay at the head of the Bay of Pillars includes the western end of a one mile portage between the Bay of Pillars and Port Camden. The portage route is a beaver concentration area. Adjacent USFS lands are designated remote recreation and semi-remote recreation In the 1999 TLRMP ROD.
UT-15	T. 060S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv	Southwestern Terminus, Port Camden	579.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect concentrations of waterfowl/shorebirds and areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality), subsistence use area, heritage sites, anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands. Protect traditional harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a pacific herring spawning area. Juvenile chum salmon from West Port Camden Creek, an enhanced run, rear in the unit. Adult chum salmon school in the bay. The parcel is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. This stream is rated as one of the most important subsistence use streams used by residents of Kake who harvest chum salmon in the unit. Estuarine wetlands occupy extensive portions of this parcel. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit. The use of this parcel for subsistence, particularly for herring, is significant.</p>	Heritage sites are scattered throughout portions of the parcel. A TLRMP "old growth habitat" designation adjoins this parcel.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-16	T. 060S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Bay at terminus of Port Camden (Southeast)	74.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality), extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, waterfowl and shorebird concentrations, subsistence, heritage sites.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a pacific herring spawning area. Juvenile chum salmon from East Port Camden Creek, an enhanced run, rear in the unit. Adult chum salmon school in the bay. The parcel is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. This stream is rated as one of the most important subsistence use streams used by residents of Kake who harvest chum salmon in the unit. Heritage sites and estuarine wetlands occur within this unit.</p>	Heritage sites occur within this unit. A TLRMP designation adjoining this parcel is "old growth habitat". Estuarine wetlands occupy all of the parcel.
UT-17	T. 060S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Eastern shoreline of southern Port Camden.	282.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect herring spawning area and waterfowl and shorebird concentration area, salmon rearing and schooling area, harvest</p> <p>Resources: The parcel is a herring spawning area and waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Chum salmon bound for two enhanced anadromous fish streams at the head of Port Camden rear and school along the shoreline. The northern portion of the parcel includes a shrimp harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
UT-18	T.059E., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Eastern shoreline of central Port Camden Bay	272.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Pacific herring spawning area (spring seasonality), waterfowl and shorebird concentrations, commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: The parcel is a pacific herring spawning area. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in the unit. The northern portion is a commercial fishing area used by trollers and purse seiners.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP. The shoreline had been proposed for a log transfer facility, but was rejected because of its high biological productivity.
UT-19	T. 059S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Western shoreline of central Port Camden Bay	1,663.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect shorebirds/waterfowl and black bear concentrations, Pacific herring spawning area (spring seasonality), estuarine wetlands, heritage sites, anadromous streams, and commercial harvest. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit.</p> <p>Resources: This portion of Port Camden is a herring spawning area. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate throughout the unit and black bears concentrate along the shoreline in the southern half of the unit. The parcel includes a commercial fishing harvest area for salmon by trollers and purse seiners. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit. Estuarine wetlands line portions of the coast within this parcel. Heritage sites occur in the southern part of parcel.</p>	Estuarine wetlands line portions of the coast within this parcel. Heritage sites occur in the southern part of parcel. Adjacent uplands are classified 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-20	T. 059S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	West shoreline of Rocky Straits	402.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/ shorebird and black bear concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling areas, commercial harvest, anadromous streams, and areas of estuarine wetlands. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit.</p> <p>Resources: Rocky Pass is a major waterfowl/shorebird spring, fall and winter concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tideflats in spring. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. The unit is a starry flounder rearing concentration area and commercial fishing area for salmon. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl and salmon. Heritage sites are scattered throughout the parcel. Estuarine wetlands line portions of the shore.</p>	Heritage sites are scattered throughout the parcel. Adjacent uplands are classified 'Remote Wilderness' in TLRMP.
UT-21	T. 061S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Western end, Three Mile Arm	567.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning areas, areas of shorebird/waterfowl and black bear concentrations, community and commercial harvest, heritage sites, anadromous streams, anchorage, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands.</p> <p>Resources: Pacific herring spawn in this unit. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Waterfowl/shorebirds concentrate in the spring and fall. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tideflats in spring. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl and salmon, subsistence harvest area for invertebrate and intertidal gathering, and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. The unit is an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers. Estuarine wetlands occupy all of the parcel. Heritage sites occur throughout parcel.</p>	Estuarine wetlands occupy all of the parcel. Heritage sites occur throughout parcel. Adjacent uplands are classified 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
UT-22	T.060S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Western Shore, Rocky Pass	818.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, rearing and schooling area for salmon, a starry flounder rearing concentration area, community and commercial harvest, anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: Rocky Pass is a major waterfowl/shorebird spring, fall and winter concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/ tideflats in spring. The parcel includes a portion a starry flounder rearing concentration area while Dungeness crab are commercially harvested in the southern portion. The area is a community harvest area for waterfowl and salmon.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-23	T.060S., R. 074E.	Ha	Western Shore, Rocky Pass	582.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, rearing and schooling area for salmon, starry flounder rearing concentration area, community and commercial harvest, anadromous streams, anchorage.</p> <p>Resources: Waterfowl/shorebirds concentrate in this unit in spring and fall. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline and tide flats in spring. Juvenile coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl and the southern portion is a commercial fishing area for salmon. The unit is used as an anchorage and as floatplane access for black bear and waterfowl hunters. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-24	T. 061S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Central part, Three Mile Arm	1,141.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality), shorebird/ waterfowl and black bear concentrations, estuarine wetlands, subsistence area for invertebrate and intertidal gathering, anadromous streams, and anchorage.</p> <p>Resources: Pacific herring spawn in this unit. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline in spring and waterfowl/shorebirds concentrate in the unit in spring and fall. The unit is a community harvest/subsistence use area for salmon, waterfowl and invertebrate and intertidal gathering. The unit is used as an anchorage for black bear, deer, and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit. Estuarine wetlands line portions of the coast.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
UT-25	T. 061S., R. 074E.	Hv Ha	Eastern shore of Three Mile Arm	759.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect black bear concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling area, community harvest/subsistence area, anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/grass flats in spring. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. The unit is a community harvest/subsistence area for salmon and invertebrate and intertidal gathering. Black seaweed and shellfish gathering are especially important. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-26	T. 061S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Salt lagoon, extension of Seclusion Harbor, Seclusion Harbor	550.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, areas of deer, waterfowl, and black bear concentrations; estuarine wetlands, heritage sites, anadromous streams. Also protect subsistence activities associated with both salmon and other finfish harvesting as well as invertebrate and intertidal gathering.</p> <p>Resources: Salt Lagoon is a concentration area for waterfowl and shorebirds. Vancouver Canada geese concentrate to nest, molt and raise their broods around and in the Lagoon. Black bears concentrate on the grass flats in spring and along the anadromous fish stream in the fall. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Beaver concentrate at the east end of the Lagoon. The eastern portion of the unit outside the Salt Chuck is an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and also a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab. The unit is a subsistence area for salmon and invertebrate and intertidal gathering and a community harvest area for waterfowl including Vancouver Canada geese. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit. Heritage sites are reported throughout the parcel.</p>	The western portion of this parcel is a salt lagoon, an extension of Seclusion Harbor. Most significant environmental resources are located within the lagoon. Heritage sites are reported throughout the parcel. Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Remote Recreation' in TLRMP. The former occurs on the south side of parcel and the latter, on the north.
UT-27	T. 061S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Islands within Three Mile Arm, situated generally off Seclusion Harbor	1,057.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect marine mammals, community and commercial harvest. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development.</p> <p>Resources: Harbor seal haul outs are located on these islands. An nearby undesignated island is also a sea lion haulout. Waters surrounding these islands are a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and community harvest area for salmon. The northernmost island group in this parcel is a subsistence invertebrate and intertidal gathering area.</p>	Parcel consists of two separate sets of islands in Three Mile Arm and Kuiu Strait. Aquaculture farms are situated close to the islands. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Wilderness' and 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
UT-28	T. 061S., R. 075E.	Ha Hv	Monte Carlo Island in Sumner Strait	1,191.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect marine mammals, community and commercial harvest. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: A harbor seal haulout/concentration is located on Monte Carlo Island. A nearby undesignated island is also a sea lion haulout. Waters surrounding the island is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and community harvest area for salmon.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-29	T. 062S., R. 073E.; T. 062S., R. 074E.	Hv	No Name Bay	2,581.	<p>Managed Resource/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, seal haul out, community harvest, anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: No Name Bay is a spring and fall waterfowl/shorebird concentration area including Vancouver Canada geese. The shoreline/tideflats are a spring black bear concentration area. A seal haul out is located near the mouth of the Bay. The portion of the unit outside the mouth of the Bay is a herring spawning area. Subsistence areas include both salmon and other finfish as well as invertebrate and intertidal gathering.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth' in TLRMP.
UT-30	T. 062S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv	Troller Islands, Kuiu Island	3,109.	<p>Managed Resources: Protect harbor seal concentrations and subsistence harvest areas. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: These islands are a harbor seal haulout/concentration area. Kake residents use this parcel for subsistence purposes.</p>	Islands are situated offshore of the Tebenkof Wilderness. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
UT-31	T. 063S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv	Islands within Tebenkof Bay, Kuiu Island	451.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal haulout/concentration areas and Pacific herring spawning concentration areas. Consult with NFMS before authorizing development. Protect heritage sites and areas of community harvest.</p> <p>Resources: These islands are a harbor seal haulout/concentration area and a Pacific herring spawning concentration area. This parcel is used by the residents of Kake for subsistence. Several heritage sites are reported in this tract.</p>	Islands are situated offshore of the Tebenkof Wilderness. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
UT-32	T. 063S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Petrof Bay, Kuiu Island	128.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird, black bear, and Pacific herring spawning concentration areas; commercial and community harvest; anchorage.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning concentration area, and a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline in spring. The unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area, a community harvest area for waterfowl and an anchorage for black bear, deer, upland game birds and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers.</p>	Parcel adjoins the Tebenkof Wilderness. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-33	T. 063S., R. 073E.; T. 063S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Alvin Bay, off of Sumner Strait	1,182.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, anadromous stream, salmon rearing and schooling areas, bear concentration area, and community harvest.</p> <p>Resources: Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tide flats in this parcel. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. The unit is used as a subsistence invertebrate and intertidal gathering area and community harvest area for waterfowl and finfish including salmon. Outer portions of the unit are a red king and tanner crab commercial harvest area while Dungeness crab are harvested throughout the unit. Alvin Bay is an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-35	T. 063S., R. 074E.	Hv Ha	Port Beauclerc	1,646.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, salmon rearing and schooling area, anchorage, commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. The unit is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab and a community harvest area for waterfowl. Outer portions of Reid Bay are a commercial fishing area for tanner and red king crab. Reid Bay is an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-36	T. 061S., R. 075E.	Ha Hv	Bay on east side of Rocky Strait	785.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality), shorebirds and waterfowl concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling, estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams, heritage sites, and commercial/community harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning concentration area, a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area and a commercial and community salmon harvest area. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/intertidal portions of the unit in spring. The unit is a subsistence area for invertebrate and intertidal gathering. The gathering of shellfish is especially important in this parcel. The southern portion of the unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. Several heritage sites are known to exist.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified "Semi-Remote Recreation" and "Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-37	T. 061S., R. 075S.; T. 062S., R. 075S.	Ha Hv	Eastern shore of Keku Strait	450.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality), waterfowl and shorebird concentrations, and estuarine wetlands east of Skiff Island. Subsistence use includes both salmon and other finfish harvest as well as invertebrate and intertidal gathering.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning concentration area, a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area, a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a commercial salmon harvest area. The northern portion of the unit is a subsistence harvest area for invertebrates and intertidal gathering, including seaweed and gumboats. Kake residents use this area for subsistence gathering.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-38	T. 063S., R. 075E.; T. 063S., R. 076E.; T. 063S., R. 077E.	Ha Hv	Barrie Island, Yellow Island and Shingle Island south of Kupreanof Island in Sumner Strait	300.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect marine mammal concentrations surrounding each of the islands: Barrie, Yellow, and Shingle Islands. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal or sea lion concentrations. Protect commercial harvest areas</p> <p>Resources: These islands are used as harbor seal haulouts. Waters around the islands are a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-39	T. 062S., R. 077E.	Hv	Totem Point, Totem Bay	175.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect subsistence and commercial harvest areas, and a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a subsistence harvest area for invertebrates and intertidal gathering and a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. The unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
UT-40	T. 062S., R. 077E.	Ha	Totem Bay, Kupreanof Island	206.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect shorebird/waterfowl and black bear concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling, commercial harvest, and estuarine wetlands. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a shorebird and waterfowl spring and fall concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Black bears concentrate on the grass flats in spring and along the salmon streams in fall. The outer portion of the estuary is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-41	T. 064S., R. 071E.	Ha Hv	Harris Bay, Kuiu Island	143.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: anadromous streams, salmon rearing and schooling, marine mammals (seals and sea lions). Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: Juvenile pink salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Harris Bay is used as an anchorage by black bear and deer hunters and by furbearer trappers.</p>	Adjacent uplands are within the Kuiu Wilderness. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
UT-42	T. 064S., R. 073E.; T. 065S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Northern parts Affleck Canal	1,332.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning areas, black bear, waterfowl/ shorebird and harbor seal concentrations, commercial harvest areas, salmon rearing and schooling areas, anadromous streams. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: The parcel actually consists of two components, on either side of Affleck Canal. Areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality) occur in both sub-parcels at their northern ends; seal concentrations are also situated in the far southern part of the eastern sub-parcel. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit.</p> <p>Parcel is also a juvenile rearing area for juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon and adult salmon schooling area, and a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tide flats in spring. The unit includes a Dungeness crab and rockfish commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are within the Kuiu Wilderness. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
UT-43	T. 064S., R. 073E.; T. 064S., R. 074E.; T. 065S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	Northwestern and southwestern parts of Port Beauclerc	8,030.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Pacific herring spawning, black bear, salmon rearing and schooling area, and community harvest area. Protection of the Kake subsistence gathering area, situated at the mouth of Port Beauclerc, is especially significant.</p> <p>Resources: The shoreline at the head of Port Beauclerc is a black bear spring concentration area. Herring spawn along the east side of the south arm of Port Beauclerc. Juvenile pink, chum and coho rear and adult salmon school in the parcel. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl. Portions of the unit are rockfish, Dungeness crab and tanner crab commercial harvest areas. The unit is used as an anchorage for black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit.</p>	USFS uplands surrounding Port Beauclerc are part of the Tebenkof Bay Wilderness Area. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-44	T. 065S., R. 074E.	Hv Ha	Louise Cove, Sumner Strait	301.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anchorage, black bear concentration area, commercial harvest area. Resources: The shoreline in this unit is a black bear spring concentration area. Louise Cove is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and community harvest area for waterfowl. Black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers use the cove as an anchorage.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Wilderness' in TLRMP.
UT-45	T. 066S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Small islands within Kell Bay (southern part of bay)	141.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird, marine mammal (sea lions and sea) concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Commercial harvest area; important anchorage. Resources: These islands are within a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area and community harvest area for waterfowl. Waters around the islands are a rockfish and Dungeness and tanner crab commercial harvest area. Kell Bay is used as an anchorage for black bear, deer, and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-46	T. 067S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	North Island, South Island and Fairway Island, within Affleck Canal and southern part	374.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal haul out/concentration area and sea otter concentration area. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Resources: These islands are a harbor seal haul out/concentration area and part of a larger sea otter concentration area. Concentrations of marine mammals occur adjacent to both groupings of small islands. Concentrations of marine mammals occur adjacent to both groupings of small islands.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-47	T. 058S., R. 074E. Sections 27, 28, 29, 32, 33,34	Ha	Stedman Cove and Horseshoe Island, Keku Strait	1,888.	Management Intent: Manage this unit to protect waterfowl/shorebird habitat values, Dungeness crab harvest opportunities, shellfish habitat, and the opportunity for aquatic farming.. Resources: This unit is in a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Dungeness crab are harvested in or immediately west of the unit. Stedman Cove is used as a boat anchorage.	Area has been used in past for aquatic farms. All ADLs are now in closed status, including 106372, 106374, 105289, and 106252. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-48	T. 055S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Northwest Kupreanof Island	11,452.	<p>Management Intent: Protect humpback whale, herring and waterfowl habitat and commercial/community use harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: This portion of Frederick Sound is a humpback whale concentration area. Whales congregate in the unit to bubble-net feed on large concentrations of Pacific herring along the northwest shore of Kupreanof Island. Waterfowl (sea ducks) concentrate in the portion of this unit east of Turnabout Island in spring and fall. Portions of the unit are a community harvest area for halibut and king and coho salmon, and a commercial harvest area for brown king and tanner crab.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
UT-49	T. 055S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv	Turnabout Island	1,564.	<p>Management Intent: Protect the sea lion haulout and nesting guillemot habitat. Protect community harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Stellar sea lion haulout/concentration area. Pigeon guillemots nest on Turnabout Island and feed in waters surrounding the island. The unit is a community harvest area for halibut.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-50	T. 057S., R. 071E.	Ha Hv	Saginaw Bay	9,084.	<p>Management Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. In spring, black bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper intertidal habitat in the inner portion of the Bay. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in this unit. Inner portions of the bay are a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab. The northern portion of the unit is a community and commercial harvest area for coho salmon.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Remote Recreation' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
UT-51	T. 057S., R. 071E.	Ha Hv	Security Bay	2,438.	<p>Management Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This area is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in this unit. The unit is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-52	T. 060S., R. 071E.	Ha Hv	Rowan Bay	2,090.	<p>Management Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values. Maintain public access for future settlement or timber harvest.</p> <p>Resources: This area is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in this unit. Marbled murrelets concentrate at the mouth of the Bay. Sea otters have established a population in Rowan Bay. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline in spring. The unit is a commercial/community harvest area for Dungeness crab and a community harvest area for waterfowl and coho and pink salmon. Rowan Bay is an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters.</p>	Sea plane float and moorage facilities at the Rowan Bay Logging Camp provide public access to adjacent uplands and an extensive road system. Adjacent uplands are classified 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
UT-53	T. 060S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv	Bay of Pillars	5,612.	<p>Management Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This area is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum, sockeye and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in this unit. The shoreline/upper intertidal zone (most extensively on the north side of the Bay) is a black bear spring concentration area. The Bay of Pillars is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. The Bay is an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote to Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-54	T. 061S., R. 071E.	Ha Hv Ru	Point Ellis	1,753.	<p>Management Intent: Protect sea otter populations and commercial and community harvest values and non-consumptive wildlife use values. Manage this parcel to complement the adjacent Tebenkof Bay Wilderness.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a sea otter concentration area. The unit is also a community harvest area for halibut.</p>	This unit is within the Tebenkof Bay Wilderness. State-owner waters are used by kayakers and other recreational boaters. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-55	T. 060S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv Ru	Elena Bay/Alecks Creek	5,085.	<p>Management Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values. Protect non-consumptive wildlife use values. Manage this parcel to complement the adjacent Tebenkof Bay Wilderness.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Vancouver Canada geese molt at the head of Elena Bay. Juvenile sockeye, pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. A harbor seal haulout is located on the west side of Elena Bay. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper intertidal zone of this unit in spring and along Alecks Creek in fall. Forest Service researchers reported the highest concentration of marbled murrelets observed in the Stikine Area flying from the outer bay over this parcel during summer surveys. Elena Bay is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab.</p>	This unit is bounded by the Tebenkof Bay Wilderness. State-owned waters in this unit are used by kayakers and other recreational boaters for whom non-consumptive wildlife viewing is part of their desired experience. Kayak guides bring clientele to the Bay for wilderness experiences including wildlife viewing. Both Elena Bay and tidelands off Alecks Creek are used as anchorages by black bear, deer, waterfowl, and upland game bird hunters and furbearer trappers. A USFS canoe/kayak portage connects Alecks Creek with No Name Bay. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-56	T. 062S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv Ru	Tebenkof Bay	23,905.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values. Protect non-consumptive wildlife use values. Manage this unit to complement the adjacent Tebenkof Bay Wilderness.</p> <p>Resources: This unit includes waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration areas in Petrof and Thetis Bays. Vancouver Canada geese molt at the head of Explorer Basin and on the east-side of outer Thetis Bay. Shorebirds (black oystercatchers and surfbirds) concentrate on rocks in the east central portion of the Bay. Harbor seals concentrate and haul out on Davis Rock, at the tip of the peninsula between Thetis and Petrof Bays and in the island group north of Petrof Bay (southeast of Step Island). Sea otters are common throughout the unit, but concentrate throughout Explorer Basin and the islands north of Petrof Bay. Humpback whales concentrate in Thetis Bay and Explorer Basin and the area north of Thetis Bay and Explorer Basin. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper tidal areas in a number of locations around the Bay. Seabirds concentrate on Davis Rock. Rhinoceros auklets concentrate north of Swaine Point. Marbled murrelets concentrate in large numbers in a large area at the mouth of Tebenkof Bay. The head of Petrof Bay is a wolf concentration area. Anchorages within Tebenkof Bay are used by black bear, deer, upland game bird and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers. Several guides bring black bear hunters to the area. The unit is a commercial harvest area for rockfish. Petrof and Thetis Bays are commercial harvest areas for Dungeness crab. Purse seine hook-offs are located in the northern portion of this parcel. Community and commercial harvest areas for halibut are located in the portion of the unit west of Troller Island. The area between Thetis Bay and Troller Islands is a community and commercial harvest area for coho and chinook salmon.</p>	<p>This unit is made up of a complex of overlapping fish and wildlife concentration areas and expands on units UT-30, UT-31 and UT-32. This unit is bounded by the Tebenkof Bay Wilderness. State-owned waters are used by kayakers and other recreational boaters for whom non-consumptive wildlife viewing is part of their desired experience. Kayak guides bring clients to the Bay for wilderness experiences including wildlife viewing. The Affleck Canal Portage Trail leads from the head of Petrof Bay to Affleck Canal to provide kayakers and canoeists an alternative route past Cape Decision. Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness" in TLRMP.</p>
UT-57	T. 063S., R. 071E.	Ha Hv	Islands north of Gedney Harbor	402.	<p>Management Intent: Protect the harbor seal haulout and habitat values.</p> <p>Resources: Harbor seals concentrate and haul out in these islands.</p>	<p>Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness" in TLRMP.</p>
UT-58	T. 063S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv	Gedney Harbor	148.	<p>Management Intent:: Protect wildlife habitat values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Vancouver Canada geese molt in this unit in summer.</p>	<p>Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness" in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-59	T. 067S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Cape Decision	3,762.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect wildlife habitat values.</p> <p>Resources: Waters off Cape Decision are a concentration area for humpback whales, sea lions, sea otter, sea birds including auklets and puffins, and gulls. The area immediately northeast of Cape Decision is a concentration area for common murre.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.
UT-60	T. 065S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Kell Bay	3,117.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect salmon and black bear habitat values. Protect hunting and commercial fishing opportunities.</p> <p>Resources: This unit borders unit UT-44. Kell Bay is a juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and adult salmon schooling area. This rearing habitat is critical to salmon runs in Kell Bay Creek which has combined peak escapements of more than 84,000 pink and chum salmon. Other anadromous fish streams bring peak escapements in streams entering the Bay to over 100,000 salmon. These salmon provide food for a concentration of black bears that forage along the streams and along the shoreline/upper intertidal area of Kell Bay in spring. Kell Bay is an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers. The unit is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness and tanner crab and rockfish.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.
UT-61	T. 065S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv Ru	Bear Harbor	931.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect salmon and black bear habitat values. Protect hunting and commercial fishing opportunities. Complement USFS management of the Kuiu Wilderness.</p> <p>Resources: Bear Harbor is a juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and adult salmon schooling area. This rearing habitat is critical to salmon runs in Bear Harbor Creek. Bear Harbor Creek has combined peak escapements of more than 100,000 pink and chum salmon. Average peak escapements of 42,491 pink and chum salmon give it the highest average peak escapements of any stream on Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands. Consistent production of large numbers of salmon combined with undisturbed habitat make Bear Harbor famous for its high density of black bears. These bears forage along the shoreline/upper intertidal area of Bear Harbor in spring. Bear Harbor is an important hunting area for trophy-sized black bear and an anchorage used by black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters, and furbearer trappers. The unit is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab.</p>	Uplands surrounding Bear Harbor lie within the Kuiu Wilderness. Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness" in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-62	T. 064S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv Ru	Kell Bay Head	284.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect salmon and black bear habitat values. Protect commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: The head of Kell Bay is a juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and adult salmon schooling area. Waterfowl concentrate at the head of the Bay. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline in spring and wolves use the area in traveling to and from Petrof Bay. The unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	The USFS Affleck Canal Portage Trail connects the head of Kell Bay with Tebenkof Bay. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
UT-63	T. 065S., R. 075E.	Ha Hv	Islands off Point Amelius	1,330.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect harbor seal habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Consult NMFS before authorizing development. Resources: These islands are a harbor seal haulout/concentration area. Waters surrounding the islands are a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-64	T. 061S., R. 074E.	Ha Hv	No Name Bay addition	852.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning area and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
UT-65	T. 061S., R. 075E.	Ha Hv	Keku Strait Islands	330.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect sea lion habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a sea lion haulout and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Remote Recreation' and 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
UT-68	T. 057S., R. 073E.	Ha Hv	Hamilton Bay	3,299.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values. Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon from Hamilton River school in the area. The expanded unit is a Dungeness crab commercial and community harvest area and community harvest area for salmon.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth Habitat and Timber Production" in TLRMP.
UT-69	T. 061S., R. 075E.	Ha Hv	Skiff Island	605.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area, a Pacific herring spawning area, and a Dungeness crab and salmon commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
UT-70	T. 062S., R. 075E.	Ha Hv	Kushneahin Creek	640.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a rearing area for juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon and schooling area for adult salmon from Kushneahin Creek. Kushneahin Creek has combined peak escapements in excess of 71,000 pink and chum salmon. The unit is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.
UT-71	T. 062S., R. 077E.	Ha Hv	Totem Bay	4,148.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper intertidal areas. The unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Timber Production" in TLRMP.
UT-72	T. 056S., R. 072E.	Ha Hv	Keku Straight	6,861.	Managed Resources/t Intent: Protect humpback whale and seabird habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This portion of Keku Strait is a humpback whale concentration area. Whales congregate in the area to feed on krill. The area is a marbled murrelet and other seabird concentration area. The unit is a tanner crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Scenic Viewshed" in TLRMP.

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Small Tract Summary

Region: Kuiu/West Kupreanof

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Resources For Which Unit is to be Managed	DNR Casefile Number (1)
UTS-11.01	T. 056S., R. 072E., Section 7	F	Log Transfer Site	ADL 101709 (Issued)
UTS-11.02	T. 057S., R. 074E., Sections 29 & 30	F	Log Transfer Hamilton Bay and moorage for float camp	ADL 29485 (Issued), ADL 106390 (Issued), ADL 21683 (Issued)
UTS-11.03	T. 060S., R. 071E., Section 17	F	Log Transfer Facility, Rafting Area and Other Structures	ADL 103829 (Issued)
UTS-11.05	T. 058S., R. 071E., Sections 11 & 12; T. 058S., R. 072E.	F	Log Transfer Facility	ADL 104371 (Issued)
UTS-11.06	T. 061S., R. 073E.	F	Proposed Future Log Transfer Site	No DNR casefile.
UTS-41.01	T. 061S., R. 072E., Section 7	Wd	Sport fishing Lodge (anchored a 106 foot vessel)	LAS 19349 (Issued)
UTS-41.02	T. 058S., R. 072E., Section 18	Wd	Float Lodge, Airplane Float, Service Boat in Saginaw Bay	LAS 20702 (Application)
UTS-51.01	T. 061S., R. 074E., Section 4	Rd	Boat Ramp off Kuiu Island	ADL 106510 (Application)
UTS-54.01	T. 057S., R. 071E.; T. 058S., R. 071E.	Wd	Saginaw Seaplane Base and Pentilla Saginaw Seaplane Base	No DNR casefile.

(1) ADL and LAS are the abbreviations used by DNR to identify project case files.

REGION 3 – PETERSBURG

BACKGROUND

The Petersburg area includes Mitkof Island where the City of Petersburg is situated, the eastern portion of Kupreanof Island (generally east of Duncan Canal) and the adjacent mainland, including the area of Thomas Bay south to the Stikine River and its coastal flats. This area includes extensive tideland and submerged lands and a substantial amount of state uplands. The Stikine River tide flats are associated with the Wrangell area. Please consult the Wrangell area description for the discussion on the Stikine River. The area immediately to the north of the Stikine River coastal flats includes Dry and Farm Islands and the North Arm, all of which are situated in the Petersburg Planning Region.

The planning area is bounded on the north by Frederick Sound, on the south by Sumner Strait, on the west by (generally) Portage Bay and Duncan Canal, and the Canadian border on the east. Tidelands and submerged lands adjoin each of these major straits as well as the channel separating Kupreanof from Mitkof Island, termed the Wrangell Narrows. The Wrangell Narrows is a main route of the Alaska Marine Highway system.

STATE LANDS

State uplands within this region concentrate on Mitkof Island and that part of Kupreanof Island adjacent to Wrangell Narrows. On Mitkof Island state uplands occur in the northern part of the island at the Petersburg Airport, the mountainous area to the east of the city of Petersburg, and an area adjacent to Frederick Sound. Most other state land on Mitkof Island is situated along the coast in the southern part adjacent to Sumner Strait. These consist of large tracts of land, often previously harvested for timber, as well as smaller recreation sites. On Kupreanof Island state land concentrates along the shoreline of Wrangell Narrows and within the Coho Creek drainage southwest of Petersburg Creek. There is also a significant concentration of state uplands at the terminus of the Lindenberg Peninsula, adjacent to Beecher Pass. The single state parcel on the mainland occurs at Thomas Bay.

State tideland parcels that are designated Habitat (Ha) are generally located within the principle bays of Mitkof and Kupreanof Islands. There is also a significant cluster of tideland tracts in the area immediately north of the Stikine River

tidelands. The larger tideland units occur on Kupreanof Island, particularly within Portage Bay, Towers Arm, Castle River, Little Duncan Bay, and Kah-Sheets Bay. With the exception of Portage Bay, all of the bays are extensions of the Duncan Canal waterway. The other grouping of tideland tracts occurs adjacent to the City of Petersburg and along the Mitkof Highway south to Blind Slough. These areas are designated for either recreation or water related development, and generally correspond in designation to the city's zoning classifications.

ACREAGE

There are 26,512 acres of state uplands within the Petersburg planning region. Of the total, 26,432 acres are in TA/Patent status and 80 acres in selection status. In addition, there are 50,198 acres within areas designated as tideland units. The total amount of tideland and submerged lands within the planning region is considerably greater, however, and is estimated at 323,526 acres.

Acreage estimates for the state uplands and tidelands are given below:

Geographic Areas	Acres
Upland Tracts	26,512
Tideland Tracts	96,281

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Uplands. State upland parcels lie within the area of the Coastal Foothills, which is generally described as a westward extension of the Boundary Ranges consisting of blocks of high mountains separated by flat-floored valleys and straits. This is the generalized terrain pattern, but actual terrain differs from this, reflecting unique site characteristics.

Areas having generally similar physical characteristics include North Mitkof Island and that portion of Kupreanof near Petersburg Creek, Southern Kupreanof and Mitkof Islands, and Central Mitkof Island. Each of these areas contains clusters of state upland parcels, particularly in northern Mitkof Island and southern Kupreanof and Mitkof Islands. The area of North Mitkof Island and that portion of Kupreanof near the City of Petersburg is characterized by generally steep mountainous terrain. Large portions of these parcels are occupied by saturated spruce bogs separated by sphagnum and scrub bogs. The steep, dry upland areas are composed of a mixed hemlock/spruce forest or contain areas of regenerating even-age forest.

The relatively few state upland parcels in Central Mitkof Island are characterized by steep slopes, particularly at the Crystal Lake Reservoir parcel. These areas are dry and contain a mixture of hemlock/spruce forest.

State parcels on southern Kupreanof and Mitkof Islands are characterized by gently sloping coastal plains backed by interior foothills, oftentimes rising rapidly, producing steep valley sides. Within the coastal plain, much of the state tracts are occupied by saturated spruce bog with scattered areas of sphagnum and shrub bog. The dry upland areas are covered by mixed hemlock/spruce forest. Areas of even-age regenerating forest occur on all of the tracts at the southern end of Mitkof Island.

ACCESS

Access within the planning region is either provided by air, water (boat and floatplane) or by road. Air access is provided through the Petersburg Airport, a state operated facility. Kupreanof Island and the southwestern part of Mitkof Island are accessed by water. The remainder of Mitkof Island is accessed by a series of major roads (Mitkof Highway and Forest Highway 7). Forest Service roads also provide access to state land parcels, particularly through the Twin Creek Road and the Three Lakes Loop Road. Forest Service Highway 7 accesses the cluster of state parcels on South Mitkof Island, including, through a road extension, access to the Woodpecker Cove parcel.

USES AND RESOURCES

Uses. State uplands are mainly used for recreation, commercial timber harvest, and settlement. In addition, many parcels provide important habitat functions. Dispersed and marine related recreation occurs at scattered locations adjacent to the coast of southern Mitkof and southern Kupreanof Islands: Ideal Cove, the Ernie Haugen Public Use Area and the Beecher Pass State Park. A number of state subdivisions have been created over the last twenty years in the Petersburg area, with most of the lots in these subdivisions already disposed of to private individuals. Subdivision areas within the remaining state parcels include the area of southern Kupreanof Island and the area adjacent to Wrangell Narrows on Mitkof Island. Small state subdivisions also occur along the northern and northeastern coastlines of Mitkof Island. Commercial timber harvest has occurred over the last 25 years, particularly in those parcels adjacent to Sumner Strait in southern Mitkof Island. Much of the remaining state land in these areas is occupied by even-age regenerating forest. The state is currently conducting, and is expected to continue, timber harvest in the northeastern part of Mitkof Island in the area called Frederick Point.

Resources. State land parcels provide the following resource functions: watershed, scenic viewshed, commercial forest, recreation/open space, settlement, and wildlife

habitat. State land adjacent to Coho Creek on Kupreanof Island and the area east of the City of Petersburg on Mitkof Island are either used for water supply or are planned for such use in the future. Several parcels near the City of Petersburg are important to that community's scenic viewshed, especially that parcel north of the city at Petersburg Mountain. Recreational resources exist on many of the parcels, with most of the road accessible parcels used for dispersed recreation, primarily hunting but also for walking, motorized recreation, and other dispersed recreation uses. Marine related recreation occurs in certain of the state parcels, generally coinciding with the areas of state park or important anchorages, especially at St. Johns Harbor, Earl West Cove, and Ideal Cove. Commercial timber resources exist throughout much of the area, particularly at Frederick Point, the several tracts within South Mitkof Island, and southern Kupreanof Island. There are estimated to be nearly 14,000 acres of mature commercial timber, of which 3,025 acres have already been harvested, representing about 22% of the total amount of commercial forest. Except for scattered parcels along the Mitkof Highway, there is relatively little state land that may be used for residential or commercial purposes other than that which already exists at the aforementioned subdivision areas. All of the parcels outside the City of Petersburg are, to some degree, significant for wildlife and habitat. However, the larger tracts located at Thomas Bay, Coho Creek, and southern Mitkof Island are reported to have the main concentrations of wildlife. Several tracts occupying the southern coastal fringe on Mitkof and Kupreanof Islands also include regionally significant wildlife movement corridors.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

There are few state resource or management plans that affect the Petersburg planning region. Specifically, there are no habitat area designations by the ADF&G, although there are several site plans that affect relatively small areas which have been prepared by DNR.

Land use development is guided by the city comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance within the corporate limits of the City of Petersburg. Areas within the coastal zone are managed according to the city's coastal zone management plan.

With few exceptions, state uplands are abutted by the Tongass National Forest, whose land use and resource management are guided by the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLRMP). TLRMP designations provide for some degree of timber harvest in most areas of Mitkof Island and near areas of state uplands on Kupreanof Island near Petersburg Creek. State upland tracts with commercial timber resources are adjoined on Mitkof Island, with some exceptions, by prescriptions of "Timber Production" and "Scenic Viewshed". Petersburg Creek and the Duncan Salt Chuck are both included within a Wilderness designation. "Old Growth Habitat" designations abut the state upland parcels at the southern end of Lindenberg Peninsula on Kupreanof Island. On the adjacent mainland, the Thomas Bay parcel is adjoined primarily by areas designated "Scenic Viewshed". Tideland

parcels near Dry Island and Farm Island, north of the Stikine River coastal tide flats, are situated within the Stikine-Leconte Wilderness.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE LANDS

Uplands. State uplands are recommended to be used for a diversity of purposes, including dispersed and marine oriented recreation, as areas for eventual residential settlement, and for commercial timber harvest. A few tracts, however, although possessing significant timber and environmental resources, are not recommended for active use during the planning period.

Dispersed recreation is recognized as a significant use on all large state upland tracts, but three areas are of particular importance. The large tract east of Petersburg, known locally as the "Snow Bowl", is recommended for dispersed recreation, especially for winter oriented uses. A small tract south of the City of Petersburg near the Mitkof Highway is reserved for continued use as the community's gun range. Tracts recommended for marine oriented recreation include Beecher Pass State Marine Park south of Kupreanof Island and Ideal Cove on Eastern Mitkof Island. Both sites afford good anchorages and there is extensive use of these areas during the summer recreation season.

Few remote areas are recommended for additional settlement in the Petersburg planning area. Specifically, the Thomas Bay parcel (P-01) is not recommended for land disposal. Rather, this parcel is intended to be used for habitat protection, timber harvest, and continued dispersed recreation. State lands adjacent to principal waterways contain few areas of appropriate settlement because of poor anchorage, unsatisfactory soils and foundation materials, or topography not suited to residential development.

Commercial timber harvest is recommended on the more remote tracts of state land. Timber harvest is identified as an appropriate use on state land adjoining Sumner Strait on South Mitkof Island and at Frederick Point. These areas are designated General Use (Gu), which provides for multiple uses on various portions of the state land tracts. Timber harvest is considered appropriate in portions of each of the tracts previously mentioned. Timber harvest to support subdivision development is also considered appropriate, and is recommended.

Some state land tracts are not recommended for immediate use during the planning period, either because of the relative isolation of the parcel or statutory requirements affecting certain state parcels which preclude immediate use. Intensive use of the Coho Creek parcel west of the City of Petersburg on Kupreanof Island is not recommended. This parcel is remote from existing residential uses, lacks access, and is identified by the City of Kupreanof as important for future water supply. Another parcel on Kupreanof Island situated on Wrangell Narrows is designated as Mental Health Replacement Land. This land is to be held by DNR for the purposes of meeting any identified deficiencies related to the conveyance of state land to the Mental Health Trust Authority. This tract has been designated for potential replacement uses until the year 2003; thereafter, it could be used either for settlement or timber harvest, or both, if it is not utilized as replacement land by the Mental Health Trust.

Tidelands. Extensive areas within the Petersburg planning region have significant wildlife and environmental resources, including the presence of anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands, marine mammals, waterfowl and shorebird concentrations, and bear concentrations at the upland/tideland interface. Areas with one or more of these characteristics are designated Habitat, with such areas scattered throughout the planning region. There are concentrations of Habitat (Ha) designated tidelands at Duncan Canal, Bradfield Canal, Dry and Farm Islands, and North Arm. The two islands and North Arm are situated north of the Stikine River coastal tide flats. Harvest areas are also designated within the planning region and are scattered throughout Duncan Canal and Frederick Sound.

Stikine River Delta – Dry Strait Special Management Area. This Special Management Area includes the area of Dry Straits occupied by tidal flats beginning at Indian Point in the north to Rynda, Greys, and Kadin Islands in the south. This portion of the Dry Strait – Stikine River Delta – is a major waterfowl/sea duck and loon concentration area in spring and fall. It encompasses tidelands that include a concentration area for hundreds of thousands of shorebirds (mostly western sandpipers), snow geese and a portion of the 1,500 eagles that congregate along the lower Stikine River in spring. This area is a harbor seal and sea lion concentration area. Seals are attracted to the unit by schooling sockeye, king, coho, pink and chum salmon moving into the Stikine River. Juvenile salmon rear in this same area. Dungeness crab and starry flounder concentrate in the unit where both species are commercially harvested. During extreme low tides much of the unit is "dry", facilitating movement of wildlife from the Stikine River to Mitkof Island and westward. Moose, wolves, wolverine, brown bear and mountain lions use this area for crossings. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl in the fall and a high-use wildlife viewing area accessed by watercraft from Mitkof Island and Wrangell, mostly in the spring. See Map 2-1.

The management intent for this area is to protect high-value fish and wildlife habitat used by waterfowl, shorebirds, shellfish and finfish during various life

stages; the wildlife migration corridor between the Stikine River and Mitkof Island; and consumptive and non-consumptive fish and wildlife use values. Adjacent Forest Service lands on Mitkof Island are designated "old growth" habitat to facilitate wildlife movements across this corridor. Uplands to the east lie within the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness.

Acreage associated with these designations are as follows:

Type		Acres
<u>Uplands</u>		
Gu	General Use	15,611
Ha	Habitat	2,219
Hv	Harvest	1,564
Ma	Materials	27
Pr	Public Facilities - Retain	4,958
Pt	Public Facilities - Transfer	758
Rd	Recreation - Developed	872
Ru	Recreation - Undeveloped	11,400
S	Settlement	3,844
Sc	Settlement - Commercial	4
<u>Tidelands</u>		
Gu	General Use	228,134
Ha	Habitat	95,392
Hv	Harvest	78,648
Ru	Recreation - Undeveloped	37,183
Sd	Shoreline Development	19,637
Wd	Waterfront Development	371

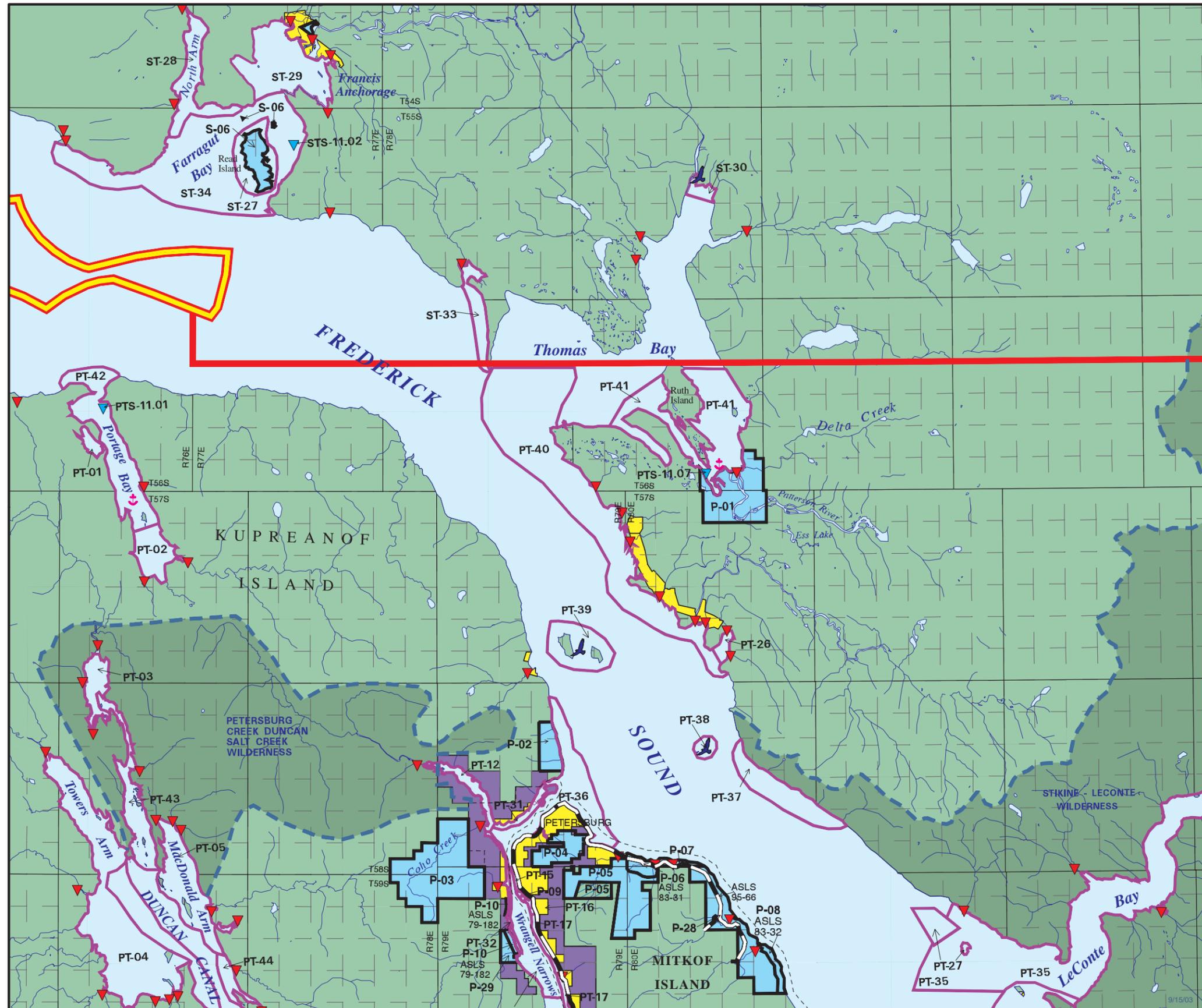
3 - Petersburg Planning Region



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

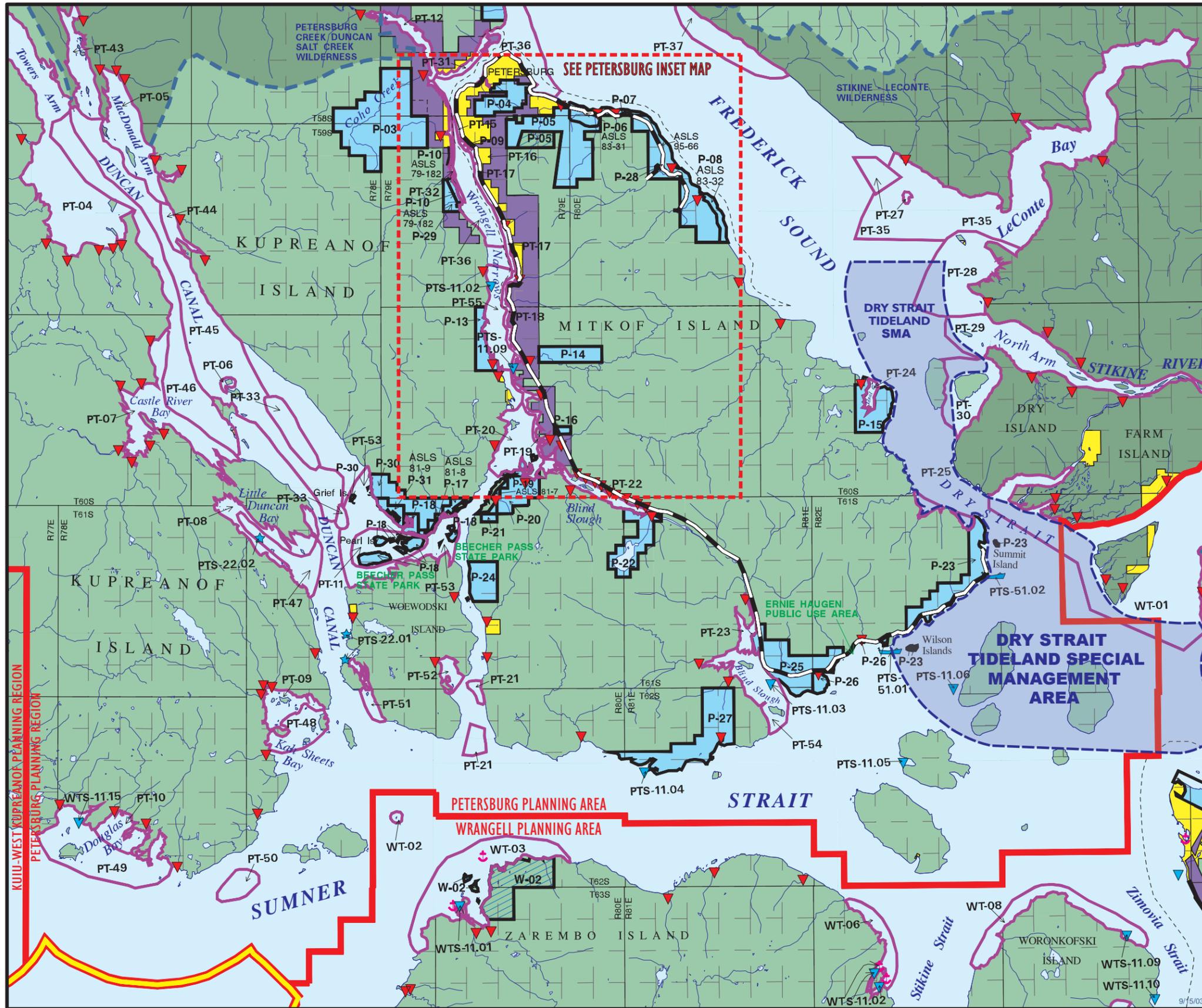
MAP 3-11 ♦ REGION 3 Petersburg - North



Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan
November 2000

9/15/03

MAP 3-12 ♦ REGION 3 Petersburg - Central



Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

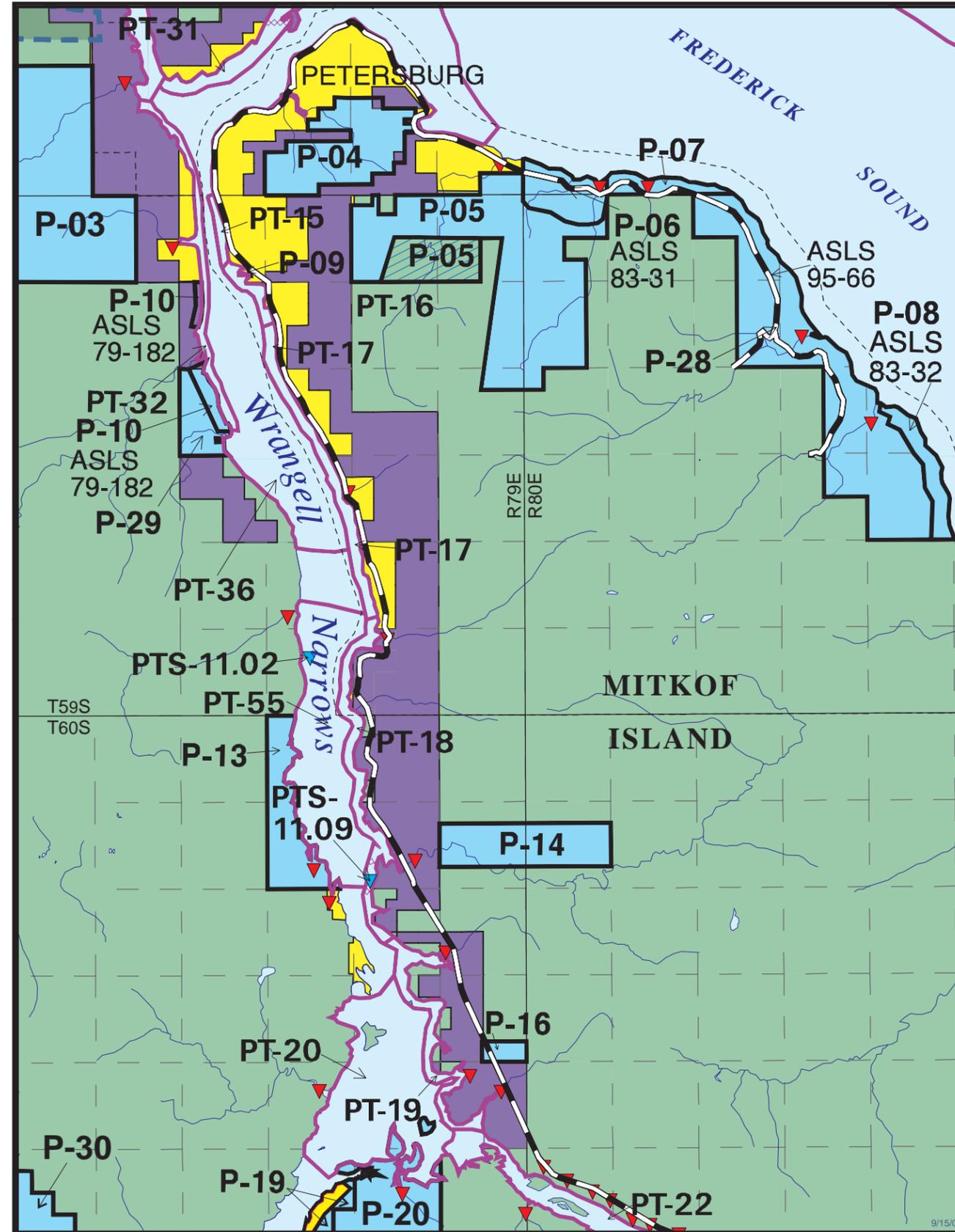
Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

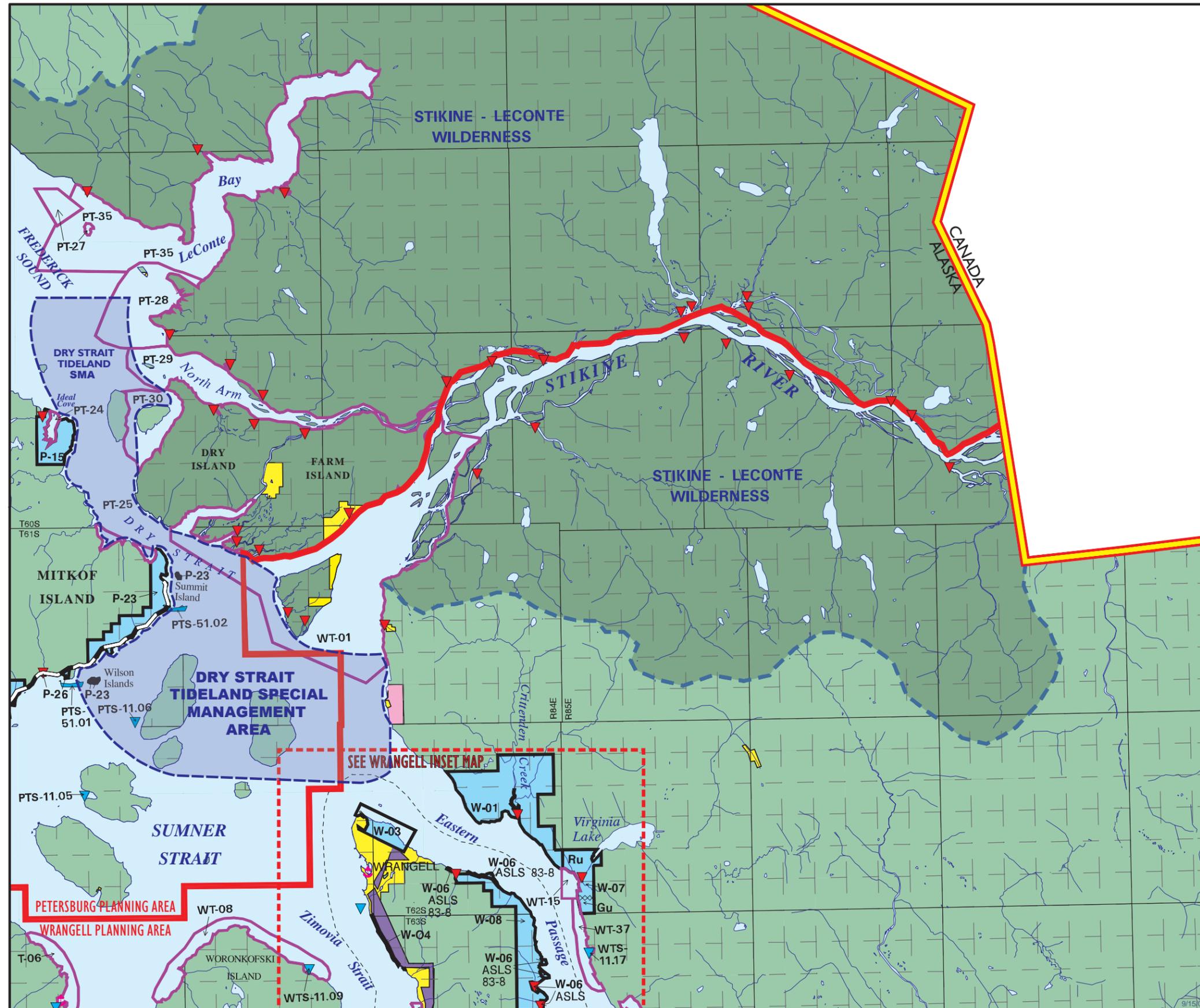
Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan
November 2000

MAP 3-13 ♦ REGION 3 Petersburg Inset Map



MAP 3-14 ♦ REGION 3 Petersburg - East



Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

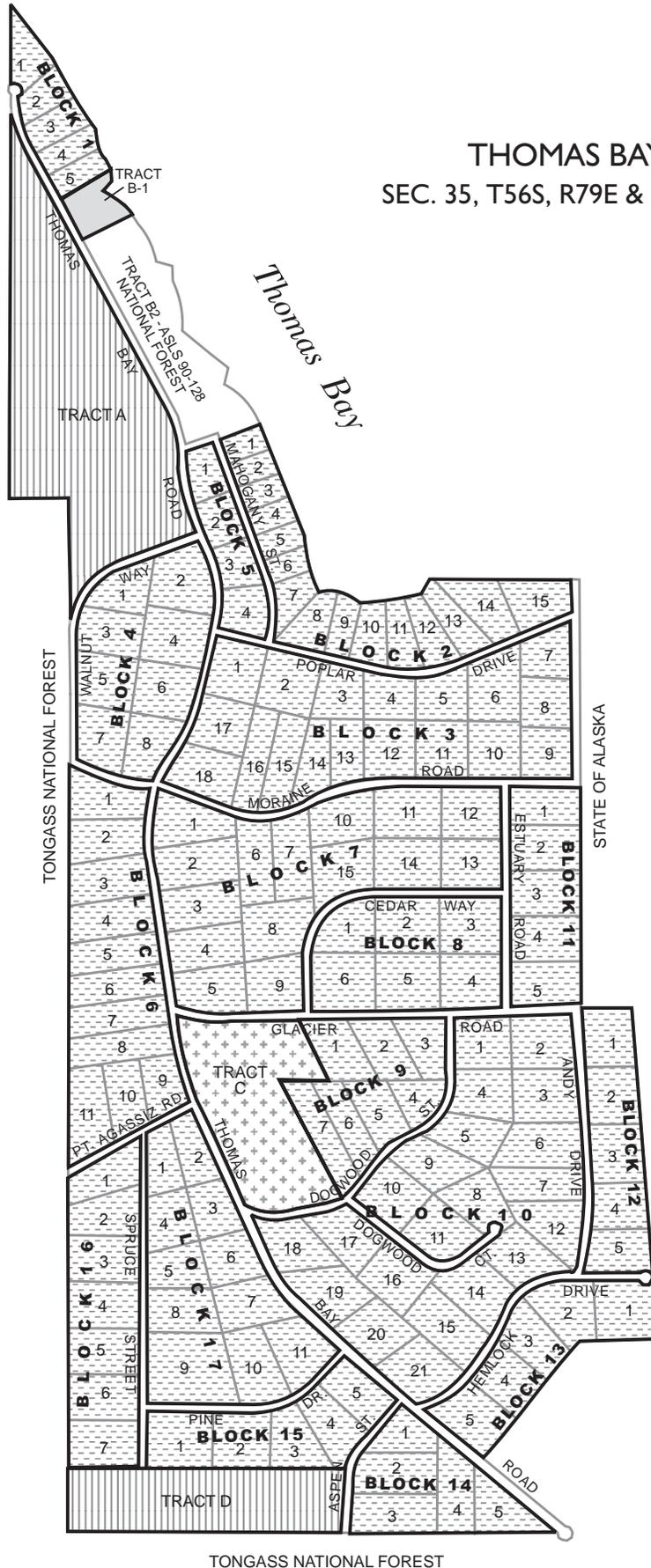
Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan
November 2000

UNIT P-01.000

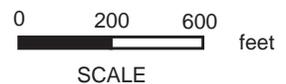
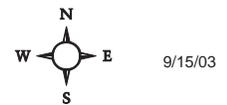
ASLS 81-235

THOMAS BAY ALASKA SUBDIVISION
SEC. 35, T56S, R79E & SEC. 3, 4, 9 & 10, T57S, R80E
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations

- General Use
- Public Recreation - Dispersed Use
- Materials
- Public Facilities - Retain



TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

UNIT P-06.000

ASLS 83-31

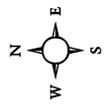
FREDERICK POINT NORTH SUBDIVISION
 SEC. 31, T58S, R80E AND SEC. 6, T59S, R80E
 COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations	
	Public Recreation - Dispersed Use
	Public Facilities - Transfer



9/15/03



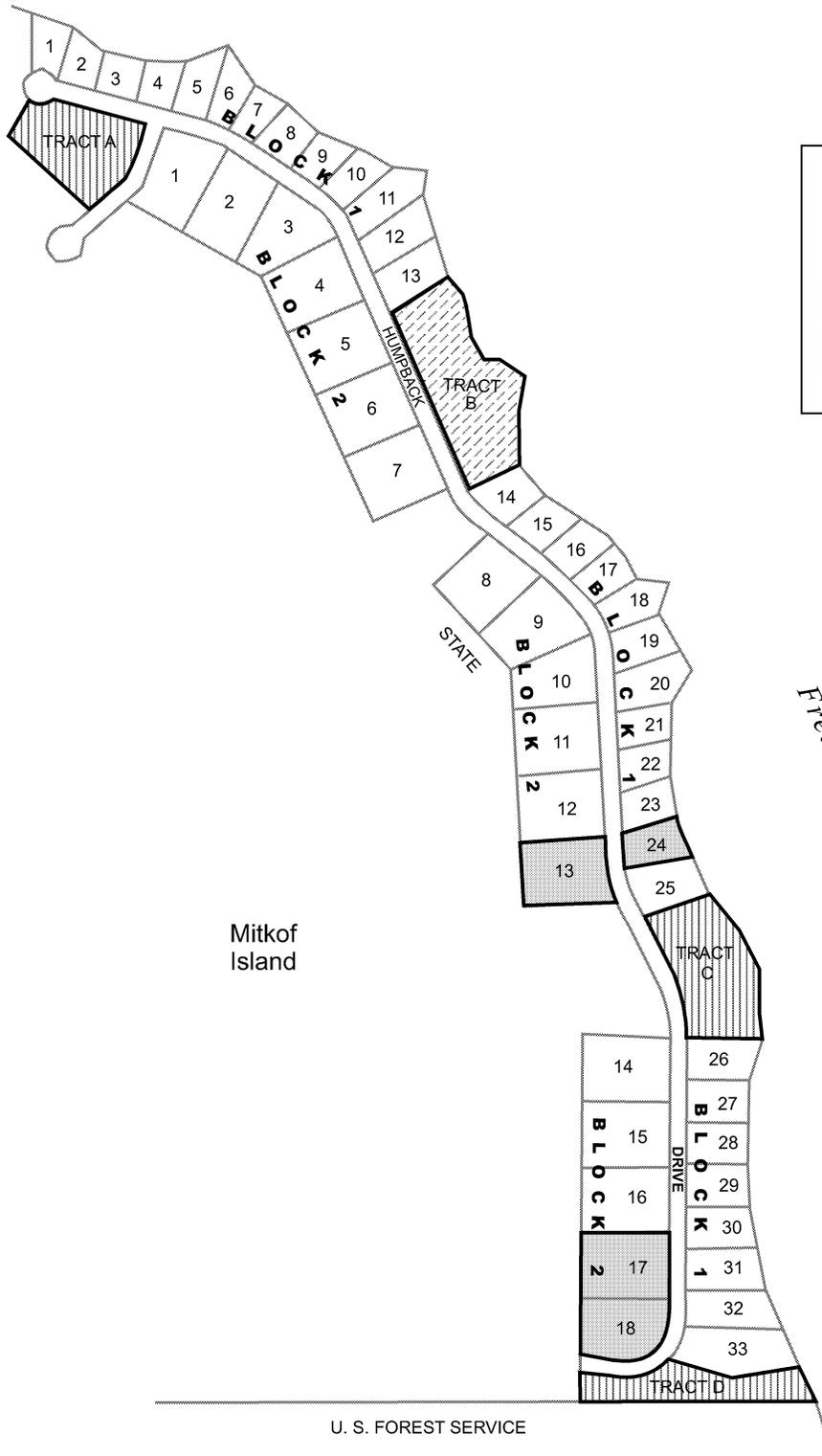
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

UNIT P-08.000

ASLS 83-32

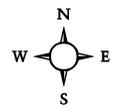
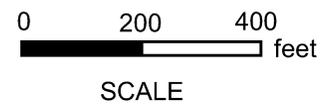
FREDERICK POINT EAST SUBDIVISION

SEC. 14 & 23, T59S, R80E
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations

- Public Facilities - Retain
- Habitat
- Public Recreation - Dispersed



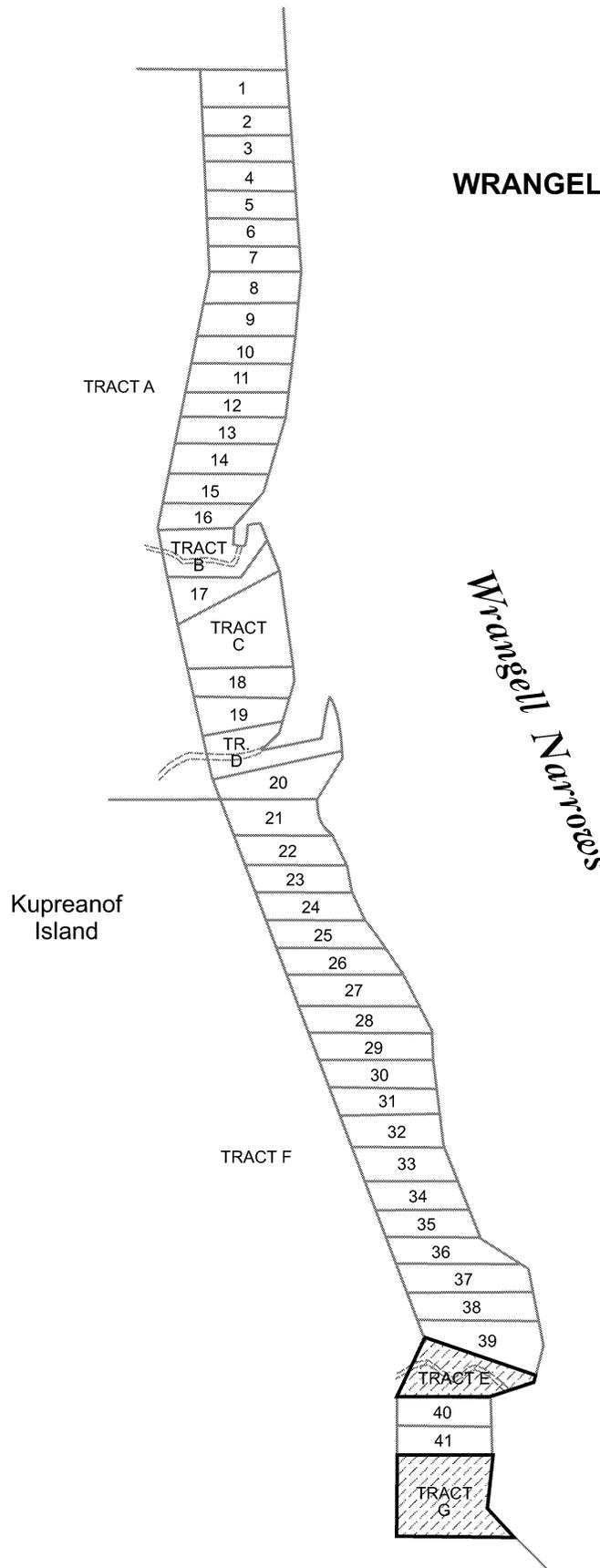
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UNIT P-10.000

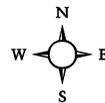
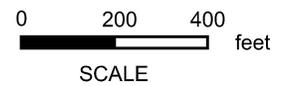
ASLS 79-182

WRANGELL NARROWS SUBDIVISION

SEC. 9, 16, 21 & 22, T59S, R79E
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations



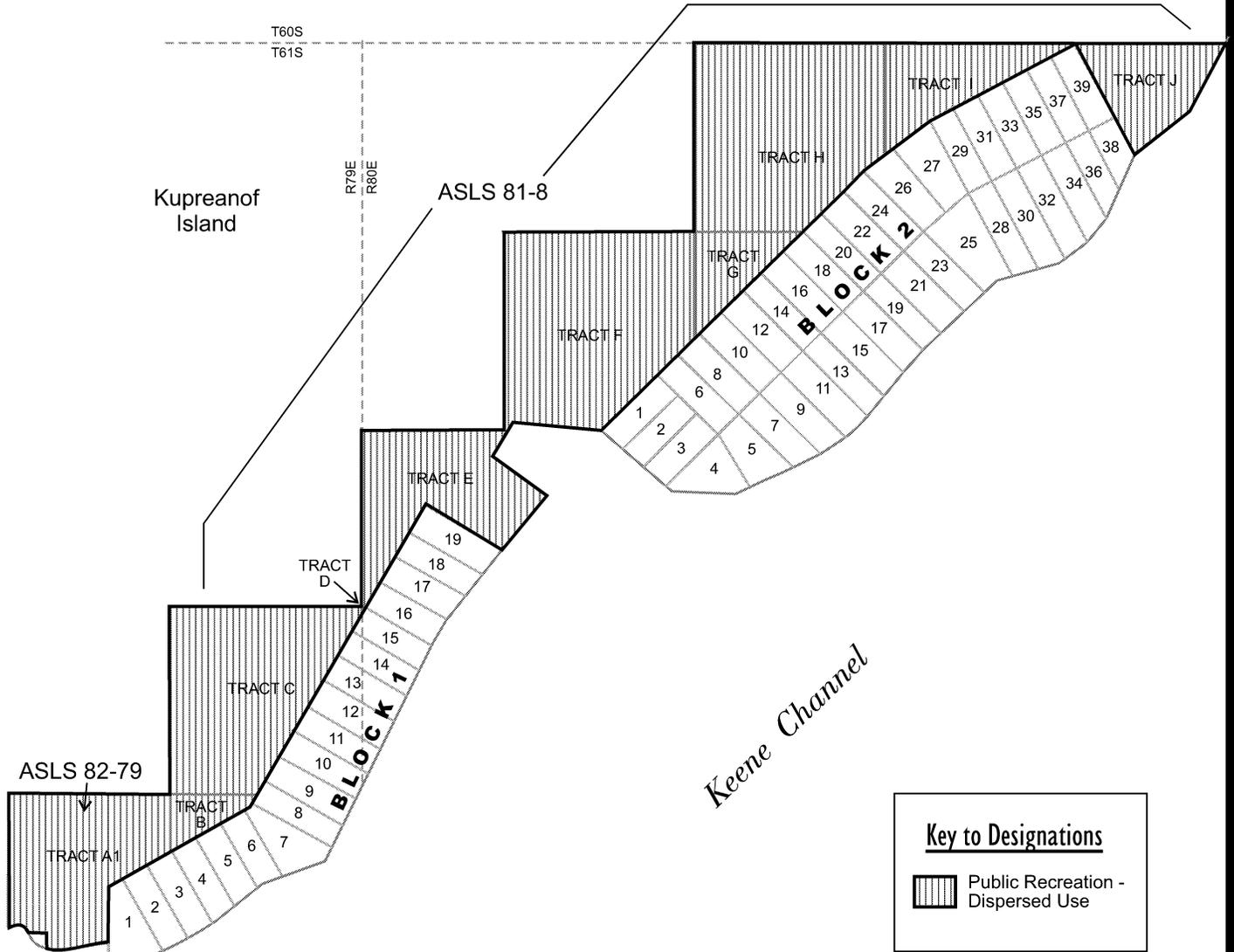
9/15/03

UNIT P-17.000

ASLS 81-8 & 82-79

KEENE CHANNEL & BEECHER PASS SUBDIVISION

SEC. 1 & 12, T61S, R79E & SEC. 5 & 6, T61S, R80E
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



UNIT P-19.000

ASLS 81-7

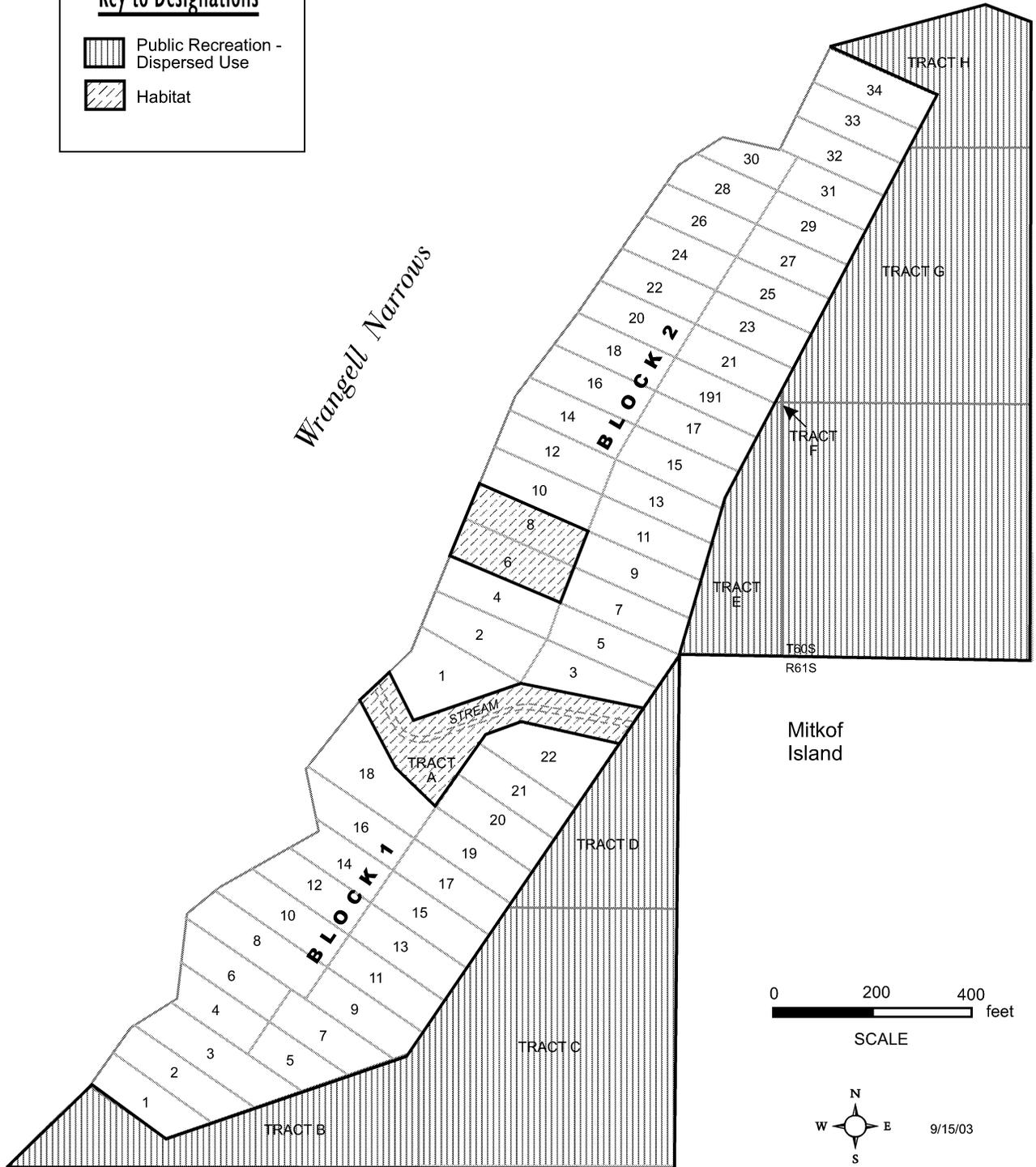
WRANGELL NARROWS SUBDIVISION

SEC. 34, T60S, R79E & SEC. 5, T61S, R80E

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

Key to Designations

-  Public Recreation - Dispersed Use
-  Habitat

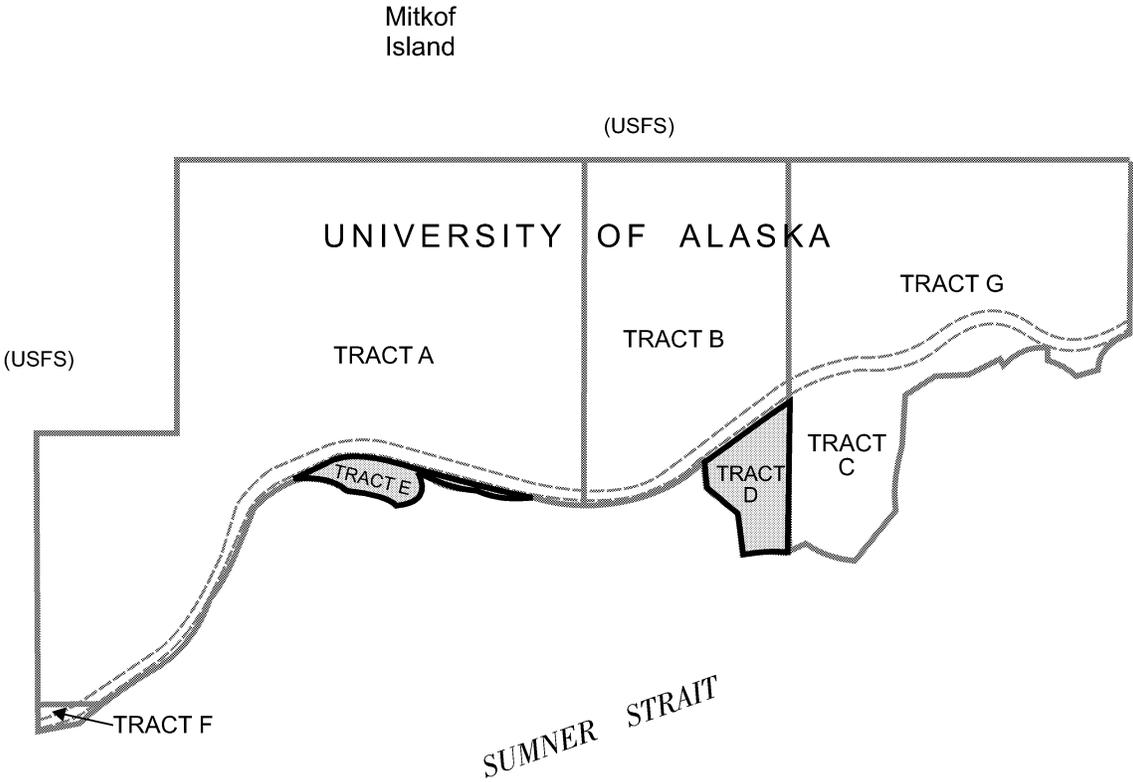


UNIT P-26.000

ASLS 88-88

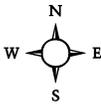
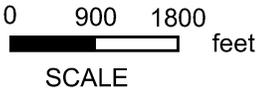
SUMNER STRAIT SUBDIVISION

LOTS 1 & 2, SEC. 28, LOT 1, SEC. 29, AND LOT 1, SEC. 32, T61S, R82E
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations

 Public Facilities - Retain



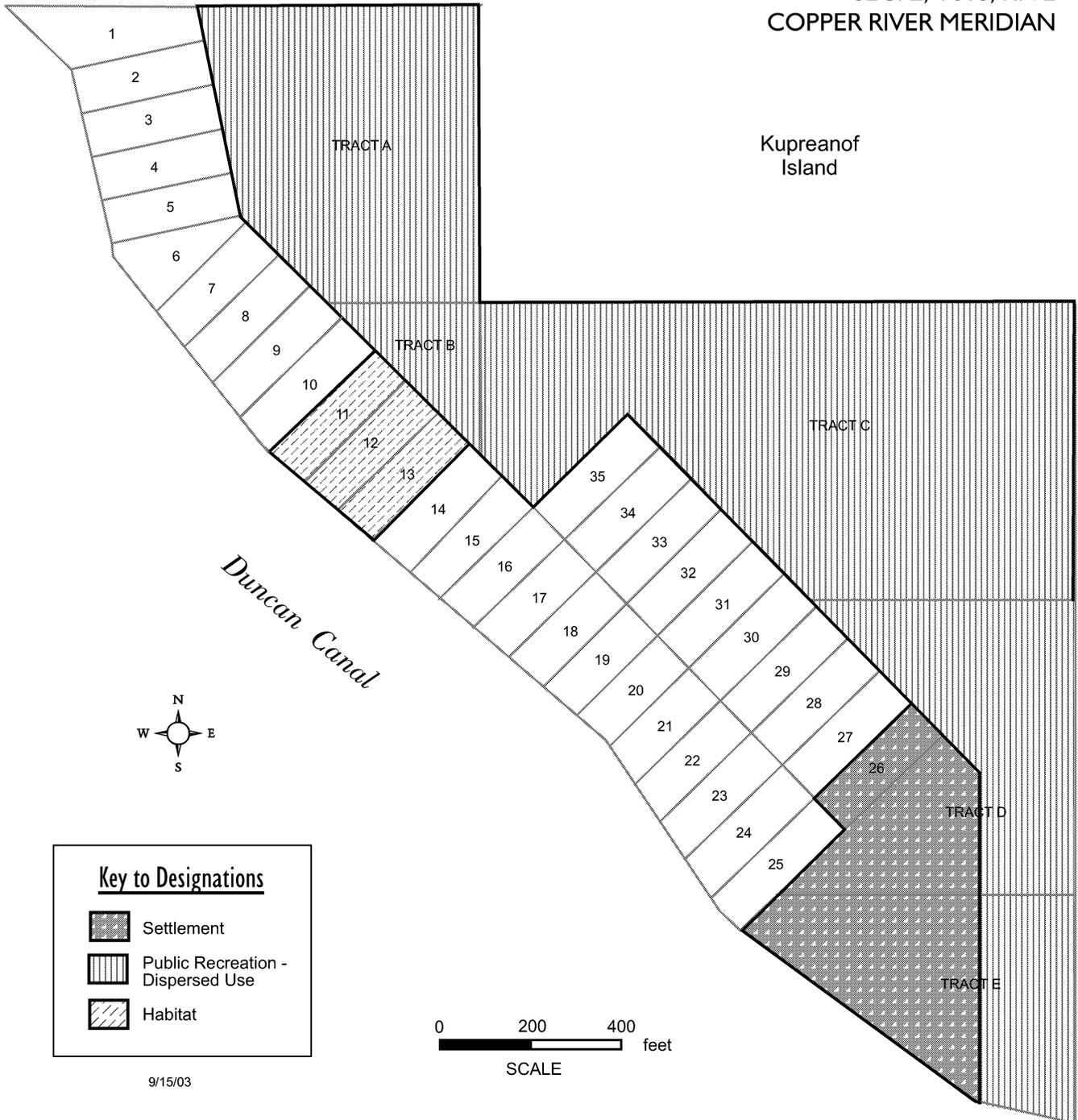
9/15/03

UNIT P-31.000

ASLS 81-9

DUNCAN CANAL SUBDIVISION

SEC. 2, T61S, R79E
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Use Designations by Parcel – Petersburg Region

KEY TO DESIGNATIONS			
F –	Forestry	Rd –	Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (Developed)
Gu –	General Use	S –	Settlement
Ha –	Habitat	Sd –	Shoreline Use
Hv –	Harvest	TR –	Transportation
Ma –	Materials	Ru –	Public Recreation & Tourism-Undeveloped
Pr –	Public Facilities-Retain	Wd –	Waterfront Development
Pt –	Public Facilities-Transfer		

Upland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
P-01.000	ASLS 81-235 & 90-128 Thomas Bay Subdivision at mouth of Patterson River	Gu, Ma, Hv
P-02	Coastal plain and foothills north of Protewy Point (Kupreanof Island)	Ru
P-03	Coho Creek lower floodplain (Kupreanof Island)	Gu, Ru
P-04	Petersburg airport (Mitkof Island)	Pr
P-05	Mitkof Island Reservoir and Quarry	Ru, S, Pr
P-06.000	Scattered land around private parcels on north Mitkof Island	Ru, Pt
P-07	Northeastern Mitkof Island coast west of Frederick Point	Ru
P-08.000	Subdivision on Northeastern Mitkof Island coast south of Frederick Point	Ru, Ha
P-09	Roadside parcel at Blunt Point (Mitkof Island)	Pr
P-10.000	Western coast of Wrangell Narrows (Kupreanof Island)	Ha
P-13	Coastal plain between Green Point and Finger Point (Lindenberg Peninsula)	Gu
P-14	Falls Creek (Mitkof Island)	Gu
P-15	Ideal Cove (Mitkof Island)	Ru
P-16	Upland parcel east of Blind Pt.	Rd, Pt
P-17.000	Southeastern tip of Lindenberg Peninsula (except Beecher Pass State Marine Park)	Ru, Ha
P-18	LDA Beecher Pass State Marine Park, including nearby islands	Ru, Pr
P-19.000	ASLS 81-07 Coastal plain above beach along Wrangell Narrows (Mitkof Island)	Ru, Ha
P-20	Coastal plain south of Halfmoon Anchorage (Mitkof Island)	Ru, Ha, Hv
P-21	Parcel east of Burnt Island Reef and parcel on Burnt Island (Mitkof Island)	Ru, Ha, Hv
P-22	Crystal Lake and aqueduct to power plant	Pr, Ru
P-23	Eastern coast of Mitkof Island, Wilson Island, and Summit Island	Gu
P-24	East coast of Wrangell Narrows across from Boulder Point (Mitkof Island)	Ru, Ha, Hv
P-25	Southern tip of Mitkof Island	Gu
P-26.000	LDA - Three small parcels on Mitkof Island Ernie Haugen Public Use Agreement	Pr
P-27	South Mitkof Island, including Woodpecker Cove	Gu
P-28	Northeastern Mitkof Island coast south of Frederick Point	Gu
P-29	Lindenberg Peninsula adjacent to Wrangell Narrows	Ru
P-30	Southern tip of Lindenberg Peninsula	Gu
P-31.000	Southwestern tip of Lindenberg Peninsula ASLS 81-9	S, Ru

Tideland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
PT-01	Dry Bay	Ha, Hv
PT-02	Goose Cove, off Portage Bay, Kupreanof Island	Ha, Hv
PT-03	Salt Chuck, at head of north arm of Duncan Canal	Ha, Hv
PT-04	Tower Arm of Duncan Canal and area of tidal flats north of Indian Point, Duncan Canal	Ha, Hv
PT-05	McDonald Arm of Duncan Canal	Ha
PT-06	Cloverleaf Island, Duncan Canal	Ha, Hv
PT-07	Bay at Castle River, Duncan Canal	Ha, Ru
PT-08	Little Duncan Bay	Ha, Hv
PT-09	Kah Sheets Bay, at terminus of Duncan Canal with Sumner Straits	Ha
PT-10	Douglas Bay, Sumner Strait	Ha, Hv
PT-11	Islands in Beacher Pass, Duncan Canal	Ru, Ha, Hv
PT-12	Petersburg Creek Tidelands	Ru, Ha, Hv
PT-15	Tidelands south of City of Petersburg	Sd, Ru
PT-16	Industrial tidelands south of City of Petersburg	Wd, Sd, Ru, Ha
PT-17	Tidelands on Wrangell Narrows, So. Of Petersburg	Sd, Ha, Hv
PT-18	Tidelands on Wrangell Narrows, So. Of Petersburg	Wd
PT-19	Tideland, Wrangell Narrows, south of City of Petersburg	Sd, Ha, Hv
PT-20	Wrangell Narrows (south)	Ha, Hv, Ru
PT-21	Tidelands between Woewodski and Mitkof Islands, Wrangell Narrows	Hv
PT-22	Blind Slough	Ha, Hv, Ru
PT-23	Blind Slough adjacent to Sumner Strait	Ha, Hv, Ru
PT-24	Ideal Cove, Frederick Sound	Ru, Ha, Hv
PT-26	Brown Cove on Frederick Sound	Ha, Hv, Ru
PT-27	Horn Cliffs on mainland, Frederick Sound adjacent to Stikine Leconte Wilderness	Hv, Ha, Rv
PT-28	Tideflat areas north of Dry Island and west of North Arm, adjacent to Stikine River	Ha, Hv, Ru
PT-29	North Arm adjacent to Dry Island and Farm Island	Ha, Hv, Ru, Tr
PT-30	Pocket and Hidden Island, west of Dry Island in Frederick Sound	Ha, Hv
PT-31	Tideland parcels adjacent to City of Kupreanof on West Wrangell Narrows	Sd, Ha, Hv
PT-32	Tidelands on Wrangell Narrows, so. City of Kupreanof	Sd, Ha, Hv
PT-33	Harvest Areas within Duncan Canal	Hv, Ha
PT-35	LeConte Bay	Ha, Ru
PT-36	Wrangell Narrows	Ha, Hv, Sd, Ru
PT-37	Horn Cliffs	Ha, Hv
PT-38	McDonald Islands	Ha, Hv
PT-39	Sukoi Islands	Ha, Hv
PT-40	Point Agassiz	Ha, Hv, Sd
PT-41	Thomas Bay	Ha, Hv, Ru, Sd
PT-42	Portage Bay	Ha, Hv
PT-43	Upper Duncan Canal	Ha, Hv
PT-44	Mitchell Slough	Ha, Hv
PT-45	Duncan Canal	Ha, Hv
PT-46	Castle River	Ha, Hv
PT-47	Little Duncan Bay	Ha, Hv

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
PT-48	Kah Sheets Bay	Ha, Hv
PT-49	Douglas Bay	Ha, Hv
PT-50	Island east of Mitchell Point	Ha, Hv
PT-51	Whiskey Pass	Ha
PT-52	Woewodski Island east	Ha, Hv
PT-53	Beecher's Pass	Ha, Hv
PT-54	Summer Strait Blind Slough	Ha, Hv, Ru
PT-55	Falls Creek to Twin Creek Wrangell Narrows	Ha, Hv, Ru

Tideland Small Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	DNR Case File Number	Designations
PTS-11.01	ADL 104360 (Issued), ADL 101673 (Closed), LAS 20254 (Issued)	F
PTS-11.02	ADL 101620 (Issued)	F
PTS-11.03	ADL 17648 (Issued), ADL 101706 (Closed), ADL 103424 (Closed)	F
PTS-11.04	ADL 106198 (Application), ADL 104389 (Closed)	F
PTS-11.05	ADL 100826 (Closed)	F
PTS-11.06	ADL 105177 (Issued)	F
PTS-11.07	ADL 2555 (Closed), ADL 103308 (Closed), ADL 104778 (Issued)	F
PTS-11.08	No DNR casefile.	F
PTS-11.09		F
PTS-22.01	ADL 105333 (Closed), ADL 105297 (Closed), ADL 105591 (Closed)	Ha
PTS-22.02	ADL 105899 (Issued)	Ha
PTS-51.01	ADL 105894 (Issued)	Rd
PTS-51.02	No DNR casefile	Rd

Resource Allocation Table:

Upland Large Tract Summary

Region: Petersburg

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit P-01.00 MTRS T. 056S., R. 079E., Sections 25, 35, and 36; T. 057S., R. 080E., Sections, 2-4 and 9-11; ASLS 81-235</p> <p>Parcel will be managed for multiple uses, particularly recreation and for current and future forest values. In addition, manage parcel to ensure a healthy moose population and protect waterfowl habitat values at the mouth of Patterson River. During the planning period, suitable timber management projects may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. It is anticipated that the roads and the log transfer facility may need to be reopened periodically to facilitate forest management projects undertaken by the Forest Service and state. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation activities, anadromous streams and associated riverine wetlands, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. DNR should assist DFG in planning habitat manipulation that will enable state land to continue to support a healthy moose population. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not considered consistent with the recreation uses of this parcel.</p> <p>A coastal maintenance area (forestry) shall extend along the entire coastline of this parcel; timber harvest is inappropriate within the first 500 feet, although timber harvest may occur, consistent with the other objectives of this management intent statement, in the 500-1,000' zone. The type of harvest method to be used within the latter zone is to be determined during the FLUP planning process.</p> <p>The following designations apply to specific tracts within the state subdivision (ASLS 81-235) that occupies portions of this parcel: Tracts A and D, Ru; Tract B-1, Public Facilities-Retain (Pr); Tract C, Ma. These tracts are to be retained in state ownership. All other portions of this subdivision are designated Gu.</p>	<p>Name ASLS 81-235 & 90-128 Thomas Bay Subdivision at mouth of Patterson River</p> <p>Managed Resources: timber, habitat/wildlife, anadromous streams and dispersed recreation.</p> <p>Parcel contains anadromous streams (2, including the Patterson River), riverine wetlands along the major streams, and estuarine wetlands along the coast. Adjacent tideland area (Patterson Flats) is used extensively by waterfowl. Areas of previously harvested commercial forest are extensive, consisting of vigorous, even-age regeneration stands. Parcel is used extensively by the residents of Petersburg for fishing and hunting (moose and deer), with the logging roads and streams and lakes receiving the most use. At least two osprey nests have been located on snags left in the clearcuts and osprey forage in adjacent portions of Thomas Bay. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate on tideflats at the mouth of the Patterson River.</p>	<p>Acres 2,273.0 Designations Gu Ma Hv</p> <p>A land disposal was proposed but there was significant opposition, primarily on the basis that it would be incompatible with the principal recreation uses of this parcel. The USFS retains about 17 acres within this parcel, occupying Tract B-2 of ASLS 90-128. The designations of this plan do not apply to the Forest Service.</p> <p>Extensive past logging on this parcel has created habitat that has proven very beneficial to moose --at least temporarily. Very few unlogged stands remain and these have become critical habitat for moose and deer during periods with deep snow. These extensive clearcut areas now support an important moose hunt at Thomas Bay. The future of this moose population and the hunt is threatened by forest succession. As second growth habitat matures and the canopy closes over, available moose habitat declines significantly. Moose and deer become more dependent on remaining stands of old-growth, but very little of this habitat type remains on state land.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit P-02 MTRS T. 058S., R. 079E., Sections 10 and 15</p> <p>Parcel is to be retained by the state and managed to preserve its viewshed and habitat values. Land disposals are not appropriate because of the rugged topography and the difficulty of access, including water access since the prevailing winds make landing difficult.</p>	<p>Name Coastal plain and foothills north of Protewy Point (Kupreanof Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: scenic resources; important component of Petersburg's viewshed.</p> <p>Parcel is directly adjacent to the mouth of Wrangell Narrows and is very visible from Petersburg, and to ferry/cruise ship routes. It acts as an important part of the northern viewshed for the community.</p>	<p>Acres 600.0 Designations Ru</p> <p>Parcel consists of a flat coastal edge, but western edge slopes go up steeply upwards Petersburg Mountain. Coastal areas are directly affected by Frederick Sound storms, precluding easy marine access. Adjacent tidelands contain an extensive and very productive tideflat along Frederick Sound, wintering habitat for large numbers of waterfowl. Seals and other marine mammals use this area heavily. An extensive kelp bed runs along this shoreline which provides shelter for fish species. This parcel was selected under NFCG 298 for the purpose of Community Expansion. Adjacent uplands are designated Scenic Viewshed and, in the northwest portion, Wilderness (Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness).</p>
<p>Unit P-03 MTRS T. 058S., R. 078E., Sections 35 and 36; T. 058S., R. 079E., Sections 30 and 31; T. 059S., R. 078E., Section 1,2 and 12; T. 059S., R. 079E., Section 5 and 6;</p> <p>During the planning period, manage the parcel to retain its natural character, protect deer winter range and fish habitat values, and for its expected principal use -- recreation. Intensive uses of the land, including land disposals and timber harvest, are not authorized during the planning period. The use of this parcel should be reevaluated at the time of plan update, particularly in light of the concern by the City of Kupreanof to use this parcel for the purpose of water supply.</p> <p>If an engineering study of water supply availability determines that the Coho Creek drainage is the only probable and feasible supply for the City of Kupreanof, DNR may, if requested by the city, reevaluate the application of the General Use designation and the current management intent for this parcel. If necessary, this reevaluation can occur during the planning period.</p>	<p>Name Coho Creek lower floodplain (Kupreanof Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: Habitat/wildlife, water resources and anadromous stream.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan of the City of Kupreanof places the state owned lands around Coho Creek is a public use category. The city wants to preserve this area for future use as a possible water source.</p>	<p>Acres 3,515.0 Designations Gu Ru</p> <p>Parcel consists of a flat river floodplain and steeply sloping valley walls on each side. Except for the very steep slopes away from the floodplain, the entire unit is covered by wetlands. The wetlands are a mixture of saturated spruce bog, sphagnum, and shrub bog. These almost certainly provide a hydrologic connection to Coho Creek. There are two anadromous streams. Parcel includes Coho Creek, which supports runs of coho salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout and important habitat used by black bears. Forested portions of the unit provide important winter habitat for deer. Considerable use of the tract by wolves has been reported. This parcel was selected for the purpose of Community Development and Community Expansion. TLMP designates the area to the south of the parcel as 'Scenic Viewshed' and 'Modified Landscape' to the south and southeast; as 'Timber Production' to the east, and as Wilderness to the northeast.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit P-04	MTRS T. 058S., R. 079E., Sections 34 and 35; Manage state land for compatibility with aircraft operations at Petersburg Airport. Allow continued use of the area south of the Airport near the rock pit for winter recreation uses. Maintenance activities of the airport should prevent adverse to the water quality of anadromous fish habitat.	Name Petersburg airport (Mitkof Island) Managed Resources: operations of Petersburg Airport and, at specific locations, commercial or industrial uses. Maintenance of water quality and goose nesting habitat is required to provide for continued community harvest uses in nearby hunting areas.	Acres 1,116.7	Designations Pr The area south of the Airport and around the rock pit are extensively used by skiers and snowmobilers during years with snow. The Petersburg Airport occupies the central part of this parcel. Undeveloped patches of sphagnum bog surround this area. There is one anadromous stream. The ADOT/PF administers the Petersburg Airport.
Unit P-05	MTRS T. 058S., R. 079E., Section 36, ASLS 80-100; T. 059S., R. 079E., Sections 1,2,12 and 13; T. 059S., R. 080E., Sections 6,7and 18 Portion of parcel owned by the state is to managed to preserve its use as an important winter ski area. Except for possible settlement in Section 36, development is not to be authorized unless related to its recreational function. Portion of parcel in state selection status is to be managed for water resources. Development is not to be authorized in the latter area unless related to water supply facilities. A 300 foot buffer shall be provided along each side of the anadromous stream within the proposed settlement area; this area shall remain in its natural condition. Prior to land disposals, DNR should meet with the City of Petersburg regarding the proposed trail system in this area.	Name Mitkof Island Reservoir and Quarry Managed Resources: mixed use, depending upon location; dispersed recreation in area designated Ru, settlement in area designated S (Section 36), and water reservoir in area	Acres 2,294.3	Designations Ru S Pr Within the area of state ownership, the parcel has extensive open muskegs and rolling hills and is suitable for public recreation. Its central/southern parts are currently used for winter recreation. A fairly flat area in Section 36 might be suitable for residential development. Parcel is a black bear concentration area. Recent expansion of the City of Petersburg and fencing of the landfill has resulted in continuous conflicts with bears. An anadromous stream traverses the parcel, generally from north to south. That portion of the parcel proposed for settlement includes lower City Creek, an anadromous fish stream supporting runs of pink and coho salmon, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char, and is a particularly high concentration area for black bears. A trail system is proposed by local citizens for this area. The area of the state selection contains Petersburg's water reservoir. This parcel was selected under NFCG 296 for Community Recreation and Watershed.
Unit P-06.00	MTRS T. 058S., R. 080E., Section 31; T. 059S., R. 080E., Section 6, ASLS 83-31; Tracts A, B, C, D, F, and G are to be retained in state ownership and are to remain undeveloped, to function as a buffer between the subdivision and the potentially more intensive uses in the adjacent state parcel situated to the south (P-26).	Name Scattered land around private parcels on north Mitkof Island Managed Resources: settlement, anadromous stream	Acres 318.8	Designations Ru Pt Parcel consists of scattered units of state land situated within a previous state subdivision (ASLS 83-31). The large tracts (Tracts A, B, C, D, F, and G) south of the subdivision lots are undeveloped and provide a buffer between the subdivision and other, more intense uses that might occur on the adjacent state parcel (P-27). There is an anadromous stream. This formerly remote parcel now has road access along the Cabin Creek water line.

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit P-07	MTRS T. 058S., R. 080E., Sections 32 and 33	Name Northeastern Mitkof Island coast west of Frederick Point	Acres 134.2	Designations Ru
Parcel is to be maintained in its natural state and used for dispersed recreation.		Managed Resources: recreation, habitat and wildlife, access to scenic resources (views of Frederick Sound) and maintenance of the scenic qualities of this parcel when viewed from Frederick Sound.	Steep slopes dominate all but the westernmost part of the parcel. A recently built road accesses the site. This unit is in a black bear concentration area, good deer winter range and good marten habitat. An extensive kelp bed is located in waters immediately adjacent to the parcel. Waters adjacent to the kelp bed are a very popular and productive community and commercial harvest area for king salmon. Humpback whales are commonly viewed in this portion of Frederick Sound during the fall. The small area of low gradient slopes is one of very few sites along the north Point Frederick area affording easy access between the road and tidelands. The old-growth forest in this small area below the road is scenic and could provide public recreation facilities in any area where few opportunities exist. The City of Petersburg has constructed a road through this parcel, extending to the Cabin Creek Reservoir. A strip of estuarine wetlands lines the coast, while the uplands on the western half of the unit are covered by saturated spruce bog and sphagnum bog. The eastern half of the unit is dry uplands. State land (P-08) adjoins the parcel to the south. There is one heritage site located on the coast of this unit: Handrollers Camp. This is a possible site of a ferry terminal for northbound travelers from Petersburg; this location would avoid the tidal constraints at the mouth of the Wrangell Narrows.	
Unit P-08.00	MTRS T. 059S., R. 080E., Sections 14 and 23; ASLS 83-32	Name Subdivision on Northeastern Mitkof Island coast south of Frederick Point	Acres 224.5	Designations Ru Ha
Tracts A, B, C, and D are to be retained in state ownership, functioning as a buffer between the subdivision and adjacent more intense uses. These are to be managed according to the designations for the plan map of ASLS 83-32. Protect bear		Managed Resources: settlement.	This unit consists of moderately steep sloping terrain, even on the coast. Estuarine wetlands occupy a coastal strip. There is one heritage site on the coast near this unit: Cabin Creek Cabin. TLMP designates the area to the west as 'Timber Production' and 'Scenic Viewshed'.	
Unit P-09	MTRS T. 059S., R. 079E., Section 4	Name Roadside parcel at Blunt Point (Mitkof Island)	Acres 0.8	Designations Pr
Retain parcel in state ownership; manage it to be consistent with the adjacent ADOT/PF seaplane facility. Uses/facilities on this site are to be conducted so that they protect the fish and wildlife habitat values in Wrangell Narrows.		Resources: state agency operations.	Parcel was quit claimed to ADOT/PF. There is no ILMA on the parcel. This is a roadside parcel at Blunt Point. This small unit contains no wetlands and the presence of heritage sites is not reported. Adjacent inter- and subtidal areas in Wrangell Narrows are a major waterfowl spring, winter and fall concentration area. Herring concentrate in the area year-round. Adjacent waters are a community harvest area for salmon.	

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
<p>Unit P-10.00 MTRS T. 059S., R. 079E., Section 16, ASLS 79-182</p> <p>Tracts E and G are to be retained in state ownership and are to remain undeveloped.</p>	<p>Name Western coast of Wrangell Narrows (Kupreanof Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: settlement area.</p>	<p>Acres 56.8</p>	<p>Designations Ha</p>
		<p>This unit occupies a flat coastal plain with abundant saturated spruce bog and sphagnum bog. It lies just inland from wide strips of estuarine wetlands on the coast. A strip of dry land separates the estuarine wetland from the palustrine wetlands farther inland. There are no reported heritage sites.</p> <p>The shoreline of this parcel in a black bear spring concentration area which has already been impacted by past land disposals. Extensive tideflats dominate adjacent portions of Wrangell Narrows in portions of this unit. Tide and submerged lands adjacent to the unit are a major spring, winter and fall waterfowl concentration area. The area is a Pacific herring concentration area and an osprey foraging area. Dungeness, red king and tanner crab are all harvested commercially and for community use in adjacent portions of Wrangell Narrows. Adjacent waters are a community harvest area for salmon.</p>	

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit P-13 MTRS T. 060S., R. 079E., Sections 3,10</p> <p>Parcel is designated as Mental Health Trust Land replacement land. It may be used to compensate the Trust for land that is determined to have been conveyed by the Department in error. This parcel is to remain in the Replacement Land pool for a period of five years, until November, 2003. During this period, development of this site is not authorized nor shall any authorizations that allow limited, interim use of the parcel be granted without the concurrence of the Mental Health Trust Authority. Refer to Department Order #142 for management restrictions.</p> <p>When/if the Department determines that inclusion in the replacement land pool (see Final Finding, ADL 227495) is no longer necessary, the parcel shall be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and settlement. Land disposal is considered appropriate along the coast. In cooperation with the Division of Land, timber sales may be designed to provide access and/or promote settlement. Consideration will be given for, but not limited to, leave areas for community recreation and leave areas for to minimize visual impacts of adjacent land designated for development.</p> <p>Until November, 2003, this parcel shall be retained in state ownership for possible use as replacement land for the Mental Health Trust.</p> <p>In granting authorizations of adjacent tidelands, protect high value intertidal and subtidal habitat used by waterfowl and shorebirds and habitat supporting commercial fisheries.</p>	<p>Name Coastal plain between Green Point and Finger Point (Lindenberg Peninsula)</p> <p>Managed Resources: timber settlement area, anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands along coast sensitive wildlife and habitat.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel contains extensive wetlands characterized by saturated spruce bog and sphagnum bog. There are three anadromous streams, and it is probable that the parcel is used by deer in the northern portion of parcel. Estuarine wetlands line the coast. This parcel is situated along the Wrangell Narrows south of Petersburg, and may be appropriate for settlement. There are two anadromous streams.</p> <p>The old-growth fringe provides deer winter range and is used by black bears and furbearers. Towards Wrangell Narrows, the parcel is bordered by South Flat, an extensive tidal flat. These tidelands are a spring and fall waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Adjacent waters are a commercial and community harvest area for Dungeness crab. The unit lies along a major cruise ship, Alaska Marine Highway, charter and personal watercraft travel route for viewing wildlife and scenery. Because of access problems across the tidal flats, development of uplands in this parcel may impact fish and wildlife resources and user groups.</p>	<p>Acres 523.7 Designations Gu</p> <p>This parcel is fronted by a narrow fringe of timber backed by extensive muskegs. This parcel was selected under NFCG 291 for the purpose of Community Development. The adjoining uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLMP.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit P-14	MTRS T. 060S., R. 079E., Section 12; T. 060S., R. 080E., Section 7	Name Falls Creek (Mitkof Island)	Acres 640.0	Designations Gu
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including current and future forest values, dispersed recreation, and settlement-commercial uses. Protect salmon and steelhead rearing habitat in Falls Creek and in adjacent tributaries and beaver ponds. An undisturbed vegetative buffer of 500 feet on each side of Fall Creek will be retained. Except for areas required for uses that may be authorized on the Falls Creek Road, previously harvested areas are to be restored to old growth conditions in order to reestablish deer habitat values. Timber harvest within existing areas of Old Growth Forest is not considered appropriate. Clear cutting is not authorized in this parcel, although commercial thinning of second-growth timber to improve deer habitat values may be appropriate. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation activities, the anadromous stream, and existing settlement-commercial uses, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Settlement or settlement-commercial uses during the planning period are suitable along or near the Three Lake Road. A land disposal, to accommodate these uses, is appropriate.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: timber, settlement or commercial area, habitat and wildlife, wetlands, and anadromous stream.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel contains over 250 acres of previous harvest and about 300 acres of mature forest (includes previous harvest).</p> <p>The eastern and part of the southern portions of this parcel include Falls Creek, one of the most productive anadromous fish streams on Mitkof Island. The stream is particularly important for Steelhead and Coho salmon which are prized by local fishers. Portions of the stream on state land are slow moving and thus provide important salmonid rearing habitat. The bottom lands along Falls Creek are a beaver concentration area. Beavers have dammed many tributaries creating extensive wetlands along the valley that provide critical rearing habitat for coho salmon. Wolves and moose are also known to frequent this area. Prior to logging, upland portions of this parcel were known as a major deer concentration area that provided critical deer winter range.</p>	<p>Parcel is located east of Mitkof Highway on the Three Lakes Loop Road. Clearcuts occupy the northern part of this parcel. There are about 80 non-forest acres. The area south of Falls Creek consists of equal parts wetlands and dry land, some including commercial forest. This parcel was selected for the purpose of Community Expansion, including low density residential uses. The adjoining uplands are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.</p>	
Unit P-15	MTRS T. 060S., R. 081E., Sections 14,15,22 and 23	Name Ideal Cove (Mitkof Island)	Acres 910.0	Designations Ru
<p>Parcel is to be retained in state ownership and managed for dispersed recreation uses. Facilities which support recreation uses, such as a boat launch, are appropriate. Uplands are to be managed to support the principal uses of this area, the anchorage provided by the cove and dispersed recreation on the uplands.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation.</p> <p>Ideal Cove is an important safe anchorage for the eastern part of Mitkof Island, both for commercial and recreational boaters.</p>	<p>TLRMP identifies the adjacent area within the National Forest as 'Semi Remote Recreation' which provides for recreation and tourism in natural appearing settings. This parcel was selected under NFCG 292 for the purposes of Community Recreation and Remote Settlement. There is a forest service road to the north of the parcel, providing access to the Three Lakes Recreation Area. A one acre parcel at the head of the cove has been conveyed into private ownership.</p> <p>It is used for moose and deer hunting and for wildlife viewing by boaters and hikers in the Three Lakes Recreation Area. In the 1995 Final Mitkof Landscape Design, the USFS proposes that lands surrounding this unit be designated as a moose management area.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit P-16	MTRS T. 060S., R. 079E., Section 24	Name Upland parcel east of Blind Pt. Managed Resources: public use area.	Acres 80.0	Designations Rd Pt This parcel contains the community's target range; the parcel was selected by the state under NFCG 294 for community purposes.
Manage parcel for public uses, including the current use of a target range. Request city to select this parcel if an organized borough is formed. The Pt designation is intended to accommodate a possible conveyance of this parcel to a municipality.				
Unit P-17.00	MTRS T. 061S., R. 079E., Sections 1 and 12 ; T. 061S., R. 080E., Section 6; ASLS 81-8	Name Southeastern tip of Lindenberg Peninsula (except Beecher Pass State Marine Park) Managed Resources: settlement area, habitat areas within tracts. Resources: The southern tip of Lindenberg Peninsula, within which this parcel is located, provides good deer winter range in forested areas. The southerly aspect and lower snowfall in this area are essential ingredients in making this an important area for deer. Because of the importance of the southern tip of the Lindenberg Peninsula to deer, moose, black bear, wolves, and marten, the U.S. Forest Service has designated a large area of surrounding lands as a large old-growth reserve in TLRMP to assure biodiversity is maintained on the Tongass. Part of the state land in this parcel is a key component of that habitat.	Acres 218.3	Designations Ru Ha Wolf, moose, and deer are numerous in this area. Parcel contains significant wildlife habitat corridors. The unit is also the backdrop for the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and personal watercraft navigating Wrangell Narrows. Wildlife viewing is an important component of the travelers experience. Additionally, the unit is the backdrop for Beecher Pass State Park, an area that should increase in importance as the tourism industry grows in SE Alaska. Extensive kelp bed nursery areas dominate offshore areas adjacent to the Lindenberg Peninsula. These waters are a harbor seal and waterfowl concentration area. Dungeness crab are harvested commercially and for community use. These waters are a community harvest area for salmon.
Retain tracts in state ownership (A-1 of ASLS 82-79 and tracts B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J in ASLS 81-8) in order to function as a buffer between uses. The tracts in state ownership are co-designated Ru and Ha.				
Unit P-18	MTRS T. 061S., R. 079E., Sections 1,10-12, 14 and 15; T. 061S., R. 080E., Sections 6 and 7	Name LDA Beecher Pass State Marine Park, including nearby islands Managed Resources: dispersed and marine oriented recreation, habitat and wildlife, scenic resources.	Acres 658.2	Designations Ru Pr This parcel is the Beecher Pass State Marine Park (AS 41.21.304-17). The coastline of the islands and coast along this unit is lined by a strip of estuarine wetland. Most of the uplands within the unit are dry, devoid of wetlands. There are no known heritage sites. See description of other uses and values under parcel P-17, which occupies the area to the east, along the Wrangell Narrows.
Parcel to be managed consistent with state park standards and requirements (Beecher Pass State Marine Park). To the extent consistent with state park requirements, maintain old-growth habitat conditions to complement the TLRMP designated old-growth habitat area, maintain wildlife habitat capability for deer, black bear, wolves and marten and assure continued community harvest opportunities in the unit. Maintain quality wildlife viewing opportunities in Beecher Pass State Park and along Wrangell Narrows.				

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
<p>Unit P-19.00 MTRS T. 060S., R. 080E., Section 34; T. 061S., R. 080E., Section 5;</p> <p>Retain all tracts and lots classified undeveloped recreation (Ru) or habitat (Ha) in state ownership. On the lots designated habitat, protect wildlife habitat values and hunting opportunities.</p>	<p>Name ASLS 81-07 Coastal plain above beach along Wrangell Narrows (Mitkof Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: settlement area.</p>	<p>Acres 161.4</p>	<p>Designations Ru Ha</p>
		<p>The coast of this flat and very slightly sloping coastal plain is covered by a strip of estuarine wetlands. The rest of the coastal plain is covered by a mosaic of dry uplands and saturated spruce bog, which makes up 85% of the unit. Wolf, moose, and deer are numerous in this area. Parcel contains significant wildlife habitat corridors. There are no heritage sites within this unit, although two are located nearby.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit P-20	MTRS T. 060S., R. 079E., Sections 34 and 35; T. 061S., R. 080E., Section 4;	Name Coastal plain south of Halfmoon Anchorage (Mitkof Island)	Acres 798.2	Designations Ru Ha Hv	
<p>Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation and to retain the scenic qualities of this parcel, as viewed from Wrangell Narrows. Protect wildlife habitat values and maintain the integrity of the large block of old-growth set aside by the USFS along Blind Slough.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: timber, dispersed recreation, habitat/wildlife, scenic resources, anadromous streams.</p>	<p>Parcel is separated from the coast by unit P-19, a state subdivision. It is a gently sloping coastal plain with steeply sloping areas at the southern edge of the unit. TLMP designates most of the adjacent uplands as 'Scenic Viewshed' except for a portion in the northeast, which is designated 'Old Growth Habitat'. There are no heritage sites within this unit, although two are located nearby. This parcel could be fairly easily linked to the existing Forest Service road system (extension of FR 6245).</p> <p>This parcel is an important moose, deer and wolf concentration area, and is an important marten habitat. At the north end, Blind Slough is a black bear spring and fall concentration area. A fish hatchery further up Blind Slough brings a large number of king and coho salmon through the Slough. Bald eagles congregate along the northern portion of this parcel during periods when salmon are running. It is a community harvest area for moose and deer hunters and furbearer trappers. Tidelands bordering the parcel to the north are an important waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area. During periods when Blind Slough freezes over, trumpeter swans are forced down into this area at the lower end of the Slough. The unit is the backdrop for lower Blind Slough, an important wildlife viewing area accessed by a very popular Forest Service Trail. Because of the sensitivity of this area and its importance to wildlife, the Forest Service has designated surrounding lands as old-growth and scenic viewshed. The Department of Fish and Game lists Blind Slough in the Alaska Wildlife Viewing Guide, a compilation of the top viewing areas in the State. The unit also faces Wrangell Narrows, a major wildlife viewing corridor. Cruise ships, the Alaska Marine Highway, charter boats and private watercraft all travel past this parcel with opportunities to view wildlife being a major attraction. The USFS has identified high hazard soils in the southern portion of this unit.</p>		

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit P-21	MTRS T. 061S., R. 080E., Section 5	Name Parcel east of Burnt Island Reef and parcel on Burnt Island (Mitkof Island)	Acres 80.0	Designations Ru Ha Hv	
<p>Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation and to retain the scenic qualities of this parcel, as viewed from Wrangell Narrows. Protect wildlife habitat values and maintain the integrity of the large block of old-growth set aside by the USFS along Blind Slough.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, habitat/wildlife, scenic values, anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel contains mature commercial forest stands; a significant deer and wolf concentration area, and the parcel acts as an important habitat for marten. There is one anadromous stream.</p>	<p>Parcel is steeply sloping and completely forested; it adjoins the larger unit P-20 to the north.</p> <p>An important moose, deer and wolf concentration area occupies this parcel, and it acts as a refugium for marten. It is situated in one of the last undeveloped and unroaded portions of Mitkof Island. Nearby Blind Slough is a black bear spring and fall concentration area. The unit is a community harvest area for moose and deer hunters and furbearer trappers. The unit faces Wrangell Narrows, a major wildlife viewing corridor. Cruise ships, the Alaska Marine Highway, charter boats and private watercraft all travel past this parcel with opportunities to view wildlife being a major attraction. Because of the sensitivity of this area and its importance to wildlife, the Forest Service has designated surrounding lands as scenic viewshed. There are no known heritage sites in this unit.</p>		
Unit P-22	MTRS T. 061S., R. 080E., Sections 12 and 13; T. 061S., R. 081E., Sections 5-7 and 18	Name Crystal Lake and aqueduct to power plant	Acres 816.9	Designations Pr Ru	
<p>Parcel shall be managed to ensure the continued use of the hydroelectric facility and the Crystal Lake Hatchery, and is to be retained by the state. Only development related to the hydroelectric project, its associated power and water facilities, and those facilities necessary to the operation of the hatchery are to be authorized. Any development authorizations shall give consideration to the effect upon the hydroelectric power facility, the DFG hatchery, the anadromous stream, deer concentrations, and the scenic viewshed as seen from Blind Slough. Both the steeply sloped areas surrounding the lake and those facing the Blind Slough Recreation Area shall be maintained in their natural state.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Public use area, hydroelectric facility; Crystal Lake Hatchery; and significant recreation and habitat/wildlife values, especially critical deer winter range.</p> <p>The principal resource associated with this parcel is the state fish hatchery and the Crystal Lake Hydroelectric facility, its aqueduct, and associated facilities. There is one anadromous stream; bear and deer concentrations occur in the northern portion of the parcel near Blind River and Blind Slough. The Slough is an important area for trumpeter swans and waterfowl.</p>	<p>This parcel contains the Crystal Lake Hydroelectric facility, an aqueduct to the powerhouse, and associated facilities. This parcel was selected under NFCG 293 for hydroelectric facility development. There is a state fish hatchery in this unit near Blind Slough.</p> <p>A trail along the pipeline in this parcel provides access to Crystal Lake which has been stocked with eastern brook trout. Vancouver Canada geese are commonly seen on the Lake during summer and fall. The portion of the parcel around Blind Slough is a black bear concentration area. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate along the Slough in spring, winter and fall. Some waterfowl nest along the Slough. Trumpeter swans overwinter in this portion of Blind Slough, often concentrating in open water at the mouth of Crystal Creek. The area provides critical deer winter range and deer are commonly seen along the Slough in spring. Beaver are abundant near the Slough and muskrats have established a population there. Blind Slough is the most popular recreation area on Mitkof Island, with opportunities to view wildlife being an important feature. Portions of Blind Slough in this parcel are closed to hunting. Crystal Lake Hatchery is sited on this parcel. The USFS designates adjacent uplands as remote recreation in the 1999 TLMP ROD.</p>		

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit P-23 MTRS T. 061S., R. 082E., Sections 1,12,13,14,22,23 and 27</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including habitat (including wildlife movement corridors), timber harvest, community harvest, scenic resources, and dispersed recreation. During the planning period, suitable timber management projects may include salvage sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation activities, anadromous streams, probable wildlife habitats and movement corridors, and the scenic viewshed as seen from Dry Strait and Sumner Strait, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. Past timber harvest areas should be allowed to recover over time to restore lost habitat. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not planned during the planning period, but should be reevaluated at the time of plan update. Development between the road and the coast is not to be permitted except for access or public use facilities. Nor is development to be authorized within 150 feet upslope of the road. In any development activity that is authorized, access to and along the beach front should be maintained along FH 7, for recreation purposes.</p> <p>The area between the road and the coast is designated Ru. The remainder of the parcel is designated Gu.</p>	<p>Name Eastern coast of Mitkof Island, Wilson Island, and Summit Island</p> <p>Managed Resources: Timber, habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation, and scenic resources.</p> <p>Parcel contains both previously harvested (507 acres) and existing commercial forest (1,385 acres). It provides an important wildlife corridor for wildlife movements from the Stikine River/Dry Strait area. Large mammals such as moose and bear use the parcel, and areas near the coast provide critical deer winter range. There is heavy hunting and public recreation use from Petersburg residents.</p>	<p>Acres 1,290.0 Designations Gu</p> <p>This parcel is located on the southeastern tip of Mitkof Island, from Banana Point to Dry Strait. It is served by a well established road system. Several areas of commercial forest were harvested in the early 1970s, and are dispersed throughout the unit. The parcel is near a main travel route for the Alaska Marine Ferry and tour boats, along both Dry Strait and Sumner Strait. There are no known heritage sites in this unit. Forest Highway 7 traverses this parcel.</p> <p>The little remaining old-growth in this parcel provides critical deer winter habitat and is hunted extensively by deer, moose and black bear hunters. It contains high value marten habitat. In the Final Mitkof Landscape Design, the USFS identifies lands surrounding this parcel as the highest value deer winter range. Because of its low elevation, the best deer winter range occupies this parcel. Numerous deer trails bisect portions of the area which have not been clearcut. A number of campsites used by hunters are located along the South Mitkof Highway which runs along the shoreline in this parcel. Past logging combined with windthrow after opening up the forest canopy significantly impacted critical deer habitat making remaining habitat disproportionately important. The area is part of a migration corridor for mammals and birds coming down the Stikine River and moving westward onto Mitkof, Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands. The Forest Service calls this the most important area for animal movement between Mitkof Island and the mainland. The shoreline adjacent to the unit receives considerable use by migrating waterfowl. This unit receives significant use by wildlife viewers traveling along the South Mitkof Highway. The unit also provides the backdrop for wildlife viewers and photographers using waterfowl, eagles and shorebirds on the Stikine River flats. Because of the importance of lands surrounding this unit to deer, black bear and moose and as a migration corridor for wildlife moving down the Stikine River, the Forest Service has designated most lands surrounding this parcel as an area of special interest and old-growth habitat in the final 1999 TLMP ROD to assure maintenance of biodiversity in this portion of the Tongass. Lands near the unit not designated as old-growth habitat are designated semi-remote recreation. A boat launch has recently been reconstructed at Blaquiére Point. Forest Service plans include construction of a trail to Favor Peak located behind this parcel with the addition of a shelter or tent pad. The USFS has identified high hazard soils along Dry Strait in the northern portion of this unit.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit P-24	MTRS T. 061S., R. 081E., Sections 17,20	Name East coast of Wrangell Narrows across from Boulder Point (Mitkof Island)	Acres 685.7	Designations Ru Ha Hv	
<p>Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation and to maintain the scenic qualities of this parcel, as viewed from Wrangell Narrows. Protect wildlife habitat values, particularly critical deer winter habitat, and maintain the integrity of the large block of old-growth set aside by the USFS along Blind Slough.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Timber, habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation, and scenic resources.</p> <p>Parcel contains mature commercial forest which extend from the shoreline to the muskegs. Deer, marten, and other large mammals use the parcel. Wetlands are found entirely on the bench in the eastern half of the parcel, and are made up of saturated spruce bog and a few patches of sphagnum bog. The parcel is in full view of the heavily traveled Wrangell Narrows.</p>	<p>Parcel is located south of Keene Island and east of the Battery Islets along the Wrangell Narrows, and is characterized by moderate slopes with two large muskeg openings to the east. The unit is unroaded, although Forest Road 6245, at its nearest point, is about 0.5 miles southeast of the parcel. Previous timber harvests have not been documented. There are no known heritage sites in this unit. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' and 'Modified Landscape' in TLMP.</p> <p>Deer use lower slopes in this unit extensively, in part because this side of Mitkof Island receives less snow than adjacent areas. The USFS rates forested lands immediately adjacent to both sides of the unit as the highest value deer winter range. The unit also receives considerable use by moose and contains good marten habitat. The USFS has designated a small old-growth reserve adjacent to this unit. The unit is a community harvest area for deer hunters using boat access. The parcel forms the backdrop for cruise ships, the Alaska Marine Highway, charter boats and personal watercraft traveling Wrangell Narrows for uses that include wildlife viewing. The parcel is surrounded by USFS VCU 4480 which is ranked as having the highest sensitivity to disturbance of subsistence use areas for communities in southeast Alaska. Adjacent waters in Wrangell Narrows are a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and community harvest area for coho and king salmon.</p>		

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit P-25 MTRS T. 061S., R. 081E., Sections 25,26,35 and 36; T. 061S., R. 082E., Section 31,30; T. 062S., R. 081E., Section 1</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, scenic resources, community harvest, habitat (including wildlife corridors), and current and future forest values. During the planning period, suitable timber management projects may include salvage sales, timber sales of less than 10 acres intended to meet the needs of small operators north of the road, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation activities, probable wildlife habitats and movement corridors, and the scenic viewshed as seen from Sumner Strait, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. Past harvest areas should be allowed to recover in order to restore lost habitat. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not planned during the planning period, but should be reevaluated at the time of plan update. Development between the road and the coast should not be permitted except for access, a potential ferry terminal and associated public structures and uses, and a limited area for commercial or industrial uses. The area 100 feet upslope of the main road is to be protected through maintenance of the existing natural vegetation. In any development activity that is authorized, access to and along the beach front should be maintained along FH 7, for recreation purposes. Note: this policy does not pertain to Section 36 and the E 1/2 of Section 35.</p> <p>The area between the road and the coast is designated Ru. The remainder of the parcel is designated Gu.</p>	<p>Name Southern tip of Mitkof Island</p> <p>Managed Resources: Timber, habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation, community harvest for subsistence and sport hunting, and scenic resources.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel contains stands of mature commercial forest (1,366 acres) which is distributed throughout the parcel and is interspersed by muskegs. There are also areas of previous harvest (445 acres) along the shoreline and the road. Portions of this parcel, coinciding with old growth areas, provide a wildlife corridor for wildlife movements from the mainland. Black bear concentrations (spring seasonality) occur adjacent to the one anadromous stream. Much of this parcel functions as critical deer winter range. The northwestern corner of this unit borders estuarine habitat at the mouth of Ohmer Creek adjacent to the Mitkof Highway where deer and black bears concentrate and are commonly viewed by local residents and tourists. Both moose and bear population support community harvest for subsistence and sports hunting.</p> <p>Although most of this unit is muskeg, old-growth timber in this parcel provides critical deer winter range. Past timber harvest in and adjacent to the unit has significantly affected this value, and much of the remaining timber is confined to high value deer winter range along the beach fringe and adjacent to anadromous fish habitat. In the Final Mitkof Landscape Design, the USFS identified lands to the north of the central portion of this parcel as the highest value deer winter range. Because of its low elevation, the best deer winter range in the area is on state land. Moose use the area extensively. Both moose and deer support community harvest for subsistence and sport hunting. The northwestern corner of this unit borders estuarine habitat at the mouth of Ohmer Creek adjacent to the Mitkof Highway where deer and black bears concentrate and are commonly viewed by local residents and tourists. Coho, pink and chum salmon school and rear in this estuary which is also a popular community harvest area for salmon as is the remained of the southern portion of Blind Slough. The anadromous fish stream which bisects the unit supports coho salmon and is a beaver concentration area. Beaver ponds provide rearing habitat for rearing coho salmon. Waterfowl concentrate along Blind Slough where they are hunted by subsistence and sport hunters.</p>	<p>Acres 1,584.0 Designations Gu</p> <p>Located at the southern entrance to Blind Slough on Mitkof Island, this parcel contains a road system, log transfer facility, and a power line right-of-way. The unit includes gently rolling topography and some flat coastal plain; the coastal plain is covered by saturated spruce bog with scattered areas of sphagnum and shrub bog. Estuarine wetlands line the coast, providing important habitat for waterfowl. The parcel is near a main travel route for the Alaska Marine Ferry and tour boats. This parcel is under active consideration by ADOT/PF for the development of a ferry terminal. There are no known heritage sites in this unit. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed', 'Timber Production', and 'Modified Landscape' in TLMP. Blind Slough supports an extensive waterfowl population. Forest Service Highway 7 traverses this parcel.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
<p>Unit P-26.00 MTRS T. 061S., R. 082E., Sections 26,27,31 and 32; Parcel to be managed consistent with the legislation establishing the Ernie Haugen Public Use Area.</p>	<p>Name LDA - Three small parcels on Mitkof Island Ernie Haugen Public Use Agreement Managed Resources: dispersed and marine related recreation, critical deer winter range, waterfowl concentration area in adjacent tidelands, and community harvest area.</p>	<p>Acres 214.1</p>	<p>Designations Pr This unit is a continuation of the critical deer winter range on south Mitkof Island. The shoreline along this parcel is a waterfowl concentration area, community harvest area for salmon and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit P-27	MTRS T. 062S., R. 080E., Sections 12 and 13; T. 062S., R. 081E., Sections 7-10, 16-18; T. 062S., R. 081E., Sections 3,4,16,17 &18	Name South Mitkof Island, including Woodpecker Cove	Acres 2,165.0	Designations Gu
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, habitat, and current and future forest values. During the planning period, suitable timber management projects may include salvage sales, timber sales of less than 10 acres intended to meet the needs of small operators, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. In the northeast portion of this parcel (sections 3 and 4), small timber sales to meet the needs of small operators may be appropriate. In this area, either selective or conventional harvest methods may be used, the type to be determined during the FLUP. Salvage sales are authorized in the remainder of the parcel; however, no timber harvest shall be allowed south of the road and only selective timber harvest is appropriate north of the road. Wildlife travel corridors between areas of existing clear-cuts shall be maintained in any timber harvest authorized by DNR. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, probable wildlife habitats and movement corridors, the maintenance of critical deer winter range, the anadromous stream, and the scenic viewshed as seen from Sumner Strait, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. Past logging units shall, over time, be restored to old growth conditions. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not planned during the planning period, but should be reevaluated at the time of plan update. Timber harvest or development between the road and the coast is not to appropriate, except for access or limited public facilities. This area is to be managed for recreation and scenic values. Existing natural vegetation within 100 feet upslope of the road is to be maintained. The possible need for a ferry terminal within this area is recognized. In any development activity that is authorized, access to and along the beach front should be maintained along FR 6245, particularly to Woodpecker Cove, for recreation purposes.</p> <p>The area between the coast and the road is designated Ru. The remainder of the parcel is designated Gu.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Timber, habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation, community harvest, critical deer winter range, estuarine habitat at mouth of Ohmer Creek, anadromous stream, and scenic resources.</p> <p>Resources: Mature commercial forest (1,616 acres) is distributed throughout the parcel; areas of previous harvest (445 acres) are situated along the road system. The parcel is situated near the Alaska Marine Highway route between Wrangell and Petersburg, along Sumner Strait. The unlogged areas of the parcel provide the best deer hunting accessible to Petersburg. Winter deer concentrations are found in the adjacent National Forest, and in the old growth and beach fringe areas of this parcel. The northwestern corner of this unit borders estuarine habitat at the mouth of Ohmer Creek adjacent to the Mitkof Highway where deer and black bears concentrate and are commonly viewed by local residents and tourists. There is one anadromous stream.</p> <p>Although most of this unit is muskeg, old-growth timber in this parcel provides critical deer winter range. Past timber harvest in and adjacent to the unit has significantly affected this value, and much of the remaining timber is confined to high value deer winter range along the beach fringe and adjacent to anadromous fish habitat. In the Final Mitkof Landscape Design, the USFS identified lands to the north of the central portion of this parcel as the highest value deer winter range. Because of its low elevation, the best deer winter range in the area is on state land. Moose use the area extensively. Both moose and deer support community harvest for subsistence and sport hunting. The northwestern corner of this unit borders estuarine habitat at the mouth of Ohmer Creek adjacent to the Mitkof Highway where deer and black bears concentrate and are commonly viewed by local residents and tourists. Coho, pink and chum salmon school and rear in this estuary which is also a popular community harvest area for salmon as is the remained of the southern portion of Blind Slough. The anadromous fish stream which bisects the unit supports coho salmon and is a beaver concentration area. Beaver ponds provide rearing habitat for rearing coho salmon. Waterfowl concentrate along Blind Slough where they are hunted by subsistence and sport hunters.</p>	<p>Woodpecker Cove lies on the south shore of Mitkof Island west of the mouth of Blind Slough and east of Point Alexander. Forest Service Road 6245 traverses this parcel. An extension of this road terminates at the Forest Service LTF at Woodpecker Cove. The parcel contains a flat coastal plain and a steep walled valley between two hills. The coastal plain in the northeast tip of the unit is covered by spruce bog. The steep slopes in the rest of the unit are dry uplands that support mixed hemlock/spruce forest and pure hemlock forest. The parcel also provides several beaches used for public recreation and which contain extensive tideflats. One of the beaches east of Woodpecker Cove is used as a shellfish harvest area. A main travel route of the Alaska Marine Ferry system and major tour boats passes by the parcel. This parcel is under consideration by the ADOT/PF as an alternate site for the south Mitkof ferry terminal. There are no known heritage sites in this parcel. TLMP designates the adjacent uplands as 'Old Growth Habitat' and a small amount of 'Scenic Viewshed'. This parcel was selected under NFCG 290 for the purpose of Community Development.</p>	

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit P-28 MTRS T. 059S., R. 080E., Sections 3,4,9,10,14,15,22,23 and 24</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, habitat, and current and future forest values. Protect high fish and wildlife habitat values, and natural runoff patterns in drainages entering Lower Cabin Creek. During the planning period, suitable timber management projects may include timber sales up to 60 acres in size, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, probable wildlife habitats and movement corridors, the anadromous streams, and scenic resources, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. A 300 foot buffer shall be provided along Pan Creek. In the area north of Cabin Creek, an undisturbed vegetative buffer of at least 100 feet shall be maintained retained on each side of the main road. Only selective or group selection timber harvest are to be authorized upslope of the road in this area. Because of the importance of the scenic resources of this parcel, especially in the area north of Cabin Creek, timber harvests should be designed to minimize visual impacts. Land disposals are not planned during the planning period, but should be reevaluated at the time of plan update. Several areas along the coast may be appropriate for subdivisions. Access to and along the coast shall be maintained in any development authorization issued by the Department, including timber harvest.</p> <p>A coastal maintenance area (forestry) shall be maintained within 500 feet of the coast, except as otherwise provided. Selective harvest may occur within the 500-1,000 zone. Within section 35 of T62S. R84E and within sections 1, 2, and 12 of T63S R84E different standards apply. Where the Frederick Point Road is situated more than 500 feet from the coast, that area between the coast and 500 feet of the coast is inappropriate for timber harvest. The area between 500 feet and the road, as well as upslope areas adjacent to the road, are considered appropriate for timber harvest, using either conventional or selective harvest methods, the type to be determined during the FLUP. Where the road is less than 500 feet from the coast, the area road and the coast is inappropriate for timber harvest, while the areas</p>	<p>Name Northeastern Mitkof Island coast south of Frederick Point</p> <p>Managed Resources: Timber, habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation, and scenic resources.</p> <p>Resources: There are about 1,490 acres of mature commercial forest, and 146 acres of previous harvest. The parcel provides critical deer winter range and important old growth for furbearers such as marten, land otter, and black bears. Black bears concentrations occur along the coast and in the southern portions of the parcel. There are at least two anadromous streams. The parcel is viewed from Frederick Sound and the Frederick Point North Subdivision. The portion of the unit north of Cabin Creek is one of the largest intact stands of old-growth left on Mitkof Island. Because of this, the north portion of the unit takes on added importance for old-growth dependent wildlife. The parcel, especially the area north of Cabin Creek, is an important scenic viewing area as well as a significant viewshed, especially as viewed from Frederick Sound.</p> <p>The lower portions of Cabin and Pan Creeks, cataloged anadromous fish streams, are located in this unit. Estuaries at the mouths of both of these streams support rearing pink and coho salmon, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char. Both estuaries and shorelines of Frederick Sound in this parcel are black bear concentration areas. The unit is a deer concentration area, both as summer and winter range. Moose are frequently seen in the Cabin Creek drainage. A northern goshawk nest is located in this unit north of Cabin Creek. The portion of the unit around Cabin Creek is a goshawk foraging area. The unit is the backdrop for an important sport fishing area at Frederick Point as well as a large number of cruise ships, charter boats and personal watercraft traveling between Petersburg and LeConte Bay for recreational purposes including wildlife viewing. Lower Cabin Creek is a cataloged anadromous fish stream supporting runs of pink and coho salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char.</p>	<p>Acres 2,028.8 Designations Gu</p> <p>Parcel is a coastal unit with moderately sloping terrain, even on the coast. The coast is lined with estuarine wetlands and the inland portion of the parcel is made of dry uplands and patches of saturated spruce bog, sphagnum bog, and shrub bog. Previous state subdivisions occupy portions of the southern part of the parcel along the coast. A recently constructed road from Petersburg, beginning near the solid waste landfill, provides access from the north. Forest Service Road 6204 access the southern part of the parcel. These access roads have created an increasingly popular route for wildlife viewing. The road is unique on Mitkof Island in that most other roadsides have been logged with very few roadside opportunities left to view wildlife in a natural setting. There is one heritage site located along the coast: Cabin Creek Cabin. TLMP designates the adjoining uplands as 'Timber Production'. There is a small subdivision in the southeast part of the parcel (unit P-08).</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>upslope of the road are considered appropriate for timber harvest using either selective or conventional harvest methods, the type to be determined during the FLUP.</p>		
<p>Unit P-29 MTRS T. 059S., R. 079E., Section 16, Tract F</p> <p>Maintain parcel in natural state, to act as buffer from future uses in adjacent uses.</p>	<p>Name Lindenberg Peninsula adjacent to Wrangell Narrows</p> <p>Uses: buffer to separate incompatible uses.</p>	<p>Acres 211.6 Designations Ru</p> <p>This parcel is Tract F of ASLS 79-182. The subdivision (P-10), situated along Wrangell Narrows, adjoins the parcel immediately to the east. It consists entirely of wetlands, which is a mosaic of saturated spruce bog and sphagnum and shrub bog. There is one anadromous stream.</p>
<p>Unit P-30 MTRS T. 060S., R. 078E., Section 36; T. 060S., R. 079E., Section 31; T. 061S., R. 079E., Sections 1 and 2 ; T. 061S., R. 080E., Section 6</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, future settlement, community harvest, and the protection of habitat and wildlife. Maintain wildlife habitat capability for deer, black bear, wolves, and marten. Land disposals during the planning period may be appropriate in areas along the coast. A coastal maintenance area shall be retained, except for areas of settlement.</p>	<p>Name Southern tip of Lindenberg Peninsula</p> <p>Managed Resources: Timber, habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation, community and commercial harvest, and scenic resources.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel contains 1,181 acres of mature commercial forest broken by small muskeg openings and small park and subdivision parcels along the shoreline. Moose, wolf, and deer movement corridors are probable. Situated at the tip of the peninsula, the parcel is also important for scenic purposes. Forested areas with southerly aspect near the coast are considered to be a critical deer winter range.</p>	<p>Acres 1,007.2 Designations Gu</p> <p>Located on Kupreanof Island, this parcel is surrounded by Duncan Canal, Beechers Pass, and Wrangell Narrows. Three parcels (P-31, P18, and P-17) adjoin the parcel along its southern boundary. P-18 is Beecher Pass State Park, and the others are previous state subdivisions (ASLS 81-8 and ASLS 81-9). Parcel consists of a gently sloping coastal plain, which is covered with saturated spruce bog near the coast. The coastline is covered by a thin strip of estuarine wetlands. The steeper slopes inland are dry uplands and are vegetated with hemlock and spruce forest. No roads or log transfer facilities exist. The unit is also the backdrop for the Alaska Marine Highway, and for cruise ships, charter boats and personal watercraft navigating Wrangell Narrows. The unit is also the backdrop for Beecher Pass State Park. TLRMP designates the adjoining areas as 'Old Growth Habitat'. The state parcel contains old growth forest components.</p> <p>Forested portions of the southern tip of Lindenberg Peninsula provides good deer winter range. The southerly aspect and lower snowfall in this area are essential ingredients in making this an important area for deer. These waters are a harbor seal and waterfowl concentration area, and are a community harvest area for salmon. Dungeness crab are harvested commercially and for community use.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
<p>Unit P-31.00 MTRS T. 061S., R. 079E., Section 2; ASLS 81-9</p> <p>Dispose of lots consistent with the designations depicted in the plan map for ASLS 81-9. Retain lots 11,12, and 13, and tracts A, B, and C as well as portions of D and E, in state ownership. Maintain the natural character of these lots and tracts. The lots shall be designated Ha and the tracts, Ru, as depicted in the plan map.</p>	<p>Name Southwestern tip of Lindenberg Peninsula ASLS 81-9</p> <p>Resources: settlement area with important habitat values in interior portions of parcel.</p>	<p>Acres 186.5</p>	<p>Designations S Ru</p> <p>Parcel contains a previous state subdivision (ASLS 81-9). Extensive kelp bed nursery areas dominate offshore areas adjacent to the Lindenberg Peninsula. These waters are a harbor seal and waterfowl concentration area. Dungeness crab are harvested commercially and for community use. These waters are a community harvest area for salmon.</p>

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Large Tract Summary

Region: Petersburg

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-01	T. 056S, R. 076E	Ha Hv	Dry Bay	224.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, community harvest, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, consisting of exposed tidal flats and sheltered tidal flats.</p> <p>Resources: Dry Bay is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Tidal flats and adjacent uplands are a black bear concentration area. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl, black bear and deer.</p>	<p>This parcel encompasses all of Dry Cove. The cove itself is covered with extensive tidal flats, to the mouth at Hook Point. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.</p>
PT-02	T. 057S, R. 077E	Ha Hv	Goose Cove, off Portage Bay, Kupreanof Island	1,033.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentrations and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, consisting primarily of exposed tidal flats and sheltered tidal flats, heritage sites, and anadromous streams. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit. Protect the community harvest area.</p> <p>Resources: Tidal flats and adjacent uplands in this parcel area a black bear spring concentration area. The shoreline is a community harvest area for black bear and deer. Wolves frequently use the area with the isthmus between Portage Bay and Duncan Canal Salt Chuck being used as a migration corridor for wolves. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate in this parcel during spring and fall migrations. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon, steelhead, Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout rear in the estuary and adult salmon school in the same area in fall.</p>	<p>Heritage sites are located in parts of the parcel. Extensive tidal flats occupy this unit. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic View' in TLRMP. The Forest Service has constructed a fish pass in Portage Creek which drains into this unit.</p>
PT-03	T. 057S, R. 077E; T. 058S, R. 077E	Ha Hv	Salt Chuck, at head of north arm of Duncan Canal	766.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands; salmon rearing and schooling area; anadromous streams; heritage sites, and area of community harvest. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Pink, chum and coho salmon and steelhead school and rear in the estuary. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline during spring. The unit is a community harvest area for steelhead in spring and coho salmon in late summer and fall. It is a community harvest area for cutthroat trout in spring and summer. It is also a community harvest for waterfowl, deer and black bears.</p>	<p>Heritage sites are scattered throughout unit. This parcel is occupied by the salt chuck that is connected hydraulically to the north arm of Duncan Canal. The Salt Chuck East Forest Service public recreation cabin is located on the east side of the Salt Chuck and a primitive trail runs to Portage Bay and Petersburg Lake. The unit is located adjacent to the Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness Area. Duncan Salt Chuck Creek which drains into this unit. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-04	T. 058S, R. 076E; T. 058S, R. 077E; T. 059S, R. 077E	Ha Hv	Tower Arm of Duncan Canal and area of tidal flats north of Indian Point, Duncan Canal	6,372.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling, heritage sites, anadromous streams, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands consisting of extensive areas of intertidal marshes and sheltered tidal flats. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Pink, chum and coho salmon school and rear in the estuary. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline in spring. Osprey forage in the area. The unit is a community harvest area for black bears, halibut, and king and coho salmon and a waterfowl viewing and hunting area.</p>	Heritage sites are scattered throughout the parcel. This parcel includes extensive areas of tidal flats within Tower Arm and the west side of Duncan Canal generally northwest of Indian Point. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP. The Tower's Arm Forest Service public recreation cabin is located in the northwestern portion of the unit.
PT-05	T. 058S, R. 077E; T. 059S, R. 077E	Ha	McDonald Arm of Duncan Canal	2,281.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, anadromous streams, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality) concentrations occur in far southern part of parcel adjacent to coast. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: This portion of the Duncan Canal estuary is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. The shoreline is a black bear concentration and harvest area. The southeastern portion of the parcel includes part of a much larger starry flounder rearing concentration and harvest area. Herring spawn in the southern portion of this parcel and gulls concentrate during herring spawning.</p>	This parcel includes extensive areas of tidal flats within the McDonald Arm of Duncan Canal. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP. The unit is located adjacent to the Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness Area.
PT-06	T. 060S, R. 078E	Ha Hv	Cloverleaf Island, Duncan Canal	90.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect concentrations of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality) and harbor seals. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Protect commercial harvest area.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a pacific herring spawning area. Subtidal areas to the east of this parcel are a starry flounder rearing concentration and commercial harvest area and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Cloverleaf Island is primarily designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-07	T. 060S. R. 077E; T. 060S. R. 078E.	Ha Ru	Bay at Castle River, Duncan Canal	2,703.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect extensive areas of shorebirds/waterfowl and black bear concentrations, salmon schooling and rearing area, estuarine wetlands, and community harvest area.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl, shorebird and black bear spring and fall concentration area. Bear concentrations continue up the Castle River drainage. It is a juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and adult salmon schooling area and community harvest area for pink and coho salmon, steelhead, Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout, waterfowl and black bear. DFG ranked the Castle River as one of the top 19 "high quality" watersheds in southeast Alaska because of its production of salmon and use by sport fishers.</p>	<p>Estuarine wetlands consist primarily of intertidal marshes adjacent to the coast and exposed tidal flats. The spatial boundary of the parcel generally corresponds to the distribution of estuarine wetlands. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River' in TLRMP.</p> <p>Two USFS recreation cabins, Castle Flats and Castle River are located on uplands immediately adjacent to this unit. A third cabin is located in Breiland Slough at the southeastern corner of the unit. A large percentage of non-resident sport fishers use the cabins adjacent to this unit as a base to fish for coho salmon.</p>
PT-08	T. 060S, R. 078E; T. 061S, R. 078E; T. 061S, R. 079E	Ha Hv	Little Duncan Bay	1,284.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/ shorebirds and black bear concentrations, anadromous streams, community harvest area, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl, shorebird and black bear concentration area and a community harvest area for waterfowl and black bear.</p>	<p>There are a number of heritage sites located within the parcel. Estuarine wetlands occupy much of the coastline area and the upper parts of Little Duncan Bay toward the northern terminus. They consist of intertidal marshes, exposed tidal flats and sheltered tidal flats. The boundary of the parcel coincides generally with the distribution of estuarine wetlands. Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth Habitat" and "Semi Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.</p>
PT-09	T. 062S, R. 079E	Ha	Kah Sheets Bay, at terminus of Duncan Canal with Sumner Straits	827.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect concentrations of waterfowl and shorebirds, anadromous streams, heritage sites, black bear concentrations, areas of salmon rearing and schooling, anadromous streams, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline. It is a juvenile pink, chum, coho and sockeye salmon rearing and schooling area and community harvest area for sockeye salmon in July, coho salmon in August and September, pink salmon in August, steelhead in April and May and cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char from May to September. The unit is a noted waterfowl and black bear community harvest area.</p>	<p>Heritage sites are scattered throughout parcel. Estuarine wetlands occupy large portion of this parcel, with sheltered tidal flats, intertidal marshes, and exposed tidal flats being common. Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi Remote Recreation" in TLRMP. The USFS designated Kah Sheets Creek as a wild and scenic river in the 1999 TLRMP ROD.</p> <p>The USFS Kah Sheet Bay recreation cabin is located on uplands immediately adjacent to the unit. A trail leads to Kah Sheets Lake and Kah Sheets Lake Forest Service recreation cabin. DFG rates Kah Sheets Creek among the 65 "important" watersheds for salmon in southeast Alaska.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-10	T. 062S., R. 070E.	Hv Ha	Douglas Bay, Sumner Straight	818.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird and black bear concentrations, salmon rearing and schooling, community harvest. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline. Juvenile pink and coho salmon rear and school in this parcel. The unit is a community harvest area for salmon.</p>	Forest Service uplands adjacent to the head of Douglas Bay are designated old-growth in the April, 1999 TLMP Revision. On either side of the Bay, the Forest Service designates uplands for timber harvest in the 1999 TLRMP ROD.
PT-11	T. 061S, R. 079E	Ru Ha Hv	Islands in Beacher Pass, Duncan Canal	1,337.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Parcel includes the islands that are part of the Beacher Pass Marine State Park. Managed Resources: Tideland resources are to be managed to be consistent with the standards of the State Marine Park and to protect the concentrations of marine mammals (harbor seals), and extensive areas of shorebirds and waterfowl. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: Extensive kelp bed nursery areas dominate offshore areas in this parcel. These waters are a harbor seal and waterfowl concentration area. Dungeness crab are harvested commercially and for community use. These waters are a community harvest area for salmon. Extensive kelp bed nursery areas dominate offshore areas in this parcel. These waters are a harbor seal and waterfowl concentration area. Dungeness crab are harvested commercially and for community use. These waters are a community harvest area for salmon.</p>	A number of islands are included within the Beacher Pass Marine State Park; Slatery Island, Little Slatery Island and Fair Island.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-12	T. 058S., R. 078E; T. 058S., R. 079E	Ru Ha Hv	Petersburg Creek Tidelands	518.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Parcel includes the tidelands associated with Petersburg Creek, adjacent to the City of Kupreanof and across Wrangell Narrows from the City of Petersburg. These tidelands are important for both recreation and as habitat, and are to be managed for these values. Access to the privately owned uplands shall be maintained. In the event that the uplands owned by the Mental Health Trust are authorized for timber harvest by the Trust, a dock and/or LTF is to be considered appropriate under this plan. (The dock and/or LTF remains subject to standard state and federal permitting requirements, and to the stipulations of this permitting.) Habitat resources include osprey use areas, bear concentration at and near the tideland/upland interface, and extensive estuarine wetlands. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: Important runs of sockeye, pink, chum and coho salmon, steelhead and Dolly Varden char rear in and migrate through this intertidal estuary. A concentration of starry flounder move in and out of the area with the tide. This estuary is a highly important steelhead and coho salmon community harvest area. A number of tributaries to the estuary support spawning and rearing salmon. Dungeness crab utilize the lower tide flats and are harvested both commercially and for community use. Clams are abundant and harvested by local residents. Black bears concentrate along grass flats and spawning streams along this drainage. The drainage is a high-value viewing area for bears and waterfowl.</p>	<p>Adjacent uplands are owned by private individuals and the Mental Health Trust. Recreation use of these tidelands has increased over the last ten years, for both private and commercial purposes. The tidelands are located within the City of Kupreanof. Petersburg Creek is designated as a Wild Scenic River in TLRMP. Adjacent TNF uplands are in the Petersburg Creek -- Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness Area. A USFS trail parallels the Petersburg Creek estuary and provides access to sport fishing opportunities in the drainage.</p>
PT-15	T. 059S, R. 080E	Sd Ru	Tidelands south of City of Petersburg	51.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Tidelands within the designation Ru are to be managed to ensure the continued view toward Petersburg Mountain and Petersburg Creek. Managed Resources/Intent: Areas designated Sd are to allow mixed shoreline development uses. Maintain the high fish and wildlife values and fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities while still allowing water-dependent uses of tidelands.</p>	<p>These tidelands occur immediately south of the built-up area of the City of Petersburg adjacent to residential areas and, in some instances, undeveloped property. Narrow highway lots adjoin the area designated Ru.</p> <p>This parcel and seaward portions of Wrangell Narrows receive extensive use by several thousand overwintering waterfowl, especially a large population of oldsquaw, three species of scoters and harlequin ducks. In spring and fall these numbers are bolstered by large numbers of bay ducks such as goldeneye and bufflehead and puddle ducks such as mallards. Outmigrant juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon from streams further up Wrangell Narrows feed in this area during their spring outmigration. Herring concentrate in the unit year round. The unit is a community harvest area for king and coho salmon and Dungeness crab.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-16	T. 059S, R. 079E;	Wd Sd Ru	Industrial tidelands south of City of Petersburg	80.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Maintain the high fish and wildlife values and fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities while still allowing water-dependent uses of tidelands. Protect eel grass beds, waterfowl concentrations.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel and seaward portions of Wrangell Narrows receive extensive use by several thousand overwintering waterfowl, especially a large population of oldsquaw, three species of scoters and harlequin ducks and bay and puddle ducks in spring and fall. Outmigrant pink, coho and king salmon from streams further up Wrangell Narrows feed in this area during their spring outmigration. The unit includes a bay north of the Alaska Marine Line port facility that includes eelgrass beds and receives particularly high use by waterfowl and shorebirds</p>	Parcel comprises areas of existing residential and commercial/industrial use as well as undeveloped areas adjacent to the coastline.
PT-17	T.059S, R. 079E	Sd Ha Hv	Tidelands on Wrangell Narrows, south of Petersburg	306.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Maintain the high fish and wildlife values and fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities while still maintaining public access to the private uplands, including Mental Health Trust properties.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl fall, winter and spring concentration area and shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Vancouver Canada geese concentrate in the southern portion of the unit. Juvenile pink, coho and king salmon rear in this parcel. The unit is a community harvest area for coho and king salmon and a Dungeness crab community and commercial harvest area.</p>	<p>Residential uses or areas of residential zoning (City of Petersburg) adjoin this parcel. The Sd designation is intended to support upland development, and corresponds to the City of Petersburg zoning ordinance.</p> <p>The unit lies along Wrangell Narrows, a well-traveled route for the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and personal watercraft.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-18	T. 059S. R. 079E; T. 060S. R. 079E.	Wd Sd	Tidelands on Wrangell Narrows, south of Petersburg	356.	<p>Management Intent: Maintain the high fish and wildlife values and user hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities while still maintaining public access to private uplands. The Wd designation applies to the area of Papke's landing (see plan map), which is used as a log transfer facility; a public dock and log storage area adjoin it. The Wd designation also applies to the W1/2S1/2NW1/4 of Section 11, T. 059S, R. 060E. This area includes a site with deep water access development potential, appropriate for a commercial dock. The Sd designation is intended to support upland development, and corresponds to the City of Petersburg zoning ordinance. The Ha and Hv designations also apply to the areas affected by the Sd designation.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel contains an extensive mud flat and the mouths of two anadromous fish streams, Falls Creek and Twin Creeks. Outmigrant juvenile pink and coho salmon rear within this parcel and adult salmon and steelhead school near the mouths of the two anadromous fish streams. Dungeness crab are abundant in seaward portions of this parcel. The parcel receives considerable use by waterfowl including Vancouver Canada geese and puddle ducks. A portion at the southern end of this parcel known as Papke's Landing contains a log transfer site that is also used by local residents as a boat ramp. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl and coho and king salmon and a commercial and community harvest area for Dungeness crab.</p>	Residential uses or areas of residential zoning (City of Petersburg) adjoin this parcel.
PT-19	T. 060S, R. 079E	Sd Ha	Tideland, Wrangell Narrows, south of City of Petersburg	291.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Maintain the high fish and wildlife values and user hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities while still maintaining public access to private uplands. The area designated Sd coincides with expected commercial development on privately owned uplands, including those of the Mental Health</p> <p>Resources: The southern portion of this parcel is the tideflats at the mouth of Big Gulch Creek, a cataloged anadromous fish stream. Juvenile pink and coho salmon rear throughout the unit. Adult salmon school at the mouth of Big Gulch Creek and lower Blind Slough in the summer and fall. Black bears concentrate in the lower portion of the unit in spring. Waterfowl and shorebirds concentrate on the tideflats throughout the unit in spring and fall. The unit is part of a larger community harvest area for coho and king salmon and waterfowl and a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. Deer concentrate along adjacent uplands.</p>	The unit lies along Wrangell Narrows, a well-traveled route for the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and personal watercraft. Part of the visitors/tourists experience in this area is viewing wildlife. Several lodges constructed on uplands along this parcel require boat access to Wrangell Narrows. Adjacent uplands are primarily owned by the Mental Health Trust.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-20	T. 060S, R. 079E	Ha Hv Ru	Wrangell Narrows (south)	1,478.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Maintain the high fish and wildlife values and user hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities.</p> <p>Resources: Extensive kelp beds outside the main channel of Wrangell Narrows in this parcel provide an important marine nursery for rearing king and coho salmon from Blind Slough as well as other species. The parcel is a community and commercial harvest area for coho and king salmon. The commercial fishery is a terminal harvest by trollers and gill netters. Intertidal portions of this parcel are used extensively by waterfowl, especially puddle ducks, by duck hunters and by non-consumptive users of wildlife.</p>	This parcel occupies a large portion of Wrangell Narrows west of Blind Slough. It lies within Wrangell Narrows, a well-traveled route for the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and personal watercraft. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
PT-21	T. 061S, R. 080E; T. 062S, R. 080E	Hv	Tidelands between Woewodski and Mitkof Islands, Wrangell Narrows	482.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harvest resources which occurs on the gathering of salmon and other finfish.</p>	This unit is part of a community harvest area for king and coho salmon and halibut, part of a trawl shrimp commercial harvest area and part of a Dungeness and tanner crab commercial harvest area.
PT-22	T. 060S, R. 079E; T. 060S, R. 080E; T. 061S, R. 080E; T. 061S, R. 081E.	Ha Hv Ru	Blind Slough	597.	<p>Management Intent: Maintain the high fish and wildlife values and user hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing opportunities. Protect heritage sites and scenic viewing opportunities.</p> <p>Managed Resources: Concentrations of waterfowl/shorebirds trumpeter swans, shorebirds), extensive estuarine areas, and bear concentrations at the tideland--upland interface. Numerous anadromous streams empty into this unit, especially on its north side.</p> <p>Blind Slough is a black bear spring, summer and fall concentration area. Furbearers, deer and moose are common year round. The Crystal Lake Hatchery, close to the parcel near the head of Blind Slough, brings a large number of king and coho salmon and steelhead through the unit. Juvenile coho and king salmon rear and adult salmon school in the Slough. The unit is a cutthroat trout concentration area. Bald eagles congregate along the Slough during periods when salmon are running. The unit is an important waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Trumpeter swans over-winter throughout the Slough from October through March. Intensive community harvest of king and coho salmon and steelhead occurs in the unit. The unit is an important wildlife viewing area accessed by boat at high tide. The mid portion of the parcel is the site of a USFS swan observatory. The lower portion of the Slough is a community harvest area for waterfowl, moose and deer hunters and furbearer trappers.</p>	Heritage sites are scattered throughout parcel. There is a power plant associated with the Crystal Lakes hydroelectric facility and a state fish hatchery near the southern terminus of the parcel. Because of the sensitivity of this area and its importance to wildlife, the Forest Service has designated surrounding lands as old-growth and scenic viewshed in the 1999 TLRMP ROD. The Department of Fish and Game lists Blind Slough in the Alaska Wildlife Viewing Guide, a compilation of the top viewing areas in the State. Portions of the adjoining uplands are owned by the Mental Health Trust.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-23	T. 061S, R. 081E.	Ha Hv Ru	Blind Slough adjacent to Sumner Strait	331.	<p>Management intent: Maintain the high fish and wildlife habitat and community use opportunities.</p> <p>Managed Resources: Areas of waterfowl use and estuarine wetlands, especially at the mouth of Ohmer Creek, and an important community harvest area. Spring bear concentrations occur at the mouth of the inlet stream to the slough. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>This estuarine habitat at the mouth of Ohmer Creek adjacent to the Mitkof Highway is a concentration area for deer and black bears which are commonly viewed by local residents. Coho and pink salmon school and rear in this estuary which is also a popular community harvest area for salmon as is the remainder of the southern portion of Blind Slough. Waterfowl concentrate along Blind Slough where they are hunted by subsistence and sport hunters.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' and Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP. Nearby state uplands (P-25) are designated 'General Use'. The USFS Ohmer Creek campground is located immediately upstream from this unit and draws tourists to the area to view wildlife and to fish.
PT-24	T. 060S, R. 081E	Ru Ha Hv	Ideal Cove, Frederick Sound	176.	<p>Management Intent: Parcel is to be managed to ensure the continued use of this area as an anchorage and to protect the harbor seal population. Floating facilities are not appropriate except as related to general public use. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</p> <p>Managed Resources: anchorage, dispersed recreation, harbor seal and black bear concentrations.</p> <p>Concentrations of harbor seals occur seasonally within Ideal Cove. The unit is part of a larger harbor seal concentration area. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/tidelands in Ideal Cove. Heritage sites are also located in the parcel. Parcel provides an important anchorage for the Frederick Sound area, particularly to the Stikine River and Frederick Sound areas.</p>	<p>Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.</p> <p>A branch of the U.S. Forest Service's Three Lakes Trail system ends on tidelands in Ideal Cove and is used to provide non-consumptive wildlife user access. Ideal Cove is a historic anchorage that provided residents with access to sport fishing in Sand, Hill and Crane Lakes. The unit is in a Dungeness crab and salmon gill net commercial harvest area.</p>
PT-26	T. 057S, R. 080E	Ha Hv Ru	Brown Cove on Frederick Sound	218.	<p>Management Intent: Maintain the high value fish and wildlife habitats and maintain harvest opportunities.</p> <p>Managed Resources: Shorebird/waterfowl concentration area, community and commercial harvest.</p> <p>Brown Cove is an important Dungeness crab concentration area. Shorebirds and waterfowl use the area extensively during spring and fall migrations. The Cove and adjacent portions of Frederick Sound is a Dungeness crab harvest area.</p>	An access trail from an anchorage in Brown Cove leading to the top of Horn Cliffs and nearby portions of the Coast Range provides goat, black bear, moose and deer hunter access. Hunters also hunt bears and deer along the shoreline of the Cove. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-27	T. 059S., R. 081E.	Hv Ha Rv	Horn Cliffs on mainland, Frederick Sound adjacent to Stikine Leconte Wilderness	602.	<p>Management Intent: Maintain valuable fish and wildlife habitats and opportunities for commercial harvest.</p> <p>Managed Resources: salmon schooling area before moving into Stikine River, harbor seal concentrations, commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a schooling concentration area for sockeye, king, coho, pink and chum salmon moving into the Stikine River. Harbor seals concentrate close to LeConte Bay. The unit is part of a much large community harvest and gillnet commercial harvest area for salmon along Horn Cliffs. Portions of the unit close to the Stikine River are a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab. Deeper waters are a commercial harvest area for red king and tanner crab. The unit is a community harvest area for halibut and part of a trawl shrimp commercial harvest area.</p>	<p>Two separate sub-parcels make up PT-27. Both occur offshore from the mainland in an area known as the Horns Cliff, adjacent to the Stikine-Leconte Wilderness.</p> <p>This unit lies along a high use travel route for cruise ships, charter boats and private watercraft traveling through the area for wildlife and scenic viewing opportunities. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.</p>
PT-28	T. 059S. R. 083E.	Ha Hv Ru	Tideflat areas north of Dry Island and west of North Arm, adjacent to Stikine River	3,201.	<p>Management Intent: Maintain high value fish and wildlife habitat and opportunities for commercial harvest. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Managed Resources: osprey, shorebird and raptor, Pacific herring spawning, harbor seal, and black bear concentration areas; commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: Hundreds of thousands of shorebirds, primarily western sandpipers, feed in this area during spring and fall migrations. The parcel is a puddle duck staging and feeding area during spring and fall migrations. Raptors, especially short-eared owls, northern harriers, merlins, peregrine falcons and northern goshawks feed on the flats during spring migrations. The parcel is an important waterfowl hunting area. Black bears feed extensively on the grass flats in spring and moose concentrate on adjacent uplands. Dungeness crab concentrate on seaward portions of the parcel. Seals from LeConte Bay concentrate in the area at high tide.</p>	<p>The parcel generally corresponds with the location of estuarine wetlands, which occupy the entirety of the parcel. Adjacent uplands are within the Stikine-Leconte Wilderness.</p> <p>The Mallard slough recreation cabin administered by the USFS is used by waterfowl and moose hunters, wildlife viewers, photographers and persons traveling to and from LeConte Bay. A 2.7-mile trail leads to LeConte Bay. This unit lies along a high use travel route for cruise ships, charter boats and private watercraft traveling through the area for wildlife and scenic viewing opportunities. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-29	T. 083S, R. 082E; T. 060S, R. 083E.	Ha Hv Ru	North Arm adjacent to Dry Island and Farm Island	3,820.	<p>Management Intent: protect and maintain the very significant fish and habitat values of this portion of the Stikine delta, while maintaining transportation, commercial and sport fishing, and other forms of use.</p> <p>Managed Resources: eulachon and Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality), shorebirds, waterfowl (trumpeter swans), harbor seals, salmon schooling area, black and brown bear, raptors, and estuarine wetlands. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit. Harvest: subsistence activities focus on the gathering of salmon and other finfish.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a eulachon spawning and community harvest area. The unit is part of the largest spring and fall waterfowl/shorebird concentration area in southeast Alaska. The unit is part of a much larger waterfowl community harvest area in fall. King, sockeye, coho, chum and pink salmon school and juvenile salmon rear in the unit. The North Arm of the Stikine River is a black and brown bear spring concentration area. Moose concentrate in the area. The unit is part of the area in which 1500 bald eagles concentrate when eulachon are spawning in the area. During spring and fall migrations, raptors such as shorteared owls and northern harriers are commonly seen. The unit is the route taken by many area residents and local charter boats to access the upper Stikine River for moose, waterfowl and black and brown bear hunting, salmon and trout fishing, furbearer trapping and non-consumptive uses of fish and wildlife.</p>	North Arm is an extension of the Stikine River. Adjacent uplands are within the Stikine-Leconte Wilderness and are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
PT-30	T. 060S, R. 081E; T. 060S, R. 082E	Ha Hv	Pocket and Hidden Island, west of Dry Island in Frederick Sound	1,943.	<p>Management Intent: Protect concentrations of waterfowl (including Trumpeter Swans), shorebirds, extensive estuarine wetlands, harbor seals, and community harvest. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is part of the largest spring and fall waterfowl/shorebird concentration area in southeast Alaska and a much larger waterfowl community harvest area in fall. Tidelands adjacent to the mouth of the Stikine River are a black and brown bear spring concentration area. Moose concentrate in the area. During spring and fall migrations, raptors such as shorteared owls and northern harriers concentrate in the unit.</p>	Boundaries of this parcel coincide with the areas of estuarine wetlands. There are extensive tidal flats within this parcel. Adjacent uplands are within the Stikine-Leconte Wilderness and are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-31	T. 058S, R. 079E	Sd Ha Hv	Tideland parcels adjacent to City of Kupreanof on West Wrangell Narrows	278.	<p>Management Intent: Allow owners of upland parcels access to Wrangell Narrows, while protecting habitat values of prime importance.</p> <p>Areas adjacent to private lands are designated Sd (Shoreline Development). The remainder of the parcel is designated Ru (Undeveloped Recreation), to preserve the scenic resources of this area.</p> <p>Resources: An extensive tide flat extends almost half way across Wrangell Narrows on much of this parcel. Outmigrant salmonids from Petersburg Creek use this area extensively. The area receives considerable use by shorebirds and waterfowl during fall, winter and spring. The portion of the parcel that curves into the mouth of the Petersburg Creek estuary is a harvest area for Dungeness crab and shellfish by area residents. Tens of thousands of gulls congregate in the fall along the northeastern third of the parcel. Vancouver Canada geese nest between Sasby Island and Kupreanof Island. Vancouver Canada geese use this area as an overwintering area.</p>	The tidelands in this unit are adjoined by uplands owned by the Mental Health Trust as well as private individuals. This area is designated as an important scenic viewshed/open space area in the City of Kupreanof's comprehensive plan.
PT-32	T. 058S. R. 080E.; T. 059S.	Sd Ha Hv	Tidelands on Wrangell Narrows, so. City of Kupreanof	245.	<p>Management Intent: Maintain habitat values and wildlife consumptive and non-consumptive uses, while allowing owners of upland parcels to access Wrangell Narrows. Subject to state and federal permitting requirements, docks and other in-water facilities are recognized as appropriate on adjacent tidelands where necessary to support upland development by the Mental Health Trust</p> <p>Resources: This parcel and seaward portions of Wrangell Narrows receive extensive use by several thousand overwintering waterfowl, especially a large population of oldsquaw, three species of scoters and harlequin ducks and large numbers of puddle ducks and bay ducks in spring and fall. Outmigrant juvenile pink, coho and king salmonid from streams further up Wrangell Narrows rear in this area during their spring outmigration. Pacific herring overwintering concentrations occur in the unit. Both commercial and personal use/subsistence tanner and red king crab fisheries occur offshore in this portion of Wrangell Narrows. The tideflats/shoreline of this unit is a black bear spring concentration area.</p>	<p>Uplands adjacent to the tideland parcel are intended for residential development, and are owned by the Mental Health Trust Authority and private individuals. Some areas have residential structures.</p> <p>The unit lies along a well-traveled route for the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and personal watercraft.</p>
PT-33	T. 060S. R. 078E.; T. 060S.	Hv Ha	Harvest Areas within Duncan Canal	1,039.	<p>Management Intent: Maintain wildlife and habitat values, and minimize disturbance to commercial harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: The northernmost parcel in this unit is a starry flounder rearing concentration area and commercial harvest area.</p>	The identified parcels are part of a much larger day use sport fishing area for Petersburg and Wrangell and much larger commercial harvest areas for Dungeness and tanner crab and shrimp trawlers. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-35	T. 050S., R. 083E.	Ha Ru	LeConte Bay	10,970.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect harbor seal, black bear and seabird habitat and wildlife viewing opportunities in and adjacent to LeConte Bay. Complement USFS management of adjacent uplands.</p> <p>Resources: LeConte Bay is a major harbor seal pupping, feeding and resting area. Seals haul out on icebergs to give birth to pups and seek refuge from predators. An estimated 1000 seals use the Bay. The specific location within the bay depends on ice conditions. A submerged moraine at the mouth of LeConte Bay is utilized extensively by feeding seabirds and waterfowl. Marbled murrelets and scoters concentrate in this portion of the unit. Mountain goats are common along the shoreline of the Bay down to within 100 feet of saltwater in early spring. Bussey Creek, a productive anadromous fish stream enters the north side of the Bay. Tidal flats at the mouth of Bussey Creek as well as the drainage itself are a black and brown bear concentration area. LeConte Bay is a popular destination for cruise ships, charter boats, kayakers and personal watercraft seeking views of the glacier, icebergs and abundant wildlife from the mouth of the Bay to the Glacier.</p>	Uplands surrounding the Bay managed by the USFS are designated the Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-36	T. 058S., R. 079E.	Ha Hv Sd	Wrangell Narrows	4,333.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect the bio-diversity and fish and wildlife abundance in this unit while still allowing shoreline development. Mitigation such as the use of pilings for offshore development may be needed for certain construction projects. Protect consumptive and non-consumptive uses of fish and wildlife.</p> <p>Resources: Wrangell Narrows may support the largest concentration of over-wintering waterfowl and gulls in southeast Alaska. From October through March thousands of oldsquaw and scooters (mostly surf and white-winged) concentrate from Scow Bay to offshore areas at the mouth of the Narrows. A significant number of harlequin ducks also uses the area during this period. In spring and fall large numbers of puddle ducks such as mallards and widgeon, and bay ducks such as goldeneye (both species) and bufflehead concentrate in nearshore/intertidal areas of the Narrows. The portion of the Narrows behind Sasby Island at the north end of the Narrows is a Vancouver Canada geese over-wintering area and black bear spring concentration area. Thousands of gulls concentrate at the north end of the Narrows from mid summer through spring. Shorebirds, especially rock sandpipers, may be seen along the shoreline during the fall, winter and spring. Red-necked phalaropes concentrate in Frederick Sound off the mouth of the Narrows in the fall. Large concentrations of euphasids (krill) sometimes wash up on the shore where a virtual feeding frenzy by waterfowl and gulls ensues. The Narrows is a year-round Pacific herring and sea lion concentration area. The sea lions make daily migrations from the Horn Cliffs rookery across Frederick Sound to the Narrows to feed. Large schools of juvenile pink and chum salmon concentrate along the shorelines in spring. These rearing/outmigrant salmon attract large numbers of Dolly Varden char to the area. Bald eagles concentrate in the portion of the Narrows from Petersburg to Scow Bay, particularly in spring and summer. As many as 70 eagles may sometimes be seen at one time. Ravens are abundant along the shoreline where they feed in the intertidal zone during low tide. The Scow Bay area is a summer foraging area for osprey.</p> <p>The Narrows, particularly around Petersburg is a popular community harvest area for Dolly Varden char. King and coho salmon are harvested both commercially and by sport fishers throughout the Narrows. The Narrows, particularly at the mouth and in Scow Bay, is a community harvest area for halibut. From Scow Bay southward this unit is a community and commercial harvest area for Dungeness, red king and tanner crab. Wrangell Narrows is a natural attraction to fish and wildlife because of the strong currents (up to seven knots) that ebb and flood</p>	Travelers on the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and personal watercraft as well as residents and shore-based visitors all enjoy wildlife viewing throughout the unit. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP. Portions of this large tideland tract are abutted by uplands owned by the Mental Health Trust.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
					<p>though the channel bringing nutrient-laden water to the area. This nutrient-rich seawater upwells in Scow Bay. Augmenting this attraction to fish and wildlife in the discharge from three canneries in Petersburg. The volume of cannery wastes discharged is insufficient to cause environmental degradation, yet sufficient to increase the attractiveness of the area to fish and wildlife. The natural abundance of nutrients and feed combined with cannery discharges has created one of the best wildlife viewing areas in southeast Alaska directly opposite the City of Petersburg.</p> <p>Areas designated Sd adjoin the shoreline and extend out 200 feet. The remainder of the parcel is designated Ha, Hv, and Ru.</p>	
PT-37	T. 058S., R. 080E.	Ha Hv	Horn Cliffs	1,670.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect the sea lion haulout habitat and salmon rearing and schooling habitat. Protect the commercial salmon gill net fishery.</p> <p>Resources: A fall, winter and spring haulout for as many as 200 sea lions is located in this parcel. Outmigrant juvenile salmon from the North Arm of the Stikine River rear along this shoreline during the spring outmigration. Adult king, coho and sockeye salmon school along this shoreline in summer. Sockeye, chum and coho salmon runs support a commercial gillnet fishery in the unit.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
PT-38	T. 058S., R. 080E.	Ha Hv	McDonald Islands	249.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect the harbor seal haulout and seabird nesting area. Protect community harvest of halibut values.</p> <p>Resources: The McDonald Islands include a harbor seal haulout/concentration area and a pigeon guillemot nesting colony. Adjacent waters are a community harvest area for halibut.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
PT-39	T. 058S., R. 079E.	Ha Hv	Sukoi Islands	1,598.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect the seabird nesting colony, coral formations, and community use/commercial harvest values in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: These islands area a seabird nesting area and community harvest area for halibut. Sea lions reportedly haul out on the western-most island. Commercial fisheries for Dungeness and red king crab occur in the unit. Divers report a large concentration of coral growing in waters surrounding these islands.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-40	T. 056S., R. 079E.	Ha Hv Sd	Point Agassiz	9,251.	<p>Managed Resources/intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird habitat and commercial/community harvest areas. Protect access to private uplands.</p> <p>Resources: This unit expands on unit PT-26. This portion of Frederick Sound is a spring and fall waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. Vancouver Canada geese nest on adjacent uplands and feed on the tidelands. Salmon gill net and Dungeness crab fisheries are located in this unit. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl and halibut.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
PT-41	T. 056S., R. 079E.	Ha Hv Ru	Thomas Bay	4,446.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect habitat that supports concentrations of marbled murrelets and waterfowl and other fish and wildlife. Protect community use/commercial harvest and non-consumptive wildlife use values. Protect access to private uplands.</p> <p>Resources: Thomas Bay supports a concentration of marbled murrelets. Waterfowl concentrate in Bock Bight and off the mouth of the Patterson River. Osprey forage throughout the unit. Thomas Bay is a community harvest area for king salmon and waterfowl and a commercial harvest area for both pot and trawl shrimp, Dungeness, red king and tanner crab, and halibut.</p>	The popular Cascade Creek USFS recreation cabin is located along the shoreline of Thomas Bay east of Ruth Island. A trail leading from the cabin provides access to adjacent uplands. Hunters, sport fishers and wildlife viewers utilize this cabin. At least one cruise line brings their cruise ships to Baird Glacier when LeConte Bay is choked with icebergs. Boat anchorages are located throughout the unit. Adjacent uplands are classified 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
PT-42	T. 056S., R. 076E.	Ha Hv	Portage Bay	2,989.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird/fish habitat and commercial/community use harvest areas. Floating facilities are prohibited with 1,000 feet of the FS public use cabin.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. A herring spawning concentration area is located immediately west of the mouth of the bay. Juvenile coho, pink and chum salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline, intertidal areas in spring. The unit is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab. Portions of the unit are a community harvest area for waterfowl, black bear, halibut and pink and coho salmon.</p>	The USFS administered Portage Bay public recreation cabin is located on uplands immediately adjacent to this unit. The unit is used as an anchorage for black bear, deer and waterfowl hunters and furbearer trappers. Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Modified Landscape' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-43	T. 058S., R. 077E.	Ha Hv	Upper Duncan Canal	1,565.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect wildlife and fish habitat and community harvest values. Complement USFS management of adjacent uplands.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is an extension of unit PT-03. The unit is a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Pink, chum and coho salmon and steelhead school and rear in the estuary. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline during spring. The unit is a community harvest area for steelhead in spring and coho salmon in late summer and fall. It is a community harvest area for cutthroat trout in spring and summer. It is also a community harvest for waterfowl, deer and black bears.</p>	The unit is located adjacent to the Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness. Adjacent uplands are classified 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
PT-44	T. 058S., R. 077E.	Ha Hv	Mitchell Slough	444.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values</p> <p>Resources: This unit at the mouth of Mitchell Slough is a juvenile pink, chum, and coho salmon rearing and adult salmon schooling area and a waterfowl concentration area. The northern portion of the parcel is a Pacific herring spawning concentration area. The southern portion of the unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
PT-45	T. 058S., R. 077E.	Ha Hv	Duncan Canal	7,759.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This portion of Duncan Canal is a starry flounder rearing concentration area and commercial harvest area. A Pacific herring spawning concentration area is located adjacent to High Castle Island. Portions of the unit are a trawl shrimp commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Modified Landscape' and 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
PT-46	T. 058S., R. 077E.	Ha Hv	Castle River	4,763.	<p>Managed Resource/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: The unit area is a waterfowl concentration area and rearing area for juvenile pink and coho salmon and schooling area for adult salmon. The unit is a community harvest area for pink and coho salmon and commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
PT-47	T. 061S., R. 078E.	Ha Hv	Little Duncan Bay	1,099.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl concentration area. The southeastern portion of the added area is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-48	T. 062S., R. 079E.	Ha Hv	Kah Sheets Bay	1,085.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a waterfowl concentration area. It is a juvenile pink, chum, coho and sockeye salmon rearing and adult salmon schooling area. The unit is a community harvest area for coho salmon in August and September and pink salmon in August. A portion of the area is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
PT-49	T. 062S., R. 078E.	Ha Hv	Douglas Bay	3,348.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a waterfowl concentration area. Juvenile pink and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in this added area. The unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
PT-50	T. 062S., R. 079E.	Ha Hv	Island east of Mitchell Point	566.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect the harbor seal haulout and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This island is a harbor seal haulout and concentration area and a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
PT-51	T. 061S., R. 079E.	Ha	Whiskey Pass	365.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect wildlife habitat values. Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area.	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
PT-52	T. 061S., R. 080E.	Ha Hv	Woewodski Island east	315.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect wildlife habitat and commercial fishing values. Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. Wolves are commonly seen along the shoreline of the unit. The unit is an anchorage used by waterfowl and deer hunters and by furbearer trappers.	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
PT-53	T. 060S., R. 078E.	Ha Hv	Beecher's Pass	2,795.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing/community harvest values. Resources: This unit includes extensive kelp bed nursery areas. These waters are a harbor seal and waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. Dungeness crab are harvested commercially and for community use. These waters are a community harvest area for salmon.	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
PT-54	T. 061S., R. 081E.	Ha Hv Ru	Sumner Strait Blind Slough	1,674.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and community use/harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This estuarine habitat along the shoreline of Blind Slough is a concentration area for deer and black bears that are commonly viewed and hunted by local residents. Coho and pink salmon school and rear in this estuary. The unit is a popular community harvest area for coho salmon. Waterfowl concentrate throughout this area where they are hunted by subsistence and sport hunters.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
PT-55	T. 059S., R. 079E.	Ha Hv Ru	Falls Creek to Twin Creek Wrangell Narrows	1,250.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat, and commercial, community harvest and non-consumptive wildlife use values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring, and fall concentration area. Vancouver Canada geese frequent the tidal flats on the east side of Wrangell Narrows. Juvenile pink and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Black bears concentrate along the shoreline/upper tide flats in spring. The unit is a terminal harvest area for coho and king salmon returning to the Crystal Lake Hatchery as well as a community harvest area for these salmon. Portions of the unit at the mouth of Falls Creek are a community harvest area for steelhead. The unit is a pot shrimp and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. Non-consumptive wildlife users on cruise ships, the Alaska Marine Highway, charter boats and personal watercraft view waterfowl, deer and black bear along this portion of Wrangell Narrows.</p>	Adjacent uplands are classified 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Small Tract Summary

Region: Petersburg

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Resources For Which Unit is to be Managed	DNR Casefile Number (1)
PTS-11.01	T. 056S., R. 076E., Section 22 ATS 1190	F	Log Transfer Site and Float Camp	ADL 104360 (Issued), ADL 101673 (Closed), LAS 20254 (Issued)
PTS-11.02	T. 059S, R. 079E., Section 34	F	Log Transfer	ADL 101620 (Issued)
PTS-11.03	T. 061S., R. 081E., Section 35; T. 062S., R. 081E., Sections 1 & 2	F	Log Transfer	ADL 17648 (Issued), ADL 101706 (Closed), ADL 103424 (Closed)
PTS-11.04	T. 062S., R. 081E.	F	Log Transfer Facility	ADL 106198 (Application), ADL 104389 (Closed)
PTS-11.05	T. 062S., R. 082E., Sections 9, 10 &15	F	Lot Transfer Facility	ADL 100826 (Closed)
PTS-11.06	T. 061S., R.082E., Section 35	F	Log Transfer at Rynda Island	ADL 105177 (Issued)
PTS-11.07	T. 56S., R. 79E., Section 35	F	Log Transfer	ADL 2555 (Closed), ADL 103308 (Closed), ADL 104778 (Issued)
PTS-11.08	T. 062S., R. 078E	F	Proposed Future Log Transfer Site	No DNR casefile.
PTS-11.09	T.59S., R.079E., Section 35	F	Log transfer facility	
PTS-22.01	T. 061S., R. 079E., Sections 22 & 34	Ha	Aquatic Farms	ADL 105333 (Closed), ADL 105297 (Closed), ADL 105591 (Closed)
PTS-22.02	T. 061S., R. 079E., Section 7	Ha	Aquatic Farms	ADL 105899 (Issued)
PTS-51.01	T. 061S., R. 082E., Section 28	Rd	Banana Point Boat Launch Ramp within PUA AS41.23.050 Ernie Haugen	ADL 105894 (Issued)
PTS-51.02	T. 061S., R. 083E., Section 13	Rd	Boat Launch Ramp	No DNR casefile

(1) ADL and LAS are the abbreviations used by DNR to identify project case files.

REGION 4 – WRANGELL

BACKGROUND

The Wrangell planning region includes the area north from Eastern Passage to Ernest Sound in the south, and from Clarence Strait in the west to the Canadian border on the east. The planning area includes the islands of Wrangell, Zarembo, Etolin and Woronkofski. It also contains areas of the adjacent mainland, including the Stikine River coastal tide flats and the Bradfield Canal area.

The majority of state tracts are located on Wrangell Island, with minimal holdings on Zarembo and Etolin Island and somewhat larger areas near Crittenden Creek, Mill Creek and Bradfield Canal on the mainland. State tideland parcels are extensive throughout the Wrangell planning areas, reflecting the extensive coastlines along the mainland and around the offshore islands, and the unique habitat and presence of fish/marine mammals in these areas.

STATE LANDS

State uplands within this region are located primarily within Wrangell Island, with concentrations near the Wrangell community, southeast thereof, in Pat's Creek drainage and in the southwestern part of the island at Thoms Place and Thoms Lake.

The distribution of these tracts, according to principle geographic areas, is given below.

Geographic Areas	Acres
Zarembo Island	1,679
Bradfield Canal	5,783
Wrangell	17,801.8
Etolin	465.5
Mainland	4,385.7

Tideland units are primarily associated with the coastal tidelands of the Stikine River and at the head of various bays. The Stikine River area is particularly significant, functioning as a regionally important waterfowl concentration on the

Pacific Flyway, as a transportation corridor to the interior, and as an important harvest and materials extraction area.

ACREAGE

There is a total of 30,115 acres of state upland tracts in the Wrangell planning region. Of this total, approximately 22,995 acres are in TA/Patent status with the remainder (7,120) in selection status. In addition, there is a total of 430,733 acres of tidelands and submerged lands. Of this, there are approximately 76,486 acres in the 57 tideland tracts identified in Chapter 3.

Geographic Areas	Acres
Upland Tracts	30,115
Tideland Tracts	76,486

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Wrangell planning region is part of the physiographic region of both the Boundary Ranges and the Coastal Foothills. Most areas, with the exception of the state tracts at the terminus of the Bradfield Canal, are located in the Coastal Foothills. The state upland parcels can be generalized into four principal areas: North/Central Wrangell Island, Wrangell Island South, Mainland, Bradfield Canal, and mainland Mill and Crittenden Creeks.

North/Central Wrangell Island. Within this area, state land occupies areas near the coast and the interior drainage of Pat's Creek. Areas near the coast are characterized by moderately sloping coastal plains. The interior areas are steeply sloped except for the floodplain and other adjacent areas to Pat's Creek. Uplands contain a mixed hemlock/spruce forest except for some even-age regeneration areas in the Pat's Creek drainage. The flatter areas, particularly within the Pat's Creek drainage, contain wetlands, which are mostly saturated spruce bog and sphagnum bog.

Wrangell Island South. In this area, state land occupies coastal areas and the interior drainage of Thomas Lake and Creek. Areas adjacent to the coast are moderately steep to gently sloping coastal plains. The Thoms Place Subdivision occupies portions of this coastal plain. Interior areas are dominated by the Thoms Lake and Creek drainage, with terrain tending to be gently sloped near the creek but more steeply sloped away from this area. This area includes mostly dry uplands covered by a mixed spruce/hemlock forest.

Mainland, Bradfield Canal. This area consists of two sub-parts: the Bradfield River floodplain and the other steeply sloped mountainous areas adjacent to it. The latter are physiographically part of the Border Ranges, a mountainous area with steeply sloped valley walls. The floodplain of Bradfield River is extensive, consisting of the numerous braided channels formed by the river. Within the floodplain of the river, there are extensive wetland areas consisting of emerging, forested, and shrub wetland types. The steeply sloped upland areas are dry and are covered by a mixture of hemlock and spruce forest.

Mainland, Mill and Crittenden Creeks. This area consists of gently rolling coastal plains with areas of steep slope within the interior of both parcels as well as areas of fairly level floodplains adjacent to Crittenden Creek. The uplands are covered by a mixture of spruce and hemlock forest. The flatter areas, especially those within floodplains, are covered by a mosaic of dry land, saturated spruce bog, and sphagnum bog.

USES AND RESOURCES

Uses.

Uplands. State upland tracts in the Wrangell planning region receive varying levels of use, with the more remote tracts primarily being used for dispersed and marine oriented recreation. The range of current uses on state land includes dispersed and marine recreation, areas used for settlement, and areas of timber harvest. There is a fairly heavy use of the Thoms Lake parcels and the Mill Creek/Virginia Lake tracts on the mainland. Recreational activities in these areas include camping, hiking, sport fishing, and other dispersed recreation uses. Other tracts receiving fairly heavy use include those in the Pat's Creek drainage in the central part of Wrangell Island and Earl West Cove. In these areas, fishing, hiking, and off-road vehicular uses are common. Settlement areas within the planning region are situated at Thoms Place, Olive Cove, and scattered areas along Eastern Passage. The remaining principal use of state land involves timber harvest. Most timber harvest has been conducted by the Forest Service, particularly along Pat's Creek drainage, and within Earl West Cove and the Bradfield Canal area. State timber harvest has occurred recently in the Pat's Creek drainage area.

Tidelands. A variety of sites throughout the region are used for subsistence harvesting, involving the gathering of invertebrates and intertidal gathering, as well as salmon and finfish harvest. Harvest areas are scattered throughout the planning area and include portions of Zarembo Island, areas near Thoms Place on Wrangell Island, and Woronkofski Island.

Resources. State upland tracts include a variety of resources, including recreation, settlement, timber harvest, and habitat. Areas of recreation and settlement occur at the areas described under "Uses of State Land". Additional areas appropriate for future settlement exist at St. John's Harbor on Zarembo Island, adjacent to Olive Cove on Etolin Island, and north of the existing Thoms Place Subdivision along Zimovia Strait on Wrangell Island. Commercial forest resources exist in the areas of previous timber harvest, but also at Crittenden Creek on the mainland adjacent to Thoms Lake and the Thoms Creek drainage on Wrangell Island, and on Zarembo Island. Mature commercial forest areas total 23,015 acres with some 3,250 acres having been previously harvested, representing 14% of the total. Most of the large tracts, especially those adjacent to the coast or including significant anadromous streams, are likely to support deer, some moose, and bear concentrations, both black and brown. Particularly heavy concentrations of these resources occur at the Thoms Lake and Thoms Creek drainage, Earl West Cove, and Virginia Creek on the mainland.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Few state resource or management plans affect the Wrangell planning region. Although there are no habitat management plans by the ADF&G, DNR has prepared a site specific plan for the Pat's Creek drainage.

Land use development is guided by the city comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance within the corporate limits of the City of Wrangell. The city's coastal zone plan manages resources within this area.

TLRMP designations of "Timber Production" about the St. Johns Harbor tract on Zarembo Island and portions of the Crittendon Creek parcel on the mainland. Most other state lands are adjoined by the "Scenic Resources" prescription. This prescription is particularly common in the Pat's Creek drainage on Wrangell Island and adjacent to the Mill Creek tract on the mainland. The areas of Thoms Place and Thoms Lake are abutted by the "Old Growth Habitat" prescription.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE LANDS

State lands are intended to be used for multiple uses, including both dispersed and marine oriented recreation, timber harvest, habitat protection, and settlement. Some areas that are appropriate for eventual intensive use (such as settlement) are not recommended for development during the planning period of 20 years, however.

Most state upland tracts, particularly those of significant size and in remote locations, provide for and are recommended for dispersed recreation opportunities. Among the large tracts, the Pat's Creek drainage, Earl West Cove, Mill and Crittendon Creeks, and the Thoms Lake/Creek areas are important in terms of

dispersed recreation use. There is particularly heavy use of the Mill Creek/Virginia Lake and Thoms Lake/Creek areas by Wrangell residents.

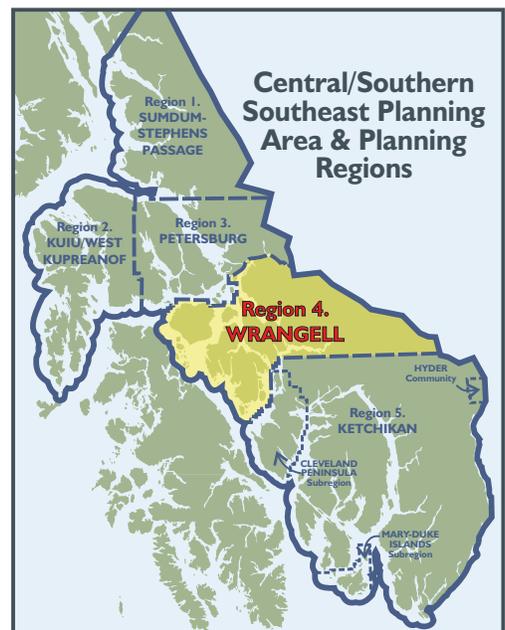
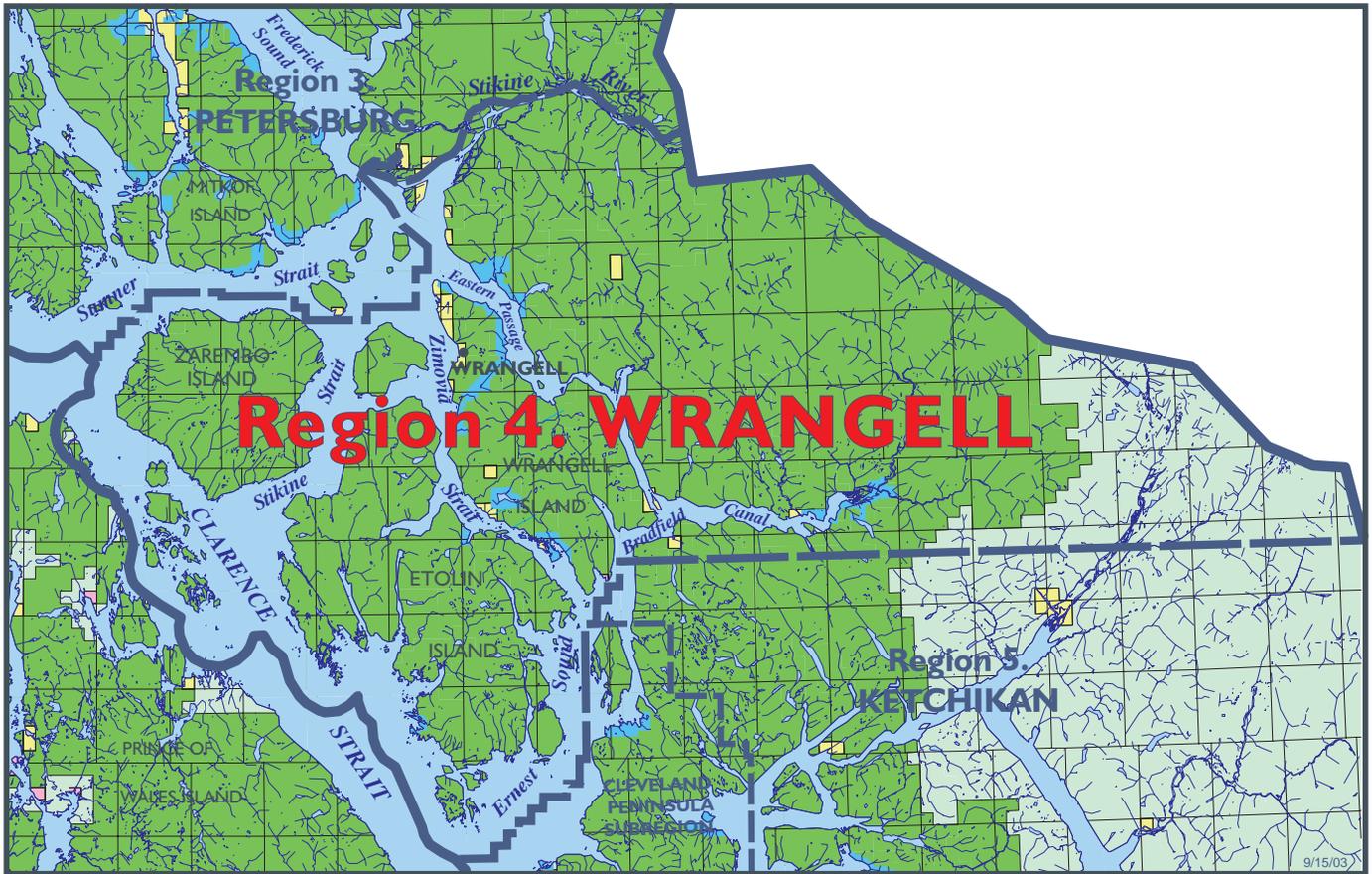
Commercial timber harvest is recommended in large tracts with less intensive recreation use and in areas not containing significant sensitive habitats. These areas are usually remote from the City of Wrangell, and are designated General Use (Gu). The General Use designation allows for a variety of uses, including potential timber harvest. Included among the areas where commercial timber harvest is recommended for consideration are the Pat's Creek drainage, Eastern Passage, Crittenden Creek, the Bradfield Canal, and Zarembo Island. Timber harvest to support subdivision development is considered appropriate and is recommended.

Several areas are identified within the Wrangell planning region for future settlement. Few potential sites exist with requisite water access, appropriate terrain, and safe anchorages. Areas meeting these criteria and recommended for future settlement include the St. John's Harbor area at Zarembo Island, the Olive Creek drainage on Etolin Island, and the area north of the Thoms Place Subdivision along the Zimovia Strait, Pat's Creek drainage and the area of state land adjoining Eastern Passage on Wrangell Island. Although settlement is appropriate at Olive Cove, it is not recommended that a land disposal occur there during the planning period.

Acreage associated with these designations are as follows:

Designations	Acres
<u>Uplands</u>	
Gu	General Use 23,302
Ha	Habitat 7,121
Hv	Harvest 2,215
Ma	Materials 0
Pr	Public Facilities – Retain 4,191
Pt	Public Facilities – Transfer 0
Rd	Recreation – Developed 0
Ru	Recreation – Undeveloped 5,975
S	Settlement 5,824
Sc	Settlement – Commercial 4
<u>Tidelands</u>	
Gu	General Use 354,247
Ha	Habitat 69,614
Hv	Harvest 73,017
Ru	Recreation – Undeveloped 29,670
Sd	Shoreline Development 4,896
Wd	Waterfront Development 150

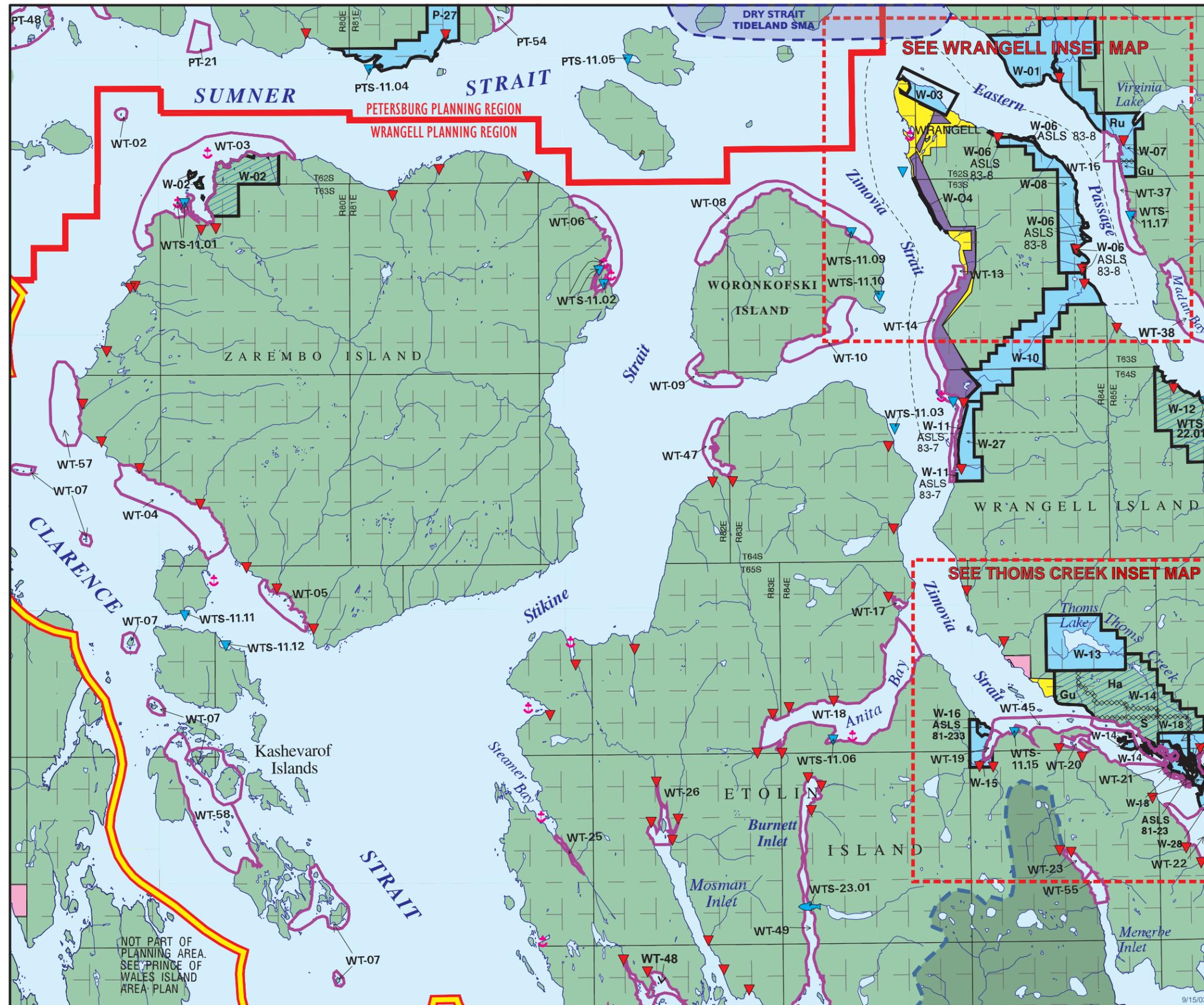
4 - Wrangell Planning Region



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

MAP 3-16 ♦ REGION 4 Wrangell - Central



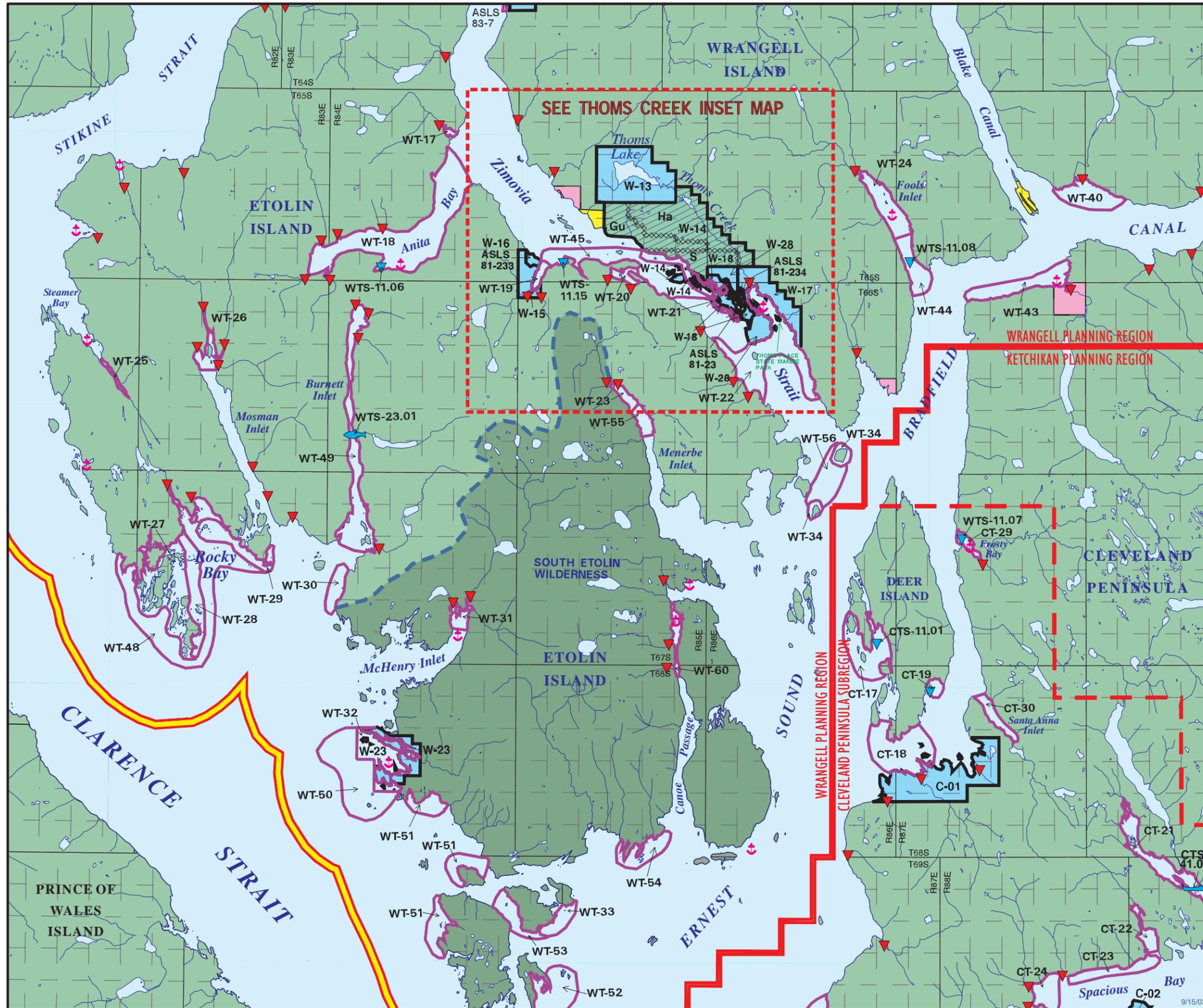
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-17 ♦ REGION 4 Wrangell - South



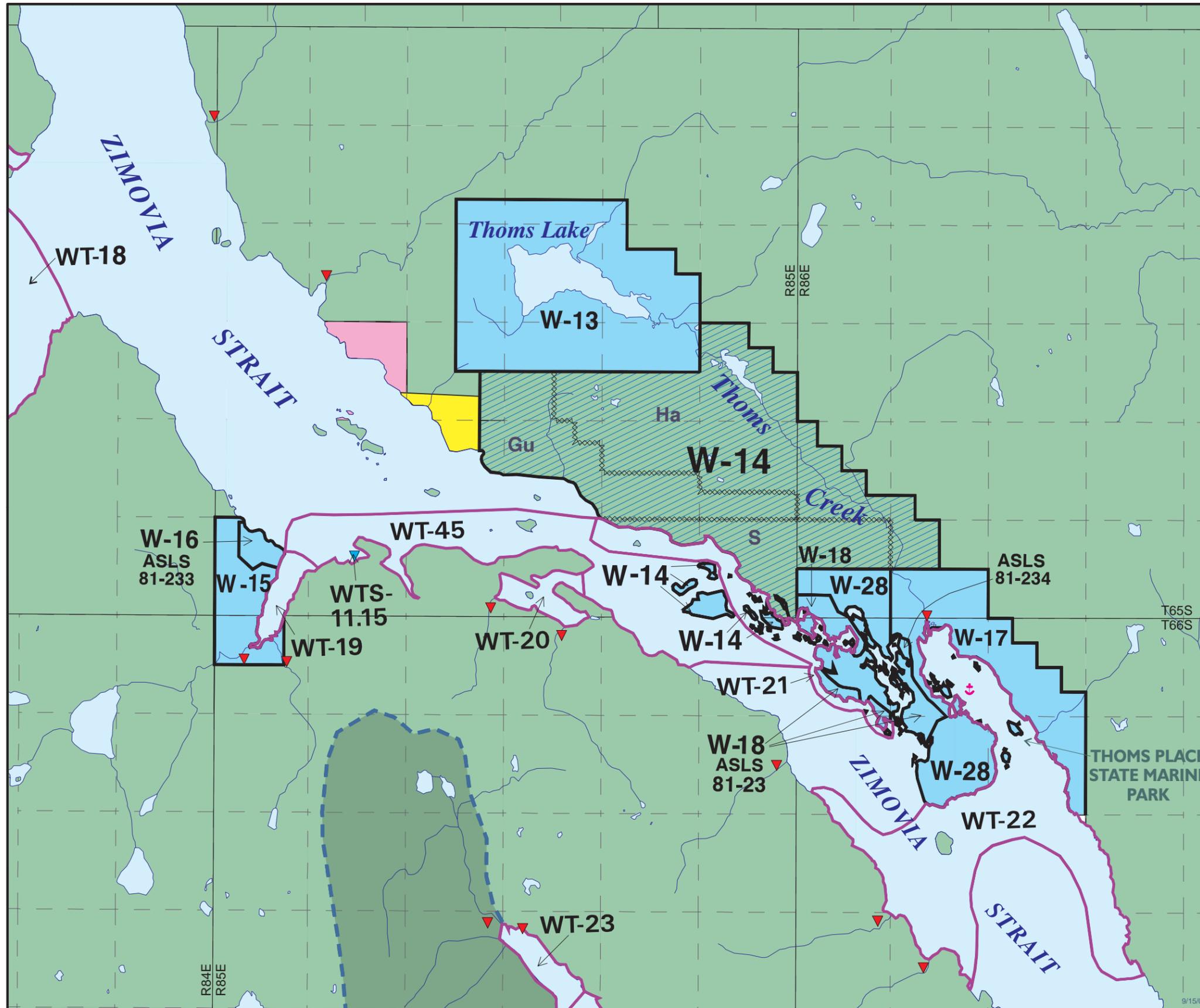
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-18 ♦ REGION 4 Wrangell - Thoms Creek Inset



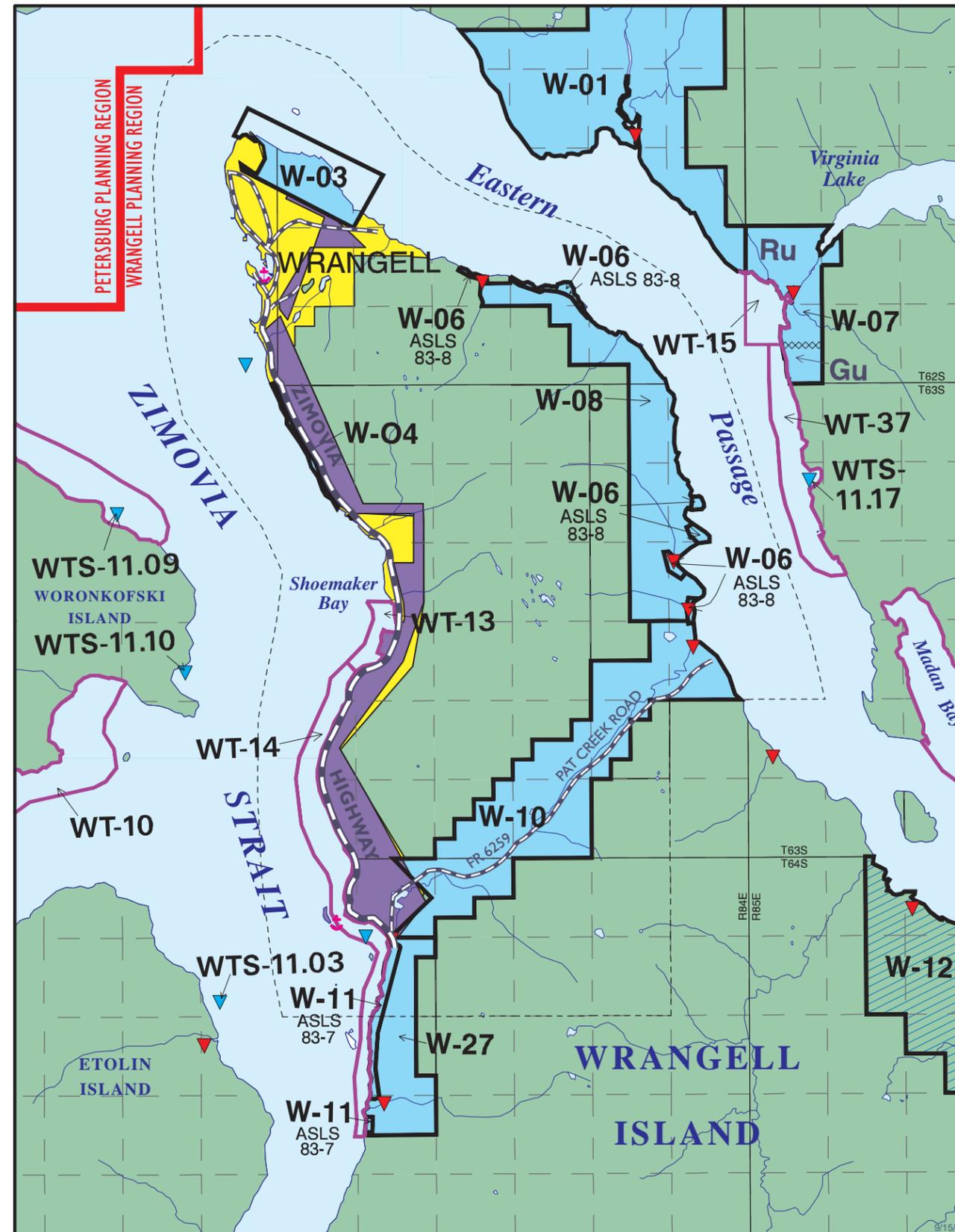
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

Wrangell Inset Map



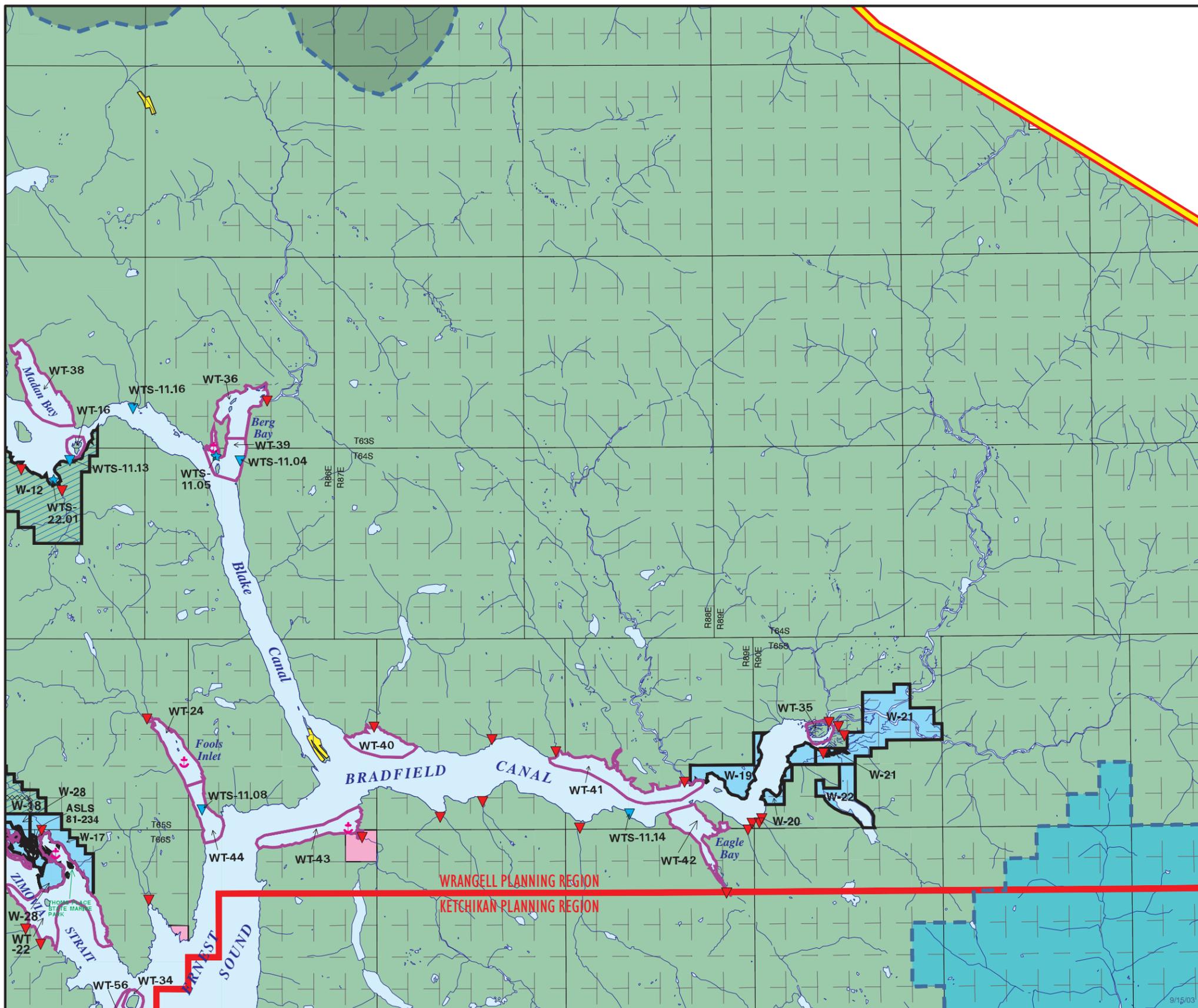
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-20 ♦ REGION 4 Wrangell - East (Bradfield Canal)

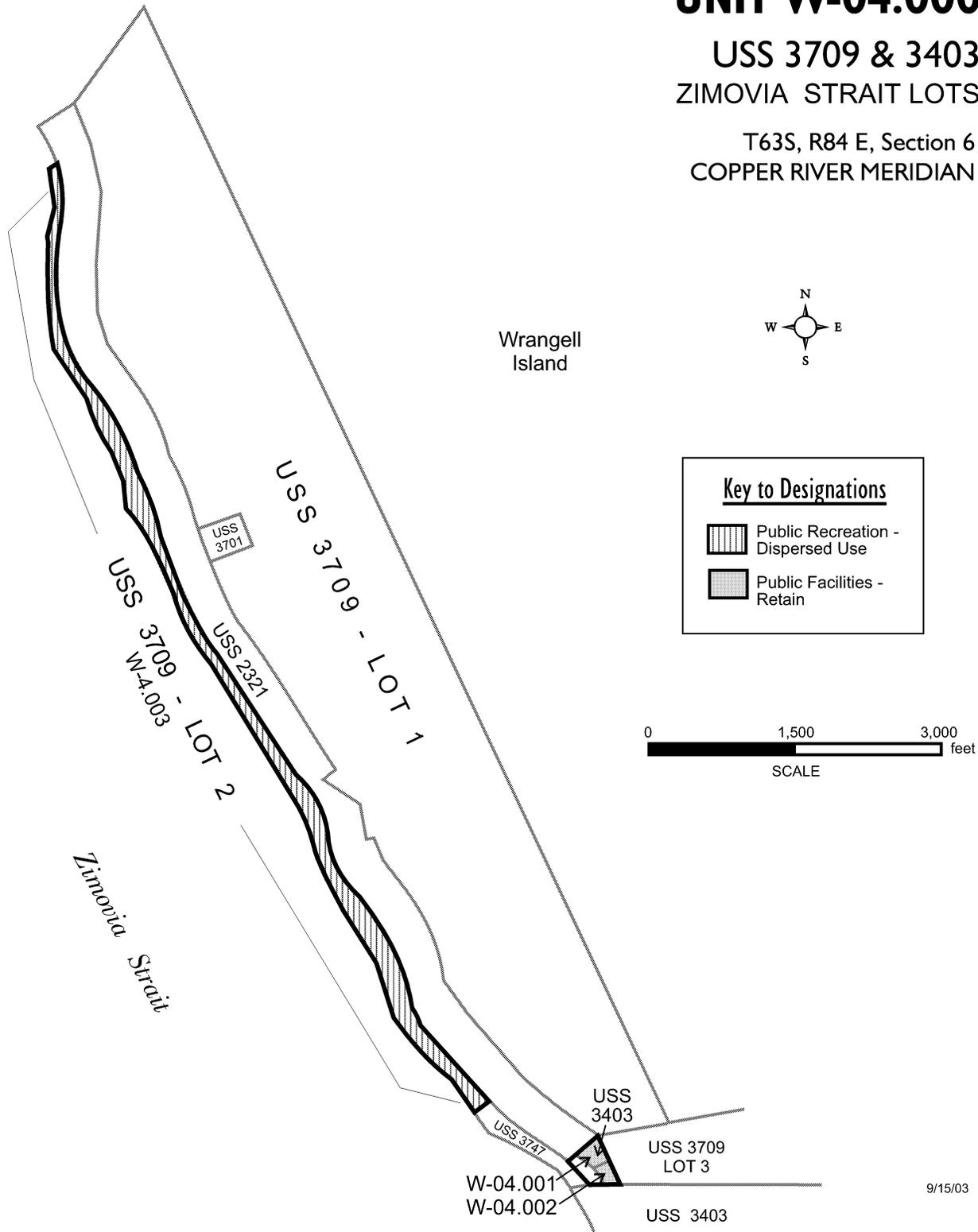


Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected
Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area
Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland
Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

UNIT W-04.000

USS 3709 & 3403 ZIMOVIA STRAIT LOTS

T63S, R84 E, Section 6
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

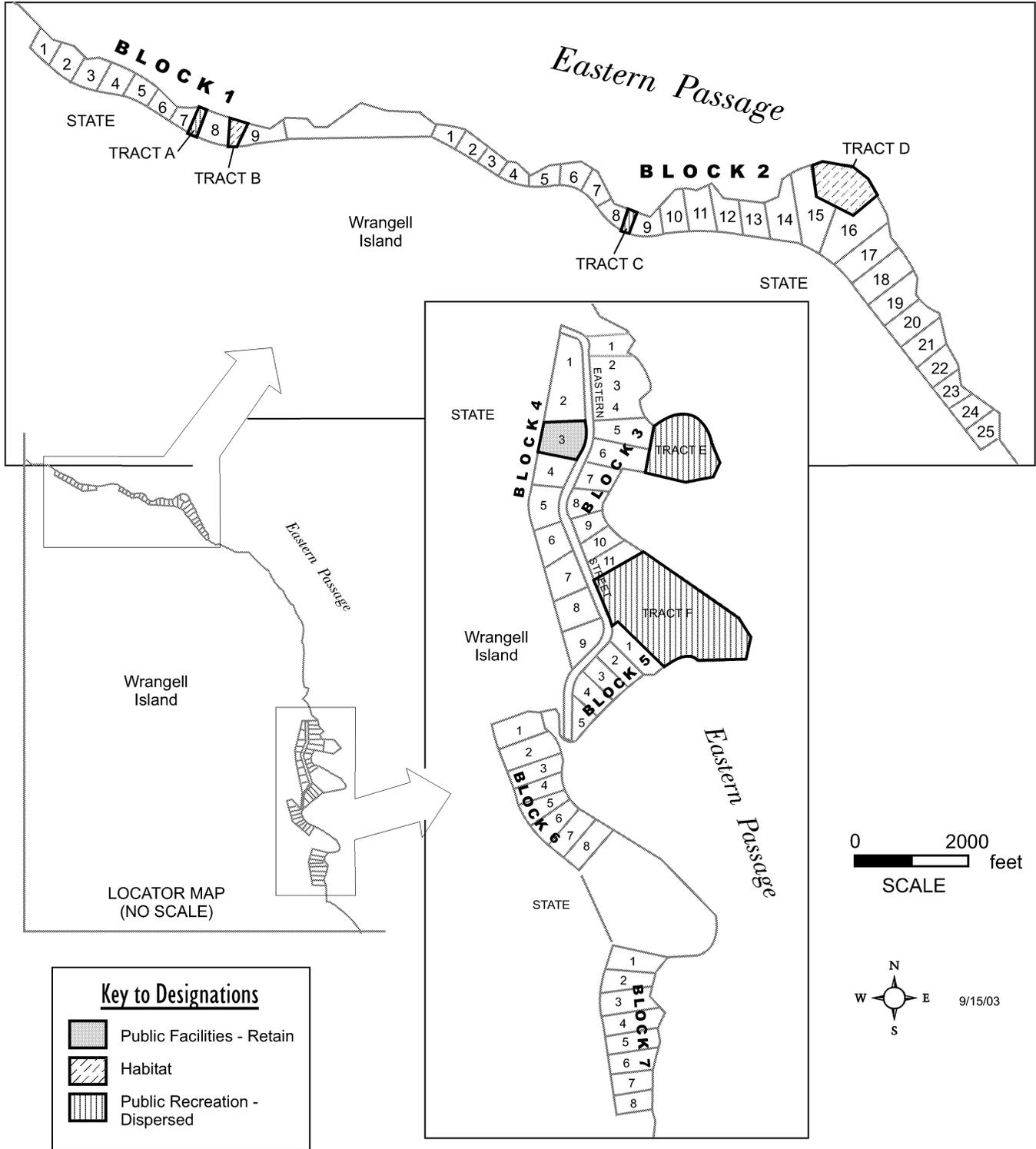


UNIT W-06.000

ASLS 83-8

WRANGELL ISLAND EAST SUBDIVISION

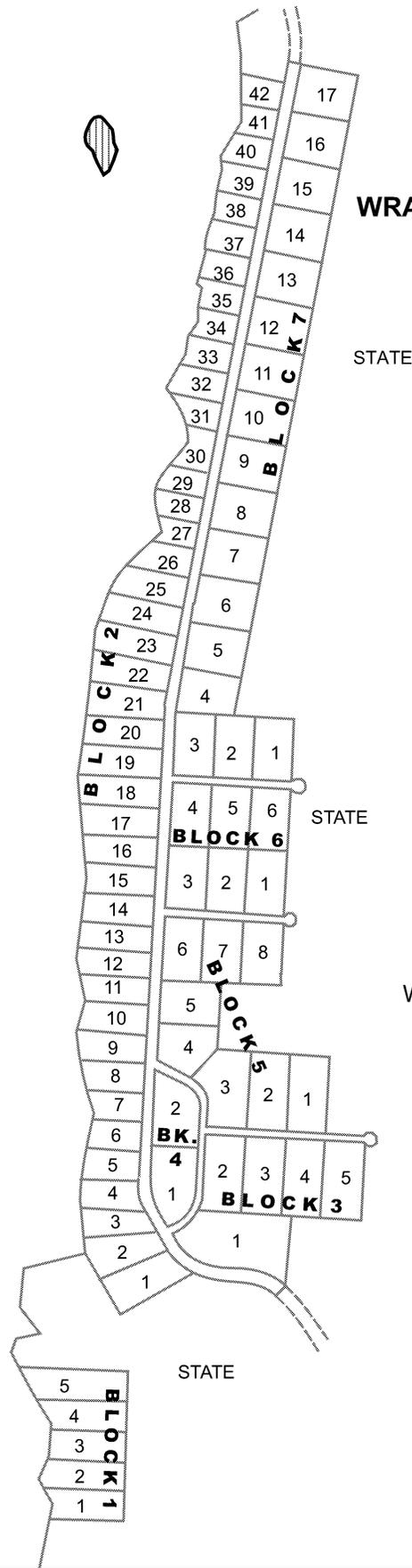
SEC. 27, 28, 34 & 35, T62S, R84E AND SEC. 12, 13, 14, & 24, T63S, R84E COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



UNIT W-II.000 ASLS 83-7

WRANGELL ISLAND WEST SUBDIVISION
SEC. 8, 17 & 20, T64S, R84E
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

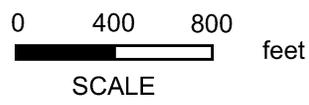
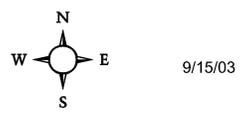
Zimovia Strait



Key to Designations

 Public Recreation - Dispersed

Note: There are no state-owned lots remaining within this subdivision.



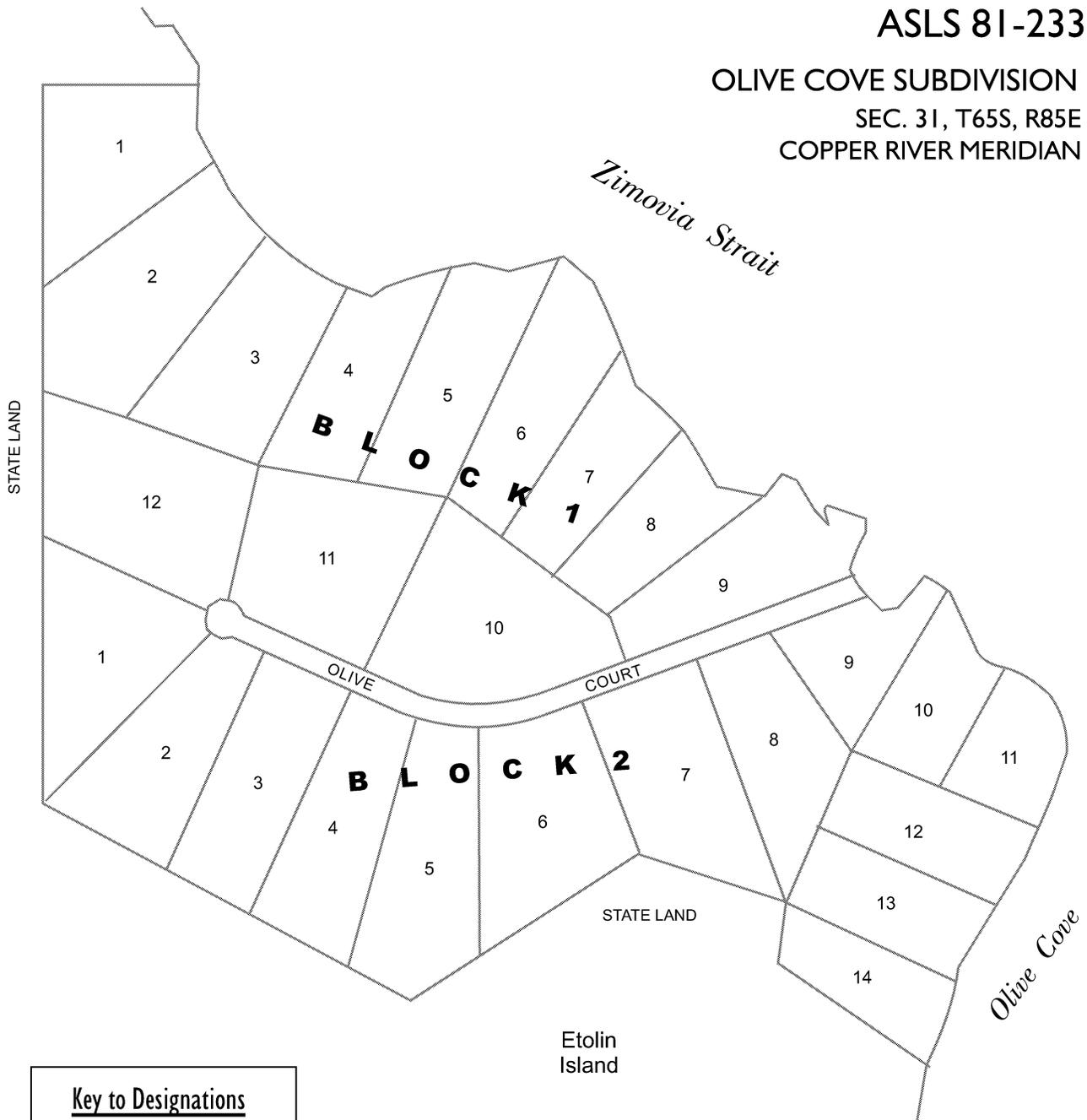
UNIT W-16.000

ASLS 81-233

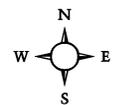
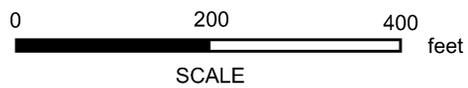
OLIVE COVE SUBDIVISION

SEC. 31, T65S, R85E

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations
Note: There are no state-owned lots remaining within this subdivision.



9/15/03

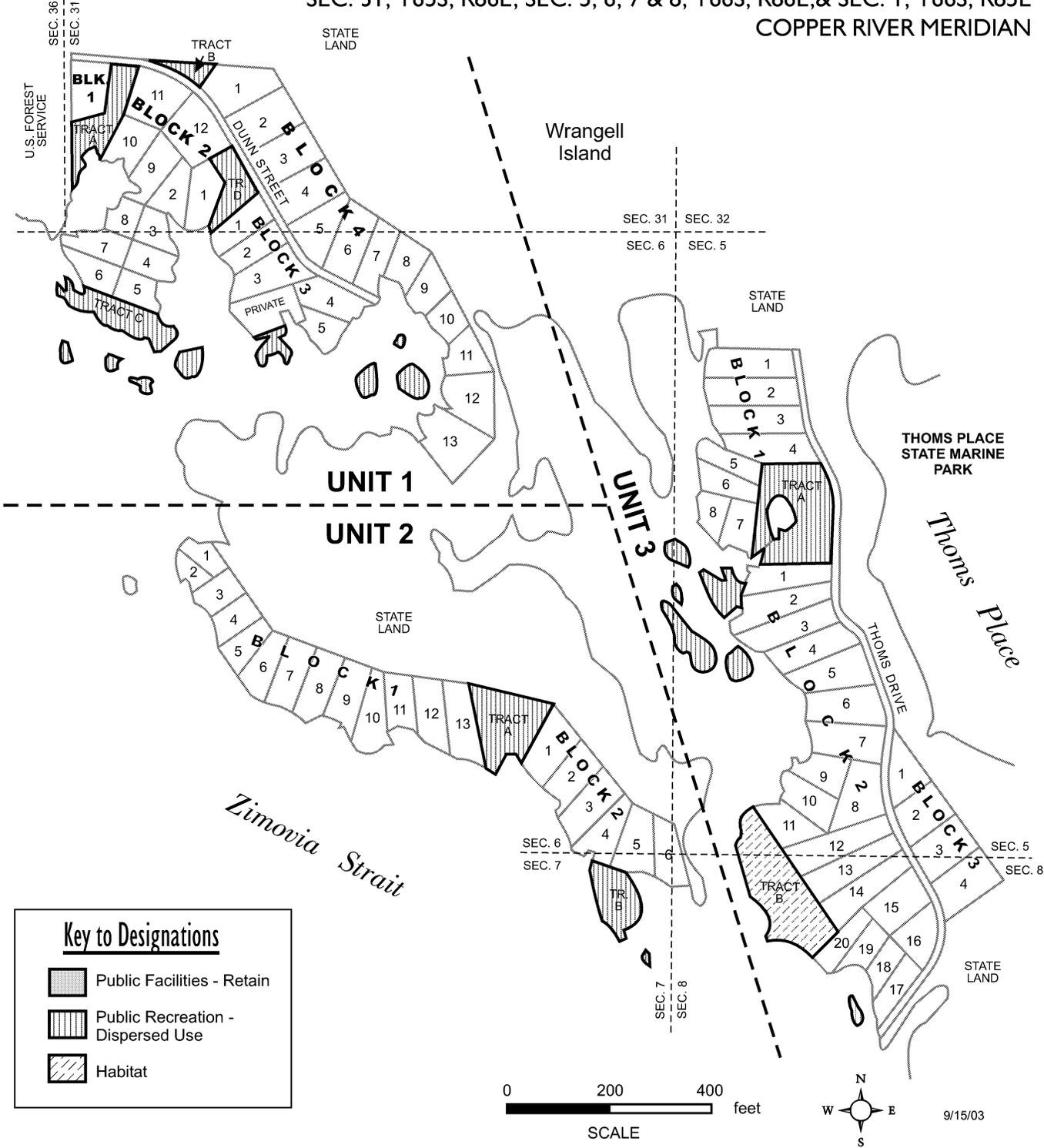
UNIT W-18.000

ASLS 81-234

THOMS PLACE SUBDIVISION

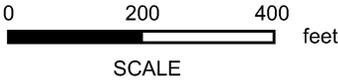
SEC. 31, T65S, R86E, SEC. 5, 6, 7 & 8, T66S, R86E, & SEC. 1, T66S, R85E

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations

-  Public Facilities - Retain
-  Public Recreation - Dispersed Use
-  Habitat



9/15/03

Use Designations by Parcel – Wrangell Region

KEY TO DESIGNATIONS	
F –	Forestry
Gu –	General Use
Ha –	Habitat
Hv –	Harvest
Pr –	Public Facilities-Retain
Pt –	Public Facilities-Transfer
Rd –	Recreation & Tourism-Public Use Site (Developed)
Ru –	Public Recreation & Tourism-Undeveloped
S –	Settlement
Sd –	Shoreline Use
Tr –	Transportation
Wd –	Waterfront Development

Upland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
W-01	Crittenden Creek watershed	Gu
W-02	St. John Harbor (Zarembo Island)	Gu, S
W-03	Wrangell airport (Wrangell Island)	Pr
W-04.000	Coast along Zimovia Highway (Wrangell Island)	Pr, Ru
W-06.000	Punta Point and coastline west and south, coast around Hops Point (Wrangell Island)	Ru, Ha
W-07	Mill Creek Drainage	Ru, Pr, Gu
W-08	Western bank of Eastern Passage (Wrangell Island)	Gu
W-10	Pat's Creek Drainage	Gu
W-11.000	Wrangell West Subdivision (Wrangell Island)	
W-12	Earl West Cove	Gu
W-13	Thoms Lake watershed (Wrangell Island)	Ha, Ru, Pr
W-14	Western Coastline and Thoms Creek drainage (Wrangell Island)	Ha, S, Gu
W-15	Olive Cove drainage (Etolin Island)	Gu, Ru
W-16.000	Parcel adjacent to W-15 at mouth of Olive Cove	
W-17	Thoms Place State Marine Park (Wrangell Island)	Pr, Ha, Hv
W-18.000	ASLS 81-234 west of Thom's Place State Marine Park (Wrangell Island)	Ha, Ru
W-19	North bank of upper Bradfield Canal	Gu
W-20	South bank of upper Bradfield Canal	Gu
W-21	Bradfield river floodplain	Gu
W-22	Tyee Lake valley	Pr, Ru, Hv
W-23	McHenry Anchorage frontage including Kelp Point and Avon Island (Etolin Island)	Ru
W-27	Uplands above coastal plain south of Pat Creek Campground (Wrangell Island)	Gu
W-28	West of Thoms Place	Ru

Tideland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
WT-01	Stikine River	Ha, Ru, Tr, Hv
WT-02	White Rocks east of the Level Islands, Sumner Strait	Ha, Hv
WT-03	Saint Johns Harbor, Zarembo Island	Hv, Sd, Ha
WT-04	Tidelands and submerged lands within Snow Passage adjacent to Zarembo Island	Hv
WT-05	Tidelands and submerged lands within Snow Passage adjacent to Zarembo Island	Hv
WT-06	Tide and shorelands near Deep Bay on Zarembo Island	Ha, Hv
WT-07	Kashevarof Islands, Clarence Strait	Ha, Hv
WT-08	Tide and shorelands adjacent to Woronkofski Island (northern)	Hv
WT-09	Tide and submerged lands adjacent to Reef Point, Woronkofski Island (southwest)	Hv
WT-10	Tide and submerged lands adjacent to Woronkofski Island (southeast)	Hv
WT-13	Industrial area south of Wrangell on Zimovia Highway	Wd
WT-14	Tide and submerged lands south of City of Wrangell near Zimovia Highway	F, Sd, Ru
WT-15	Tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to mainland, Eastern Passage	Ru, Hv, Ha
WT-16	Tidelands off of Earl West Cove, Wrangell Island, Sweet Islands	Hv, Ru
WT-17	Bay on Anita Bay adjacent to Zimovia Strait, Dog Salmon Creek	Ha, Hv
WT-18	Anita Bay, Etolin Island	Hv, Ha, Ru
WT-19	Tidelands adjacent to Olive Cove, Etolin Island	Ru, Ha, Hv
WT-20	Whaletail Cove on Etolin Island, adjacent to Zimovia Strait	Ha, Hv
WT-21	Tidelands off Thoms Place Subdivision	Sd
WT-22	Tidelands within Zimovia Strait adjacent to and within Thoms Place State Marine Park	Ha, Ru, Hv
WT-23	Terminus of Menefee Inlet, Ernest Sound	Ha, Hv
WT-24	Terminus of Fools inlet, Ernest Sound	Ha, Hv
WT-25	Steamer Bay terminus, Etolin Island	Ha
WT-26	Terminus of Mosman Inlet	Ha
WT-27	Tidelands in and near Three Way Passage, Etolin Island	Ha, Hv
WT-28	Three Way Passage, Etolin Island	Ha, Hv
WT-29	Cooney Cove and Mosman Island (west)	Ha, Hv
WT-30	Tidelands off Isle Point, Etolin Island	Ha, Hv
WT-31	McHenry Inlet	Ha
WT-32	McHenry Anchorage, Etolin Island	Ru, Ha, Hv
WT-33	Stone Islands, Ernest Sound	Ha, Hv
WT-34	Blanche Rock and Found Island, Ernest Sound	Ha, Hv
WT-35	Bradfield Canal	Ha, Ru, Hv
WT-36	Burg Bay, Blake Channel	Ha, Hv, Ru
WT-37	Eastern Passage East	Ha, Hv
WT-38	Madan Bay	Ha, Hv
WT-39	Berg Bay	Ha, Hv
WT-40	Marten Creek	Ha, Hv
WT-41	Harding River - Tom Creek	Ha, Hv
WT-42	Eagle River	Ha, Hv
WT-43	Anan Creek	Ha, Ru, Hv
WT-44	Fools Inlet	Ha, Hv
WT-45	Zimovia Strait	Ha, Hv
WT-47	Northwest Etolin	Ha, HV
WT-48	Three Way Passage	Ha, Hv
WT-49	Burnett Inlet	Ha, Hv
WT-50	McHenry Anchorage	Ha, Hv
WT-51	Dewey Anchorage - Onslow Island	Ha, Hv

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
WT-52	Muffin Islands	Ha, Hv
WT-53	Stone Islands	Ha, Hv
WT-54	Southeast of Canoe Pass	Ha, Hv
WT-55	Menefee Inlet	Ha, Hv
WT-56	South of Found Island	Ha, Hv
WT-57	West Zarembo Island	Ha, Hv
WT-58	Kashevarof Islands	Ha, Hv
WT-60	Canoe Passage	Ha

Tideland Small Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	DNR Case File Number	Designations
WTS-11.01	ADL 63821 (Closed), ADL 102840 (Closed), ADL 106199 (Application)	F, Rd
WTS-11.02	ADL 29564 (Closed), ADL 103139 (Closed), ADL 106197 (Application)	F, Rd
WTS-11.03	ADL 106273 (Application)	F
WTS-11.04	ADL 100828 (Closed), ADL 101002 (Closed)	F
WTS-11.05	ADL 52518 (Closed), ADL 100827 (Closed)	F
WTS-11.06	ADL 101714 (Closed), ADL 103309 (Closed), ADL 105433 (Closed), ADL 105639 (Closed), ADL 105843 (Closed), ADL 105952 (Closed)	F, Rd
WTS-11.07	ADL 104310 (Issued)	F
WTS-11.08	ADL 101846 (Closed)	F
WTS-11.09	Federal Casefile Number FSAU 26214 (Closed)	F
WTS-11.10	No DNR casefile.	F
WTS-11.11	ADL 104359 (Issued)	F
WTS-11.12	ADL 46791 (Closed), ADL 51501 (Closed), ADL 53637 (Closed), ADL 58858 (Closed), ADL 58859 (Closed), ADL 80598 (Closed)	F
WTS-11.13	ADL 104285 (Issued)	F, Rd
WTS-11.14	ADL 103910 (Closed), ADL 104527 (Closed), ADL 18836 (Issued), ADL 20144 (Closed), ADL 20145 (Closed)	F
WTS-11.15	ADL 103779 (Issued)	F
WTS-11.16	LAS 22081 (Issued)	F
WTS-11.17	ADL 104739 (Closed)	F
WTS-22.01	LAS 19885 (Issued)	Ha
WTS-23.01	ADL 104373 (Issued)	Ha

Resource Allocation Table:

Upland Large Tract Summary

Region: Wrangell

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit W-01 MTRS T. 062S., R. 084E., Sections 9-12,13-16, 22-24</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, habitat and current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, scenic resources as viewed from Eastern Passage, anadromous streams and their associated riverine wetlands, wildlife habitat and probable wildlife corridors, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. To the extent practicable, timber harvests should be situated in areas that are not visible from Eastern Passage, and they should provide connectivity between the USFS old-growth habitat to the north and scenic viewshed USFS lands to the south. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations.</p> <p>A coastal maintenance area (forestry) affects all of the parcel with selective timber harvest allowed in the 500-1,000 foot area, except as otherwise provided. A 500' buffer effects the area adjoining Crittenden Creek; a 1,000' buffer applies to the area of estuarine wetlands at the mouth of this creek. In-water log transfer facilities shall not be used; only a ramp-barge system is considered appropriate. Land disposals are not planned during the planning period, but should be reevaluated at the time of plan update. Protection of the two prehistoric sites is required in all authorizations.</p> <p>The coastal maintenance area also applies to the area east of Crittenden unless a road is constructed within this area to access timber. Should a road be constructed, and this road is forced down to the coast for topographic reasons to less than 500 feet, timber harvest shall not be authorized in the area between the coast and the road. If the road is 500 feet or more from the coast, timber harvest is not considered appropriate within 500 feet from the coast. The type of harvest method in areas beyond the road or the first 500 feet, respectively, shall be determined during the FLUP planning process.</p>	<p>Name Crittenden Creek watershed</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation, habitat and wildlife, scenic resources, heritage sites, timber, estuarine and riverine wetlands, community harvest, and anadromous streams.</p> <p>The need for a road accessing the eastern part of the tract for the purposes of providing connection between potential timber sales by the Forest Service north of this parcel is recognized, assuming approval of the proposed LTF (or alternative system) and road by the NEPA environmental review processes. (Portions of this road must also cross National Forest Land.)</p> <p>This road may extend through parcel W-07 in order to access a potential LTF that may be situated at a small bight in Section 8 of T.063S., R.085E. Alternatively, this road may traverse (only) W-01, to access a potential LTF in the tidelands to the west of the mouth of Crittenden Creek.</p> <p>Resources: There are about 2,530 mature forest acres throughout the parcel broken by muskeg and scrub forest openings. (There is no evidence of previous harvest.) Crittenden Creek is an important anadromous fish stream which occupies the central part of the parcel, and riverine wetlands adjoin parts of the stream. Black bears concentrate along Crittenden Creek during fall salmon spawning migrations. Brown bear are also present in the unit. The unit includes high value marten habitat and reportedly supports a population of spotted frogs.</p>	<p>Acres 3,410.0 Designations Gu</p> <p>Crittenden Creek is located east of the city of Wrangell across the Eastern Passage on the mainland. Parcel has rolling topography, including a floodplain associated with Crittenden Creek, through its central part. Much of the area consists of scattered sphagnum bogs and saturated spruce bogs, especially in areas that are flat and gradually sloping terrain. Dry uplands coincide with areas adjacent to the coast in along steeper slopes. Fishing and hunting activities are the main current activities. The parcel is directly underneath a primary travel route for aircraft and adjoins a primary travel route for watercraft. TLRMP designates the areas to the north as 'Old Growth', 'Scenic Viewshed' and 'Timber Production'. Lands south of this block of State land are to be managed as scenic viewshed.</p> <p>There are two prehistoric sites located on the coast: Babbler Point Petroglyphs and Eastern Passage Petroglyphs.</p> <p>Parcel is the backdrop for the city of Wrangell and for hunters and fishermen and non-consumptive users traveling the well-traveled route between Wrangell and the Stikine River.</p> <p>Tidelands/ submerged lands off the mouth of Crittenden Creek are an anchorage for deer and moose hunters and furbearer trappers and reportedly receive considerable use by local residents camping and viewing wildlife in a natural setting. The unit is a community harvest area for black bears and marten. Adjacent tidelands are a community harvest area for shellfish and intertidal gathering. Submerged lands adjacent to the parcel are a commercial pot shrimp harvest area, and community harvest area for salmon.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit W-02	MTRS T. 062S., R. 080E., Section 32-34; T. 063S., R. 080E., Sections 4 and 5	Name St. John Harbor (Zarembo Island)	Acres 1,679.2	Designations Gu S
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including settlement, dispersed recreation, and current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation activities, the anadromous streams, probable wildlife corridors, remaining high-value deer winter range, and the scenic viewshed as seen from the Wrangell Narrows, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals for the purpose of remote settlement is considered appropriate during the planning period, with similar planning considerations to those identified for timber harvest to apply to subdivision development.</p> <p>A coastal protection area (forestry) applies to the areas designated Gu. Timber harvest is not an acceptable use within the first 500 feet, although selective harvest may occur within the 500-1,000 foot area.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: settlement area, timber resources, habitat/wildlife and anadromous stream.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel contains an important anchorage and is appropriate for remote settlement at and near St. John Harbor. There are 1,125 acres of mature forest broken by large muskeg openings and small lakes. Previously harvested acres total some 281. Black bear concentrations occur adjacent to the coast as well as inland in the westerly part of the parcel. There is one anadromous stream; the bear concentrations are associated with this stream. Unlogged areas in this unit provide this critical habitat for deer. Beaver concentrate along St. John Creek drainages where ponds provide coho salmon rearing habitat. Extensive tide flats adjacent to this unit in St. Johns Harbor and a small bay to the west are a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Tidelands seaward of the parcel provide important pink and coho salmon rearing habitat. Dungeness crab and salmon are commercially harvested in subtidal areas off this unit.</p>	<p>This unit is located on Zarembo Island, which is west of Wrangell Island and east of northern Prince of Wales Island across from Clarence Strait. St Johns harbor is located on the northwestern corner of Zarembo, and the parcel is to the east and south of St. Johns Harbor. It contains gently sloping coastal plain and the foothills of the steeper mountains. Estuarine wetlands line the coast, and the coastal plain lowlands in the northern half of the unit are covered by a mosaic of saturated spruce bog and sphagnum bog. The steeper slopes toward the center of the unit are dry uplands, covered with hemlock and spruce forests. A road system crosses the parcel and connects it with a log transfer facility located in St. John Harbor as well a Roosevelt Harbor, which contains a float dock and tide ramp. This parcel, which remains in selection status, as well as adjacent Forest Service lands are designated for 'Timber Production and 'Scenic Viewshed'.</p>	
Unit W-03	MTRS T. 062S., R. 083E., Sections 13, 24; T. 062S., R. 084E., Sections 18,19,20,29 and 30	Name Wrangell airport (Wrangell Island)	Acres 798.4	Designations Pr
<p>Parcel to be managed to support the activities at the Wrangell Airport. Portions of this parcel near the City of Wrangell's industrial park are considered appropriate for commercial and/or industrial development. Parcel is to be retained by the state. Maintain the community harvest and commercial fishing values of adjacent tidelands. Retain a buffer of undeveloped shoreline along the shoreline of this parcel except at specific sites where permitted development is authorized.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Operation of Wrangell Airport; portions of site are appropriate for commercial/industrial development.</p>	<p>Within the airport parcel property is the Muskeg Meadows Golf Course. The City of Wrangell's industrial park is across the street from the airport terminal. Parcel occupies a flat coastal plain; areas adjacent to the runway consist of wetlands, comprised of saturated spruce bog. Portions of the Wrangell Airport property are Mental Health Trust Land, managed by the Mental Health Trust Authority.</p>	

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
<p>Unit W-04.00 MTRS T. 062S., R. 083E., Section 36; T. 062S., R. 084E., Section 31; T. 063S., R. 083E., Section 1; T. 063S., R. 084E., Section 6; USS 3709 Lot 2 & USS 3403 Lots 1&2</p> <p>Area of parcel designated Pr (Lots 1 and 2 of USS 3403) is to be managed in support of the Alaska Energy Authority; the remainder of the parcel (Lot 2, USS 3709) is be managed for its habitat, scenic, and recreational values.</p>	<p>Name Coast along Zimovia Highway (Wrangell Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: public use facilities in area designated "Pr", scenic resources and estuarine wetlands in remainder.</p>	Acres 47.9	Designations Pr Ru	
<p>Unit W-06.00 MTRS T. 062S., R. 084E., Sections 27 and 28; T. 063S., R. 084E., Sections 12 and 13</p> <p>Manage lots and tracts within this subdivision (ASLS 83-8) consistent with the classifications given in the plan map for ASLS 83-8. Tracts A, B,C,D, E and F are designated either Ha or Ru, and are to be retained by the state. The tracts are not to be developed. A 500 foot buffer shall be maintained on either side of State Creek. Lot 4, Block 4 is designated Public Facilities-</p>	<p>Name Punta Point and strips of coastline west and south of it and coast around Hops Point (Wrangell Island)</p> <p>Resources: settlement area.</p>	Acres 149.6	Designations Ru Ha	
			<p>This is a previous state subdivision (ASLS 83-8) which consists of four separate areas along the coastline of Eastern Passage, generally from Punta Point to Hops Point. Some of the parcels in this subdivision have been conveyed to the Mental Health Trust Authority.</p> <p>State Creek, a cataloged anadromous fish streams flows through one of the parcels that flows through this unit. The USFS describes this drainage as the "most sediment sensitive third order drainage" on Wrangell Island. Uplands above State Land are designated as a Scenic Viewshed. Adjacent waters in Zimovia Strait are a pot and trawl shrimp and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit W-07 MTRS T. 062S., R. 084E., Section 25; T. 062S., R. 085E., Sections 29-31</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed for its recreational, scenic, and habitat values. Portions of this parcel designated Ru (Undeveloped Recreation) and Pr (Public Facilities, retain) adjacent to Mill Creek are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. (Note: adjacent offshore areas -- parcel WT-15 -- are also recommended for inclusion in the marine park.) The area south of the proposed park is designated General Use (Gu). The Division of Mining, Land and Water shall consult with the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation before issuing any development authorizations in area's designated Gu.</p> <p>The possible need for a road to provide connection between potential timber sales by the Forest Service north of state parcel W-01 is recognized, assuming approval of the proposed LTF and road by the NEPA environmental review processes. (Portions of this road must also cross National Forest Land.)</p>	<p>Name Mill Creek Drainage</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation, scenic resources, habitat/wildlife and anadromous stream.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel is an important recreation area for Wrangell residents. It is used for hiking, picnicking, camping, hunting, and fishing. Brown and black bear, deer, and moose, and other old-growth dependent species, use this area, which is essentially unaffected by human activity except for a mining operation during the turn of the century.</p>	<p>Acres 975.7 Designations Ru Pr Gu</p> <p>This parcel consists of the moderately steep slopes away from the coast and Mill Creek Valley. The parcel is covered by a mosaic of dry land, saturated spruce bog, and sphagnum bog. The dry uplands are covered by hemlock. There is a significant sockeye run on this creek, a result of a salmon enhancement project. The parcel is directly underneath a primary travel route for aircraft and adjacent to a primary travel route for watercraft. A growing subsistence fishery exists at the mouth of the creek. TLRMP designates the TNF land to the east of the parcel 'Old Growth' and 'Scenic Viewshed'. There is a Forest Service cabin on nearby Virginia Lake. The road that may be required to access timber sales by the Forest Service north of tract W-01 is proposed to extend to a small bight in Section 8 of T.063S., R.085E. Virginia Lake provides float plane access for black bear, deer, mountain goat and moose hunters. A USFS recreational cabin is located at the east end of the lake.</p> <p>Virginia Lake and Mill Creek support runs of sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char. Adjacent TLRMP designations include 'Recreation River" (Virginia Lake). A fish ladder on Mill Creek was constructed by the USFS to facilitate passage of sockeye salmon to Virginia Lake. Tidelands off the mouth of the Creek are used as a community harvest area for sockeye salmon. The shoreline of the unit is a black bear community harvest area.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit W-08 MTRS T. 062S., R. 084E., Sections 27, 28, 34 & 35; T. 063S., R. 084E., 1,2,11-14</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including habitat, settlement, dispersed recreation, and current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, scenic resources viewed from Eastern Passage and the residential subdivision, anadromous streams, wildlife habitat, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A vegetated buffer of approximately 100' shall be provided between timber sale areas and the residential subdivision. Widths greater than this may be authorized by DNR if required to create an effective separation between a timber sale area and residential land disposals. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are considered appropriate during the planning period, and should be considered.</p> <p>A coastal maintenance area (forestry) affects areas designated Gu. This buffer applies to the area between the coast and the existing/proposed road that accesses this parcel, except as otherwise provided. The first 500 feet adjacent to the coast is inappropriate for timber harvest. Selective harvest may be appropriate in the area between that distance and the road. Within Section 35 of T62S R84E, the area between the coast and the road is not considered appropriate for timber harvest. Areas upslope from the road, however, are considered appropriate for timber harvest, and may use conventional harvest methods, if determine appropriate in the FLUP. A 500 foot buffer is designated along each side of State Creek; a non-disturbance area also applies to the areas designated high hazard soils within this drainage. Exceptions to these boundaries affecting State Creek and the adjacent high hazard soils may be authorized if the creek remains protected and project information either confirms that high hazard soils are not present or the site problems associated with these soils can be mitigated.</p>	<p>Name Western bank of Eastern Passage (Wrangell Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation, timber, habitat/wildlife and anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: There are about 989 acres of mature commercial forest in the unit. Two anadromous streams exist. State Creek, a cataloged anadromous fish streams flows through the southern portion of this unit. The USFS describes this drainage as the "most sediment sensitive third order drainage" on Wrangell Island. A northern goshawk nest is located on USFS lands uphill from this unit.</p>	<p>Acres 1,679.3 Designations Gu</p> <p>Parcel is located on the eastern side of Wrangell Island south of the Wrangell Airport extending to Pats Creek drainage. In 1996, road construction from the existing Pats Creek road system accessed timber resources in the southern most portion of the parcel. Road construction in 1997 extended the existing Spur Road in the north through the parcel, providing access to private property and areas of timber sales. Timber harvest is on-going currently, involving about 100 acres. Parcel is currently classified Resource Management (equivalent to the Gu designation). The parcel is directly underneath a primary travel route for aircraft and adjacent to a primary travel route for watercraft. There are no known historic or prehistoric sites. A residential subdivision (W-06, ASLS 83-8) occupies three separate areas east of this parcel. All are adjacent to the coast.</p> <p>Adjacent waters in Zimovia Strait are a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab, salmon and pot and trawl shrimp fisheries. The USFS has a trail planned to connect with a planned State spur road extension that bisects this parcel. Uplands above State Land are designated as scenic viewshed in the 1999 TLMP ROD.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit W-10	MTRS T. 063S., R. 084E., Sections 23,24,26,27,33 and 34; T. 064S., R. 084E., Sections 4 and 5	Name Pat Creek Drainage	Acres 3,061.8	Designations Gu
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including public uses, settlement, dispersed recreation, and both current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous streams and their associated riverine wetlands, wildlife habitat and probable wildlife corridors, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A 1,000 foot corridor of existing natural vegetation shall be maintained along the valley bottom connecting Pat Creek with Hermit Creek. The exact alignment of this buffer shall be determined in the FLUP planning process. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals during the planning period are appropriate. Portions of this parcel may be needed for developed winter recreation or a future solid waste landfill for the City of Wrangell.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, timber, riverine and lacustrine wetlands, habitat and wildlife, wildlife movement corridor, and anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: There are approximately 2,993 acres of mature forest, and 674 acres of previously harvested areas. Extensive past clearcutting has significantly reduced wildlife habitat in the overall area. The Forest Service states that about 2000 acres have been clearcut not including recent state harvest. There are four anadromous stream as well as areas of riverine and lacustrine wetlands. Pats Lake, just outside the planning area is a stopover for migrating trumpeter swans. Pink, chum, coho and sockeye salmon spawn in the Pat Creek drainage. Recreational uses, including snow-mobiling, four-wheeling, cross country skiing, hunting, and picnicking occur along the road corridor.</p>	<p>Parcel contains a flat floodplain-like divide (Pat Creek) and steep valley walls on each side. It is characterized by dry uplands on the steep valley walls and wetlands in the floodplain. The wetlands are made up mostly of saturated spruce bog, with some sphagnum bog scattered throughout the floodplain. There is an existing road system that provides access to and through the parcel as well as an active log transfer facility. Portions of the parcel along the road corridor have been used by the USFS for rock quarrying. Timber harvest activity has occurred as recently as 1998. The area to the north of the parcel is designated 'Old Growth' in TLRMP, and that south of the parcel, 'Modified Landscape'. Pats Lake, Pat Creek and Hermit Creek are popular sport fishing areas for cutthroat trout. The drainage is a high-use recreation area for local residents with access provided by the 6259 Road, located on state-owned land. Portions of the state land in this unit are on steep slopes which the Forest Service has termed "inherently unstable with a number of past landslides".</p> <p>The Forest Service has attempted to maintain an old-growth reserve in this drainage to provide a wildlife migration corridor through the Pat/Hermit Creek drainages. This corridor can only be made fully effective with the cooperation of the state.</p>	
Unit W-11.00	MTRS T. 064S., R. 084E., Sections 8,17,20 and ASLS 89-7	Name Wrangell West Subdivision (Wrangell Island)	Acres 149.4	Designations
		Resources: settlement area.	This is an area of a previous state subdivision (ASLS 89-7). The lots are currently classified as Private Recreation, and have disposed of the private interests. There are no state lands within this parcel. Adjacent tidelands are a waterfowl concentration area. These tidelands are also a community harvest area for shellfish and marine invertebrates.	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit W-12	MTRS T. 063S., R. 085E., Section 35; T. 064S., R. 085E., Sections 2-5, 8-10, 15, and 16	Name Earl West Cove	Acres 3,564.5	Designations Gu
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, settlement, habitat, and both current and future timber values. Specifically, maintain marten and deer winter range along the shoreline and in the portion of the unit east of Earl West Cove. Protect spawning and rearing salmon habitat and bear concentrations along Earl West Creek and the quality of recreation opportunities at Earl West Cove and the salmon spawning and rearing habitat and water quality at the SSRAA remote release site. A 500 foot buffer consisting of existing natural vegetation shall be maintained along each side of Earl West Creek. Areas of riverine wetlands adjoining this creek shall be protected. Areas of existing old growth forest east of the Earl West Cove Recreation Area within sections 2 and 35 are to be retained. Timber sales within this area are not authorized.</p> <p>During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous streams and their associated riverine wetlands, wildlife habitat and probable wildlife corridors, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A coastal maintenance area (forestry) shall be maintained along the entire coast. Timber harvest is not appropriate within the first 500 feet, although selective harvest may occur in the 500-1,000 foot area. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations.</p> <p>Land disposals are considered appropriate during the planning period. The three historic sites shall be protected in any development or extraction activity that is authorized.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, timber resources, anadromous streams and associated riverine wetlands, heritage site and habitat/wildlife.</p> <p>Resources: The parcel contains 2,804 mature forest acres with 358 previously harvested. The tract is used by Wrangell residents for fishing, hunting, picnicking, and other recreational activities. A small recreation area has been established along parts of the shoreline. Important habitat areas exist in the northwestern and southeastern parts of the tract. In addition to Salamander and Earl West Creeks, there are at least two additional anadromous fish streams. There are three historic sites in this unit: Venus Cove site, Wrangell Garden site, and Eastern Passage Garden.</p>	<p>Earl West Cove is located along the east shore of Wrangell Island. The unit contains a river floodplain and steep valley walls on both sides of the floodplain. The steeply-sloping land on the southwest and eastern edges of this parcel is dry upland, covered by pure hemlock forest and mixed hemlock and spruce forest. The flatter floodplain and the coastal plain are covered by wetlands, primarily saturated spruce bog and sphagnum bog. Previous timber harvest by the Forest Service has occurred and is associated with the existing road system, which is distributed throughout the tract. A log transfer facility located in the northeast corner of the holding is no longer in service for that activity; however, it still provides water access and a crude ramp system. There is a salmon enhancement project at the mouth of Salamander Creek, which provides fish to the local commercial industry. The cove is becoming increasingly popular with both private and chartered sport fishermen due to salmon returning to the facility. The parcel is in selection status, but is likely to be conveyed to the state. The parcel was selected under NFCG 287 for Community Expansion. The parcel is designated 'Old-Growth', 'Timber Production', and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP since it is in selection status and therefore is still part of the National Forest. Adjacent areas within TNF are similarly designated. The Earl West marsh is a popular bird-watching area. The Earl West Cove boat launch ramp and campsite is located just west of this high value habitat. The Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association maintains net pens offshore in Earl West Cove as a remote release site for king salmon. SSRAA conducts a terminal fishery for gillnetters and purse seiners in these offshore waters.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit W-13	MTRS T. 065S., R. 085E., Sections 9-11,14-16 and 21-23	Name Thoms Lake watershed (Wrangell Island)	Acres 2,169.0	Designations Ha Ru Pr	
<p>The Thoms Lake parcel, which includes the lake and its watershed, is to be managed for its regionally significant habitat and recreation values. Thoms Lake and Thoms Creek are part of a sockeye salmon run important to subsistence and personal use fishers. Brown and Black bear, wolves, deer, and moose are present in the unit and feed extensively in the inlet spawning streams in the summer and fall. Development in this parcel is not authorized except as related to allowed recreational uses and road access. Limited recreation development near and at the lake is considered appropriate (i.e., primitive campsites, firepits, trails, park cabins); more intensive recreational or other development is inappropriate. Timber harvest is not authorized in this parcel unless related to the development of and access to recreation facilities. Most of the commercial timber is situated on the main spawning streams emptying into Thoms Lake. This parcel is to be retained in state ownership.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, habitat/wildlife and anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: In addition to the fishery and wildlife values, this parcel is also important to the Wrangell community for recreation, which is predominantly low intensity recreation. Further development of the recreation functions of this parcel is appropriate, but only at low intensity levels. Such development shall ensure that impacts to the fishery or the riparian areas are avoided or are minimal. There are numerous anadromous streams within this parcel.</p>	<p>Thoms Lake is part of an 'Old Growth Retention Area' on adjoining National Forest land. There are no known heritage sites. An unmaintained public use cabin is located on Thoms Lake, and is accessed by a trail which connects with a road passing to the south of the lake.</p>		

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit W-14	MTRS T. 065S., R. 085E., Sections 21-28, 35 and 36; T. 065S., R. 086E., Sections 30-32	Name Western Coastline and Thoms Creek drainage (Wrangell Island)	Acres 3,555.0	Designations Ha S Gu	
<p>Parcel is to be managed differently, reflecting the purposes of tract selection by the state.</p> <p>The Thoms Creek selection (see Related Information) is designated Ha (Habitat), and is to be managed to protect the important fishery associated with Thoms Creek and with its associated habitat and wildlife. Only activities consistent with habitat protection or enhancement are to be authorized, assuming this area is conveyed to the state.</p> <p>The Thoms Place Addition selection is to be managed for settlement along the southern coastal fringe, but otherwise remain in an undeveloped state during the planning period. Areas designated S (Settlement) are to be managed for residential land disposals along the coastal fringe during the planning period. A land disposal during the planning period is recommended. Within the area designated Settlement, a small area for the development of community or public facilities is considered appropriate. Timber harvesting in this area is not authorized unless in direct support of subdivision development. Areas designated Gu (General Use) are to be maintained in their current condition during the planning period. Timber harvests and land disposals are not authorized during this period. (In the event that conditions change and require the consideration of a timber sale within the Gu area, amendment of this plan will be necessary.) This area should be re-evaluated at the time of the next plan update. An area near Thoms Creek is designated Ha (Habitat) to protect the critical resources of this creek and it's surrounding watershed. The latter area is, essentially, an extension of the Thoms Creek selection which is designated Ha.</p> <p>The offshore islands in Zimovia Straight are designated Ru (Undeveloped Recreation) and are to be retained by the state.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: settlement area, habitat/wildlife and anadromous stream.</p> <p>Parcel consists of two distinct parts in terms of the resources that are to be managed (see Related Information). In the Thoms Creek selection, the main resources focus on Thoms Creek, which is a regionally significant stream for sockeye salmon runs. An important habitat and wildlife movement corridor for black and brown bear, wolves, moose, and deer occurs adjacent to the creek and its tributary drainages. This area contains high value deer, black bear, wolf and marten habitat and the most productive anadromous fish stream on Wrangell Island. Thom's Creek and Lake support a substantial sockeye salmon run which in turn induces black and brown bears to concentrate along the Creek. The Lake is a cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char overwintering concentration area. In the Thom's Place Addition selection, there are area of prime deer winter habitat in the area designated for eventual and disposal. Adjacent tidelands are a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area and osprey foraging area.</p>	<p>This unit is a moderately sloping hill along the coast, with a stream channel and floodplain to the north and northeast. It is vegetated by hemlock and spruce forest. The unit lies along the route of the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and private pleasure craft traversing southeast Alaska to view scenery and wildlife.</p> <p>Parcel is in selection status and consists of two separate parts: Thoms Creek and Thoms Place Addition. The former includes significant portions of the Thoms Creek drainage (1,760 acres) while the latter consists of the area along the coast to approximately one-half mile inland (2,525 acres). The Thoms Creek area under NFCG 286 was selected for the purpose of community recreation and the Thoms Place Addition under NFCG 285, for community development and community recreation. It is unlikely that the state will acquire the Thoms Creek selection since it is a level 'C' selection priority for the state and this area is designated as part of an 'Old Growth Retention Area' in TLMP. The Thoms Place Addition is also part of this retention area, but has a 'B' level selection priority, which makes its conveyance to the state likely.</p>		

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
<p>Unit W-15 MTRS T. 065S., R. 085E., Section 31; T. 066S., R. 085E., Section 6</p> <p>The area of the parcel adjacent to Olive Cove is to be managed for the protection of habitat and wildlife within the estuarine areas. The remainder of the parcel is designated Gu (General Use) and is to be managed during the planning period for dispersed recreation. Portions of the Gu area may be appropriate for eventual residential development, but land disposals are not scheduled during the planning period. The need for a residential land disposal should be re-evaluated at the time of plan update, however.</p> <p>Timber harvest or other development activities are not to be authorized adjacent to the estuary (approximately 500 feet from mean high water). In other areas, timber sales may be designed to provide access and/or promote subdivision at such time as a land disposal is undertaken. Consideration will be given for, but not limited to, buffers along major waterbodies, leave areas for community recreation and leave areas to minimize visual impacts of adjacent land intended for residential development.</p>	<p>Name Olive Cove drainage (Etolin Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: settlement area, habitat/wildlife and anadromous stream.</p> <p>Areas within and near Olive Cove are important habitat areas; Olive Cove itself is an anadromous stream, contains estuarine wetlands, and has important concentrations of both wildlife and fish species. Black bears concentrate in the fall along the cataloged anadromous fish stream that flows into Olive Cove. Offshore of this parcel Olive Cove is a pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and schooling area and Dungeness crab concentration and harvest area. Shorebirds and waterfowl concentrate in Olive Cove in spring and fall and the area has been identified as an osprey summer foraging area. Olive Cove is a traditional anchorage used by black bear and deer hunters and by trappers.</p>	<p>Acres 450.0</p>	<p>Designations Gu Ru</p> <p>Parcel is located on a flat coastal plain vegetated, in part, by hemlock and spruce forest. An existing subdivision (ASLS 81-233) adjoins the parcel to the north. TLRMP designates the area of the Olive Creek drainage as 'Old Growth Habitat' and all other areas adjacent to the parcel, as 'Scenic Viewshed'. There is an LTF operated by the Forest Service on federal land northeast of the unit. Olive Creek is an anadromous stream.</p>
<p>Unit W-16.00 MTRS T. 066S., R. 086E., Section 6 ASLS 81-233</p>	<p>Name Parcel adjacent to W-15 at mouth of Olive Cove</p> <p>Resources: subdivision area.</p>	<p>Acres 15.6</p>	<p>Designations</p> <p>Parcel is a previous state subdivision (ASLS 81-233). All lots are or will be conveyed to private parties. A large, undeveloped state parcel (W-15) adjoins this unit to the south. This area adjoins a trawl shrimp commercial harvest area. It lies along the route of the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and private pleasure craft traversing southeast Alaska to view scenery and wildlife.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit W-17	MTRS T. 065S., R. 086E., Sections 31 and 32; T. 066S., R. 086E., Sections 4-9	Name Thoms Place State Marine Park (Wrangell Island)	Acres 1,230.5	Designations Pr Ha Hv	
Manage this unit (Thoms Place Marine Park) consistent with the standards and requirements of AS 41.21.304-16.		Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation, anadromous stream, scenic resources.	This is Thoms Place State Marine Park. The Thoms Place state subdivision (W-18) adjoins this parcel to the west, and the Thoms Creek selection (W-14), to the north. Thoms Creek runs through parts of this parcel.		
			In terms of offshore resources, this unit is a rearing area for juvenile pink, chum, coho and sockeye salmon and schooling area for adult salmon. Harbor seals concentrate in the parcel and osprey forage in the area. The anchorage within this unit is used by black bear and deer hunters and furbearer trappers. Offshore waters provide a commercial and community harvest area for Dungeness crab and a community harvest area for salmon. The unit lies along the route of the Alaska Marine Highway, cruise ships, charter boats and private pleasure craft traversing southeast Alaska to view scenery and wildlife.		
Unit W-18.00	MTRS T. 065S., R. 086E., Section 31; T. 066S., R. 086E., Section 6	Name ASLS 81-234 west of Thom's Place State Marine Park (Wrangell Island)	Acres 100.5	Designations Ha Ru	
Manage lots and tracts consistent with the classifications in the plan map for ASLS 81-234. Retain tracts classified habitat, public facilities and undeveloped public recreation in this listing. Included as retained tracts are, within T.65S., R.86E., Section 31: Tracts A, B, D in unit 1; and within T.66S., R.86E., Section 5: Tracts A and B in Unit 3; Section 6: Tract C in Unit 1, Section 7: Tract B in Unit 2; Section 8: Tract B. Islands and uplands not within the Thoms Place State Marine Park or Thoms Place Subdivision are designated Ru (Undeveloped Recreation) and are to be retained by the state.		Resources: settlement area.	This is the Thoms Place Subdivision (ASLS 81-234). Note: Undeveloped and unsubdivided land adjacent to this subdivision and not within Thoms Place State Marine Park is included in a separate parcel, W-28. Similarly, undeveloped land adjacent to and north of this subdivision are included within a separate parcel, W-14.		
			A high density of bald eagle nests is located in the subdivision area. Adjacent tidelands are a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Harbor seals concentrate off the mouth of Thoms Creek to feed on schooling salmon.		

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit W-19 MTRS T. 065S., R. 089E., Sections 25,26 and 36; T. 065S., R. 090E., Sections 19 and 30</p> <p>The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, timber harvest, and habitat. Maintain consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife values of this parcel. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous streams and wildlife habitat, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques.</p> <p>A coastal maintenance area (forestry) is to be maintained. Timber harvest is inappropriate within the first 500 feet from the coast, but selective harvest may occur within the 500-1,000 foot area. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not proposed for this unit.</p>	<p>Name North bank of upper Bradfield Canal</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, timber, habitat/wildlife.</p> <p>Resources: The parcel is covered by hemlock and spruce, except for a small patch at the western end of the unit. Much of this forested area is considered to be of commercial quality. This unit contains a high number of bald eagle nests, particularly along the eastern shoreline. A high density of marten use the area and are trapped along the shoreline. A Dungeness crab community and commercial harvest area and pot shrimp commercial harvest area lies immediately adjacent to this unit.</p>	<p>Acres 880.0 Designations Gu</p> <p>This unit encompasses a small hill on a peninsula jutting into Bradfield Canal and a level coastal plain west of it. The entire unit is extremely steep, and except for a small patch at the western end of the unit, the parcel is covered by hemlock and spruce forest. There are no areas of previous timber harvest. The western edge is much more moderately sloped, and is covered by saturated spruce bog.</p> <p>The western end lies close to the Harding River, a brown and black bear concentration area. Tidelands off the Harding River and adjacent to this unit are a pink, chum, coho, sockeye and king salmon schooling and juvenile salmon rearing area.</p> <p>The unit lies along a high-use non-consumptive wildlife viewing route. Primary species viewed include black and brown bears and waterfowl.</p> <p>A USFS administered public recreation cabin is located just west of this unit. Features that draw visitors to the cabin include coho salmon fishing in August and September, steelhead fishing from April to June, Dolly Varden char fishing from May to September, waterfowl hunting and community harvest of Dungeness crab.</p> <p>This parcel, along with several others in the Bradfield Canal area, was selected under NFCG 288 for Community Development. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP. The Harding River is designated as a scenic river in the 1999 USFS TLRMP ROD.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
<p>Unit W-20 MTRS T. 065S., R. 090E., Sections 20,29,30 and 31</p> <p>The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, timber harvest, and wildlife/habitat. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous stream and wildlife habitat, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A coastal maintenance area (forestry) is to be maintained. Timber harvest is inappropriate within the first 500 feet from the coast, but selective harvest may occur within the 500-1,000 foot area. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not proposed for this unit.</p>	<p>Name South bank of upper Bradfield Canal</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, timber, habitat/wildlife, anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: There are extensive stands of commercial grade hemlock and spruce forests. There are two anadromous streams. It is likely that deer and moose use the parcel, particularly along the drainages of the two anadromous streams. A number of bald eagle nests are concentrated along the shoreline of this unit. A high density of marten use the area and are trapped along the shoreline.</p>	Acres 574.0	<p>Designations Gu</p> <p>This unit covers the steeply sloping land rising out of the southeastern side of the head of Bradfield Canal. Most of the unit is characterized by very steep slopes covered in hemlock and spruce forests. Much of this forested area is considered to be of commercial quality. There are some small patches of wetlands (50 acres) scattered throughout the unit, consisting of saturated spruce bog and sphagnum and spruce bog.</p> <p>The unit lies along a high-use non-consumptive wildlife viewing route. Primary species include black and brown bears and waterfowl.</p> <p>Offshore from this unit Bradfield Canal is a king, coho, pink and sockeye salmon rearing and schooling area and Dungeness crab harvest area. A pot shrimp harvest area lies adjacent to the southern half of the unit.</p> <p>The USFS designates adjacent uplands as semi-remote recreation in the 1999 TLRMP ROD. This parcel, along with several others in the Bradfield Canal area, was selected under NFCG 288 for Community Development.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit W-21 MTRS T. 065S., R. 090E., Sections 10,11,13,14,15 and 21-24</p> <p>The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, timber harvest, the further development of commercial-industrial facilities related to the Tyee Hydroelectric facility, and habitat. Protect high quality habitat values for salmon spawning and rearing areas, black and brown bear concentration areas, and waterfowl and shorebird concentration areas. Maintain high-quality non-consumptive use opportunities for tourism related development on this parcel. Areas of wildlife movement, habitat areas for bear, deer, moose and other important species, estuarine and riverine wetlands, and the anadromous streams shall be given careful consideration in authorizing development authorizations.</p> <p>Further development of support facilities (directly related facilities) to the hydroelectric facility is considered appropriate in the flat terrain adjacent to the current structures. The construction of an inter-island road throughout this parcel, if found to be feasible, is also considered appropriate. Land disposals are not proposed for this unit. The acquisition of state land as part of the purchase of a hydroelectric facility by a private entity, should this occur, is not to be considered as a DNR land disposal.</p> <p>Forest resources in this unit are limited. However, for those timber projects that are undertaken during the planning period, these may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous stream and wildlife habitat, estuarine and riverine wetlands, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Name Bradfield river floodplain</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, habitat/wildlife, public use area, estuarine and riverine wetlands and anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: The Bradfield River is an important anadromous stream, acting as an important area for fish habitat and as a wildlife corridor for bear, moose, and deer. There are at least three other anadromous streams scattered throughout the parcel. Black and brown bears concentrate along this floodplain to feed on extensive grass flats and spawning salmon. Riverine wetlands occur along the principal streams, and estuarine wetlands at the mouth of the Bradfield River, which is extensively braided at this location. The wetlands that dominate this parcel contain large areas of important rearing and spawning habitat for pink, chum and coho salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char. The unit contains a high density of channels and sloughs used by salmonids. Waterfowl as well as other passerine birds concentrate in these wetlands.</p>	<p>Acres 2,778.0 Designations Gu</p> <p>Parcel occupies the broad floodplain of the Bradfield River. Large portions of the parcel are covered by wetlands: adjacent to the river and its tributaries, there are riverine wetlands. In the western portions of the parcel, near the airstrip, there is a large area of estuarine wetlands. Much of the remainder of the parcel is occupied by palustrine wetlands that typically consist of saturated spruce bog. The slopes immediately adjacent to the floodplain are steep and could easily be destabilized by logging.</p> <p>Portions of the parcel are occupied by structures related to the Tyee Lake Hydroelectric facility, located in parcel W-22. A seaplane float/dock is located at the mouth of Tyee Creek. An airstrip is located on wetlands near the Tyee Lake Hydroelectric Plant. There is the possibility of an inter-island road through parts of the parcel, designed to link the central Southeast with Canada and parts of southern Southeast.</p> <p>The parcel is primarily used for recreation, especially fishing and both black and brown bear hunting. The unit is a furbearer trapping area and one guide uses the Bradfield River for brown bear hunts. The Bradfield Canal has become an important wildlife viewing area with the opportunity to see bears and waterfowl in a natural setting, a significant feature.</p> <p>This parcel, along with several others in the Bradfield Canal area, was selected under NFCG 288 for Community Development. Adjacent uplands are designated primarily 'Timber Production' with some areas also designated 'Old Growth Habitat'.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit W-22	MTRS T. 065S., R. 090E., Sections 27,28,33 and 34; T. 066S., R. 090E., Sections 2,3 and 11	Name Tyee Lake valley	Acres 984.0	Designations Pr Ru Hv	
<p>Parcel is to be managed to support the Tyee Lake Hydroelectric facility and is to be retained by the state. Only development related to the hydroelectric facility is to be authorized. Consistent with this objective, protect high quality habitat values for downstream salmon spawning and rearing areas. Protect grayling sport fishing opportunities and mountain goat hunting opportunities. Maintain high-quality non-consumptive use opportunities for tourism related development. Land disposals are not proposed for this unit. The acquisition of state land as part of the purchase of a hydroelectric facility by a private entity, should this occur, is not to be considered as a DNR land disposal.</p> <p>Limited timber harvest may be appropriate in the northern part of this parcel outside the area of the watershed for Tyee Lake. If timber harvest operations are undertaken during the planning period, these may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on the Tyee Hydroelectric facility and wildlife habitat, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: timber, habitat/wildlife, and public use area.</p> <p>Resources: The Tyee Lake Hydroelectric facility is located in this unit. There are believed to be medium to high concentrations of deer throughout this unit. The northern portion of the unit may have black and brown bear concentrations.</p>	<p>This unit contains Tyee Lake and part of the drainage into the lake to the south. The northern extension of the unit encompasses a small hill to the north of the lake. Tyee lake is lined with lacustrine wetlands. Other kinds of wetlands in the unit are located mainly in the floodplain and drainage areas, consisting mostly of shrub bog and sphagnum bog. The steep uplands are covered in hemlock and spruce forests. This parcel was selected under NFCG 289 for Community Development and hydroelectric facility development. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.</p> <p>Tyee Lake provides floatplane access for fishermen seeking grayling which have been stocked in the lake and for mountain goat hunters. A historic trail from Bradfield Canal to the Lake bisects the parcel. Drainage from the steep slopes at the north end of the parcel, that contain harvestable timber, flows into high value anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitat.</p>		
Unit W-23	MTRS T. 068S., R. 084E., Section 8,16,17,20,21	Name McHenry Anchorage frontage including Kelp Point and Avon Island (Etolin Island)	Acres 752.0	Designations Ru	
<p>Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation and is to be retained by the state. Important habitat areas and anadromous streams are to be protected. This parcel and the adjacent marine waters are recommended to be included in the state marine park system.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine related recreation, habitat/wildlife stream and anadromous stream.</p> <p>Parcel is used by commercial and recreational boaters as a safe anchorage. The northern portion of the parcel contains black and brown bear concentrations. Deer use is scattered throughout the parcel. There is one anadromous stream.</p>	<p>This unit encompasses the lowland coastal plain surrounding McHenry Anchorage. Mixed patches of pure hemlock stands and mixed hemlock/spruce forest grow throughout the unit, and most of it is saturated wetland forest except for a few small patches near the coast. Estuarine wetlands line the coast. Parcel was selected by the state for its community recreation potential. This parcel adjoins the South Etolin Island Wilderness.</p> <p>This parcel is located adjacent to McHenry Anchorage which contains extensive kelp beds that provide marine nurseries. Harbor seals concentrate and haul out on adjacent tidelands. Dungeness crab concentrate and are commercially harvested adjacent to this parcel.</p>		

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit W-27	MTRS T. 064S., R. 084E., Sections 8,17 and 20	Name Uplands above coastal plain south of Pat Creek Campground (Wrangell Island)	Acres 694.5	Designations Gu
<p>This parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including potential industrial development (including rock extraction), dispersed recreation, and both current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A 300 foot buffer is to be retained along each side of McCormack's Creek. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous stream and wildlife habitat, the scenic viewshed as viewed from Zimovia Strait, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not proposed for this unit.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: recreation, habitat/wildlife, anadromous stream, timber and industrial development.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel contains extensive stands of mature commercial forest as well as areas of previous harvest (330 acres). Portions of the parcel along the road system may be appropriate for industrial development, including rock extraction. There is one anadromous stream.</p>		
Unit W-28	MTRS T. 065S., R. 086E., Section 31; T. 066S., R. 086E., Sections 5-9	Name West of Thoms Place	Acres 408.4	Designations Ru
<p>Parcel is to be retained in state ownership and managed under the Ru designation (Undeveloped Recreation). The areas within this designation are to act as a greenbelt and as a buffer between adjacent uses. Development or extraction activities (including timber harvest) in this unit is not to be authorized. Nearby offshore islands are also designated Ru and are to be retained.</p>		<p>Resources: Functions as a buffer between the area of existing subdivision and the Thoms Place state marine park.</p>	<p>This parcel adjoins the Thoms Place state subdivision (ASLS 81-234) on the west and the state marine park on the east. This unit occupies large areas adjacent to subdivision lots.</p>	

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Large Tract Summary

Region: Wrangell

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-01	T. 060S, R. 083E; T. 061S, R. 083E; T. 061S, R. 084E	Ha Ru T	Stikine River	16,086.	<p>Management Intent: The resources of this parcel are to be managed on a multi-use basis. This parcel includes all of the land and subsurface features of the Stikine River within its external boundaries, formed by the ordinary high water line. It is intended that the existing commercial, recreational, and transportation activities associated with the river continue. Protect fish and wildlife habitat values, community harvest of fish and wildlife, and commercial use of crab and finfish. Protect Stikine River navigation/transportation routes. Guarantee public access up and down the Stikine River, to and from private lands and USFS cabins. Material extraction is considered to be an appropriate use (existing and future), subject to permitting standards and the availability of recharge material. Such areas are designated "materials". Other parts of the tidelands or river may be appropriate for material extraction if material recharge occurs on a systematic basis, subject to the protection of habitat and harvest resources. Periodic evaluations of dredging need to be completed in order to identify the amount of material appropriate for excavation. before this practice is continued or additional permits are issued. Timing of dredging is essential to avoid the period when eulachon eggs are present and minimize impacts to fish and wildlife dependent on eulachon as well as fish and wildlife user groups.</p> <p>Recreation cabins or commercial-residential floating facilities are not authorized, except for those that are currently permitted.</p>	<p>This parcel occupies the Stikine River and its coastal plain. The Stikine River has traditionally been used as an area of commerce, transportation, and recreation.</p> <p>Resources: A variety of resources and uses occur within this large parcel which includes the Stikine River and its associated coastal flats. Habitat resources include harbor seal concentrations, eulachon and Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality), and both shorebird and waterfowl concentrations (including Trumpeter Swans, spring seasonality). These habitat concentrations occur primarily adjacent to Sergief Island and east from that island. There are also extensive estuarine wetlands within this parcel. In addition, parcel is significant in terms of subsistence areas, focusing primarily on salmon and finfish gathering. Harvest areas tend to concentrate around Sergief Island and westward from that location. There are also several material sites in this parcel. These have been permitted for years. There is also extensive use of the parcel for transportation, both personal and commercial. A treaty with Canada enforces the freedom of movement to the Canadian border.</p> <p>Additional habitat information: This is the second largest bald eagle concentration area in North America with 1500 eagles reported. Hundreds of thousands of shorebirds, primarily western sandpipers, feed in this area during spring and fall migrations. Common snipe concentrate along the upper tidal portions of this parcel in spring and fall. A major eulachon spawning area exists in the lower Stikine River and associated sloughs. Tens of thousands of gulls concentrate along the River during eulachon spawning. Snow geese and sandhill cranes stage and feed in the area during spring and fall -- 15,000 geese reportedly use the area. These snow geese use the Stikine River Flats to "refuel" during migrations between their Skagit River wintering area and Wrangell Island (north of Siberia) breeding area. The parcel is a puddle duck staging and feeding area during spring and fall migrations. Raptors, especially short-eared owls, northern harriers, merlins, peregrine falcons and northern goshawks feed on the flats during spring migrations. Sea lions feed in the River during eulachon and salmon spawning. Harbor seals feed in the River up to the Canadian border during eulachon and salmon spawning. All 5 species of pacific salmon and steelhead migrate up and down the Stikine River, a cataloged anadromous fish stream. The parcel is a critical migration corridor for birds and mammals traveling down the Stikine River drainage and moving to islands to the west. Black bears</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
						<p>feed extensively on the grass flats in spring. Dungeness crab and starry flounder concentrate on seaward portions of the parcel where they are commercially harvested. The parcel is an important waterfowl, goose, sandhill crane and moose hunting area. Eight recreation cabins administered by the USFS and used by waterfowl and moose hunters and non-consumptive users of wildlife are located within or immediately adjacent to this parcel.</p> <p>The uplands of the Stikine River are within the Stikine Leconte Wilderness. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.</p>
WT-02	T. 062S, R. 079E	Ha Hv	White Rocks east of the Level Islands, Sumner Strait	68.	<p>Managed Resources: Protect harbor seal haul out and concentration area, commercial and community harvest. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Resources: This unit includes a harbor seal haul out and concentration area. Waters on the east side of the unit are a trawl shrimp commercial harvest area. Waters in this parcel include commercial harvest areas for Dungeness, red king and tanner crab, and starry flounder and a community harvest area for halibut.</p>	<p>These tidelands contain "Zaremba Springs", a naturally carbonated spring of historical interest. The area of management focuses on the tidelands immediately adjacent to the small islands, termed the White Rocks.</p> <p>Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' and 'Old Growth Habitat' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.</p>
WT-03	T. 063S, R. 079E; T. 062S, R. 080E; T. 063S, R. 080E	Hv Sd Ha	Saint Johns Harbor, Zaremba Island	3,899.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird concentrations, salmon schooling and rearing areas, and harvest resources.</p> <p>The designation for that portion of the parcel with extensive tidal flats is Ha. The area designated as Sd is limited to the portion of the parcel surrounding the boat launch and portions of the unit fronting deep water that are intended for remote settlement. The entire parcel is designated as Hv.</p> <p>Resources: Extensive tide flats in St. Johns Harbor and a small bay to the west are a waterfowl and shorebird concentration area. Extensive tideflats in this portion of the parcel provide important pink and coho salmon rearing habitat and schooling area. Seaward portions of the parcel are a community harvest area for coho and king salmon, a commercial fishing area for Dungeness crab and a salmon gill net fishery.</p>	<p>Saint Johns Bay and the smaller bay to its west are both associated with estuarine wetlands consisting of intertidal marshes, sheltered tidal flats and exposed tidal flats. A boat launch exists between these bays. Heritage sites are located within the parcel. The uplands adjacent to Saint Johns Harbor are designated Settlement. Shoreline development is considered appropriate adjacent to areas designated Settlement, and this portion of the parcel is designated Sd. This tidelands tract also includes the small tidelands tract, WTS-11.01, which is designated Forestry, to accommodate the St. John's Harbor log transfer facility and anchorage. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-04	T. 064S., R. 079E.; T. 064S., R. 080E.	Hv	Tidelands and submerged lands within Snow Passage adjacent to Zarembo Island	2,102.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl and phalaropes, community and commercial harvest, recreation and scenic resources.</p> <p>Resources: Large numbers of waterfowl and phalaropes concentrate in Snow Pass during spring and fall migrations. The parcel is an important community harvest area and pot shrimp commercial harvest area. A commercial and sport troll fishery targets this area for king and coho salmon.</p>	<p>The area is a high use whale viewing area. The unit lies along a major travel route for cruise ships and personal watercraft</p> <p>Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLMP.</p>
WT-05	T. 065S., R. 080E	Hv	Tidelands and submerged lands within Snow Passage adjacent to Zarembo Island	1.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect community and commercial harvest resources, and anadromous streams</p> <p>Resources: This unit includes a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and community harvest area for salmon. A commercial troll fishery targets this area for king and coho salmon.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
WT-06	T. 063S, R. 082E	Ha Hv	Tide and shorelands near Deep Bay on Zarembo Island	885.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality) and community/commercial harvest. At least one anadromous stream empties into this subunit.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a community harvest area for salmon and halibut, a red king and tanner crab commercial harvest area, and trawl shrimp harvest area. The southern half of this unit is an osprey foraging area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic View' in TLRMP. This tideland parcel includes the small tideland tract, WTS-11.02, the Roosevelt Bay Log Transfer and Anchorage. This small tideland tract is designated Forestry.
WT-07	T. 065S, R. 080E	Ha Hv	Kashevarof Islands, Clarence Strait	3,342.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent:</p> <p>Habitat: Protect harbor seal concentrations around the following islands; Rookery Island, Tide Island, Echo Island, the area between West Island and Middle Islands, the area southeast of Blashke Islands, and Rose Island. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality) occur to the southeast of Blashke Islands and are also to be protected.</p> <p>Harvest: subsistence harvest, associated with salmon and other finfish, occurs northward of Shrubby Island.</p>	<p>The distribution of harbor seals coincides with very specific locations, centered about small island groups. This grouping of islands extends from Zarembo Island south to nearly the Coffman Cove area off of Prince of Wales Island. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.</p> <p>The portion of the multiple areas that make up this unit in the Middle Islands includes areas used as boat anchorages for deer and upland bird hunters and furbearer trappers.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-08	T. 063S. R. 082E	Hv	Tide and shorelands adjacent to Woronkofski Island (northern)	1,880.	<p>Managed Resources: Subsistence areas focusing on salmon and other finfish.</p> <p>Resources: The western portion of this unit includes a trawl shrimp harvest area and a commercial salmon harvest area. The unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a subsistence area for invertebrate and intertidal gathering. The unit is a community harvest area for salmon and halibut.</p>	Adjacent uplands are situated within the South Etolin Island Wilderness and are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
WT-09	T. 063S. R. 082E.; T. 064S. R. 082E.; T. 064S. .	Hv	Tide and submerged lands adjacent to Reef Point, Woronkofski Island (southwest)	471.	<p>Managed Resources: Subsistence areas, particularly salmon and other finfish.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel is a tanner crab and a portion of a gill net salmon commercial harvest area. Deer hunters and trappers use the north end of this parcel as an anchorage.</p>	Adjacent uplands are situated within the South Etolin Island Wilderness and are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
WT-10	T. 063S. R. 083E	Hv	Tide and submerged lands adjacent to Woronkofski Island (southeast)	1,082.	<p>Managed Resources: Subsistence areas, particularly salmon and other finfish.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel is a tanner crab and shrimp harvest area. Deer hunters and trappers use the northern portion of this parcel as an anchorage.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
WT-13	T. 063S, R. 084E	Wd	Industrial area south of Wrangell on Zimovia Highway	150.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Parcel is to be managed for continued industrial and/or commercial use of the tidelands. Consideration is to be given to the maintenance of community and commercial harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: Intertidal portions of this parcel have been heavily impacted by woodwaste from the mill site. Subtidal areas of Zimovia Strait are a community harvest area for coho and king salmon, a trawl shrimp commercial harvest area and a Dungeness, tanner and red king commercial harvest area.</p>	<p>The tidelands in this parcel are used in association with upland timber processing (manufacturing uses).</p> <p>Adjacent uplands are, in part, owned by the Mental Health Trust.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-14	T. 063S, R. 084E; T. 064S, R. 084E	F Sd Ru	Tide and submerged lands south of City of Wrangell near Zimovia Highway	919.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: The Forestry designation applies to the log transfer facility. Tidelands adjoining residential areas are designated Shoreland Development and Undeveloped Recreation (Ru), reflecting the principal upland land uses and the importance of this parcel to the maintenance of scenic resources.</p> <p>Private uplands shall retain access to coast. Tideland facilities, of the type identified under Generally Allowed Uses, are considered appropriate. Tideland development in this parcel is to be managed to maintain the scenic viewshed, which overlooks Zimovia Strait. Protect the salmon habitat values off the mouth of Pat Creek and community and commercial fish harvest values in this parcel.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is an osprey foraging area. Tidelands at the mouth of Pat Creek are a pink, sockeye and coho salmon schooling and juvenile salmon rearing area. Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char concentrate at the mouth of Pat Creek before moving upstream to overwinter in Pat Creek. The unit is a commercial and community harvest area for Dungeness crab, a community harvest area for salmon and a community use area for invertebrate and intertidal gathering. The northern portion of the unit is a commercial fishing area for salmon.</p>	Adjacent uplands are, in part, owned by the Mental Health Trust.
WT-15	T. 062S, R. 084E; T. 062S, R. 085E	Ru Hv Ha	Tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to mainland, Eastern Passage	312.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent:</p> <p>Ru designation: these tidelands are recommended to be included within the state marine park associated with Virginia Lake and Virginia Creek. Management is to be consistent with this intent. Tidelands are also to be managed to protect brown bear concentrations areas.</p> <p>Hv designation: community and commercial harvest areas are to be maintained.</p> <p>Resources: The parcel is a sockeye, pink, and coho salmon schooling area and juvenile salmon rearing area. Crittenden Creek is a fall concentration area for brown bears. The unit is a community harvest area for salmon and invertebrate/intertidal gathering, a commercial harvest area for Dungeness and tanner crab, and a pot and trawl shrimp harvest area. The southern end is used as a community harvest area for sockeye salmon schooling off Virginia Creek.</p>	This tideland parcel adjoins portions of state upland parcels W-01 and W-07. Portions of the uplands, focusing on the creek and its adjoining areas, are recommended for inclusion within the state park system, situated within W-07.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-16	T. 063S, R. 085E; T. 064S, R. 085E	Hv Ru	Tidelands off of Earl West Cove, Wrangell Island, Sweet Islands	189.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect subsistence areas associated with salmon and other finfish gathering. Manage the tidelands to protect the recreation uses of this parcel.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and a marine day-use sport fishing area. The unit includes a portion of Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's Earl West Cove terminal fishery area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP. The Earl West Recreation Site, which includes a boat launch, is situated on nearby uplands (W-12).
WT-17	T. 065S, R. 084E	Ha Hv	Bay on Anita Bay adjacent to Zimovia Strait, Dog Salmon Creek	52.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, which primarily consist of intertidal marshes and sheltered tidal flats; waterfowl; salmon schooling and rearing area, and shorebirds. Subtidal portions are important to commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a pink and coho salmon schooling and juvenile rearing area. Subtidal portions of this parcel are a trawl shrimp and tanner crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
WT-18	T. 065S, R. 084E	Hv Ha Ru	Anita Bay, Etolin Island	3,195.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent:</p> <p>Habitat: Protect Pacific herring over-winter area, waterfowl and shorebird concentration area, and salmon rearing and schooling area.</p> <p>Harvest: At the southern terminus of the bay, subsistence activities include both salmon and other finfish harvest as well as invertebrate and intertidal gathering; in other portions of the parcel, gathering of salmon and other finfish are important. These resources are to be protected.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a rearing area for juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon and schooling area for adult salmon. The eastern 4/5 of this parcel is a pacific herring over-winter concentration area. The remainder of the parcel is a waterfowl concentration area. Intertidal portions of the unit are a shorebird concentration area. Portions of the unit are a starry flounder and tanner crab commercial harvest area, and a trawl shrimp commercial harvest area. The bay is also used extensively for commercial fishing including both shrimping and crabbing.</p>	<p>Adjacent uplands are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.</p> <p>Anita Bay is also a traditional anchorage and contains boat and seaplane docking facilities at the terminal transfer facility.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-19	T. 065S, R. 085E; T. 066S, R. 085E	Ru Ha Hv	Tidelands adjacent to Olive Cove, Etolin Island	153.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Tidelands are to be managed to preclude permanent residential floating facilities and minimize the amount of shoreline development. Generally, development authorizations, except of a non-permanent nature, should not be issued in Olive Cove until actual settlement occurs. Habitat and environmental resources in Olive Cove include concentrations of waterfowl, shorebirds and osprey, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. These resources, and continued access to the eventual areas of upland development, are to be considered in the review and approval of tideland development applications. Use of the tidelands for community harvest is recognized, and development activities are to minimize impact to this resource.</p> <p>Resources: Shorebirds and waterfowl concentrate in Olive Cove in spring and fall and the parcel has been identified as an osprey summer foraging area. This parcel is a Dungeness crab concentration and commercial and community harvest area. Olive Cove is a traditional anchorage used by black bear and deer hunters and by furbearer trappers. The Cove is a waterfowl harvest area.</p>	Upland parcel W-15 adjoins the tidelands of Olive Cove. Its management intent statement recognizes the potential for eventual settlement beyond the planning period. Development of the upland areas is not expected imminently. Historic sites are scattered throughout parcel.
WT-20	T. 065S, R. 085E	Ha Hv	Whaletail Cove on Etolin Island, adjacent to Zimovia Strait	183.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands and waterfowl concentrations, including osprey; and heritage sites. Protect community harvest area.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel is an osprey foraging area, a spring and fall waterfowl concentration and fall community harvest area for waterfowl. The unit is a Dungeness crab concentration and commercial harvest area.</p>	Heritage sites are scattered throughout the unit. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic View' in TLRMP.
WT-21	T. 066S. R. 086E.	Sd	Tidelands off Thoms Place Subdivision	78.	The area of current and future residential use is designated Sd (Shoreline Development). This designation does not apply to tidelands fronting areas designated Ru (undeveloped recreation) within the subdivision, however.	The tidelands in this parcel adjoin the state upland parcel W-18, the area of the Thoms Place subdivision.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-22	T. 066S, R. 086E	Ha Ru Hv	Tidelands within Zimovia Strait adjacent to Thoms Place State Marine Park and tidelands within Thoms Place State Marine Park	2,283.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Manage the tideland parcels adjacent to the state marine park to maintain compatibility with the uses of the park designation. Protect salmon schooling area, waterfowl and harbor seal concentration area, and commercial/community harvest activities. No development authorizations are appropriate within this part of the parcel except as related to the functions of the park. Floating facilities are prohibited in this parcel.</p> <p>The Ha and Ru designations apply to the tidelands within and adjacent to Thoms Place State Marine Park.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a rearing area for juvenile sockeye, coho, pink and chum salmon and adult salmon schooling area. This parcel is a waterfowl and harbor seal concentration area and osprey foraging area. It is a salmon and Dungeness crab community harvest area and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	<p>Adjacent state uplands are included in W-18. Heritage sites are located within portions of the Ha designation. Within Zimovia Strait there is considerable commercial fishing. The principal habitat resources that must be managed are harbor seal concentrations; salmon schooling and rearing areas; and concentrations of waterfowl, including osprey. Within the Hv designation, subsistence areas exist, primarily for the purpose of gathering salmon and other finfish. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.</p>
WT-23	T. 066S, R. 085E	Ha Hv	Terminus of Menefee Inlet, Ernest Sound	185.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl concentrations, extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, salmon rearing and schooling areas, and brown bear concentrations at the upland/tideland interface. Maintain commercial harvest area and anchorage.</p> <p>Resources: Tidelands at the head of Menefee Inlet are a black and brown bear concentration area, a schooling and juvenile rearing area for coho and pink salmon. This unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. The unit includes an anchorage used by black bear and deer hunters and furbearer trappers.</p>	<p>Historic sites are scattered throughout the parcel. The western part of the parcel adjoins the South Etolin Island Wilderness. The eastern part adjoins an area that is designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.</p>
WT-24	T. 065S, R. 086E	Ha Hv	Terminus of Fools inlet, Ernest Sound	806.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, anchorages, salmon rearing and schooling areas, winter concentration area for Pacific herring, and waterfowl concentrations. In the southern part of parcel, subsistence areas focusing on the harvesting of salmon and other finfish occur, and should be maintained. Other portions of the parcel include commercial harvesting activities.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a schooling area and juvenile rearing area for pink and coho salmon, a wintering concentration area for Pacific herring, and a waterfowl concentration area. The unit is a community harvest and commercial harvest area for coho and pink salmon and a Dungeness crab harvest area, Southern portions of the unit are a trawl shrimp harvest area. The unit includes an anchorage.</p>	<p>Heritage sites occur within parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-25	T. 066S, R. 082E	Ha	Steamer Bay terminus, Etolin Island	83.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, salmon rearing and schooling areas, waterfowl concentrations, community harvest areas, and fish spawning areas.</p> <p>Resources: Pink and coho salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char school and rear in this parcel. This unit is a Dungeness and tanner crab community and commercial harvest area and a community harvest area for king salmon from May to July, coho salmon in August and September, steelhead in April and May and Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout from May to September. The Bay is a community harvest area for clams, abalone and halibut. Steamer Bay is an anchorage used by black bear and deer hunters and furbearer trappers.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
WT-26	T. 066S, R. 083E	Ha	Terminus of Mosman Inlet	346.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams, scattered concentrations of shorebirds, salmon rearing and schooling area, and brown and black bear concentrations at the upland/tideland interface.</p> <p>Resources: Tideflats and anadromous fish streams in this parcel are a black and brown bear concentration area. Adult pink and coho salmon school and juvenile salmon rear on this parcel. Deer concentrate on adjacent uplands.</p>	Heritage sites are scattered throughout parcel. Brown bear concentrations occur in adjacent upland drainages. Uplands to the east of the parcel are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' in TLRMP; west of the parcel they are designated 'Scenic View'.
WT-27	T. 067S, R. 082E; T. 067S, R. 083E	Ha Hv	Tidelands in and near Three Way Passage, Etolin Island	2,346.	<p>Managed Resources: Areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring concentrations) and marine mammals (harbor seals) Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Commercial oyster farms and harvest areas are to be maintained.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel contains harbor seal haulouts and concentration areas and a Pacific herring spawning area. It has a high density of mink and river otter. Western portions of the unit are a pot shrimp and tanner crab commercial harvest area. The south end of the unit is part of a larger salmon gill net fishery. The unit is used as an anchorage by black bear, elk and deer hunters and furbearer trappers. Several commercial oyster farms are permitted within this unit.</p>	Adjacent uplands are within the South Etolin Wilderness Area and are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-28	T. 067S, R. 083E	Ha Hv	Three Way Passage, Etolin Island	925.	<p>Managed Resources: Concentrations of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality) and harbor seals. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Maintain commercial harvest area.</p> <p>Resources: This unit includes a Pacific herring spawning area and harbor seal haulouts/concentration area. The unit is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. The unit has a high density of river otter and mink. The northern portion of this parcel is used as an anchorage by black bear, elk and deer hunters and by furbearer trappers.</p>	Adjacent uplands are within the South Etolin Wilderness Area and are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
WT-29	T. 067S, R. 083E	Ha Hv	Cooney Cove and Mosman Island (west)	721.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Concentrations of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality) and harbor seals. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Maintain commercial harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel contains harbor seal haulouts and concentration areas and a Pacific herring spawning area. It has a high density of mink and river otter. The unit is part of a much larger Dungeness crab commercial harvest area and includes a salmon purse seine fishery.</p>	Adjacent uplands are within the South Etolin Wilderness Area and are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and Scenic Viewshed' and 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
WT-30	T. 067S, R. 084E	Ha Hv	Tidelands off Isle Point, Etolin Island	398.	<p>Managed Resources: Protect Pacific herring spawning concentrations (spring seasonality) and anchorage. Maintain commercial harvest area.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a Pacific herring spawning area and a salmon purse seine commercial harvest area. The northern portion of the unit is used as an anchorage.</p>	Adjacent uplands are within the South Etolin Wilderness Area and are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
WT-31	T. 067S, R. 084E	Ha	McHenry Inlet	243.	<p>Managed Resources: Areas of estuarine wetlands, concentrations of anadromous fish; heritage sites; waterfowl and shorebirds, and brown bear concentrations at upland/tideland interface. Anchorage and community harvest areas are to be maintained.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area and a waterfowl harvest area. Bear concentrations occur along the adjoining drainage of Falls Creek. The unit is a pink, chum, sockeye and coho salmon schooling area and juvenile salmon rearing area. Steelhead and Dolly Varden char concentrate in the area before and after migrating upstream. Dolly Varden char overwinter in McHenry Lake. The unit is an anchorage for black bear, elk and deer hunters and furbearer trappers. Heritage sites occur throughout parcel.</p>	Parcel adjoins the South Etolin Island Wilderness and is designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-32	T. 068S, R. 084E	Ru Ha Hv	McHenry Anchorage, Etolin Island	1,041.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: The adjacent state upland parcel (W-23) is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system, and is designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). The adjoining tidelands of this parcel area also recommended for inclusion in the state park. Only development connected with marine related recreation is to be authorized. Floating facilities are prohibited. Protect kelp beds, harbor seal concentrations, and harvest activities.</p> <p>Resources: This unit contains extensive kelp beds which provide marine nurseries. Harbor seals concentrate and haul out in this parcel. Dungeness crab concentrate and are harvested throughout this parcel.</p>	Adjacent uplands are within the South Etolin Wilderness Area.
WT-33	T. 069S, R. 085E	Ha Hv	Stone Islands, Ernest Sound	397.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect concentrations of anadromous fish, Pacific herring spawning area, and areas of estuarine wetlands. Maintain areas of commercial harvest.</p> <p>Resources: This unit encompasses part of a Pacific herring spawning area and is part of a much larger Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. Seaward portions of the unit are a tanner crab harvest area.</p>	Parcel is located within the South Etolin Island Wilderness and is designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.
WT-34	T. 066S., R. 086E.; T. 067S., R.086E	Ha Hv	Blanche Rock and Found Island, Ernest Sound	349.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations offshore of islands. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Community and commercial harvest areas are to be maintained.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
WT-35	T. 063S., R. 090E	Ha Ru Hv	Bradfield Canal	305.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect concentration of shorebirds and waterfowl, fish rearing and schooling areas, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. Protect bear concentrations occur at the tideland/upland interface.</p> <p>Resources: The wetlands and portion of the Bradfield River that cover the southern half of this unit contain large areas of important rearing and spawning habitat for pink, chum, coho and king salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char. Black and brown bears concentrate along this floodplain to feed on extensive grass flats and spawning salmon. Waterfowl as well as other passerine birds concentrate in these wetlands. The flats are an identified trumpeter swan overwintering area.</p>	<p>The state upland parcel, W-21, adjoins this tideland parcel. The upland parcel is designated Gu, 'General Use'. Uses that are necessary to support the activities within W-21 are appropriate within the tidelands of this parcel.</p> <p>The Bradfield Canal has become an important wildlife viewing area with the opportunity to see bears and waterfowl in a natural setting, a significant feature. The unit is a community harvest area for waterfowl. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-36	T. 063S., R. 086E.	Ha Hv Ru	Burg Bay, Blake Channel	977.	<p>Managed Resources/intent: Protect areas of estuarine wetlands, salmon rearing and schooling area, waterfowl and shorebird concentrations, and brown and black bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface. Commercial and community harvest areas are to be maintained.</p> <p>Resources: The unit is a brown and black bear concentration area, both in spring and fall. Shorebirds and waterfowl concentrate in the Bay. Vancouver Canada geese overwinter and juvenile salmonids including pink, chum, coho and king salmon rear in the unit. Adult pink, chum, coho and king salmon school in the unit. The Bay is a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area. Deer, moose, goat, wolf, black and brown bear and waterfowl hunters use Berg Bay as an anchorage. The unit is a community harvest area for coho salmon in August and September and pink salmon in July and August. The unit is a community harvest area for Dungeness crab and halibut.</p>	<p>The upland drainage (Aaron and Oerns Creeks) are designated as a scenic, wild, or recreation river, while the upland areas are designated 'Recreational River' in TLRMP.</p> <p>The USFS Berg Bay Public Recreation Cabin is located adjacent to the western portion of this parcel where almost 4 1/2 miles of trail provide user access up Berg Creek.</p>
WT-37	T. 062S., R. 085E.	Ha Hv	Eastern Passage East	625.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning habitat and commercial/community harvest values.</p> <p>Resources. This unit is a Pacific herring spawning area, a pot and trawl shrimp commercial harvest area and a community harvest area for king and coho salmon.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Scenic Viewshed" in TLRMP.
WT-38	T. 063S., R. 085E.	Ha Hv	Madan Bay	1,446.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Pacific herring spawn along the northwest side of the Bay. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. The unit is a trawl shrimp and Dungeness and tanner crab commercial harvest area, a day-use sport fishing area and is a traditional boat anchorage.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Scenic Viewshed" in TLRMP.
WT-39	T. 063S., R. 086E.	Ha Hv	Berg Bay	767.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial/community harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum, king and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. The added area is a trawl shrimp and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi-Remote Recreation and Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River" in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-40	T. 065S., R. 088E.	Ha Hv	Marten Creek	825.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon from Marten Creek school in this unit. Marten Creek has combined peak escapements of over 43,000 pink and chum salmon -- salmon which depend upon rearing habitat off the mouth of the creek. Black and some brown bears concentrate along Marten Creek in the fall and the shoreline/upper intertidal area at the mouth of the creek in spring. The unit is a Dungeness crab and pot shrimp commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.
WT-41	T. 065S., R. 088E.	Ha Hv	Harding River - Tom Creek	1,464.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: Juvenile pink, chum, king and coho salmon rear and adult salmon from Tom Creek and the Harding River school in this unit. The Harding River has combined peak escapements of 141,000 pink and chum salmon. Tom Creek has combined peak escapements of 51,500 pink and chum salmon -- salmon that depend upon rearing habitat in this unit. Black and brown bears concentrate along the watercourses in the fall and the shoreline/upper intertidal area at the mouth of the watercourses in spring. The unit is a Dungeness and tanner crab and pot shrimp commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Wild, Scenic, or Recreational River and Modified Landscape" in TLRMP.
WT-42	T. 065S., R. 089E.	Ha Hv	Eagle River	873.	<p>Managed Resources/intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: Juvenile pink, chum, king and coho salmon rear and adult salmon from Eagle River school in this unit. Eagle River has combined peak escapements of 141,000 pink and chum salmon -- salmon that depend upon rearing habitat in this unit. Black and brown bears concentrate along the River in the fall and the shoreline/upper intertidal area during spring. The unit is a Dungeness and tanner crab and pot shrimp commercial harvest area.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-43	T. 065S., R. 087E.	Ha Ru Hv	Anan Creek	958.	<p>Managed Resources/ intent: Protect this concentration of black bears and non-consumptive wildlife viewing opportunities. Protect salmon habitat and commercial fishing harvest opportunities.</p> <p>Resources: The salt lagoon and tidelands at the mouth of Anan Creek are a harbor seal concentration area during Anan Creek has peak escapements of 362,000 combined pink and chum salmon with average escapements exceeding 164,000 salmon. This unit is a rearing area for juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon and schooling area for adult salmon from Anan Creek. Perhaps the best-known concentration of black bears in Alaska is drawn to Anan Creek during mid-June through mid-September. Brown bears are less common, but also use the area. Bears forage along the shoreline/upper intertidal zone in spring. Waterfowl concentrate in the salt lagoon at the mouth of Anan Creek in spring and fall. The unit is a commercial harvest area for Dungeness crab and a pot and trawl shrimp commercial harvest area.</p>	The USFS maintains a trail and bear observatory along Anan Creek for non-consumptive users of wildlife. Tidelands off Anan Creek are a major anchorage for bear viewers. Adjacent uplands are designated "LUDII" in TLRMP.
WT-44	T. 065S., R. 087E.	Ha Hv	Fools Inlet	635.	<p>Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: Fools Inlet is a Pacific herring winter concentration area. Juvenile pink, chum, and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in this unit. Two anadromous fish streams that flow into Fools Inlet have combined peak escapements of over 49,000 pink and chum salmon – salmon that depend on rearing habitat in the Inlet. The unit is a Dungeness crab and pot and trawl shrimp commercial harvest area and a king and coho salmon commercial troll harvest area. The possible need to develop a ferry terminal within this parcel is recognized and is considered appropriate, subject to standard state and federal permitting requirements.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth and Timber Production" in TLRMP.
WT-45	T. 065S., R. 085E.	Ha Hv	Zimovia Strait	2,297.	<p>Managed Resources/ intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and community harvest/commercial fishing harvest values.</p> <p>Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area. The expanded area includes pot and trawl shrimp and Dungeness and tanner crab commercial harvest areas. The area is a community harvest area for salmon.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth and Scenic Viewshed" in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-47	T. 064S., R. 082E.	Ha Hv	Northwest Etolin	379.	Managed Resources/ intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and community harvest/commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit includes a sea lion haulout/concentration area and a juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rearing and adult salmon schooling area. The unit is a community harvest area for king and coho salmon and a tanner crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Modified Landscape and Scenic Viewshed" in TLRMP.
WT-48	T. 067S., R. 083E.	Ha Hv	Three Way Passage	3,414.	Managed Resources/ intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development. Resources: This unit includes areas of extensive kelp beds, harbor seal concentration areas, and an area with a high density of mink and river otter. The area is a Dungeness crab and pot shrimp commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth Habitat and Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.
WT-49	T. 066S., R. 084E.	Ha Hv	Burnett Inlet	1,796.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. This unit includes a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area at the head of Burnett Inlet and a Harbor seal concentration area off Navy Creek. Juvenile pink, chum and coho salmon rear and adult salmon school in the unit. Three streams including the Burnett Inlet Hatchery have combined peak escapements in excess of 110,000 pink and chum salmon. Navy Creek has combined peak escapements of 48,892 pink and chum salmon. These salmon depend upon tidelands in the unit for rearing habitat. Upper Burnett Inlet is a purse seine terminal harvest area. Waters at the mouth of the Inlet are a purse seine commercial harvest area.	A trail leads from the mouth of Navy Creek to Navy Lake. The unit is used as an anchorage by black bear and deer hunters and furbearer trappers. Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth Habitat, Modified Landscape and Scenic Viewshed" in TLRMP.
WT-50	T. 068S., R. 084E.	Ha Hv	McHenry Anchorage	2,174.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect fish and wildlife and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit includes extensive kelp beds and a harbor seal haulout/concentration area. It also includes a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-51	T. 068S., R. 084E.	Ha Hv	Dewey Anchorage - Onslow Island	1,404.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect herring spawning habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is made up of three Pacific herring spawning areas in the Dewey Anchorage -- west Onslow Island area. This area includes Dungeness crab commercial harvest areas.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness" in TLRMP.
WT-52	T. 069S., R. 086E.	Ha Hv	Muffin Islands	1,091.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect the harbor seal habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a harbor seal haulout/concentration area and a Dungeness crab and pot and trawl shrimp commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness" in TLRMP.
WT-53	T. 069S., R. 085E.	Ha Hv	Stone Islands	519.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect herring spawning and geoduck habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: The southern portion includes a Pacific herring spawning area. The area between Stone Islands and Onslow Island is identified in the Etolin Islands Area Mariculture Pilot Project as a geoduck concentration area and described as a potential geoduck harvest area. It is also a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness" in TLRMP.
WT-54	T. 068S., R. 085E.	Ha Hv	Southeast of Canoe Pass	629.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect waterfowl habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This is a waterfowl spring and fall concentration area, a trawl and pot shrimp commercial harvest area and a purse seine commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness" in TLRMP.
WT-55	T. 066S., R. 085E.	Ha Hv	Menefee Inlet	257.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This is a waterfowl/shorebird spring and fall concentration area, a trawl and pot shrimp commercial harvest area and a Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Wilderness and Modified Landscape" in TLRMP.
WT-56	T. 066S., R. 086E.	Ha Hv	South of Found Island	740.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal habitat and commercial fishing harvest value.: Resources: This unit includes an additional harbor seal haulout/concentration area. This area is a pot and trawl shrimp commercial harvest area and a king and coho salmon commercial troll harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
WT-57	T. 063S., R. 079E.	Ha Hv	West Zarembo Island	1,303.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect harbor seal habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a harbor seal concentration area and a red king commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Old-Growth Habitat" in TLRMP.
WT-58	T. 065S., R. 080E.	Ha Hv	Kashevarof Islands	2,751.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a harbor seal haulout/concentration area and Dungeness crab commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.
WT-60	T. 067S., R. 085E.	Ha	Canoe Passage	246.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl, shorebirds, marine mammals, estuarine wetlands, and anadromous fish. Consult with NMFS before authorizing any development within this parcel.	

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Small Tract Summary

Region: Wrangell

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Resources For Which Unit is to be Managed	DNR Casefile Number (1)
WTS-11.01	T. 063S., R. 080E., Section 5	F Rd	St. John's Harbor Log Transfer Facility, Zarembo Island and Anchorage	ADL 63821 (Closed), ADL 102840 (Closed), ADL 106199 (Application)
WTS-11.02	T. 063S., R. 082E., Sections 16, 17 & 20	F Rd	Log Transfer Facility and Anchorage, Deep Bay and Roosevelt Bay	ADL 29564 (Closed), ADL 103139 (Closed), ADL 106197 (Application)
WTS-11.03	T. 064S., R. 084E., Section 12	F	Log Transfer	ADL 106273 (Application)
WTS-11.04	T. 064S., R. 086E., Section 3	F	Log Transfer	ADL 100828 (Closed), ADL 101002 (Closed)
WTS-11.05	T. 064S., R. 086E., Section 4	F	Log Transfer	ADL 52518 (Closed), ADL 100827 (Closed)
WTS-11.06	T. 065S., R. 084E., Section 32	F Rd	Starfish Log Transfer Facility and anchorage	ADL 101714 (Closed), ADL 103309 (Closed), ADL 105433 (Closed), ADL 105639 (Closed), ADL 105843 (Closed), ADL 105952 (Closed)
WTS-11.07	T. 067S., R. 087E., Section 16	F	Frosty Log Transfer Facility	ADL 104310 (Issued)
WTS-11.08	T. 065S., R. 087E., Section 30	F	Log Transfer	ADL 101846 (Closed)
WTS-11.09	T. 063S., R. 083E., Section 10	F	Log Transfer	Federal Casefile Number FSAU 26214 (Closed)
WTS-11.10	T. 063S., R. 083E., Section 23	F	Log Transfer	No DNR casefile.
WTS-11.11	T. 065S., R. 080E.	F	Bush Log Transfer Facility	ADL 104359 (Issued)
WTS-11.12	T. 065S., R. 081E.	F	Shrubby Log Transfer Facility	ADL 46791 (Closed), ADL 51501 (Closed), ADL 53637 (Closed), ADL 58858 (Closed), ADL 58859 (Closed), ADL 80598 (Closed)
WTS-11.13	T. 064S., R. 085E.	F Rd	Earl West Log Transfer Facility and Boat Ramp	ADL 104285 (Issued)
WTS-11.14	T. 065S., R. 089E.	F	Future Log Transfer Facility, Barge Camp and Moorage Sites	ADL 103910 (Closed), ADL 104527 (Closed), ADL 18836 (Issued), ADL 20144 (Closed), ADL 20145 (Closed)
WTS-11.15	T. 065S., R. 085E., Section 32	F	Log Transfer at Olive Cove	ADL 103779 (Issued)
WTS-11.16	T. 063S., R. 085E., Section 34	F	Log Transfer Storage	LAS 22081 (Issued)

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Resources For Which Unit is to be Managed	DNR Casefile Number (1)
WTS-11.17	T. 063S., R. 085E., Section 7	F	Log Transfer	ADL 104739 (Closed)
WTS-22.01	T. 064S., R. 085E.	Ha	Earl West Cove, Eastern Passage Aquaculture	LAS 19885 (Issued)
WTS-23.01	T. 066S., R. 084E., Section 30	Ha	Private Hatchery	ADL 104373 (Issued)

(1) ADL and LAS are the abbreviations used by DNR to identify project case files.

REGION 5 – KETCHIKAN

BACKGROUND

Ketchikan is the largest planning region within the Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan. It extends on the north from Ernest Sound to the Canadian border (generally Portland Inlet) on the south, and from the western tip of the Cleveland Peninsula (Lemesurier Point) to the Canadian border on the east. The islands of Revillagigedo, Gravina, Mary and Duke as well as the Cleveland Peninsula, and a portion of the mainland north of Ketchikan, constitute the bulk of the planning region. Also included in the planning region is the mainland east of Revillagigedo Island, which is almost wholly occupied by the Misty Fjords National Monument and Wilderness, and the small community of Hyder, situated at the end of the Portland Canal near Canada.

Aside from relatively small amounts of state, private and Native corporation land, nearly all of the upland acreage within the planning area is occupied by the Tongass National Forest (Cleveland Peninsula, Revillagigedo Island, Gravina Island, and Mary/Duke Islands) and the Misty Fjords National Monument and Wilderness, which occupies mainland areas from Behm Canal on the west to the Canadian border on the east, demarcated by Portland Canal. Not included within the planning area is Annette Island, a self governing Indian reservation. The Indian reservation extends 3,000 feet from mean high water; accordingly, there are no state owned tidelands adjacent to Annette Island and no tideland tracts are identified.

STATE LANDS

Within the Ketchikan planning region, there are a total of 30,838 acres of state uplands. There are about 26,974 acres under TA or patent and 3,864 acres in selection status. Most of the upland areas are associated with the islands of Revillagigedo and Gravina. However, there are also holdings on the Cleveland Peninsula and Duke Island, distributed as scattered large tracts. The distribution, for the various islands and the Hyder community, are given below:

Geographic Areas	Acres
Cleveland Peninsula	4,572
Revillagigedo Island	13,657
Gravina Island	8,962
Hyder	1,477
Mary/Duke Islands	2,170

In general, the larger tracts of state land are situated in the more remote areas of the Cleveland Peninsula, Duke Island, Gravina Island south of California Ridge and Revillagigedo Island generally north of Forest Highway 39. Smaller parcels of state land are scattered along the road system of Revillagigedo Island and the northern shore of Gravina Island, particularly near the Ketchikan International Airport.

The majority of state ownership is, however, associated with state owned tidelands and submerged lands, reflecting the extensive coastlines within the planning area. Tideland units, representing the more sensitive habitat and environmental areas, are situated in 67 different sites along the coast within the planning area. These tideland units, which include both habitat and harvest areas, are usually associated with areas of coastline used for herring spawning; isolated bays and islands associated with concentrations of Stellar sea lions and harbor seals; estuarine areas occupying the extremity of elongated and fjord type bays; and tidelands used for economic purposes in the urbanized area of Ketchikan.

ACREAGE

Similar to other planning regions, the vast majority of all state lands are associated with tidelands and submerged lands, and totals an estimated 1,016,730 acres. Uplands constitute 29,760 acres and specific tideland tracts, 143,992 acres, as given below:

Geographic Areas	Acres
Upland Tracts	29,760
Tideland Tracts	143,992

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Ketchikan planning region contains portions of the physiographic provinces of the Boundary Ranges, Coastal Foothills and Kupreanof Lowlands. In large part, the state land tracts are generally similar to the general physiographic features of these regions. Four physiographic areas can be described.

Cleveland Peninsula. Parcels are situated adjacent to the coast and occupy the coastal plain, which is either flat or gently rolling. Most of the area of these parcels is occupied by wetlands, specifically saturated spruce bogs and sphagnum bogs. There are relatively few upland areas. Upland areas contain mixed hemlock/spruce forest and are relatively dry.

Gravina Island. State land parcels are situated along the northern coastline of this island and generally south of California Ridge, a major east-west divide between the northern and southern parts of this island. North of California Ridge, state parcels occupy a gently rolling coastal plain with somewhat steeper interior slopes. South of California Ridge, the larger parcels occupy stream floodplains (Vallener and Bostwick Creeks), the steeply sloped uplands adjacent to these floodplains, and portions of Western California Ridge. Within the flatter topographic areas of the coastal plain and river floodplains, wetlands predominate. These primarily consist of saturated spruce bogs. The steeply sloped parcels are relatively dry and are occupied by a mixed, mature forest of hemlock, Sitka Spruce and Western Cedar.

Revillagigedo Island. Outside the urbanized area of Ketchikan along the road system, the larger state tracts occupy gently to steeply sloping terrain adjacent to the coast. These areas contain patches of saturated spruce bog, areas of exposed bedrock, and steeper areas occupied by mixed hemlock/spruce forest. In some instances, state lands occupy areas of fairly flat topography related to riverine wetlands, floodplains and salt chucks.

Duke Island. The few parcels in this area occupy a flat coastal plain, which consists almost entirely of wetlands and small lakes.

ACCESS

Access to the more remote areas of the planning region (Cleveland Peninsula, northern parts of Revillagigedo Island, mainland areas adjacent to Revillagigedo Island, and the southern portions of Gravina Island) are accessed by water, either by boat or floatplane. Parcels in the Ketchikan urbanized area have direct road access or are within proximity of a road. Air access exists on northern Gravina Island, which contains the regionally significant Ketchikan International Airport.

USES AND RESOURCES

Uses.

Uplands. State upland tracts are used for a variety of uses, the type depending greatly on the size of the tract and whether it is located within or near the Ketchikan urbanized area.

Parcels at the end of the Tongass Highway (South) and along Clover Passage are significant for their scenic resources. The Clover Passage area is a designated scenic area in the comprehensive plan of the community, and the areas of Mountain Point and Upper George Inlet are visible from both air and marine travel routes. Tour boats and ferries of the Alaska Marine Highway System pass directly adjacent to the Herring Cove and Mountain Point parcels. Parcels within the Ketchikan area that occupy upslope areas from existing subdivisions are used for water supply, especially in the Mountain Point area. Parcels are also used for this purpose in North Point Higgins.

State land is also used for settlement, with state subdivisions existing at Vallener Bay, Upper George Inlet, Mountain Point, and Mud Bight. Mud Bight and Mountain Point are situated on the road system, whereas the other two areas are remote subdivisions, dependent upon water access. Vallener Bay Subdivision is proposed for sale in calendar year 2000.

Significant portions of state uplands, especially within the larger state tracts, have been used for timber harvest by the Forest Service including Neets Bay, areas near the salt chuck at Upper George Inlet, Traitors Cove, and Vallener Bay. Recent state timber sales have occurred in the Upper George Inlet area near Herring Cove.

Tidelands. State tidelands are used for the subsistence gathering of invertebrates within intertidal areas and for the harvest of salmon and other finfish. Harvest activities concentrate at Annette and Duke Islands, both of which are remote from Ketchikan.

Resources. State upland parcels provide significant water supply and scenic resources at the locations mentioned previously.

There are few additional areas believed appropriate for settlement. Appropriate areas, however, exist at Leask Cove on Upper George Inlet, north of the mouth of White River in Upper George Inlet, and Moser Bay north of the Ketchikan urbanized area. All of these areas possess good water access, have favorable topography, and are relatively close to Ketchikan.

Most of the large tracts are used, to varying degrees, by deer, moose, certain "old growth" dependent species, and black bears at those locations with significant anadromous streams. The area known as the Salt Chuck in Upper George Inlet is particularly significant for its habitat resources. This area is a concentration location for shorebirds and waterfowl (including trumpeter swans) and harbor seals.

The Ketchikan area, including the Cleveland Peninsula, contains extensive areas of commercial forest on state land. There are approximately 16,960 acres of mature commercial forest within the Ketchikan planning region with 3,175 of these having been previously harvested. In general, the principle areas with significant forest

resources are the large tracts within the Cleveland Peninsula, Gravina Island south of the California Ridge, and adjacent to the coast in the western part of Revillagigedo Island adjacent to Behm Canal.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough has a comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance, and a district coastal management plan. Each covers the corporate limits of the Borough. There are no state habitat management plans within the planning region, although several site specific plans prepared by the DNR exist (Neets Bay and Upper George Inlet). The site plans classify relatively small areas. Revisions to the classifications of these site plans are recommended in this area plan.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE LANDS

Uplands. State uplands are to be managed to accommodate a diversity of uses and available state resources, consistent with the need to protect significant wildlife concentrations and habitats.

Dispersed recreation is recognized as an appropriate use in all large tracts not located within the Ketchikan urbanized area. Because of their current use and unique location, several areas in Behm Canal north of Ketchikan are recommended for inclusion within the marine state park system, including portions of Betton Island, Grant and Joe Islands, and Virgin Bay. In addition, the state land upslope of Herring Bay as well as land adjacent to Lake Harriet Hunt is designated for dispersed recreation use in order to be consistent with current recreational activities in that area. In the event that the Silvus Lakes are conveyed to the state, this area is designated for both watershed protection and dispersed recreation.

Additional remote settlement is recommended for those areas identified under "Resources" for land disposal during the planning period. These include the areas of Leask Cove, the west side of Upper George Inlet north of the mouth of White River, and Vallener Bay. Other state tracts are too far from Ketchikan or do not possess satisfactory site characteristics. Development, adjacent to the Mountain Point Subdivision, situated on south Tongass Highway, is not recommended during the planning period given the use of upland areas as a water supply and because of the large existing inventory of private lots and borough land.

Habitat resources are identified for all tracts, if known, and are to be given consideration for management and protection in any state development proposal. In addition, the area of the salt chuck at Upper George Inlet is designated Habitat (Ha), reflecting the regionally significant wildlife resources situated there.

Timber harvest is identified as an appropriate activity in certain large tracts, subject to the results of a forest land use planning process. Areas with large tracts under the

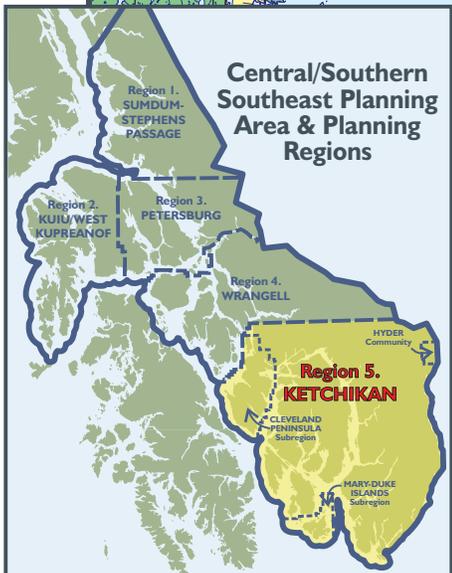
General Use (Gu) designation are identified for possible timber harvest. These areas include portions of the Vallenar, Bostwick and Blank Inlet drainage on Gravina Island and Neets Bay and upland at the terminus of Upper George Inlet on Revillagigedo Island. In areas affected by previous timber harvest, the potential for future timber harvest is recognized (including Trader's Cove, Neets Bay and areas southwest and southeast of the Salt Chuck). Timber harvest may also occur in support of settlement activities and is recommended.

Tidelands. Areas of waterfront development are recommended along the Revillagigedo and Gravina Island waterfronts where commercial or economic development is permitted and at specific timber transfer site and aquaculture sites. Tideland areas with particular habitat or harvest values are designated either Habitat (Ha) or Harvest (Hv). It should be noted that the regional maps of the Cleveland Peninsula and the Ketchikan region depict Pacific herring spawning areas as linear, coastal features (unlike the tideland tracts that occupy polygons). Both the tideland tracts and the coastal linear features are to be managed so that their principle resources are protected. In this region, tideland tracts include areas of estuarine wetlands, regionally important salt chucks, concentrations of marine mammals, shorebirds and waterfowl, and eulachon and Pacific herring spawning sites. The remainder of the tideland area is designated General Use (Gu). In these tidelands, it is intended that the standard state/federal permitting process will determine, on a site by site basis, whether tideland development is appropriate at a given tideland site.

Acreage associated with these designations are as follows:

Designation		Acres
<u>Uplands</u>		
F	Forestry	266
Gu	General Use	19,937
Ha	Habitat	1,891
Hv	Harvest	4,975
Ma	Materials	0
Pr	Public Facilities - Retain	6,642
Pt	Public Facilities - Transfer	0
Rd	Recreation - Developed	504
Ru	Recreation - Undeveloped	5,943
S	Settlement	2,877
Sc	Settlement - Commercial	592
W	Water	1,501
<u>Tidelands</u>		
F	Forestry	200
Gu	General Use	872,738
Ha	Habitat	107,785
Hv	Harvest	49,028
Rm	Resource Management	151
Ru	Recreation - Undeveloped	14,304
Sd	Shoreline Development	17,562
Wd	Waterfront Development	5,696

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

MAP 3-22 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - Cleveland Peninsula



Land Status (1)(2)

- Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
- Tongass Natl. Forest
- Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
- Native Owned
- Private
- State Owned
- Mental Health
- State Selected

Boundaries

- Upland Unit Boundary
- Upland Designation Boundary
- Tideland Unit Boundary
- Tideland Designation Boundary
- Subregion Boundary
- Planning Region Boundary
- Area Plan Boundary
- City Boundary
- Herring Spawning Area

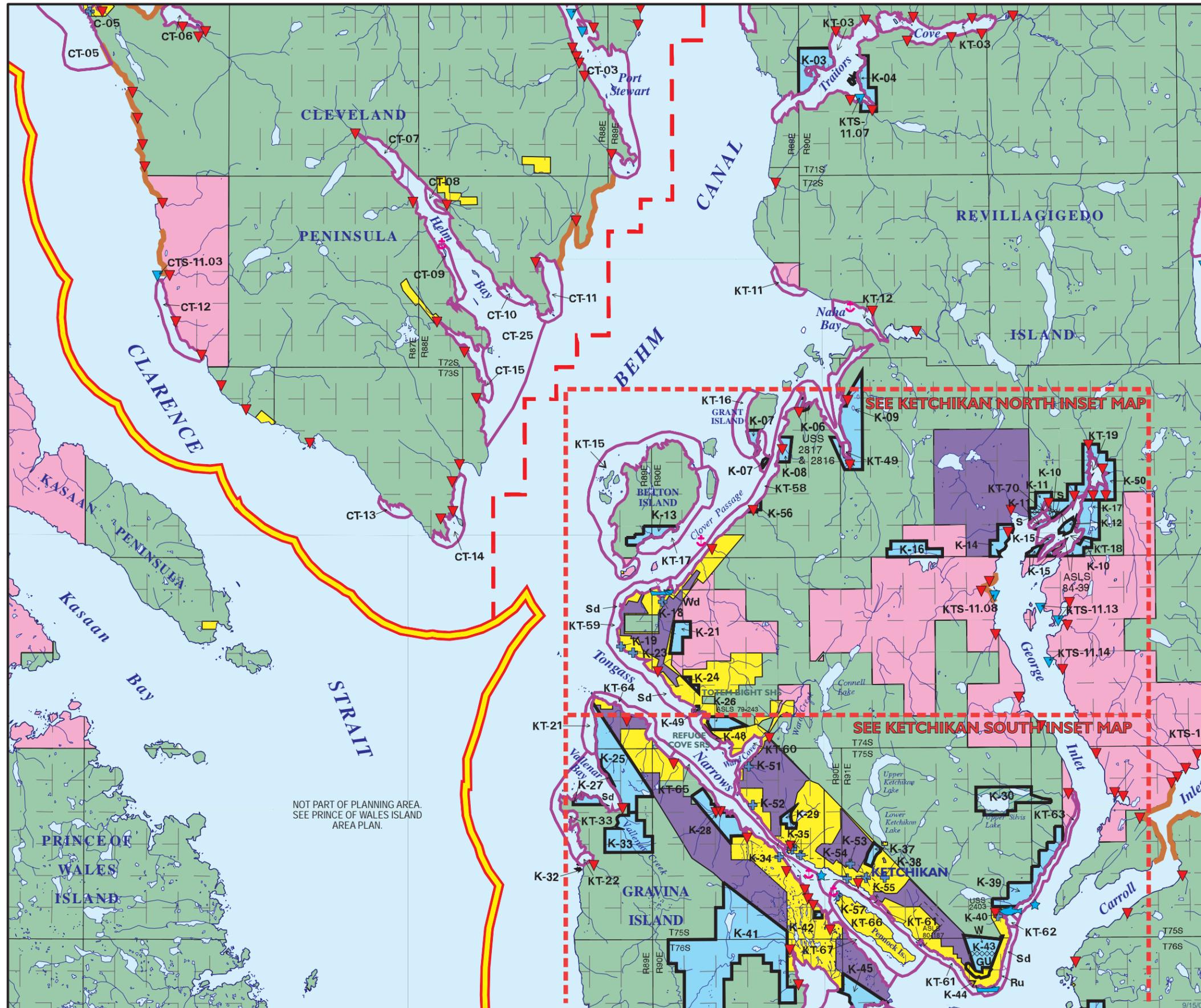
Units (3)

- K-01** Large Tract, Upland
- KT-01** Large Tract, Tideland
- KTS-01** Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities

- ⚓ Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
- ⚓ Boat Ramp/Harbor
- ▾ Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
- X Seaplane
- 🏠 Lodge
- ◆ Log Transfer Site
- ★ Aquaculture
- 🐟 Hatchery
- 🐦 Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
- ▾ Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-23 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - Central



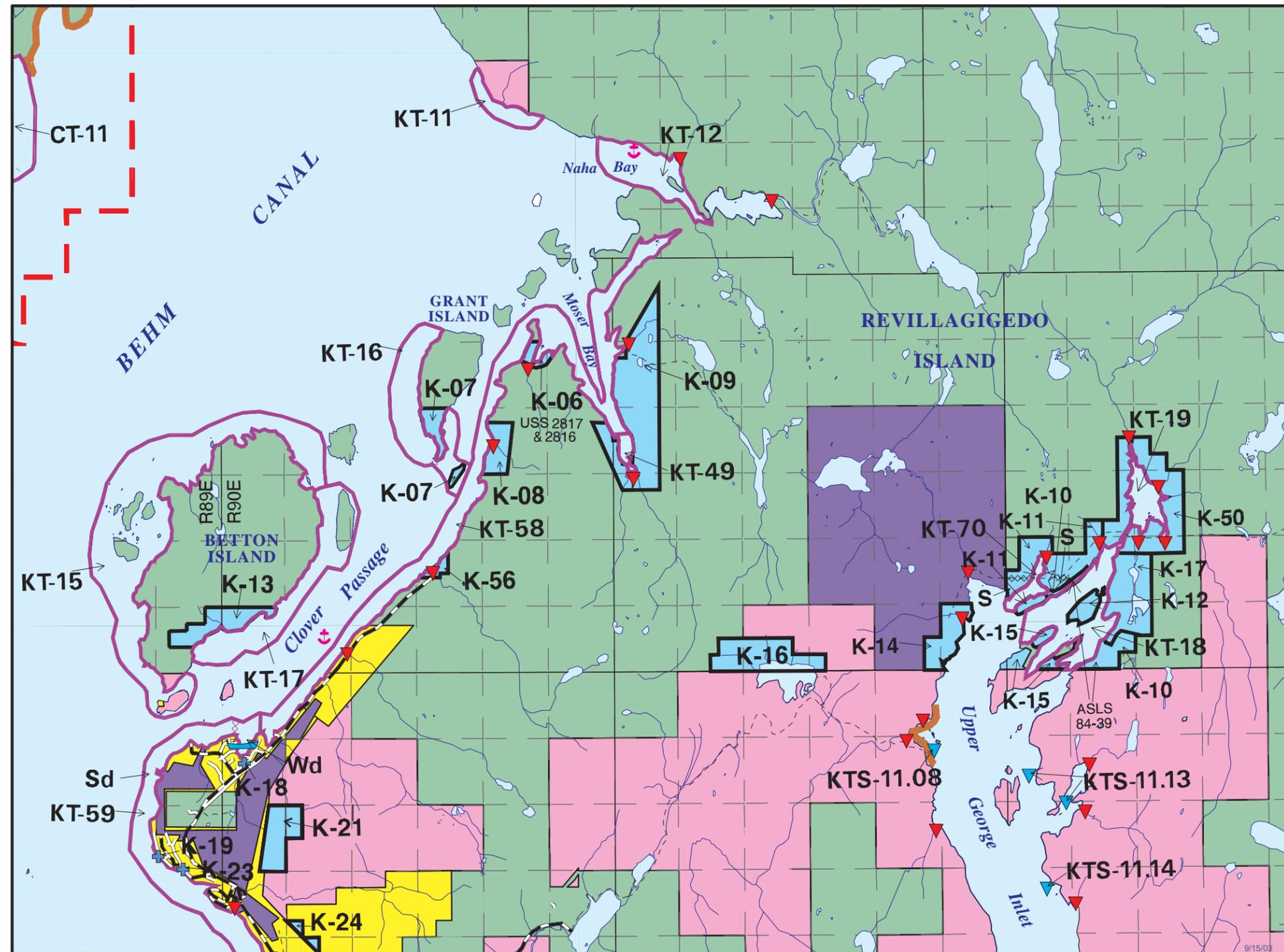
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-24 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - North Inset Map



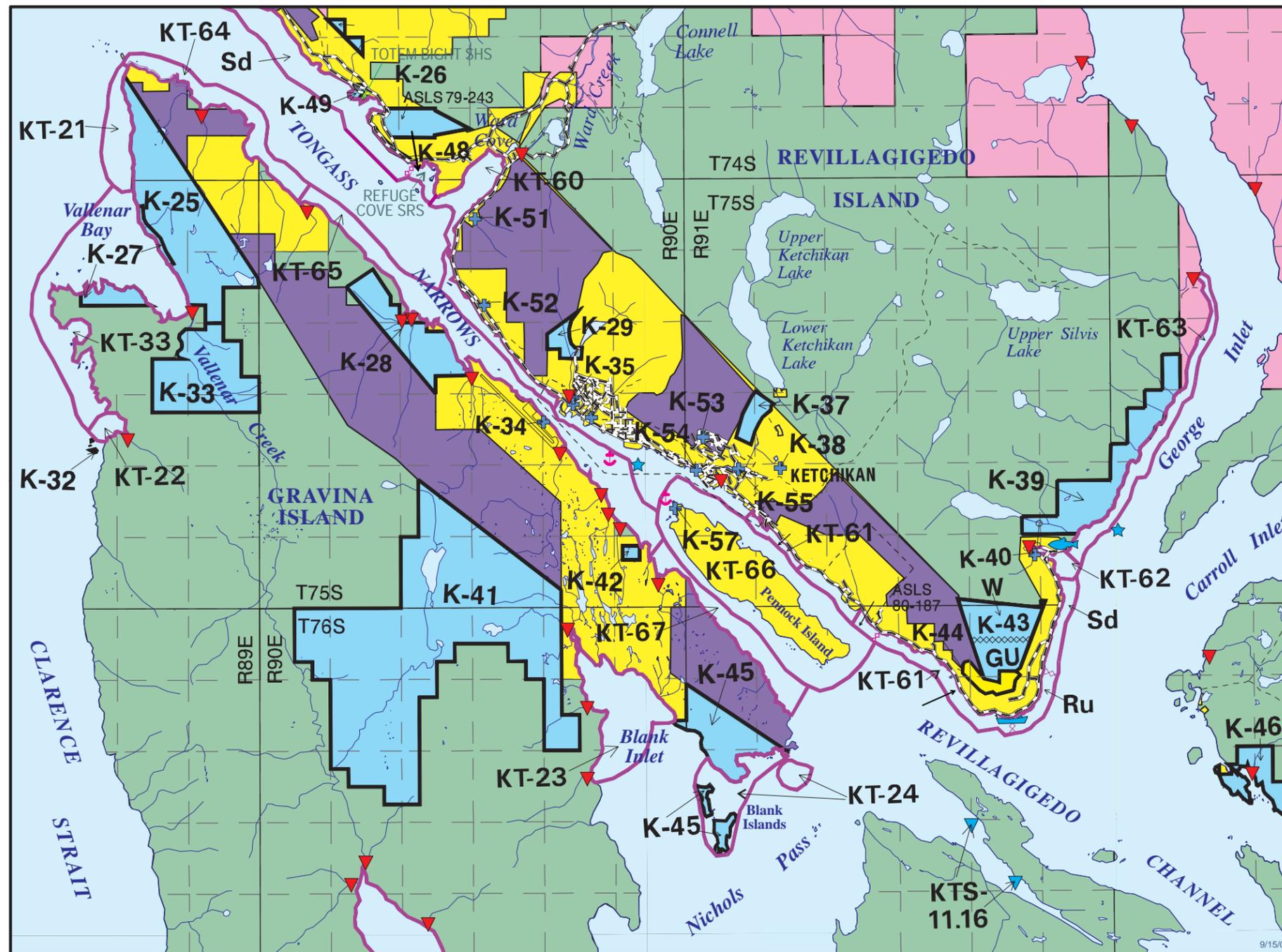
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

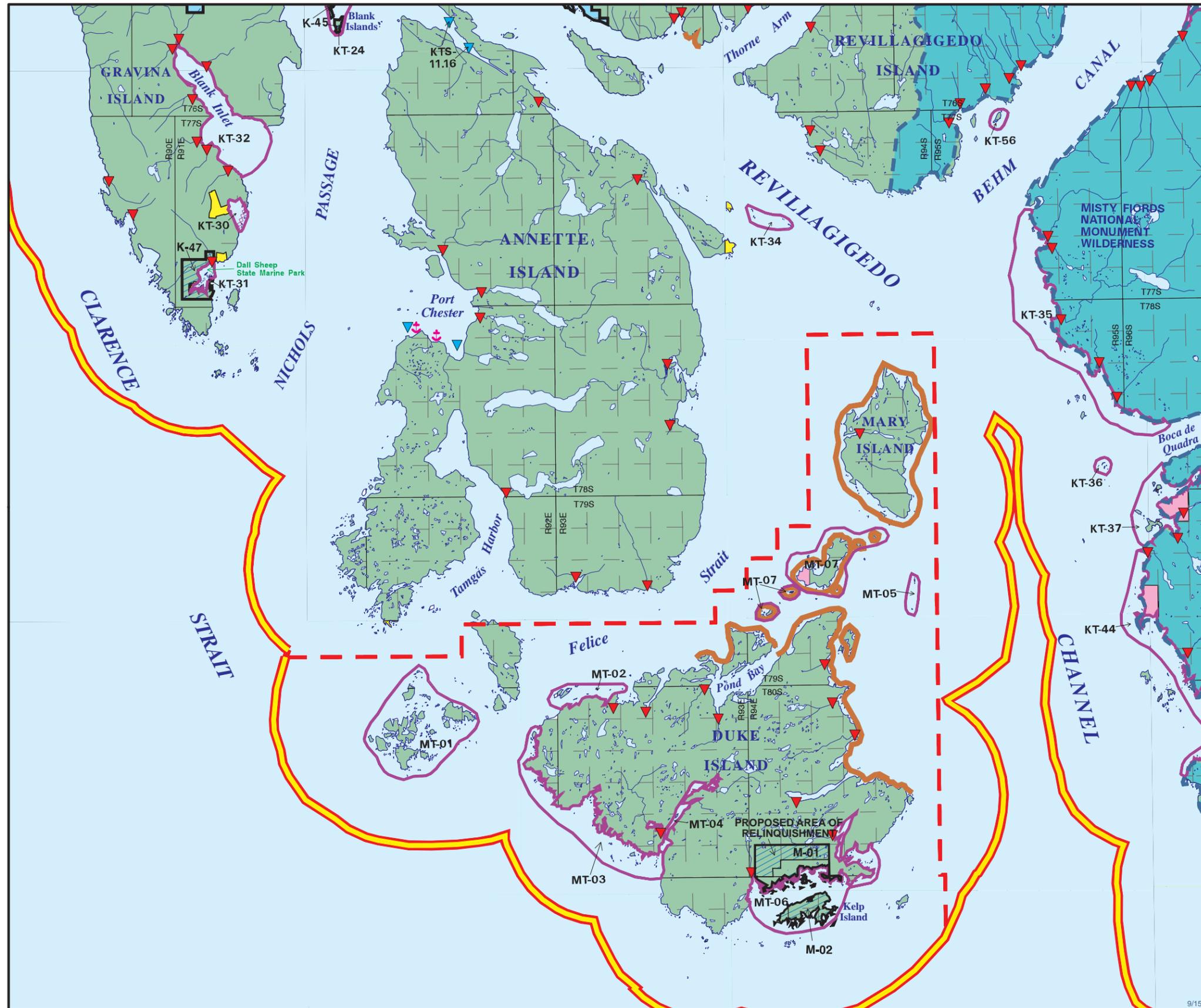
Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-25 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - South Inset Map



Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected
Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area
Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland
Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-26 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - South



Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected
Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area
Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland
Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-27 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - Northeast



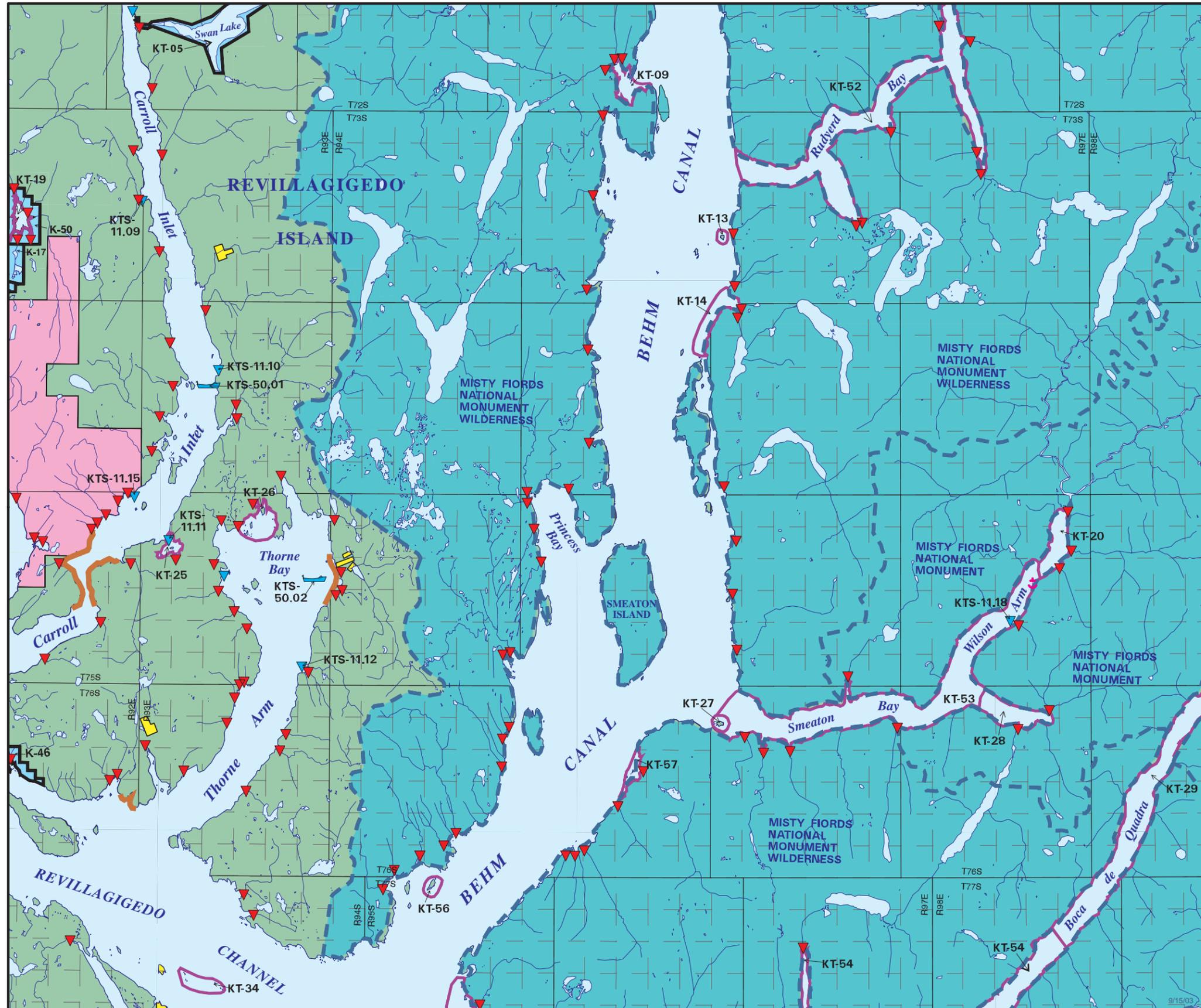
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-28 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - East



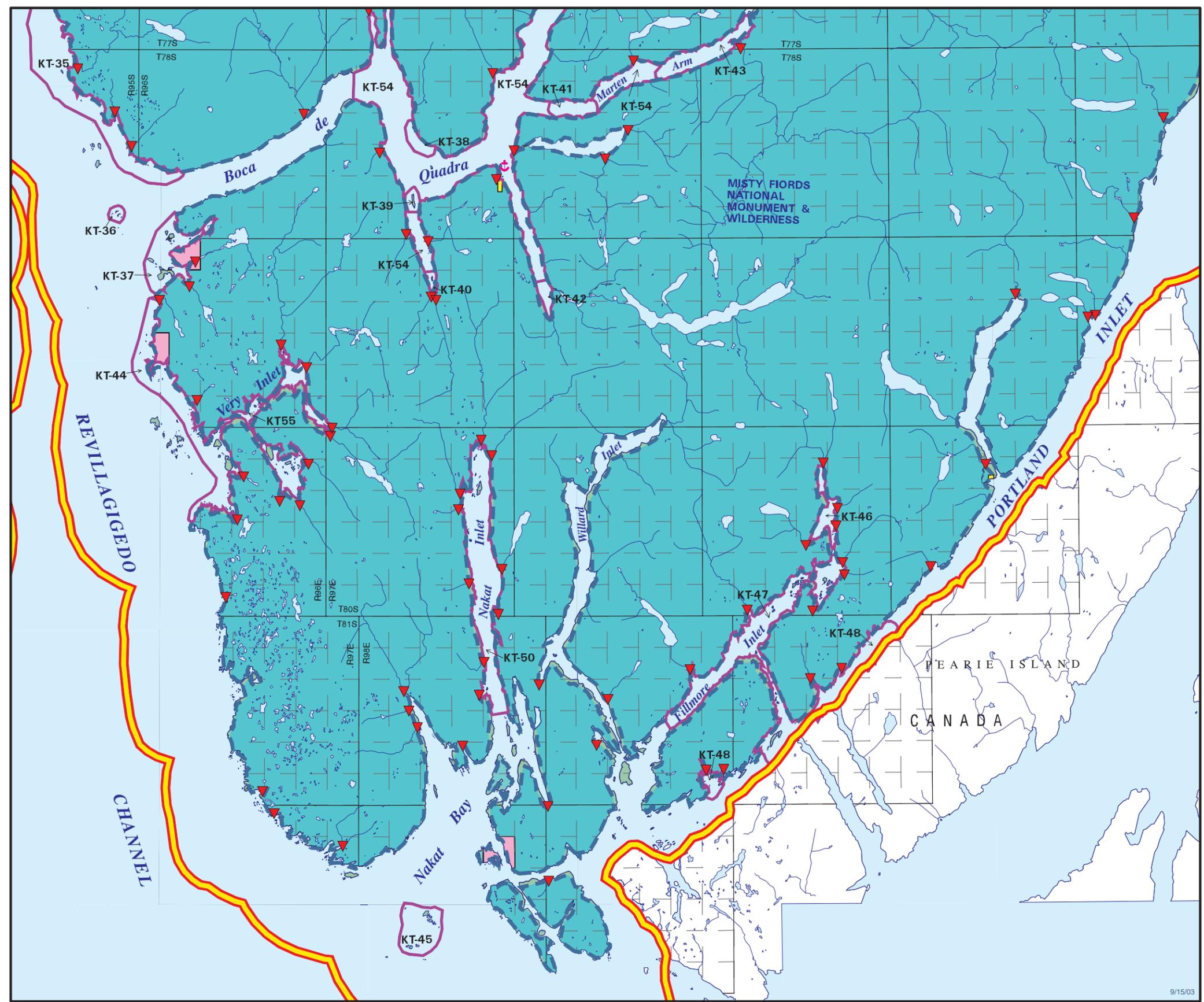
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

MAP 3-29 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - Southeast



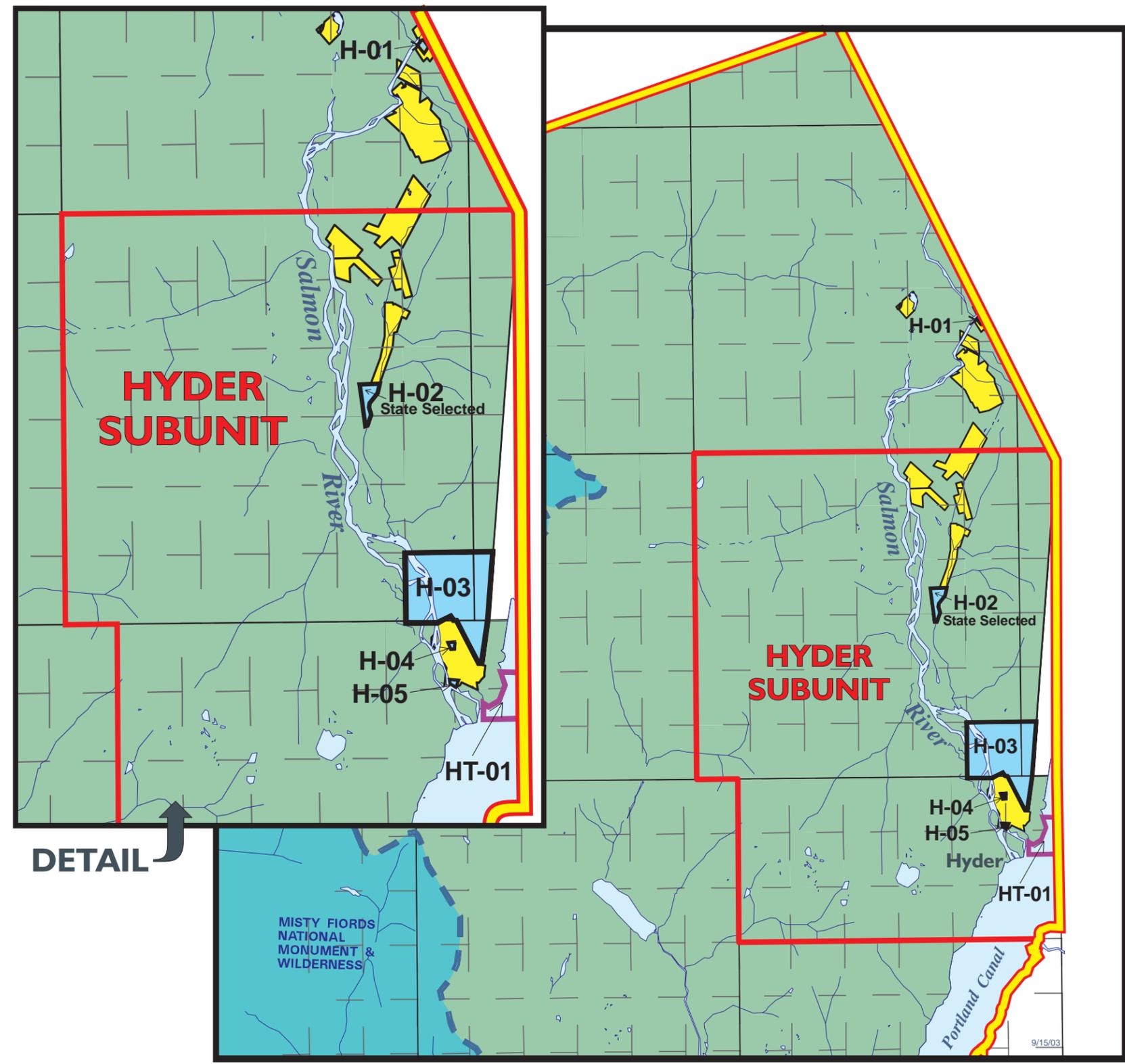
Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fiords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected

Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area

Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland

Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

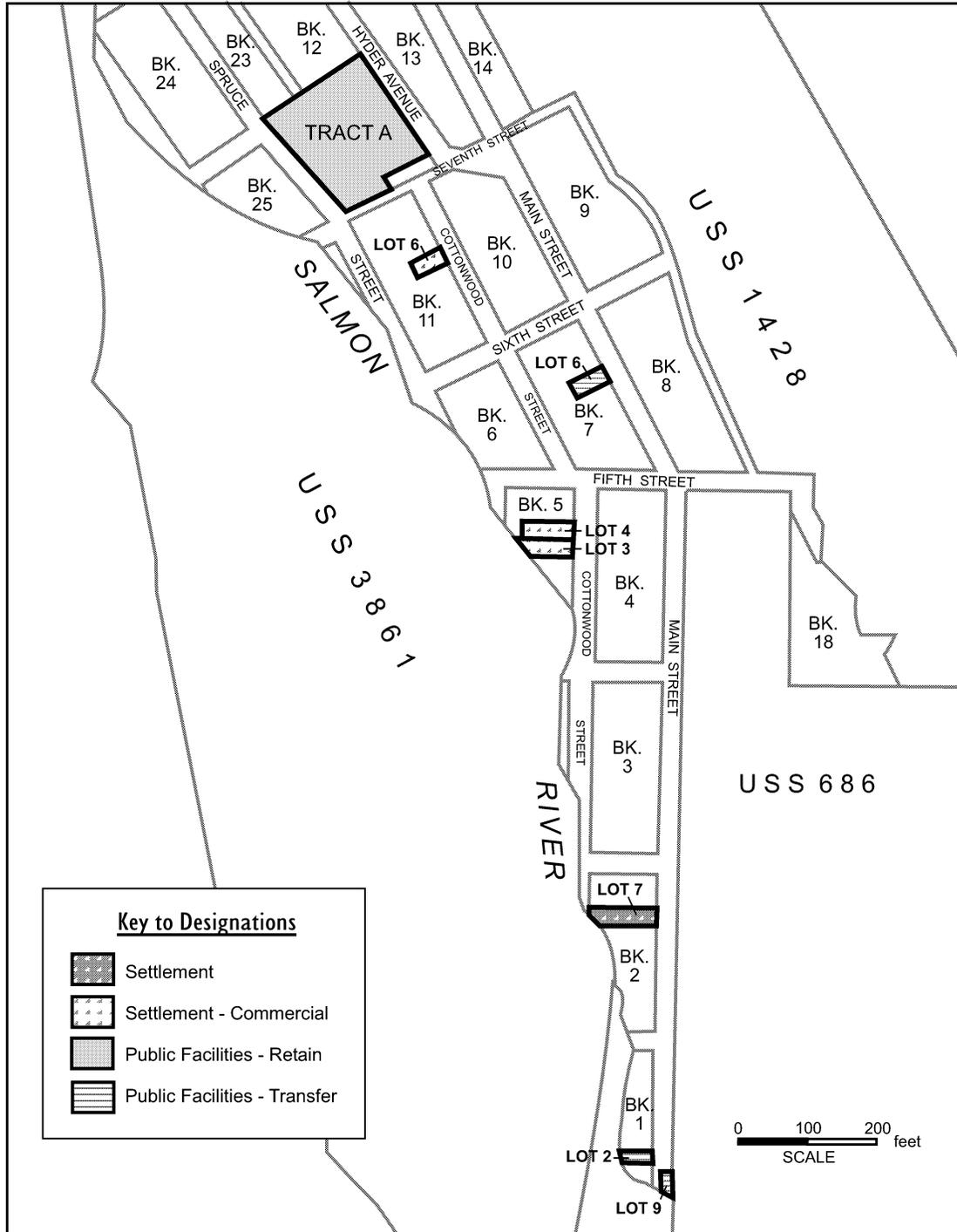
MAP 3-30 ♦ REGION 5 Ketchikan - Hyder Subunit



Land Status (1)(2)	
	Tongass NF Wilderness Areas
	Tongass Natl. Forest
	Misty Fjords Natl. Monument
	Native Owned
	Private
	State Owned
	Mental Health
	State Selected
Boundaries	
	Upland Unit Boundary
	Upland Designation Boundary
	Tideland Unit Boundary
	Tideland Designation Boundary
	Subregion Boundary
	Planning Region Boundary
	Area Plan Boundary
	City Boundary
	Herring Spawning Area
Units (3)	
K-01	Large Tract, Upland
KT-01	Large Tract, Tideland
KTS-01	Small Tract, Tideland
Tideland Uses/Facilities	
	Anchorage (Private & Public) (4)
	Boat Ramp/Harbor
	Resource Transfer Site (Forestry, Others)
	Seaplane
	Lodge
	Log Transfer Site
	Aquaculture
	Hatchery
	Seabird Nesting Colony (Major)
	Anadromous Streams (5)

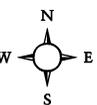
UNIT H-04.000

USS 1428
HYDER COMMUNITY
T68S, R100E
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations

-  Settlement
-  Settlement - Commercial
-  Public Facilities - Retain
-  Public Facilities - Transfer



9/15/03

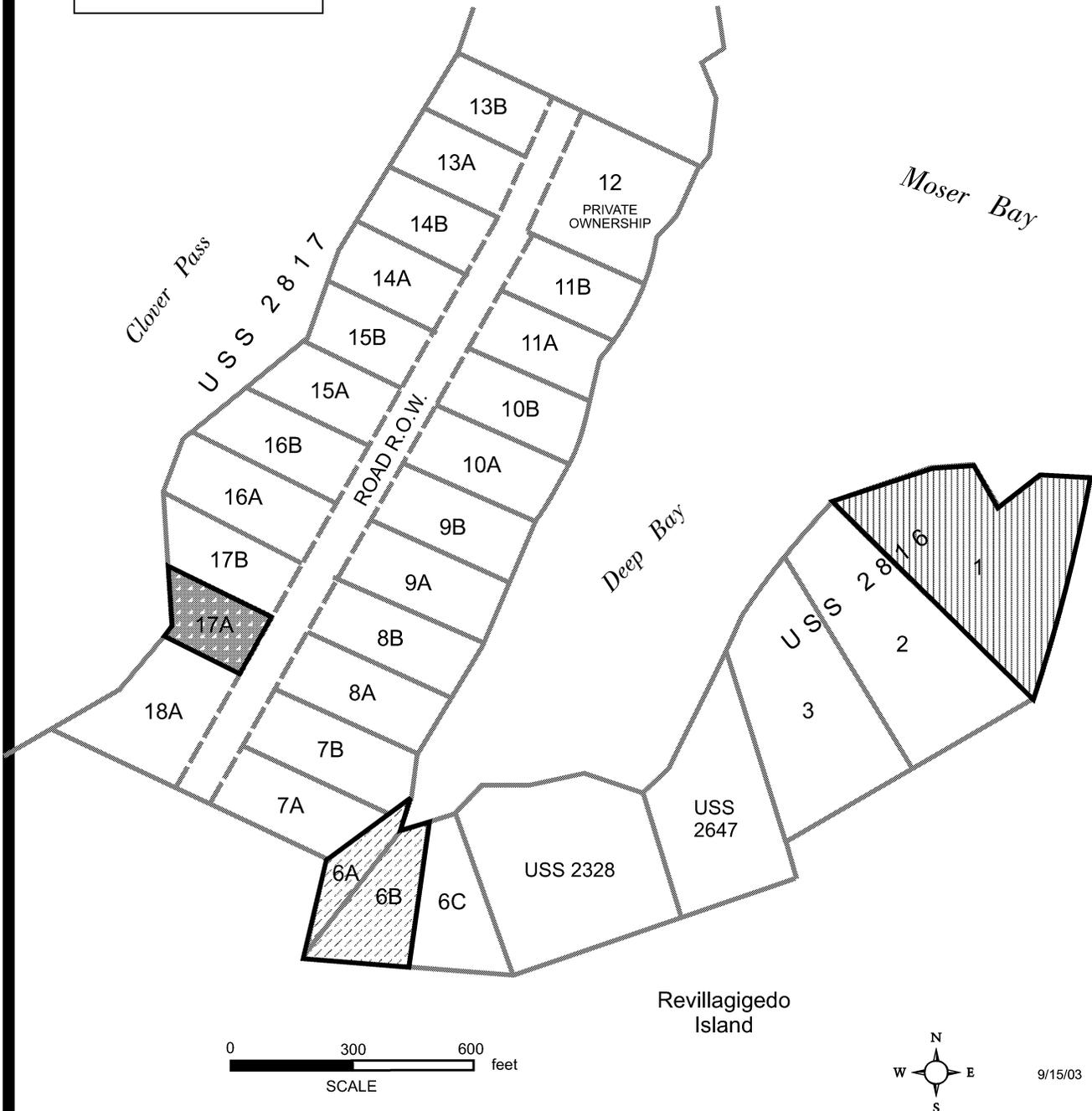
UNIT K-06.000

USS 2816 & 2817 DEEP BAY (AT MOSER BAY)

T73 S, R90E, Sections 11 & 12
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

Key to Designations

-  Settlement
-  Public Recreation - Dispersed
-  Habitat



Key to Designations

 Public Recreation -
Dispersed Use

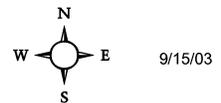
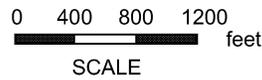
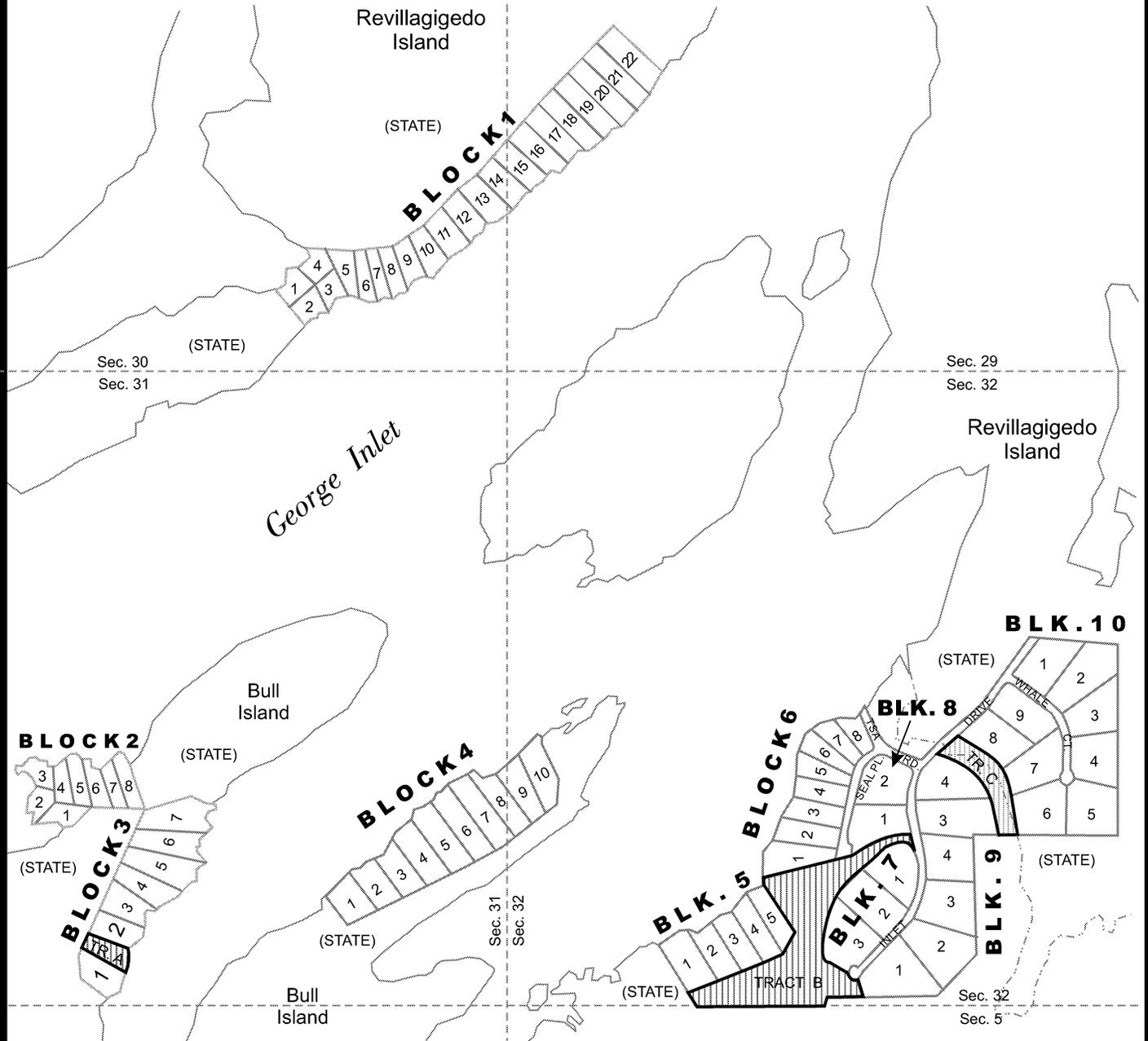
UNIT K-10.000

ASLS 84-39

UPPER GEORGE INLET SUBDIVISION

SEC. 29,30,31 & 32 T73S, R92E

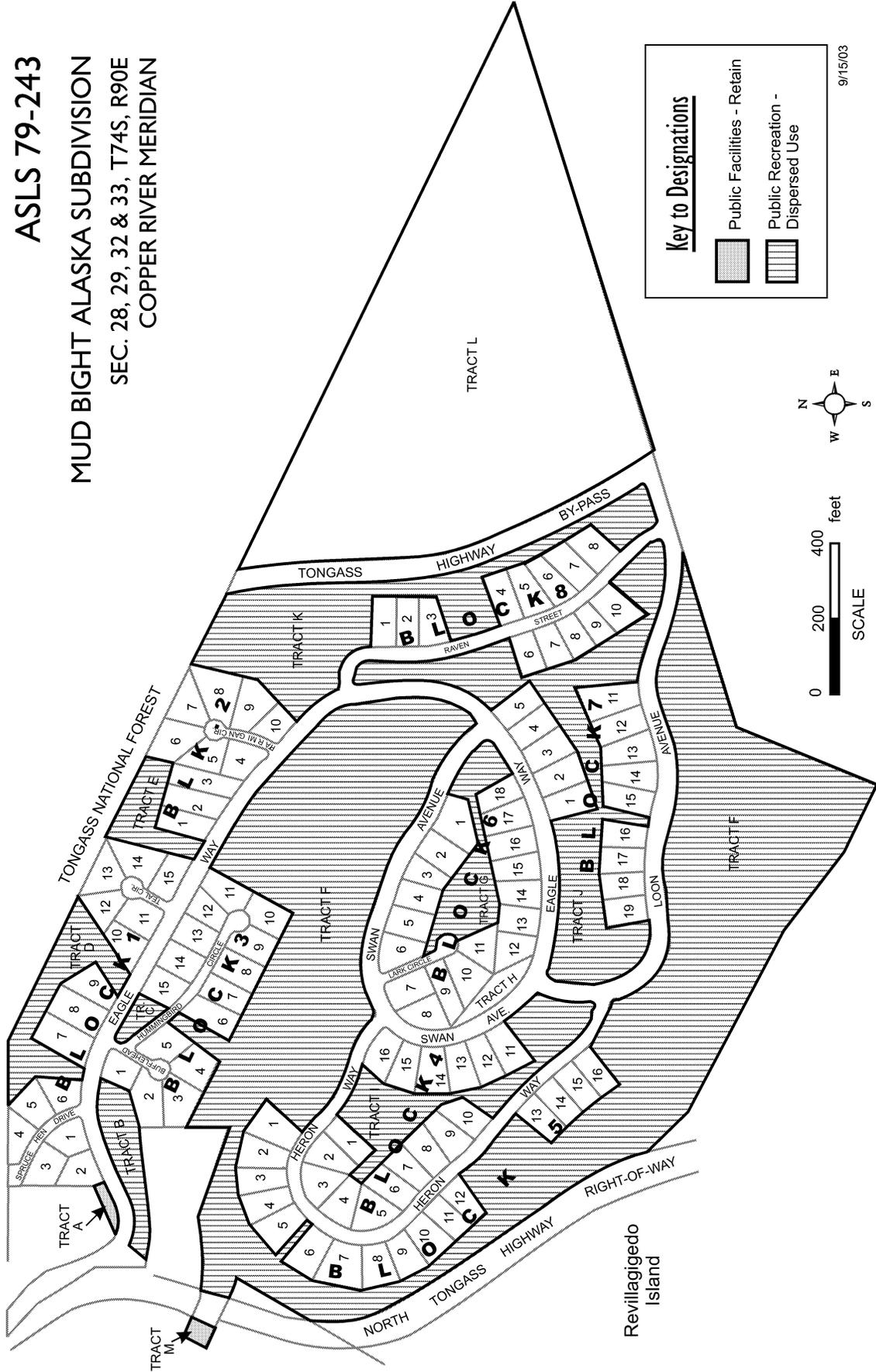
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



UNIT K-26.000

ASLS 79-243

MUD BIGHT ALASKA SUBDIVISION
 SEC. 28, 29, 32 & 33, T74S, R90E
 COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



UNIT K-27.000

ASLS 85-86

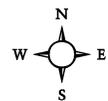
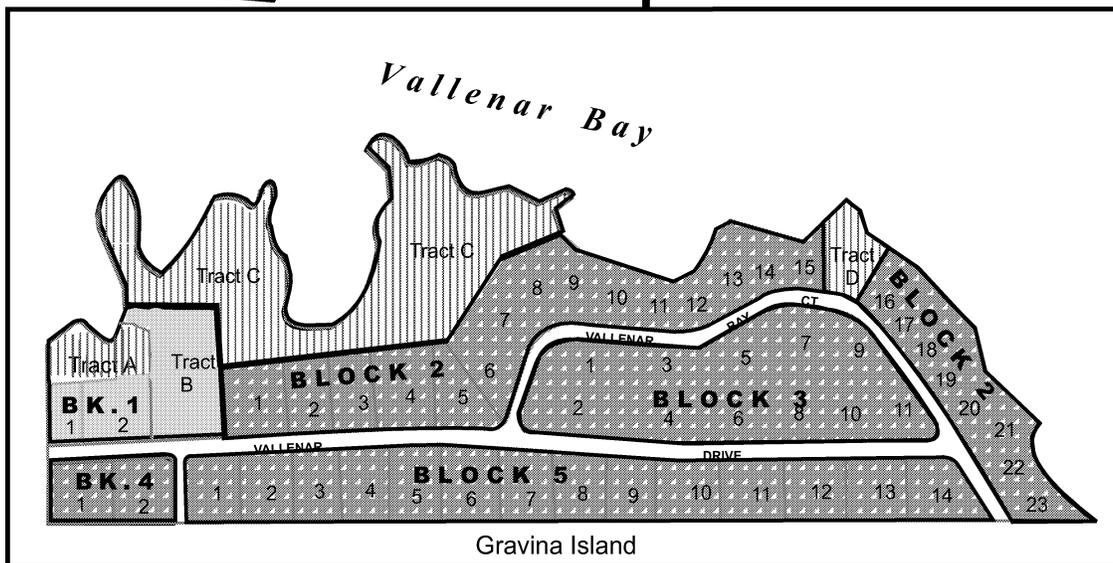
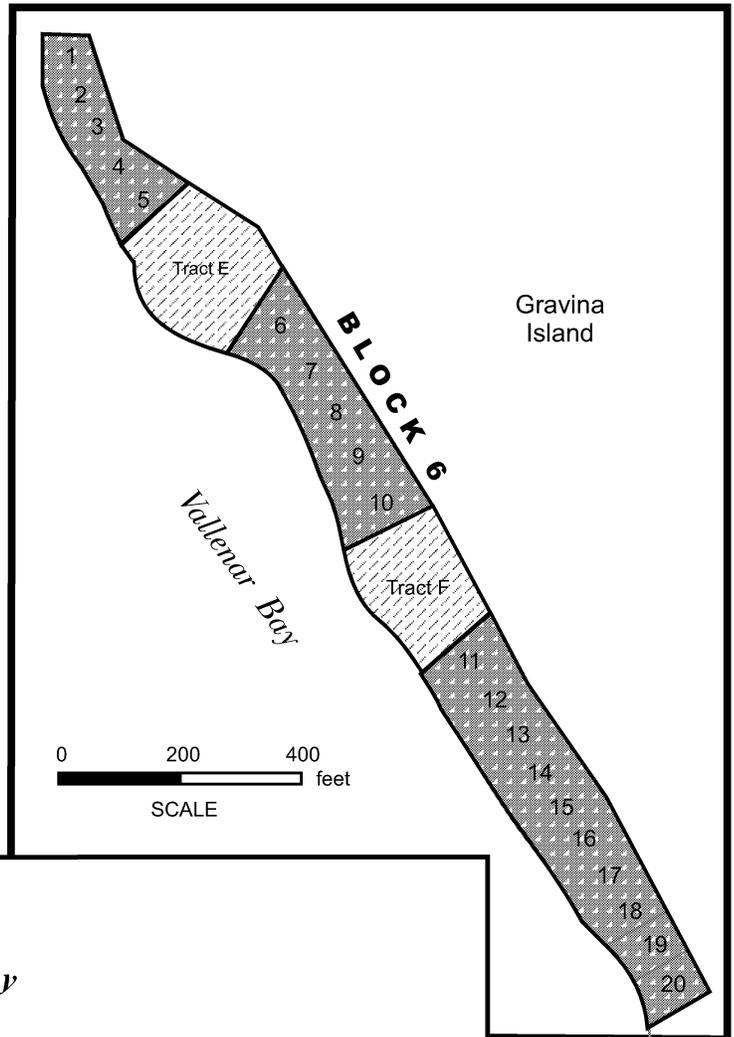
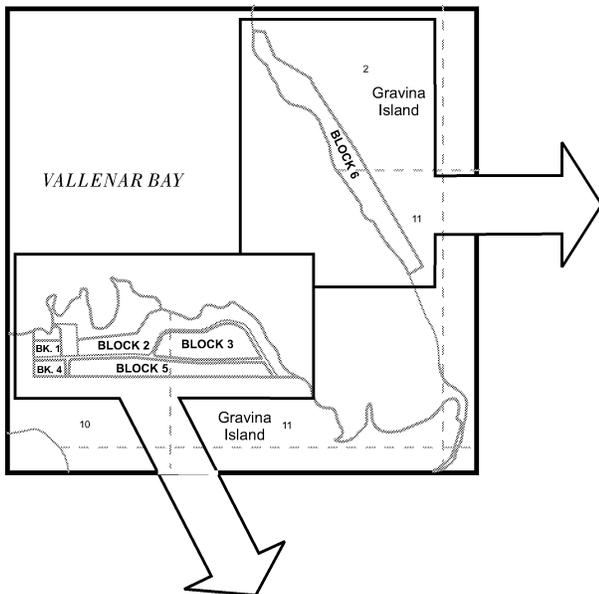
VALLENDAR BAY SUBDIVISION

SEC. 2, 10 & 11 T75S, R89E

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

Key to Designations

-  Settlement
-  Public Facilities - Retain
-  Habitat
-  Public Recreation - Dispersed



9/15/03

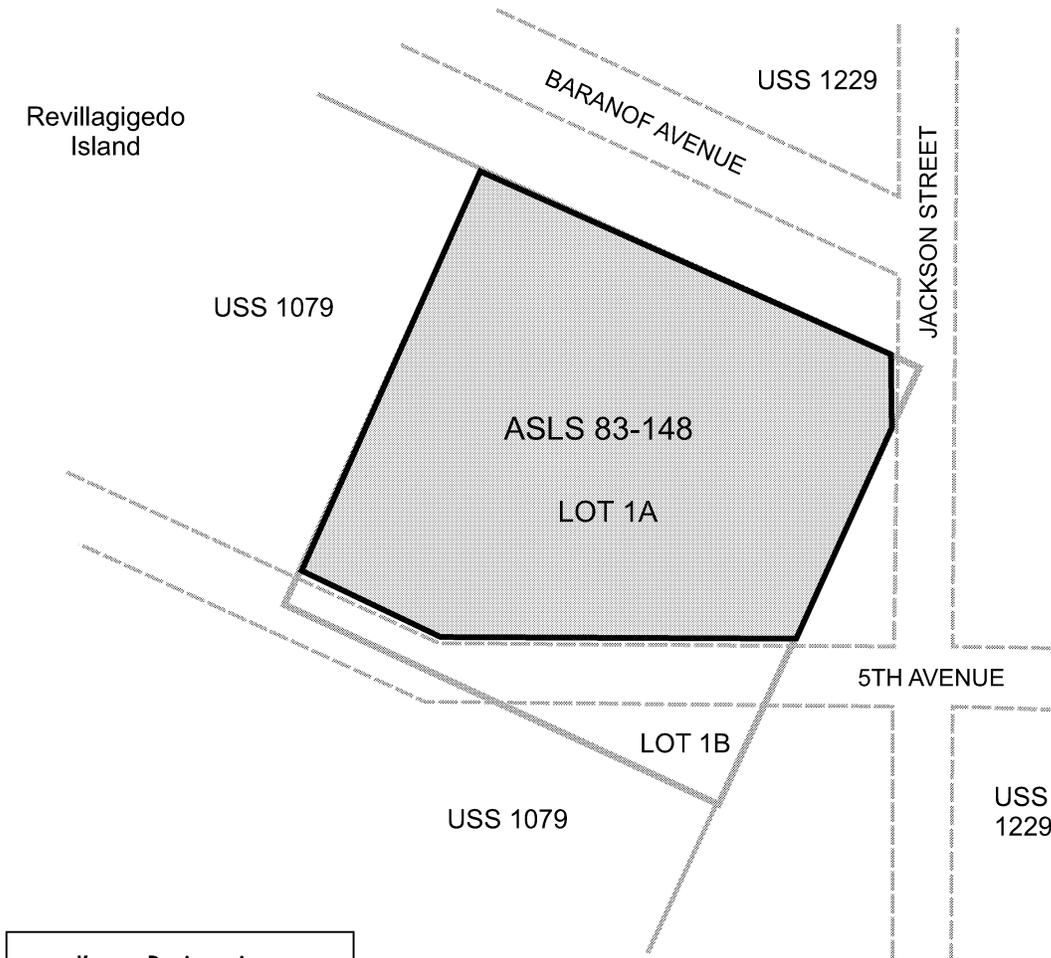
UNIT K-35.000

ASLS 83-148

LOT A, 5TH & JACKSON

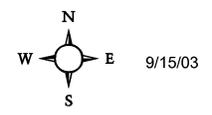
SEC. 23, T75S, R90E

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN



Key to Designations

 Public Facilities - Retain



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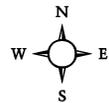
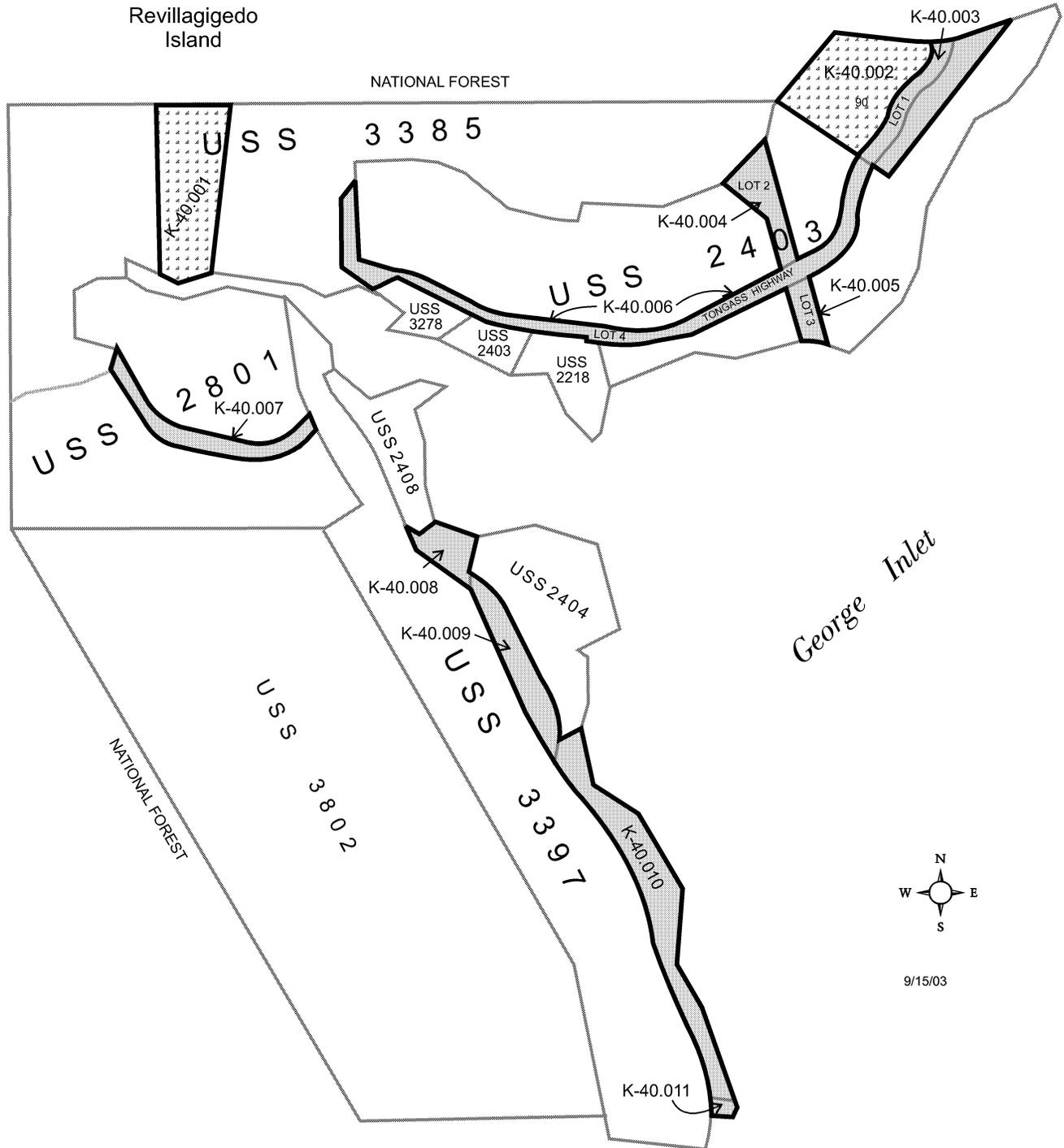
UNIT K-40.000

USS 2403, 2801, 3385 & 3397
GEORGE INLET (HERRING COVE AREA)

T75S, R91E, Section 35
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

Key to Designations

-  Public Facilities - Retain
-  Settlement - Commercial



9/15/03

UNIT K-44.000

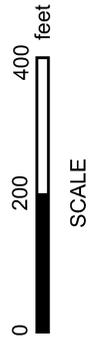
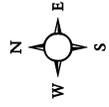
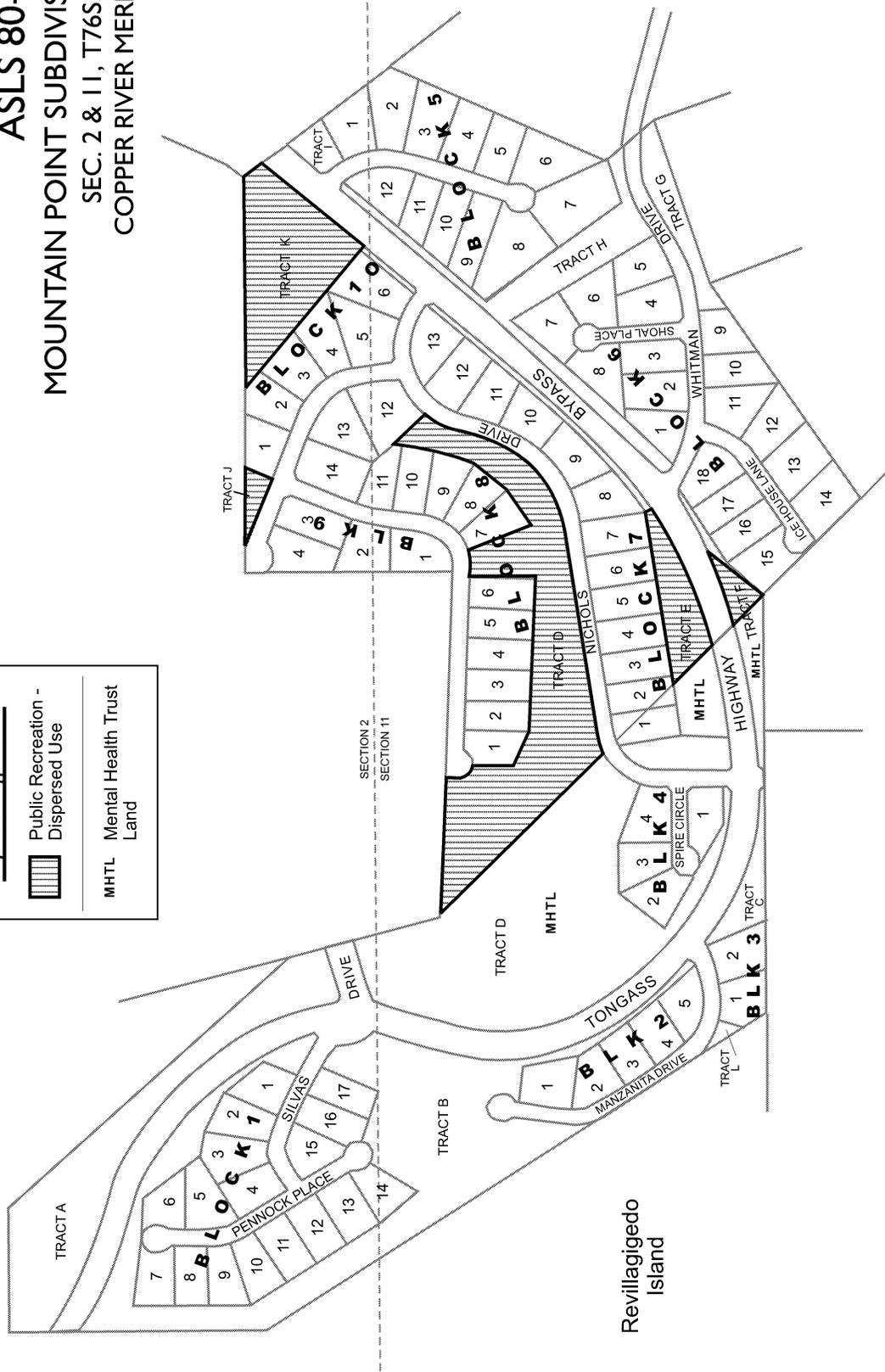
ASLS 80-187

MOUNTAIN POINT SUBDIVISION

SEC. 2 & 11, T76S, R91E

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

Key to Designations	
	Public Recreation - Dispersed Use
	MHTL Mental Health Trust Land



9/15/03

Use Designations by Parcel – Ketchikan Region

KEY TO DESIGNATIONS	
F –	Forestry
Gu –	General Use
Ha –	Habitat
Hv –	Harvest
Pr –	Public Facilities-Retain
Pt –	Public Facilities-Transfer
Rd –	Recreation & Tourism-Public Use Site (Developed)
Ru –	Public Recreation & Tourism-Undeveloped
S –	Settlement
Sc –	Settlement -Commercial
Sd –	Shoreline Use
Tr –	Transportation
Wd –	Waterfront Development

Upland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
C-01	Sunny Bay and Watkins Point frontage and uplands (Cleveland Peninsula)	Gu
C-02	Square Island (off of Cleveland Peninsula)	Gu
C-03	South frontage of Spacious Bay (Cleveland Peninsula)	Gu
C-04	Union Point and Vixen Harbor coastal plain (Cleveland Peninsula)	Ru, Pr
C-05	Small parcel in Meyers Chuck	Sc
H-01	Boundary Creek aerial tramway site	Gu
H-02	Parcel in Salmon River floodplain	Rd, Ru
H-03	Salmon River floodplain and uplands north of Hyder	Gu
H-04.000	Hyder Townsite	S, Pt, Sc
H-05	Parcel south of Hyder on end of peninsula	Ru, Pr
K-01	Slope at head of Neets Bay (Revillagigedo Island)	Gu
K-02	Neets Creek drainage into Neets Bay (Revillagigedo Island)	Gu
K-03	Virgin Bay, Revillagigedo Island	Ru, Pr
K-04	Margaret Creek lower floodplain and east bank of Traitors Cove (Revillagigedo Island)	Gu
K-05	Swan Lake and coast (Revillagigedo Island)	Pr
K-06.000	Three small parcels around Moser Bay (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru, Ha, S
K-07	Southern tip of Grant Island and Joe Island	Ru, Pr
K-08	Parcel across Clover Passage from Grant Island (Revillagigedo Island)	S
K-09	Moser Bay drainage and coast (Revillagigedo Island)	S, Gu, Ha
K-10.000	ASLS 84-39, at terminus of Upper George Inlet (Revillagigedo Island)	S, Ru
K-11	Bat Point and uplands at east of Leask Cove (Revillagigedo Island)	S, Gu, Ru
K-12	Granite Island, near terminus of Upper George Inlet (Revillagigedo Island)	Pr, Ru

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
K-14	West coast of upper George Inlet.	Gu, S
K-15	Bull Island, near the terminus of Upper George Inlet (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru, Pr
K-16	Lake Harriet Hunt area (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru, Rd
K-17	Upper North George Inlet - East side of Salt Lagoon (Revillagigedo Island)	Gu, Ru
K-18	Head of Knudson Cove (Revillagigedo Island)	Rd
K-19	Parcel south of Point Higgins (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru, Pr
K-21	Upper Trollers Creek Watershed (Revillagigedo Island)	Gu
K-23	Parcel southeast of Point Higgins (Revillagigedo Island)	Rd, Pr
K-24	Hillside on western end of Slide Ridge (Revillagigedo Island)	Gu
K-25	Northern peninsula of Gravina Island	Gu
K-26.000	ASLS 79-243, Mud Bight Subdivision (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru, Pr
K-27.000	ASLS 85-86 Vallenar Bay Subdivision (Gravina Island)	S, Ru, Ha, Pr
K-28	Coastal plain near Lewis Rd (Gravina Island)	Pr, Sc
K-29	Carlanna Creek drainage (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru
K-30	Upper and Lower Silvis Lake	Pr, W
K-32	Six islands outside Grant Cove (off of Gravina Island)	Ru
K-33	Vallenar Creek Valley (Gravina Island)	Gu
K-34	Parcel across Tongass Narrows from Ketchikan (Revillagigedo Island)	Pr
K-35.000	Parcels along Ketchikan coast (Revillagigedo Island)	Pr
K-37	Ketchikan Tramway	W, Ru
K-38	Scout Lake	Ru
K-39	West coast of Upper George Inlet north of Herring Bay (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru, Gu
K-40.000	Power House at head of Herring Bay (Revillagigedo Island)	Pr, Sc
K-41	Central Gravina Island, (Curve Mtn. , Bostwick Creek drainage & Bostwick Lake)	Gu, Hv
K-42	Parcel adjacent to Clam Cove (Gravina Island)	Pr
K-43	Southeast quarter of Fawn Mountain (Revillagigedo Island)	Gu, W
K-44.000	ASLS 80-187 Mountain Point Subdivision (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru
K-45	Judy Hill and its coastal plain, including Gravina Point (Gravina Island)	Ru, Pr
K-46	Coastal plain west of Black Mtn. on Thorne Arm (Revillagigedo Island)	Ru
K-47	Dall Bay State Marine Park (Gravina Island)	Ru, Pr
K-48	Refuge Cove State Rec Site	Ru, Pr
K-49	Totem Bight State Historical Park	Rd
K-50	Salt Lagoon, Upper George Inlet	Ha, Hv
K-51	Ward Cove	Sc
K-52	Tongass Narrows OSL 397	Pr
K-53	Level Mountain OSL 969	Pr
K-54	Ketchikan Harbor OSL 483	Pr
K-55	Park Road to Powerhouse	Pr
K-56	Settler's Cove, Clover Passage	Rd
K-57	Small Lots, Pennock Island	S
M-01	Duke Island near Kelp Island	Gu
M-02	Kelp Island	Gu

Tideland Large Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
CT-01	Tidelands adjacent to Vixen Point on Vixen Inlet (Northwest), Behm Canal	Ha
CT-02	Terminus, Vixen Inlet, Behm Canal	Ha
CT-03	Port Stewart, Behm Canal	Ha, Hv
CT-04	Tidelands adjacent to Meyers Chuck	Wd
CT-05	Tidelands southeast of Meyers Chuck	Ha
CT-06	Terminus of Union Bay, Ernest Sound	Ha
CT-07	Terminus of Helm Bay, Helm Canal	Ha
CT-08	Eastern shoreline, Helm Bay, Behm Canal	Ha
CT-09	Southern shoreline, Helm Bay, Behm Canal	Ha
CT-10	Tidelands west of Helm Point, Helm Bay, Behm Canal	Ha
CT-11	Wadding Cove, Behm Canal	Ha
CT-12	Shorelands, southern Cleveland Peninsula between Ship island & Niblack Point	Ha
CT-13	Tidelands west of Caamano Point, S. Cleveland Peninsula, Clarence Strait	Ha
CT-14	Tidelands north of Caamano Point, southern Cleveland Peninsula, Behm Canal	Ha
CT-15	Smugglers Cove	Ha
CT-16	Vixen Harbor	Ru
CT-17	West Deer Island	Ha, Hv
CT-18	Seward Passage	Ha, Hv
CT-19	East Deer Island	Ha, Hv
CT-20	Bell Arm, North Behm Canal	Ha, Hv
CT-21	Yes Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-22	Spacious Bay, Northeast	Ha, Hv
CT-23	Spacious Bay, North	Ha, Hv
CT-24	Spacious Bay, West	Ha, Hv
CT-25	Helms Bay, Cleveland Peninsula	Ha, Hv
CT-26	Grant Creek Estuary, Burroughs Bay	Ha, Hv
CT-27	Bailey Bay, Cleveland Peninsula	Ha, Hv
CT-28	Bell Island, adjacent to Behm Canal	Ha, Hv
CT-29	Frosty Bay	Ha
CT-30	Santa Anna Inlet	Ha
HT-01	Tidelands adjacent to community of Hyder, Portland Canal	Ha
KT-01	Burroughs Bay	Ha
KT-02	Neets Bay (east)	Ha
KT-03	Traitors Cove, Behm Canal	Ha, Hv
KT-04	Portage Cove, Behm Canal	Ha
KT-05	Bay at mouth of Chickamin River	Ha
KT-06	Channel Islands, Behm Canal	Ha
KT-07	Walker Cover (eastern part near Walker Creek), Behm Canal	Ha
KT-08	Northern terminus, Carroll Inlet	Ha
KT-09	Manzanita Bay, Behm Canal	Ha, Ru
KT-10	Northern terminus, Rudyerd Bay, Behm Canal	Ha
KT-11	Indian Point north of Naha Bay, Behm Canal	Ha
KT-12	Terminus, Naha Bay, Behm Canal; Roosevelt Saltchuck Lagoon	Ha, Sd
KT-13	New Eddystone Islands, Behm Canal	Ha
KT-14	Checats Cove, Behm Canal	Ha
KT-15	Tatoosh Islands west of Betton Island, Behm Canal	Ha
KT-16	Tidelands adjacent to Grant Island, Behm Canal	Ha, Ru
KT-17	Hump Island, east of Betton Island, Clover Passage	Ha, Ru

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
KT-18	Upper George Inlet, Revillagigedo Island	Ru, Sd, Hv
KT-19	Salt Lagoon, Upper George Inlet	Ha, Hv
KT-20	Southern terminus, Wilson Arm, Smeaton Bay	Ha
KT-21	Tidelands adjacent to northern Vallenar Bay	Ha, Hv
KT-22	Grant Cove on western Gravina Island	Ha
KT-23	Tidelands west and north of Blank Islands, Gravina Island (east)	Ha, Sd, Hv
KT-24	Blank Islands, Nichols Passage	Ru, Hv
KT-25	Gnat Cove, Carroll Inlet	Ha, F
KT-26	Minx Islands	Ha, Wd
KT-27	Carp Island, Smeaton Bay	Ha
KT-28	Bakewell Arm, Smeaton Bay	Ha
KT-29	Boca de Quadra	Ha
KT-30	Seal Cove, Gravina Island (southeast)	Ha, Hv
KT-31	Tidelands adjacent to Dall Bay, Gravina Island (south)	Ru
KT-32	Bostwick Bay, Gravina Island	Ha, Hv
KT-33	Vallenar Bay, Gravina Island	Ha, Hv, Sd
KT-34	Hog Rocks, Revillagigedo Channel	Ha
KT-35	Tidelands adjacent to mainland (Behm Mountain area)	Ha
KT-36	White Reef	Ha
KT-37	Bullhead Cove, headlands near south Quadra Mountain	Ha, Sd
KT-38	Tidelands adjacent to mainland headlands, Boca de Quadra	Ha
KT-39	Gannet Island, head of Vixen Bay, Boca de Quadra	Ha
KT-40	Vixen Bay (southern terminus), including Gosling Island	Ha
KT-41	Marten Arm (west)	Ha
KT-42	Mink Bay (southern terminus)	Ha
KT-43	Marten Arm (east)	Ha
KT-44	Tidelands adjacent to mainland (peninsula ridge), Revillagigedo Channel	Ha, Sd
KT-45	Lord Islands, Main Passage - Revillagigedo Channel	Ha
KT-46	Fillmore Inlet (north)	Ha
KT-47	Fillmore Inlet (western and central)	Hv
KT-48	Pierce Canal and Edward Passage	Hv
KT-49	Moser Bay	Ha, Hv
KT-50	Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area	Ha, Hv
KT-51	Walker Cove	Ha
KT-52	Northern Terminus, Rudyerd Bay, Behm Canal	Ha
KT-53	Southern Terminus, Wilson Bay, Smeaton Bay	Ha
KT-54	Boca de Quadra	Ha
KT-55	Very Inlet	Ha
KT-56	Island in Alava Bay (East), Behm Canal	Ha
KT-57	Mainland, nr. Behm Mountain	Ha
KT-58	Tidelands within Clover Passage, north of Ketchikan	Ru, Sd
KT-59	Tidelands adjacent to North Point Higgins area, Ketchikan	Sd, Wd, Ru
KT-60	Tidelands adjacent to the City of Ketchikan and existing uses north of city	Wd
KT-61	Tidelands south of City of Ketchikan	Wd, Sd, Ru
KT-62	Herring Cove on Tongass Highway south of Ketchikan	Ha, Hv
KT-63	Upper George Inlet, south of Ketchikan	Ru, Ha
KT-64	Tidelands adjacent to Gravina Island (north)	Sd
KT-65	Tidelands adjacent to International Airport, Gravina Island	Wd
KT-66	Pennock Island	Sd
KT-67	Gravina Island (northeast)	Sd
KT-69	Neets Bay Special Harvest Area	Hv

Unit	Geographic Description	Designations
KT-70	Tidelands near Bat Point, Upper George Inlet	Sd
MT-01	Percy Islands	Ha
MT-02	Vegas Island, offshore of Duke Island (northwest)	Ha
MT-03	Tidelands adjacent to Duke Island (southwest)	Ha, Hv
MT-04	Hall Cove, Duke Island	Ha
MT-05	Whale Rock, Revillagigedo Canal	Ha
MT-06	Judd Harbor, Duke Island	Ha, Wd
MT-07	Cat Island, north of Duke Island	Ha

Tideland Small Tract Parcel Designations

Unit	DNR Casefile Number	Designations
CTS-11.01	ADL 103929 (Issued)	F
CTS-11.02	ADL 100139 (Closed), ADL 103930 (Issued)	F
CTS-11.03	ADL 106089 (Issued)	F
CTS-41.01	ADL 105251 (Issued)	Wd
KTS-11.01	ADL 106125 (Application)	F
KTS-11.02	ADL 2516 (Closed), ADL 100187 (Closed), ADL 104552 (Closed), ADL 19600 (Issued), LAS 20046 (Issued)	F
KTS-11.03	ADL 104560 (Issued)	F
KTS-11.04	ADL 101551 (Issued)	F
KTS-11.05	ADL 102386 (Issued), ADL 106140 (Application), LAS 19523 (Closed), LAS 19971 (Issued), LAS 20051 (Issued)	F
KTS-11.06	LAS 19006 (Issued)	F, Ha
KTS-11.08	ADL 105135 (Issued), ADL 100898 (Closed), ADL 101067 (Closed)	F
KTS-11.09	ADL 105601 (Issued)	F
KTS-11.10	ADL 102385 (Issued), ADL 106182 (Application)	F
KTS-11.11	ADL 104934 (Relinquished), LAS 19123 (Closed), LAS 19789 (Issued)	F
KTS-11.12	ADL 105295 (Issued)	F
KTS-11.13	ADL 101564 (Closed), ADL 101566 (Closed), ADL 101567 (Closed)	F
KTS-11.14	ADL 101039 (Closed), ADL 102482 (Closed), ADL 106318 (Application), LAS 19984 (Closed)	F
KTS-11.15	ADL 104361 (Issued), ADL 104362 (Closed)	F
KTS-11.16	No DNR casefile.	F
KTS-23.01	ADL 105255 (Issued), ADL 103758 (Issued)	Ha
KTS-44.01	LAS 19983 (Application), LAS 21236 (Application)	S
KTS-50.01	ADL 73310 (Issued)	Wd
KTS-50.02	LAS 19991 (Application)	Wd

Resource Allocation Table:

Upland Large Tract Summary

Region: Ketchikan

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit C-01	MTRS T. 068S., R. 086E., Sections 24 and 25; T. 068S., R. 087E., Sections 15,16,18-22, 28, 29,30;	Name Sunny Bay and Watkins Point frontage and uplands (Cleveland Peninsula)	Acres 2,514.0	Designations Gu
<p>This parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation during the planning period. Only limited development activities may be authorized, except for facilities related to public safety and recreation. Land disposals and timber harvest are not authorized during the planning period.</p> <p>The appropriateness of development in this tract shall be re-evaluated during the next plan update or at the time that a revised Forest Plan is prepared by the Forest Service for the TNF. This re-evaluation shall reassess the appropriateness of remote settlement and timber harvest on this tract.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Anadromous streams, habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation.</p> <p>Parcel contains mature commercial stands of hemlock and spruce with some stands of Western Red Cedar/Western Hemlock, totaling 2,258 acres. There are an estimated 220 acres of previously cut commercial forest. Anadromous streams are likely throughout the parcel, and medium to high concentrations of deer may occur along the coast and drainages. ADF&G identifies the Spacious Bay - Ernst Sound area as a 'bio-geographical pinch point' There may be limited use of this parcel for recreation, primarily for hunting.</p>	<p>Parcel consists of a coastal plain and uplands along the south coast of Seward Passage, including Sunny Bay. Most of the coast along this unit are lined by estuarine wetlands. Except for a few small patches near the coast, the entire unit is covered by saturated hemlock and spruce bog. There are no roadways within or road access to this parcel.</p> <p>The state requested, as part of the update of the TLRMP, that the Forest Service not conduct timber harvest activities involving the construction of roads on the Cleveland Peninsula. The designation applicable to this parcels is intended to be consistent with this approach.</p>	
Unit C-02	MTRS T. 069S., R. 088E., Section 25; T. 069S., R. 089E., Sections 29,30 and 31;	Name Square Island (off of Cleveland Peninsula)	Acres 360.0	Designations Gu
<p>This parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation during the planning period. Only limited development activities may be authorized, except for facilities related to public safety and recreation. Land disposals and timber harvest are not authorized during the planning period.</p> <p>The appropriateness of development in this tract shall be re-evaluated during the next plan update or at the time that a revised Forest Plan is prepared by the Forest Service for the TNF. This re-evaluation shall reassess the appropriateness of remote settlement and timber harvest on this tract.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation.</p> <p>See also parcel description for C-03. This remote parcel is not likely to be utilized in the planning period. Parcel management should generally focus on the maintenance of the parcel's resource and the island's current recreational use, hunting by Ketchikan residents.</p>	<p>Spacious Bay is located on the Cleveland Peninsula and this parcel is a small island north of the principal mainland holding, parcel C-03. This is a gently sloping and flat island covered by broken scrub forest and muskeg, except for a thin strip of dry land near the coast that supports hemlock forest. The parcel was selected under NFCG 282 for Remote Settlement. A one acre parcel on the south shore of Square Island has been conveyed into private ownership.</p> <p>The state requested that the Forest Service not conduct timber harvest activities involving the construction of roads on the Cleveland Peninsula. The designation applicable to this parcel is intended to be consistent with this approach.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit C-03	MTRS T. 069S., R. 088E., Sections 35 and 36; T. 069S., R. 089E., Sections 31 and 32; T. 070S., R. 089E., Sections 5 and 6	Name South frontage of Spacious Bay (Cleveland Peninsula)	Acres 1,277.0	Designations Gu
<p>This parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation during the planning period. Only limited development activities may be authorized, except for facilities related to public safety and recreation. Land disposals and timber harvest are not authorized during the planning period.</p> <p>The appropriateness of development in this tract shall be re-evaluated during the next plan update or at the time that a revised Forest Plan is prepared by the Forest Service for the TNF. This re-evaluation shall reassess the appropriateness of remote settlement and timber harvest on this tract.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Habitat/wildlife, dispersed recreation.</p> <p>This remote parcel is not likely to be utilized in the planning period. Parcel management should generally focus on the maintenance of the parcel's resource and the island's current recreational use, hunting by Ketchikan residents. There are at least 4 anadromous fish streams. Concentrations of deer occur along the streams.</p>	<p>Spacious Bay is located on the Cleveland Peninsula. The parcel is situated immediately to the south of the adjacent offshore island unit, C-02. It is a gently sloping coastal plain except for the southwestern edge, which slopes steeply up toward the south. A strip of estuarine wetlands lines the coast. Except for a few strips of dry upland along the coast that support hemlock and spruce forests, the rest of the unit is palustrine wetland. These wetlands consist of saturated spruce bog and sphagnum and shrub bogs. There are 943 acres of commercial forest, located in general in higher elevations and stream corridors that cross large muskeg flats to the shoreline. Currently, there is limited use of the parcel for recreation purposes. The parcel was selected under NFCG 282 for Remote Settlement. The adjacent areas of National Forest are designated for 'Remote Recreation' in the TLRMP.</p> <p>The state requested that the Forest Service not conduct timber harvest activities involving the construction of roads on the Cleveland Peninsula. The designation specified for this parcel is intended to be consistent with this approach.</p>	
Unit C-04	MTRS T. 070S., R. 086E., Sections 13,14,23 and 24	Name Union Point and Vixen Harbor coastal plain (Cleveland Peninsula)	Acres 421.0	Designations Ru Pr
<p>Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation. This parcel, and its surrounding marine waters, are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. No development is to be authorized except that associated with marine and dispersed recreational uses.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine oriented recreation.</p>	<p>Vixen Cove is a small parcel located on the west side of the Cleveland Peninsula that is important as an anchorage. The coastal plain around Vixen Harbor contains pure hemlock throughout the unit, except for the Union Point peninsula. A strip of estuarine wetlands lines the coast. The surrounding federal lands are designated to be managed for moderate to intensive development with exploration and development of areas with high mineral potential encouraged. This parcel was selected by the state for its recreation potential. The adjacent areas of National Forest are designated for 'Remote Recreation' and 'Minerals' in TLRMP.</p>	
Unit C-05	MTRS T.071S., R.086E., Section 5	Name Small parcel in Meyers Chuck	Acres 1.1	Designations Sc
<p>Management Intent: Manage for use as a communication site. Retain parcel in state ownership.</p>		<p>This is a small, waterfront parcel in the community of Meyers Chuck that is used as a communications site (ADL 104380).</p>		

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit H-01	MTRS T. 067S., R. 099E., Section 24, Portion of USMS 1535	Name Boundary Creek aerial tramway site	Acres 3.4	Designations Gu
<p>Because of the remoteness and small size of this parcel, consideration should be given to its disposal, either to a private party or a unit of government. If retained by the state, development consistent with the character of the site is appropriate.</p>		<p>Uses and resources are indeterminate. Because of the remoteness and small size of this parcel, consideration should be given to its disposal, either to a private party or a unit of government. If retained by the state, development consistent with the character of the site is appropriate.</p>	<p>This small unit is located at the top of an abandoned aerial tramway that starts at the Ninemile Ruins on Salmon Creek.</p>	
Unit H-02	MTRS T. 068S., R. 099E., Sections 14,23	Name Parcel in Salmon River floodplain	Acres 61.0	Designations Rd Ru
<p>Parcel is to be managed for its recreation potential. The developed portion of the parcel is designated Rd (Recreation - developed) and the remainder, Ru (Recreation - undeveloped).</p> <p>Note: Any development of facilities to support community recreation in conjunction with a proposed bear observation should proceed with caution. DNR shall consult with ADF&G before approving any authorizations of this type.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: public facilities, habitat/wildlife and dispersed recreation.</p>	<p>This parcel consists of level land with second growth scrub of cottonwood and alder. The western part of the parcel occupies a flat floodplain and the eastern slopes steeply to the west. Fish Creek is a salmon spawning area with concentrations of black and brown bears and eagles during spawning periods. The parcel remains in selection status. The purpose of the selection under NFCG 284 was for community recreation, in part to provide a visitor observation center for salmon, bear, and eagles. These activities are now occurring on National Forest land across the road from the state parcel. The Salmon River Highway adjoins and forms the western boundary of the parcel.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit H-03	MTRS T. 068S., R. 099E., Section 36; T. 068S., R. 100E., Section 31; T. 069S., R. 100E., Sections 1 and 2, USS 2298	Name Salmon River floodplain and uplands north of Hyder	Acres 840.0	Designations Gu	
<p>During the planning period, the parcel should remain in state ownership and continue in its undeveloped state. Development authorizations should not be granted.</p> <p>At such time as appropriate and beyond the planning period, parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation, wildlife and riparian habitat, with limited development in the flat areas of the parcel adjoining the unimproved road. No development is to occur within the Salmon River floodplain or within a distance of at least 100' from ordinary high water. (Gravel extraction, however, may occur subject to standard state and federal permitting requirements.) Limited development may be appropriate in the flat areas adjacent to the road in the area east of Salmon River in the NW1/4NW1/4 of Section 36. Areas of flat terrain across the river from Hyder, generally in the W1/2 of Section 36, are not considered appropriate for development because of the extensive bridging that would be required for access. Development authorizations should consider their potential effect upon the Salmon River and its associated floodplain.</p> <p>A site specific review shall precede any significant development, and shall be prepared with the involvement of DFG. In that evaluation, particular attention shall be given to the width of the buffers required to protect sensitive areas, including the floodway/floodplain of Salmon River.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation habitat/wildlife and, eventually, potential development uses.</p> <p>Management of this parcel is to focus on maintenance of the Salmon River, its extensive floodplain, and associated riparian habitat. There is an existing easement to ADOT/PF for the Salmon River Highway. The Salmon River is a significant anadromous fish stream.</p>	<p>Situated just north of the community of Hyder, this large parcel contains the Salmon River and its floodplain, and the steep slopes immediately east of the river. The Salmon River Highway crosses through the parcel. It skirts the steep slopes to the east and the Salmon River to the west, generally following a north-south alignment.</p>		
Unit H-04.00	MTRS T. 068S., R. 100E., Section 1	Name Hyder Townsite	Acres 3.1	Designations S Pt Sc	
<p>Manage lots and tracts consistent with the designations in the plan map for H-04.</p>		<p>Uses: areas for public facilities and settlement.</p>	<p>This parcel consists of eight small lots and tracts, all located within the Hyder Townsite.</p>		
Unit H-05	MTRS T. 069S., R. 0100E., Sections 1 and 12, USS 3861 Lot 19	Name Parcel south of Hyder on end of peninsula	Acres 23.7	Designations Ru Pr	
<p>Parcel is to be managed for recreational purposes under the existing Management Right to the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. It is to be retained in state ownership. Development authorizations should consider the potential impact upon the Salmon River, both its floodplain and anadromous features.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation.</p>			

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-01	MTRS T. 070S., R. 090E., Section 13; T. 070S., R. 091E., Sections 17 and 18	Name Slope at head of Neets Bay (Revillagigedo Island) Managed Resources: timber, habitat/wildlife. There are 435 acres of mature commercial forest in the parcel, primarily in the northwest part of the parcel. The parcel also contains 226 acres of regenerating clear-cut forests. Deer use is believed to be scattered throughout the parcel.	Acres 465.0	Designations Gu This is a remote parcel that is situated on Neets Bay directly north of unit K-02, which is considerably larger. Most of the unit slopes steeply away from Neets Bay, and is covered by hemlock and spruce forest. There are two tiny patches of saturated spruce bog in the northern part of the unit, and a small area of estuarine wetlands adjacent to the coast. The surrounding national forest lands are to be managed for moderate or intensive development.
Unit K-02	MTRS T. 070S., R. 091E., Sections 20-22 and 27-29	Name Neets Creek drainage into Neets Bay (Revillagigedo Island) Managed Resources: timber, habitat/wildlife. Resources: There are over 1,800 acres of forested land in this unit. Most of the parcel has experienced previous timber harvest, with over 1,100 acres of regenerating clear-cut forests within this unit and the adjacent parcel, K-01. There is at least one anadromous stream.	Acres 1,500.0	Designations Gu This is a remote parcel located at the head of Neets Bay; it includes Bluff Lake, Neets Lake and Neets Creek. This parcel generally consists of a fairly flat area adjacent to the coast, the two lakes, and the floodplain of Neets Creek which is surrounded by steeply sloped valley walls. The valley walls are covered by a mixture of hemlock and spruce forests. The parcel must be accessed by either water or air, although previous logging roads are scattered throughout the parcel. There is an aquaculture facility for the purpose of raising salmon on the uplands and tidelands at the mouth of Neets Bay. A DNR lease has been issued to the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association for net pens and a sewer outfall into the Bay. A special use permit has also been issued for a reservoir and dam located in Section 21, 22, and 27. The SSRAA will apply for a lease of the upland hatchery site. The adjacent federal land is designated Modified Landscape, which provides for some timber production.
Unit K-03	MTRS T. 071S., R. 090E., Sections 17-19	Name Virgin Bay, Revillagigedo Island Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation. Resources: This parcel retains much of its original character and has been under considered for some time as appropriate for recreation uses related to water based activities. The bay provides good anchorage for recreational boating. There is one prehistoric site, called 'Kuchdaa Jamboree', which consists of three middens.	Acres 605.0	Designations Ru Pr Parcel is located on the north shore of Traitors Cove, Revillagigedo Island, and is known as 'Virgin Bay'. The southern part of this unit is a flat coastal and the northern part slopes steeply up toward the north. The steeply-sloping part is covered in mixed hemlock and spruce forest, while the southern part is characterized by pure hemlock stands along the coast and saturated spruce bog farther inland. Commercial forests cover 462 acres including even age regeneration on 162 acres. The parcel was selected under NFCG 282 for Community Recreation. The surrounding federal land is designated 'Timber Production' in TLMP.

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit K-04	MTRS T. 071S., R. 090E., Sections 16,17,20 and 21	Name Margaret Creek lower floodplain and east bank of Traitors Cove (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 330.0	Designations Gu	
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses including dispersed recreation and both current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous streams, wildlife habitat, and the continued safety of the anchorage, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Because of the relatively small amount of developable land and the comparatively remote location of the parcel, land disposals are considered inappropriate and none are recommended. Protection of the historic site is to be required in authorizations.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: timber, anadromous stream and heritage site.</p> <p>Resources: This parcel contains 288 acres of even age regeneration and an additional 68 acres of mature commercial forest. There is one historic site in this unit: the remains of a small cabin and historic debris. Margaret Creek is an important pink, chum, and sockeye stream which has had a fishpass installed. A good protected anchorage exists and receives significant recreation use.</p>	<p>This parcel lies along the east side of Traitors Cove, Revillagigedo Island, on the other side of the cove from parcel K-03. It consists of moderately sloping on the dry uplands, but there are some patches of saturated bog scattered along the inland edge of the unit. The parcel has been previously harvested, and logging roads cross its length. A log transfer facility in Traitors Cove is accessed by this road system. The USFS has retained a portion of the parcel for an administrative site. The surrounding land is designated for intensive development (Timber Production) in TLMP.</p>		
Unit K-05	MTRS T. 072S., R. 092E., Sections 11-15,19-23 and 27, USS 11630 Lots 1 & 2	Name Swan Lake and coast (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 1,399.2	Designations Pr	
<p>Parcel is to be managed to support the Swan Lake hydroelectric facility. Only developments consistent with this facility are to be authorized. The parcel is to be retained in state ownership.</p>		<p>Managed Uses: Hydroelectric facility, anadromous stream and heritage sites.</p> <p>Resources: There is one anadromous stream and two prehistoric/historic sites near this unit: a midden just to the west of the unit and a site in the tidelands northwest of the unit.</p>	<p>This parcel consists of the Swan Lake hydroelectric facility, which is operated by the state. The parcel was selected under NFCG 281 for Community Development and for a hydroelectric site. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLMP.</p>		
Unit K-06.00	MTRS T. 073S., R. 090E., Sections 11 & 12.0	Name Three small parcels around Deep Bay (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 0.0	Designations Ru Ha S	
<p>Parcel is to be managed according to the designation in the plan map. The lots designated Ru and Ha are to be retained in state ownership. Development is not to be authorized in these parcels except in support of recreation use.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation.</p>	<p>Parcels actually consists of three small, separate parcels situated on Clover Pass and Deep Bay, north of Ketchikan. These units occupy a flat coastal plain and are entirely covered by saturated spruce bog wetlands.</p>		

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit K-07 MTRS T. 073S., R. 090E., Sections 15 & 22</p> <p>This parcel and its adjoining tidelands (KT-16) are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. Development is not to be authorized except in support of recreation use.</p>	<p>Name Southern tip of Grant Island and Joe Island</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation.</p>	<p>Acres 135.0 Designations Ru Pr</p> <p>This parcel occupies the southern tip of Grant Island and the entirety of Joe Island, a small island to southeast of Grant. The interior of Grant Island subunit occupies a flat coastal plain and contains no wetlands. A strip of estuarine wetlands lines the coast of Grant Island. Both parcels experience considerable water recreation related use, especially for kayaking. Deer are believed to be present on Grant Island. No anadromous streams are indicated. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLMP. There is a commercial lodge in the southeast part of the island.</p>
<p>Unit K-08 MTRS T.073S., R. 090E., Section 14 ASLS 83-171 Lot 1D Excluding State Patent</p> <p>Parcel is appropriate for rural remote settlement; a land disposal should be considered during the planning period. The scenic importance of Clover Passage should be considered during subdivision design.</p>	<p>Name Parcel across Clover Passage from Grant Island (Revillagigedo Island)</p> <p>Uses: Settlement</p>	<p>Acres 186.5 Designations S</p> <p>This unit contains the moderately-sloped hill and drainage into Clover Passage. The gentle coastal plain in the northern half of this unit is covered by saturated spruce bog. Adjacent land is owned by a Native village corporation. Small/recreation cabins occur in this part of clover passage.</p>
<p>Unit K-09 MTRS T. 073S., R. 090E., Section 13; T. 073S., R. 091E., Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19</p> <p>The western part of this parcel, within Section 7, is designated S (Settlement); the southern portion, within Section 19, is designated Ha (Habitat) to reflect the presence of anadromous streams and estuarine wetlands; the remainder is designated Gu (General Use). The portion designated Gu should be managed primarily for dispersed recreation. Any non-residential development that may be authorized by DNR in this area should be of limited size. Timber harvest may be appropriate but should be designed to preserve the existing viewshed and maintain compatibility with the adjacent area (which has a few recreational cabins). A land disposal should be considered for the area designated Settlement when funds become available. Land disposals are not recommended for the remainder of the parcel reflecting unsuitable soils, terrain and slope.</p>	<p>Name Moser Bay drainage and coast (Revillagigedo Island)</p> <p>Managed resources: timber, anadromous streams and related estuarine wetlands, areas to be used for settlement.</p> <p>Resources: The commercial forest is mature, comprises 847 acres, and is dispersed throughout on the eastern shore. A bench area above the bay contains small lakes and associated muskegs.</p> <p>The southern portion of Moser Bay adjacent to this unit is heavily utilized for recreational, subsistence, and personal consumptive purposes.</p> <p>The two anadromous streams flow into a shallow estuary which has extensive tideflats extending westerly for a considerable distance. This is a biologically productive area for shellfish (especially dungeness crab), shorebirds, waterfowl, marine mammals, black bear, fur bearers and other coastal associated wildlife species.</p>	<p>Acres 989.8 Designations S Gu Ha</p> <p>This parcel is located primarily on the eastern half of Moser Bay. Unroaded and relatively close to Ketchikan, the area is valued by the community of Ketchikan for recreation use. The eastern portion of this parcel consists of a steep timbered slope that begins at the beach. The northeast area, south of Wolf Creek, has moderate topography but wet soils.</p> <p>Surrounding federal lands are designated for moderate development while maintaining scenic quality.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
<p>Unit K-10.00 MTRS T. 073S., R. 092E., Sections 16,17, 20, 21, 28-30, 32 and 33</p> <p>Manage lots and tracts consistent with the classifications given in the plan map for ASLS 84-29. Tracts A, B and C are to be retained in state ownership. Lots not within ASLS 84-39 in Section 32 are designated Undeveloped Recreation (lots 9 and 11) or Settlement (lot 10).</p>	<p>Name ASLS 84-39, at terminus of Upper George Inlet (Revillagigedo Island)</p> <p>Uses: Residential and public recreation.</p>	<p>Acres 163.8</p>	<p>Designations S Ru</p>
		<p>This is a previous state subdivision (ASLS 84-39) that contains the flat lowlands on Bat Point and the steeply sloping uplands near it. This area of North George Inlet is adjacent to the Salt Lagoon which lies to the northeast. The adjacent tidelands parcel (KT-19) provides for Shoreline Development (Sd) adjacent to the areas of residential uses and Undeveloped Recreation (Ru) in the tideland areas fronting the upland tracts designated Ru.</p>	
		<p>Note: there are three lots within Section 32 (lots 9, 10 and 11) that are not part of ASLS 84-039 but are contiguous to that subdivision. Nearly all of the southern half of Section 32 consists of the lots of SLS 84-39. For purposes of simplicity, these lots have been included in the larger ASLS 84-39, which makes up parcel K-10. Lots 9 and 11 are designated Undeveloped Recreation and lot 10, Settlement.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
Unit K-11	MTRS T. 073S., R. 091E., Sections 20, and 29-31	Name Bat Point and uplands at east of Leask Cove (Revillagiedo Island)	Acres 530.5	Designations S Gu Ru	
<p>Bat Point which occupies a peninsula immediately to the southeast of a state subdivision (ASLS 84-39), is to be managed for recreation (Undeveloped Recreation) because of the steepness of this area. Land disposals are not appropriate within this area. The comparatively flat coastal areas adjoining the cove and occupying the south one-half of Section 30 designated S (Settlement) are to be managed for eventual settlement. A remove residential land disposal should be considered during the planning period. The remainder of the parcel is designated Gu (General Use). This area has been previously logged or is very steep, or both. Areas of Gu may be used for dispersed recreation and for current and future timber values. The possible use of portions of this parcel for a road extension to Shelter Cove is recognized.</p> <p>During the planning period, timber projects undertaken within the area designate Gu may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, subdivision development at Leask Cove, anadromous streams and wildlife habitat, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Timber sales are also appropriate within areas designated Settlement if intended to support the development of an eventual or proposed subdivision. In these sales consideration will be given for, but not limited to, maintaining a vegetated buffer between the areas of timber harvest and settlement, and the creation of leave areas for community recreation and to minimize the visual impacts of logging.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation (Bat Point); settlement within the southern portions of Leask Cove; and within the area designated Gu, timber, anadromous stream, habitat/wildlife and dispersed recreation.</p> <p>Areas appropriate for settlement include portions of the tract along the coast that are comparatively flat within the southern one-half of section 30. The regenerating forest is to be managed in the remainder of the tract for eventual timber harvest.</p>	<p>Located in North George Inlet to the southwest of the Salt Lagoon, an existing subdivision adjoins the parcel to the northeast (ASLS 84-39). The parcel consists of Bat Point and the fairly steeply sloping uplands surrounding the cove immediately to the north. A regenerating forest occupies most of the remainder of the parcel. There are few wetlands except for a small patch of estuarine bog on the coast in the center of the unit. A portion of the Swan Lake power line right-of-way passes through the southern part of the parcel. National Forest lands adjoining the parcel are to be managed for Modified Development.</p> <p>The cove provides an excellent all weather harbor and is the site of a former deep waterlog dump. There is the possibility that the road alignment of the Forest Highways Program Revilla Road extension to Shelter Cove will cross this parcel. There is at least one anadromous stream.</p>		
Unit K-12	MTRS T. 0732S., R. 092E., Sections 19 and 32	Name Granite Island, near terminus of Upper George Inlet (Revillagiedo Island)	Acres 97.5	Designations Pr Ru	
<p>Parcel is to be managed for undeveloped recreation and is to be retained in state ownership. No development is to be authorized except for those facilities related to undeveloped, dispersed recreation. The adjacent tidelands (KT-19) are similarly designated Ru.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation.</p>	<p>This parcel comprises Granite Island, which is located in North George Inlet just south of the Salt Lagoon. A previous state subdivision (ASLS 84-39, unit K-10) is situated to the northwest, south, and southeast of Granite Island. The western, gentler slope of the island is covered by saturated spruce bog. The rest of the island is vegetated by hemlock and spruce forest.</p>		

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-13	MTRS T. 073S., R. 089E., Section 36; T. 073S., R. 090E., Section 31	Name Southeast Betton Island	Acres 280.0	Designations Ru Pr
<p>This parcel and its adjoining tidelands (KT-17) are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. Parcel is to be retained in state ownership and managed for the purposes of undeveloped, dispersed recreation. Development is not to be authorized, except in support of dispersed and marine related recreation.</p>		Resources: dispersed and marine related recreation.	<p>This parcel occupies the southeast portion of Betton Island along Clover Passage, an area northwest of Ketchikan designated as a scenic area in the community's comprehensive plan. The unit contains a gentle slope toward Clover Passage. Estuarine wetland line the coast. Most of the flat upland in the parcel are covered by saturated spruce bog, except for a strip of drier land on the gentle slopes adjacent to the estuarine wetlands. A DNR site specific plan currently classifies the area as 'Public Recreation'. This parcel, and the nearby Grant and Joe Islands, are used for water based recreation, especially for kayaking. Adjacent islands are designated 'Semi Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.</p>	
Unit K-14	MTRS T. 073S., R. 091E., Section 36	Name West coast of upper George Inlet.	Acres 265.8	Designations Gu S
<p>Parcel should be managed for dispersed recreation, habitat and wildlife protection, settlement and, under certain conditions, timber harvest. The area along the coast, generally within 1,250 feet of mean high water, is recommended for settlement. A land disposal should be considered during the planning period. The remainder of the parcel is designated General Use (Gu).</p> <p>The remainder of the parcel should be managed for dispersed recreation and habitat values, unless a road is constructed along or near the western boundary of the tract. Timber sales adjacent to the road are considered appropriate providing they are of limited size and are intended to support local operators. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous streams, wildlife habitat, the siting and design of subdivision development along the coast, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Timber sales are also appropriate within areas designated Settlement if intended to support the development of an eventual or proposed subdivision. A vegetative buffer of at least 500 feet shall be retained between areas of harvest and subdivision lots. Consideration shall be given to the creation of leave areas for community recreation during the preparation of the FLUP. The possible use of portions of this parcel for a road extension to Shelter Cove is recognized.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Settlement area, timber resources and anadromous stream.</p> <p>Resources; This parcel is comparatively close to Ketchikan and, potentially, to an inter-island road system beginning at Ward Lake. Such areas, on state land, are infrequent, and this parcel seems well situated for settlement located adjacent to the coast. The parcel contains 248 acres of commercial forest land. It also contains beach logged harvest areas as well as harvest in other areas, possibly associated with the construction of the Swan Lake powerline right-of-way (99 acres). There is one anadromous stream.</p>	<p>Parcel is located south of Leask Cove along the western shore of Upper George Inlet. Immediately to the south of this parcel road building and timber harvest have occurred on private land, generally throughout much of the White River drainage. Native village corporation land exists along and near the White River drainage, and the Mental Health Trust owns the large tract of land at Leask Lakes. There is the possibility that the in road alignment of the Forest Highways Program, Revilla Road extension to Shelter Cove will cross this parcel.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-15	MTRS T. 073S., R. 091E., Section 36; T. 073S., R. 092E., Sections 32 and 33	Name Bull Island, near the terminus of Upper George Inlet (Revillagigedo Island) Resources: dispersed and marine-related recreation.	Acres 141.1	Designations Ru Pr
Parcel is to be retained in its natural condition by the state, to function as a buffer between the developed/developing parts of the subdivision (ASLS 84-39, unit K-10). The offshore tidelands (KT-14) are similarly designated Ru.		Parcel consists of the northern half of Bull Island in North George Inlet, just south of Granite Island. The state land in the northern half of the island forms two peninsulas, composed in part of subdivision lots (ASLS 84-39) and an unsubdivided area. The undeveloped area is occupied by a mature mixed hemlock-spruce forest.		
Unit K-16	MTRS T. 073S., R. 091E., Sections 32-34	Name Lake Harriet Hunt area (Revillagigedo Island) Managed Resources: dispersed recreation.	Acres 395.3	Designations Ru Rd
Parcel is to be managed under the Rd and Ru (Recreational Developed and Undeveloped) designations to support both winter and summer recreational activities. Development is not to be authorized except for facilities compatible with the recreational use of this parcel. The possible use of portions of this parcel for a road extension to Shelter Cove is recognized.		Parcel occupies a steeply sloped hillside on the north side of Lake Harriet Hunt. Mature hemlock forest occupies the steep slopes in the northwestern and eastern parts of the unit. The remainder of the parcel is occupied by saturated spruce bog and sphagnum bog. There are three drainages into the lake. There is the possibility that the road alignment of the Forest Highways Program Revilla Road extension to Shelter Cove will cross this parcel. The ADF&G has installed a ramp to the lake edge for canoe/kayak access.		

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-17	MTRS T. 073S., R. 092E., Sections 28, 29, 32 and 33	Name Upper North George Inlet - East side of Salt Lagoon (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 284.4	Designations Gu Ru
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including habitat, dispersed recreation, and current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, anadromous streams, wildlife habitat, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A vegetated buffer of approximately 100' shall be provided between timber sale areas and the residential subdivision. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Impacts upon the adjacent northern parcel (K-50, Salt Chuck) are to be avoided in any development authorization granted by DNR.</p> <p>Because of the relative isolation of this parcel and since other parcels nearer to Ketchikan are recommended for settlement, a land disposal during this planning period is not recommended. However, the feasibility of subdivision development along the coast should be examined during plan reevaluation.</p> <p>Rectangular survey Lots 6 and the southern half of Lot 5 in Section 32 are designated Ru (Undeveloped Recreation) and are to be retained in their existing natural condition by DNR. They are to function as a vegetated buffer between potential areas of timber harvest to the north of Lot 5 and the existing subdivision in Section 32, ASLS 84-49 (unit K-10).</p>		<p>Managed Resources: timber, anadromous stream, and dispersed recreation.</p>	<p>Parcel contains extensive areas of previous harvest, primarily adjacent to the coast in the northern part of the parcel. There is both non-forested land and two lakes of a fairly substantial size within the parcel. Most of the non-forested land occurs within the interior of the parcel, consisting of extensive areas of palustrine wetlands. There is one anadromous stream, with movement of anadromous fish to the two lakes probable. Adjacent uplands are designated Modified Landscape in TLMP.</p>	
Unit K-18	MTRS T. 074S., R. 090E., Section 7 USS 3540	Name Head of Knudson Cove (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 2.9	Designations Rd
<p>Parcel is to be managed for its recreation functions.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: marine-related recreation.</p> <p>Parcel is an important water oriented recreation site; area contains a boat launch and parking area. The parcel is administered by ADOT/PF under an ILMT (ADL 64359). Day to day management of the Knudson Cove ILMT is the responsibility of the City of Ketchikan.</p>	<p>Parcel occupies part of Knudson Cove, north of Ketchikan. Located in the North Point Higgins area, the parcel is road accessible and receives extensive use during the summer months. There is also a private marina that is adjacent to the ADOT boat launch/parking area.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-19	MTRS T. 074S., R. 089E., Section 13 USS 3089	Name Parcel south of Point Higgins (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 4.5	Designations Ru Pr
Parcel to be managed consistent with its designation as a Public Service Site. The co-designation of Ru (Undeveloped Recreation) also applies; the parcel is also to be managed for its marine recreation functions.		Managed resources Parcel to be managed consistent with its designation as a Public Service Site. The designation of Ru (Undeveloped Recreation) also applies; the parcel is also to be managed for its marine recreation functions.	This small parcel is situated on Tongass Narrows between a spur of the North Tongass Road and the tidelands of Tongass Narrows. It is managed under a Reserved Use Request as Public Service Site (ADL 26149). This small beach parcel gets considerable public recreation use. Upland portions of the parcel (lot 123B of USS 3089 and lot 96 of USS 3157) may be appropriate for future public parking and upland park uses.	
Unit K-21	MTRS T. 074S., R. 090E., Sections 17 & 18	Name Upper Trollers Creek Watershed (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 293.2	Designations Gu
Parcel to be managed for eventual settlement within the area occupied by the bench; a land disposal during the planning period should be considered. Land clearing or development activities are to avoid the anadromous stream and preserve those parts of the parcel used as a watershed by downslope users. The upper (eastern portion) of the parcel may be considered for small timber sales.		Managed resources: Settlement area, timber, anadromous stream and water supply.	This parcel is situated on a flat bench at 500 foot elevation north of Whipple Creek and east of the Tongass Highway. Almost the entire parcel except for the steeply sloped eastern edge is covered by saturated spruce bog. The northwestern corner is covered by a saturated shrub bog. There are about 200 acres of mature commercial forest scattered throughout the tract broken by muskeg openings. To the east of the parcel boundary, recent conventional logging has brought road construction within close proximity. The Ketchikan Gateway Borough reports that this parcel is used, in part, for a watershed and that an anadromous stream crosses the parcel.	
Unit K-23	MTRS T. 074S., R. 089E., Sections 13 & 24	Name Parcel southeast of Point Higgins (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 1.7	Designations Rd Pr
Parcel to be managed consistent with its designation as a Public Service Site. The designation of Rd (Developed Recreation) applies, and the parcel is also to be managed for marine related recreation.		Resources: public use and marine related recreation.	This small parcel is situated on Tongass Narrows between a spur of the North Tongass Road and the tidelands of Tongass Narrows. It is managed under a Reserved Use Request as Public Service Site (ADL 26149). This small beach parcel gets considerable public recreation use.	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-24	MTRS T. 074S., R. 090E., Sections 20 & 29 GLO Lot 1 and ASLS 81-39 Tract K	Name Hillside on western end of Slide Ridge (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 89.9	Designations Gu
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including recreation; current and future forest values; and, eventually, the possibility of settlement.</p> <p>Because of the steep slope of this parcel and the large amount of Borough Entitlement land available in the North Point Higgins area for residential development, subdivision development is inappropriate during the planning period. The need for a land disposal, however, should be reevaluated at plan update. Any settlement activities proposed in the unit, however, shall consider the potential impacts of forestry activities and research values.</p> <p>During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on possible future settlement uses and wildlife habitat, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. The analysis to be undertaken in the FLUP should examine existing residential development located near the parcel as well as eventual subdivision activity on the parcel itself.</p> <p>Other forestry projects may include forestry research and demonstration activities. This parcel could be managed as a Demonstration Forest because of previous forestry activities and ongoing silvicultural treatments. The access and proximity to Ketchikan makes this parcel well suited for research data collection and as a field classroom.</p>		<p>Managed resources: settlement area, dispersed recreation, forestry research, education values and timber.</p>	<p>This parcel is located south of Whipple Creek and adjoins University of Alaska land, which was recently harvested. It contains 66 acres of regenerated forest and has road access. Sixty-two acres of the unit were thinned in 2001. One of the areas was thinned when the trees were 30 years old and the other area was thinned when the trees were 40 years old. Future studies could compare the regeneration and growth rates of trees with these two different age classes.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-25	MTRS T. 074S., R. 089E., Sections 25,26,35,36; T. 075S., R. 089E., Sections 1-2,11-12	Name Northern peninsula of Gravina Island	Acres 1,531.3	Designations Gu
<p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including habitat, dispersed recreation, and current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A coastal maintenance area (forestry) shall be maintained along that part of the coast that is not within the state subdivision. Timber harvest within the first 500 feet is considered inappropriate, although selective harvest may occur within the 500-1,000 foot area. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, habitat, and wildlife movement corridors, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: commercial forest, dispersed recreation activity primarily related to hunting, and maintenance of important habitat areas and wildlife movement corridors.</p> <p>Resources: There are 900 acres of mature forest acres consisting of mix hemlock and spruce forest. Most of the commercial forest is located primarily along the shoreline north, from the bay to the point, and east to the break in elevation. Previously harvested commercial forest (400 acres) is located along a road running north on the east side of the bay for approximately a mile. The parcel is also important for recreation and habitat. Deer frequent the southerly exposure during periods of northerly winds during winter months. Deer hunting is popular on this and adjacent land. It is reported that a relatively barrow band of old growth timber connects the regenerating stands in the northeast and southeast and provides access to higher elevation deer and grouse hunting grounds.</p> <p>Vallenar Bay and the estuary nearer to the head of the bay is a biologically productive area with extensive tideflats. Vallenar Creek has about 27,000 square meters of salmon spawning area, much of which is concentrated near the stream-mouth and upper intertidal area. Eelgrass and coastal biota such as dungeness crab, shorebirds, marine mammals, black bear, furbearers, and other near-shore associated wildlife species occur here.</p>	<p>This parcel is the gently sloping northern end of California Ridge, located at the northern tip of Gravina Island, near Ketchikan. All of this unit except for the steeply sloping strip adjacent to the coastline is covered by wetlands. The high wetlands are entirely saturated spruce bog, while estuarine wetlands line the coast. The dry uplands are covered by mixed hemlock and spruce forest. Adjacent federal land management allows for intensive timber harvest.</p>	
Unit K-26.00	MTRS T. 074S., R. 090E., Section 33 ASLS 79-243	Name ASLS 79-243, Mud Bight Subdivision (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 236.1	Designations Ru Pr
<p>Manage lots and tracts consistent with the designations in the plan map for ASLS 79-243. Tracts identified in the ASLS are to be retained as 'common areas' or used as buffers.</p>		<p>Managed resources: settlement and public recreation areas.</p>	<p>Parcel consists of a previous state subdivision, ASLS 79-243, located north of Ward Cove and upland from Refuge Cove.</p>	

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information		
<p>Unit K-27.00 MTRS T. 075S., R. 089E., Section 10,11 ASLS 85-86</p> <p>Dispose of/manage lots and tracts consistent with the designations given in the plan inset map for ASLS 85-86. Tracts C, D, E, and F are to be retained by the state and managed for public recreation and/or habitat. Tract A is to be retained and managed for dispersed recreation. Tract B and Lots 1&2, Block 2, are to be retained by the state and managed for public facilities.</p>	<p>Name ASLS 85-86 Vallenar Bay Subdivision (Gravina Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: settlement, habitat, and public recreation areas.</p>	Acres 186.2	Designations S Ru Ha Pr	
<p>Unit K-28 MTRS T. 075S., R. 090E., Sections 8, and 16-17</p> <p>This parcel is to be managed consistent with the operational requirements of the Ketchikan International Airport. Industrial development is considered appropriate, if consistent with airport operational requirements and if authorized by ADOT/PF.</p> <p>Small portions of this parcel, including the lower Lewis Creek basin and its adjacent beach fringe shall be given additional protective measures. It is particularly important that the low-elevation riparian area between the sawmill and Stream #101-47-1090 be protected as well as the tidelands at the mouth of Lewis Creek in any development authorization given by DNR. Development authorizations shall also ensure that Lewis and Scrimshire Creek are protected; a buffer of at least 50 feet shall be maintained on each. DNR shall consult with DFG in determining the exact boundary of this upland/tideland area.</p>	<p>Name Coastal plain near Lewis Rd (Gravina Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: Operation of the Ketchikan International Airport, estuarine wetlands, and anadromous streams.</p> <p>Resources: In addition to the use of this area as part of the Ketchikan International Airport, there are at least three anadromous streams that require protection from runoff from developed areas. Estuarine wetlands adjoin the coastline; there will also require careful consideration in any development proposal.</p>	Acres 570.4	Designations Pr Sc	
<p>Unit K-29 MTRS T. 075S., R. 090E., Sections 11 & 14</p> <p>Parcel to be managed to support recreation opportunities within the Carlanna Lake recreation area. Development is not to be authorized except for facilities related to recreational activities.</p>	<p>Name Carlanna Creek drainage (Revillagigedo Island)</p> <p>Managed resources: dispersed recreation, habitat.</p>	Acres 97.9	Designations Ru	
			<p>This unit contains the steeply sloped sides of either side of the Carlanna Creek river valley. The eastern slope of this unit is covered by saturated spruce bog, while the remainder is dry upland. Carlanna Creek is not anadromous in its upper reaches but does support resident cutthroat populations.</p> <p>This parcel is adjacent to the Carlanna Lake recreation area of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-30	MTRS T. 075S., R. 091E., Sections 11-14; T. 075S., R. 092E., Section 7	Name Upper and Lower Silvis Lake	Acres 765.0	Designations Pr W
If parcel is conveyed to the state, it is to be managed for dispersed recreation and for water resources related to the use of the two lakes and their outfall facility, the penstock.		Managed resources: dispersed recreation, water resources, habitat. The Silvus Lakes provide water to the Beaver Falls Hydroelectric plant. The area of the parcel is also an important recreation area, containing a hiking trail and picnic facilities. The hiking trail provides connection to the regional trail that begins at Deer Mountain, near Ketchikan.	This unit is located at the southern end of Lower Silvis Lake. A penstock extends from Lower Silvus Lake to the Beaver Falls Powerplant, located next to the coast and at the terminus of the eastern road system. This parcel is in selection status and has been topfiled by a Native corporation. The parcel is ranked on the 'C' list of selection priorities, and it is unlikely that the state will obtain this parcel. The parcel was selected (NFCG 280) for the purpose of Community Recreation and Watershed. TLMP designates this area as 'Semi-Remote Recreation', a prescription that is generally consistent with the state designation.	
Unit K-32	MTRS T. 075S., R. 089E., Section 22	Name Six islands outside Grant Cove (off of Gravina Island)	Acres 2.9	Designations Ru
Islands are to be managed for dispersed recreation.		Managed resources: dispersed recreation.	These are six small islands outside of Grant Cove off of Gravina Island.	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-33	MTRS T. 075S., R. 089E., Sections 13,14,23 and 24	Name Vallenar Creek valley (Gravina Island)	Acres 923.9	Designations Gu
<p>The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including habitat, dispersed recreation and current and future forest values. During the planning period, timber projects undertaken may include timber sales, pre-commercial and commercial forest thinning to improve forest productivity and habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A buffer of up to 500 feet adjacent to and on either side of Vallenar Creek shall be provided if the FLUP planning process determines that this width is important for wildlife movement, continued community harvest, or riparian habitat protection. A minimum width of 300' along each side of the creek shall be provided. A minimum no-harvest buffer of 100 feet shall be maintained on all anadromous streams; if determined necessary in the FLUP, this width may be increased to 300 feet. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, habitat and wildlife movement corridors, anadromous streams and associated riverine wetlands, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. The FLUP should also given consideration to the use of management practices that will minimize visual impacts (from subdivision areas and Vallenar Bay) and potential siltation into the estuarine wetlands at the mouth of Vallenar Creek. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not recommended in this parcel. Vallenar Bay is very shallow, making water access difficult, and the tidelands fronting the potential settlement area contain valuable estuarine wetlands.</p>		<p>Resources: timber, anadromous streams, habitat, dispersed recreation.</p> <p>There are about 500 acres of mature, commercial quality forest consisting of mixed hemlock and spruce. These areas are dispersed by about 150 acres of non-forest along Vallenar Creek and the muskeg to the west of the creek. Vallenar Creek is an important anadromous stream and contains valuable riparian habitat and deer habitat. The streams of this parcel are used for fishing and hunting is popular in many parts of the tract.</p>	<p>This parcel is located immediately southeast of Vallenar Bay, and Vallenar Creek, which crosses the parcel, empties into this bay. The parcel contains the floodplain of Vallenar Creek and the adjacent valley wall, which is part of California Ridge. A logging road also cuts through this parcel, and areas of previous harvest (260 acres) are dispersed along the road. Parcel K-25 adjoins this parcel to the north. Adjacent National Forest lands are designated 'Timber Production', an intensive use category.</p>	
Unit K-34	MTRS T. 075S., R. 090E., Section 23 Lot 5 USS 3535	Name Parcel across Tongass Narrows from Ketchikan (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 3.9	Designations Pr
<p>Parcel to be managed consistent with the operational requirements of the Ketchikan International Airport.</p>		<p>Resources: operation of Ketchikan International Airport.</p>	<p>Parcel consists of a small, elongated strip of land to the southeast of the main runway. It is managed under an ILMA to ADOT/PF (ADL 39415). This is the same ILMA that is used for the management of the airport itself.</p>	
Unit K-35.00	MTRS T. 075S., R. 090E., Section 23	Name Parcels along Ketchikan coast (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 4.6	Designations Pr
<p>These small sub-parcels are to be managed for public purposes, as identified in their management agreements with DNR, or successor agreements with DNR. If the management agreements no longer exist, the parcels shall be retained by the state and managed for some public purpose.</p>		<p>Resources: state agency uses and operations.</p>	<p>This parcels consists of three sub-parcels that are near but isolated from each other in the City of Ketchikan. They are currently used for public purposes by the ADOT/PF and the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs under management agreements with the DNR Division of Land (ADOT/PF: ADLs 54296 and 101025; Military Affairs: ADL26570).</p>	

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit K-37 MTRS T. 025W R. 091E., Sections 19 & 20</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed consistent with the operational requirements of the Ketchikan Tramway (Power Project #42, AA-56925). Dispersed recreation is also appropriate within this tract, unless, in the opinion of the Ketchikan Public Utilities, it would conflict with the operation of the Ketchikan Tramway.</p>	<p>Name Ketchikan Tramway</p> <p>Managed resources: The location of this parcel on the west side of Ketchikan Creek below the Ketchikan Lake impoundment provides a public recreation potential without affecting the water supply area.</p>	<p>Acres 135.0 Designations W Ru</p> <p>Parcel contains the Ketchikan Tramway, which brings municipal drinking water from Ketchikan Lakes to the City of Ketchikan. The tramway follows the gradually sloping Ketchikan Creek. The unit also contains the land to the northwest of the tram, which sloped steeply up from the tramway corridor. Ketchikan Creek is an anadromous fish stream for portions of its length.</p>
<p>Unit K-38 MTRS T. 075S., R. 091E., Section 29</p> <p>Manage parcel for dispersed recreation. Development is not to be authorized except related to recreational uses.</p>	<p>Name Scout Lake</p> <p>Managed resources: Because of its location adjacent to the city's watershed, management for dispersed recreation is appropriate unless this conflicts with water supply functions.</p>	<p>Acres 25.0 Designations Ru</p> <p>This small parcel adjoins Scout Lake, in the northeastern part of the City of Ketchikan near Deer Mountain.</p>
<p>Unit K-39 MTRS T. 075S., R. 091E., Sections 25 and 26; T. 075S., R. 092E., Sections 17-19 and 30</p> <p>Parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed and developed recreation, the protection of wildlife and habitat, and, possibly, certain public uses. The area upslope of the road is designated Undeveloped Recreation (Ru). This area is to be managed for its recreation and wildlife/habitat values. Settlement and timber harvest within this area are not authorized. The area downslope of the road is also designated Ru except for a small upland area within Section 19. This area is designated General Use (Gu), to accommodate a variety of potential uses, including public or commercial uses. Commercial uses must be related to educational or recreational functions. A small area adjacent to the road is considered appropriate for parking and other required facilities necessary to support these public or commercial uses.</p> <p>The development of additional facilities related to the Whitman Lake hydroelectric power facility is considered appropriate. Such facilities should be sited, if within state property, adjacent to existing structures or within approved rights of way.</p>	<p>Name West coast of Upper George Inlet north of Herring Bay (Revillagigedo Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, scenic viewshed, habitat/wildlife, and public uses or facilities.</p> <p>Resources: There is extensive use of the road next to this parcel for walking, running, or bicycling. The parcel is also an important viewshed, viewed from the residential area of Herring Cove, the adjacent road, and watercraft using North George Inlet. The parcel contains holdings of primarily Western Hemlock/Sitka Spruce with Western Red Cedar/Western Hemlock on the easterly aspect above the highway with non-forest openings and ponds covering about 62 acres to the west above the slope break. Deer are believed to use this parcel and high concentrations are believed to occur to the southeast and northeast of the parcel in the National Forest.</p>	<p>Acres 815.0 Designations Ru Gu</p> <p>Parcel is located near Herring Cove, south of Ketchikan, on the South Tongass Highway. The unit contains the steeply sloping coastline along George Inlet, including four steep drainage's. There is a sloping bench above the steep coastal slope, situated north of the road. The parcel has been previously classified as Resource Management. Small-scale logging has recently occurred on parts of the tract. Portions of the area downslope from the road within Section 19 have been used by the Native community for traditional uses and is considered to have special significance as a 'sacred site'.</p> <p>There are (June, 2000) two potentially competing uses of the area downslope of the road and within Section 19. The appropriateness of uses within this area, as well as siting and design requirements, are to be determined through standard state/federal permitting processes and the state Best Interest Finding.</p> <p>The Ketchikan Public Utilities is proposing a hydroelectric facility at Whitman Lake. SSRAA has two existing water lines that extend from the lake to their hatchery at Herring Cove. There is an existing dam on Whitman Lake.</p>

Management Intent	Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information
<p>Unit K-40.00 MTRS T. 075S., R. 091E., Section 35</p> <p>This parcel, which consists of 11 smaller parcels, is to be managed consistent with the designations depicted in the plan map. Removal of vegetation on the right-of-way lots fronting Tongass Narrows is not to be authorized except for road improvement and traffic safety.</p>	<p>Name Power House at head of Herring Bay (Revillagigedo Island)</p> <p>Managed Resources: scenic resources, industrial/commercial uses (K-40).</p>	<p>Acres 8.4 Designations Pr Sc</p> <p>This parcel actually consists of two larger lots (K-40.1 and K-40.2) situated at or near Herring Cove and nine small, linear lots that contain road right-of-ways. Subparcel K-40.1 is subject to a Public and Charitable lease (ADL 100171) for the Ketchikan Fish Hatchery, and a portion of the hatchery sits on part of the parcel. Subparcel K-40.2 adjoins a rock pit on private land. Parcel K-40.4 is an upland parcel in the southeast part of Herring Cove. Subparcels K-40.5 and K-40.8 through K-40.11, however, contain adjacent upland areas that front the coast and are important for their scenic values. The latter lots are heavily wooded, and form a scenic area between the edge of road and the coastline. Subparcels 3, 6 and 7 are right-of-way lots.</p>
<p>Unit K-41 MTRS T. 075S., R. 090E., Sections 28,33 and 34; T. 076S., R. 090E., Sections 6,8,9, 11, 16, and 17</p> <p>The parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and both current and future forest values. Projects may include timber sales, pre-commercial thinning to improve forest productivity and wildlife habitat, and pruning to improve wood quality. A proposed timber sale Forest Land Use Plan/Preliminary Decision/Final Finding shall give consideration to the potential impacts on dispersed recreation, habitat and wildlife movement corridors, anadromous streams and associated riverine wetlands, Bostwick Lake and its associated lacustrine wetlands, and use appropriate protection and/or mitigation techniques. A buffer of up to 500 feet adjacent to and on either side of Bostwick Creek shall be provided if the FLUP planning process determines that this width is important for wildlife movement, continued community harvest, or riparian habitat protection. A minimum width of 300' along each side of the creek shall be provided. A minimum no harvest buffer of 100 feet shall be maintained on all other anadromous streams; if determined necessary in the FLUP, this width may be increased to 300 feet. A proposed timber sale must follow the guidelines of Chapter 2 as well as other pertinent state laws and regulations. Land disposals are not recommended within this parcel. Access to this area would be costly and water oriented sites are generally preferred for settlement.</p>	<p>Name Central Gravina Island, including Curve Mtn., Bostwick Creek drainage and Bostwick Lake</p> <p>Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, timber, wetlands and habitat/wildlife.</p> <p>Resources: Mature commercial forest (1,931 acres) is dispersed across the area, primarily on the west and southwest aspect slopes. This land could be accessed from the airport area if there is any further expansion of Gravina Island land uses. The unit is also used for outdoor recreation, primarily hunting. There are two anadromous streams. Although located outside of the unit's boundary, extensive eel grass beds exist in Bostwick Bay and should receive consideration in any form of activity likely to cause impacts downstream from the use area.</p>	<p>Acres 4,975.0 Designations Gu Hv</p> <p>This is a large parcel located on Gravina Island, south of Ketchikan. It is mostly a broad, flat floodplain. Boswell Lake is found in the northeast part of the unit. The only dry uplands are found on the very steep slopes on the western edge of the unit and near the center of the unit. Adjacent federal land management direction designates the area for intensive development. Opportunities exist for coordinated roading and harvesting activities with the Forest Service, including sales designed for high, value-added manufacturing.</p>

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-42	MTRS T. 075S., R. 090E., Section 36 USS 1685 Lot 1	Name Parcel adjacent to Clam Cove (Gravina Island)	Acres 42.5	Designations Pr
Parcel is to be managed consistent with the requirements of the ILMA to ADOT/PF.		Resources: operation of Ketchikan International Airport.	This parcel occupies a small, flat coastal plain immediately inland from Clam Cove on the north shore of Gravina Island. The eastern part of the parcel is occupied by saturated spruce bog. Mental Health Trust Land adjoins this parcel.	
Unit K-43	MTRS T. 075S., R. 091E., Sections 34-36; T. 076S., R. 091E., Sections 1-3 and 11 USS 6983	Name Southeast quarter of Fawn Mountain (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 601.0	Designations Gu W
Parcel is to be managed as watershed for the planning period. Residential development of the flat bench may be appropriate in the future, but it should not be developed for settlement during the planning period. There is a large amount of borough and private parcels available for sale on the market, and this parcel now functions as a watershed for residents in the downslope subdivision. Further, development of the remaining benchland should only occur when/if an alternate water source is developed for the Mountain Point subdivision (ASLS 80-187). The northern, steeply sloping part of this unit should be managed for watershed and habitat, both currently and in the future.		Resources: watershed, habitat/wildlife, scenic resources and settlement. Within the bench area, the wetlands and forest resources should remain in their current condition during the planning period and should only be considered for settlement if an alternate water source can be developed for the Mountain Point Subdivision. The remainder of the parcel, situated upslope from the bench, should remain undisturbed, both currently and in the future.	This is known locally as the 'Mountain Point' parcel, located south of Ketchikan and near the Tongass Highway. The northern half of the parcel occupies part of Fawn Mountain while the southern half occupies a relatively flat bench about 500' above sea level. A state subdivision abuts and is downslope from this unit. The parcel forms almost all of the watershed area for the Mountain Point public drinking water development. The unit contains about 516 acres of mature forest, primarily Western/Sitka Spruce stands. The parcel is visible by aircraft and from Revillagigedo Channel, used by both the Alaska Marine Ferry and tour boats.	
Unit K-44.00	MTRS T. 076S., R. 091E., Sections 2,3,10 and 11 ASLS 80-187	Name ASLS 80-187 Mountain Point Subdivision (Revillagigedo Island)	Acres 109.7	Designations Ru
Manage lots and tracts within this subdivision (ASLS 80-187) consistent with the classifications in the plan map for ASLS 80-187. The tracts in this subdivision (Tracts J and K, and portions of D, E, and F) are to be retained in state ownership and used as open space.		Managed Resources: settlement and public open space.	This parcel is a previous state subdivision just to the south of parcel K-41 and is situated on the South Tongass Highway.	
Unit K-45	MTRS T. 076S., R. 090E., Section 12; T. 076S., R. 091E., Sections 7,8,17 and 18	Name Judy Hill and its coastal plain, including Gravina Point (Gravina Island)	Acres 730.0	Designations Ru Pr
Manage the Blank Islands, Black Sands Beach, and the adjacent marine waters (Icehouse Cove) for public recreation use. This parcel and the adjacent tidelands are recommended for inclusion in the state park system (Black Sands Beach State Park). No development is to be authorized unless related to the recreation uses of this area. Management should be consistent with the eventual inclusion of this area within the state park system and, until this occurs, with the Management Agreement with State Parks (ADL 106021).		Managed Resources: dispersed recreation, deer habitat, and scenic resources.	his unit encompasses the southern half of moderately-sloped Judy Hill and the coastal plain below it. Most of this unit is covered by saturated spruce bog, with a few scattered patches of shrub bog. There are two small areas of dry land on the northwest and southeast slopes of Judy Hill. The area experiences considerable recreational use during the summer months.	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-46	MTRS T. 076S., R. 092E., Sections 16,17 and 21 Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation.	Name Coastal plain west of Black Mtn. on Thorne Arm (Revillagigedo Island) Managed Resources: dispersed and marine oriented recreation, anadromous stream and scenic resources.	Acres 379.0	Designations Ru
Unit K-47	MTRS T. 077S., R. 091E., Sections 29-32 Parcel is to be administered by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation consistent with state park management requirements (AS 41.21.304-18).	Name Dall Bay State Marine Park (Gravina Island) Managed Resources: dispersed and marine oriented recreation.	Acres 850.2	Designations Ru Pr
Unit K-48	MTRS T. 074S., R. 090E., Section 32 USS 3681 Lots 1-3 Parcel, which is the Refuge Cove State Recreational Site, is to be administered consistent with the requirements of state park management.	Name Refuge Cove State Rec Site Resources: dispersed and marine oriented recreation.	Acres 13.5	Designations Ru Pr
Unit K-49	MTRS T. 074S., R. 090E., Section 31 USS 3087 Parcel, which is the Totem Bight State Historical Park, is to be administered consistent with the requirements of state park management.	Name Totem Bight State Historical Park Managed Resources: dispersed and marine oriented recreation.	Acres 10.0	Designations Rd

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-50	MTRS T. 073S., R. 092E., Sections 16, 17, 20, 21 and 29	Name Salt Lagoon, Upper George Inlet	Acres 881.7	Designations Ha Hv
<p>This parcel, which surrounds the Salt Chuck -- an extension of Upper George Inlet -- is designated Ha (Habitat) and is to be retained by the state. The parcel is to be managed consistent with the need to protect wildlife, wildlife movement corridors, and habitat areas. Development is not to be authorized except for necessary public facilities, including electric power (currently existing) and a regional road.</p> <p>The DFG has recommended that the area of the Salt Chuck should be designated a Critical Habitat Area. While DNR cannot implement such a recommendation because of the absence of statutory authority, the creation of such an area would not be inconsistent with the management intent for this parcel, described above.</p>		<p>Managed Resources: Habitat/wildlife, public facilities, anadromous streams, scenic resources and wetlands.</p> <p>Resources: Parcel includes the Salt Chuck, its associated estuarine area, and adjacent uplands situated within the drainage basin of the Salt Chuck. The Salt Chuck and its associated wetlands provide regionally significant habitat functions. It is an important area for waterfowl and is used as a wintering area for Trumpeter Swans. Black and brown bear use occurs throughout the parcel, but concentrates along the anadromous streams and at their inlets into the lagoon. At least five anadromous streams empty into the Chuck.</p>	<p>An electric powerline from the Swan Lake Hydroelectric facility crosses the parcel. The Ketchikan Gateway Borough supports a road beginning from the current road system and connecting to the Shelter Cove area east of this parcel. The alignment for this road is not finalized; this parcel is under consideration for potential road right-of-way</p>	
Unit K-51	MTRS T. 075S., R. 090E., Section 3 USS 3835 Lot 2	Name Ward Cove	Acres 3.0	Designations Sc
<p>If practicable, dispose of this parcel to either private interests or the Borough.</p>		Resources: commercial and/or industrial uses.		
Unit K-52	MTRS T. 075S., R. 090E., Section 10	Name Tongass Narrows OSL 397	Acres 5.0	Designations Pr
<p>Parcel is to be managed for public purposes by the state.</p>		Resources: state agency operations.	<p>Parcel contains the ADOT/PF maintenance shop, located near Ward Cove and close to the Tongass Highway.</p>	
Unit K-53	MTRS T. 075S., R. 091E., Section 19	Name Level Mountain OSL 969	Acres 4.0	Designations Pr
<p>Parcel is to be managed for public purposes by the state.</p>		Resources: state agency operations.	<p>This small parcel is now managed by ADOT/PF under a Management Right to that agency (ADL 104546).</p>	
Unit K-54	MTRS T. 075S., R. 091E., Section 30	Name Ketchikan Harbor OSL 483	Acres 1.0	Designations Pr
<p>Parcel is to be managed for public purposes by the state.</p>		Resources: state agency operations.	<p>This small parcel is located at the Ketchikan Harbor. It is managed by ADOT/PF under a Management Agreement (ADL 53867).</p>	
Unit K-55	MTRS T. 075S., R. 091E	Name Park Road to Powerhouse	Acres 1.0	Designations Pr
<p>Parcel is to be managed for public purposes.</p>		Resources: dispersed recreation.	<p>Parcel is a small lot near Ketchikan Creek.</p>	

Management Intent		Resources/Uses for which Unit is to be Managed	Parcel Description and Related Information	
Unit K-56	MTRS T. 073S., R. 090E., Section 27 Manage parcel to maintain its use as a state a park.	Name Settler's Cove, Clover Passage Settler's Cove park, containing campsites and picnic areas. Administered by DOPOR under a management agreement (ADL 103798). ADL area includes adjacent tidelands.	Acres 35.2	Designations Rd
Unit K-57	MTRS T. 075S., R. 090 E., Section 25 Sheet 2, Detail A Parcel should be disposed of.	Name Small Lots, Pennock Island	Acres 0.3	Designations S Two small parcels (Lots 8 and 9) within USS 2990 (ADL 104724 and 104725).
Unit M-01	MTRS T. 080S., R. 094E., Sections 31-33; T. 081S., R. 094E., Section 01; T. 081S., R. 095E., Sections 05 and 06 This parcel is to be managed for multiple uses, including dispersed recreation and limited commercial development. Commercial development related to marine services may be appropriate during the planning period depending on need and demand. The location of the actual development shall be determined at the time of lease application/disposal. Only residential uses necessary to support the aforementioned commercial development shall be authorized. DNR has recently (October, 1999) relinquished the northern portions of this parcel, and therefore the state will not receive most of the area of this parcel. Only areas at and near the coast will be retained for selection; these are to be given a 'B' level selection priority.	Name Duke Island near Kelp Island Managed Resources: dispersed and marine oriented recreation, and commercial facilities related to marine support. It is intended that the latter are to be located along the coast in areas most accessible by boats, and is to occupy a limited area, the amount to be determined during DNR permit review.	Acres 1,635.0	Designations Gu Parcel occupies southern part of Duke Island, situated south of Ketchikan. It is remote from any existing settlement and access is across exposed waters. Judd Harbor is often the first harbor used by vessels sailing the inland passageway to Alaska and by residents of Metlakatla and Ketchikan, This parcel, which remains in selection status, was nominated for the purposes of remote settlement and services, including commercial recreation. The island is relatively flat and forested.
Unit M-02	MTRS T. 081S., R. 094E., Section 12; T. 081S., R. 095E., Sections 5-8 Parcel is to be managed for dispersed recreation or, if necessary, commercial activities related to marine support. No development is to be authorized except for that related to recreation or to support the commercial marine support development identified in M-01.	Name Kelp Island Managed Resources: dispersed recreation and possible development of commercial facilities to provide marine support.	Acres 535.0	Designations Gu Parcel occupies Kelp Island, offshore from Duke Island (see description for parcel M-01). Kelp Island is generally flat, with a lot of muskeg and marsh.

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Large Tract Summary

Region: Ketchikan

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
CT-01	T. 070S., R. 087E.	Ha	Tidelands adjacent to Vixen Point on Vixen Inlet (Northwest), Behm Canal	381.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous fish and shorebird concentrations, and areas of estuarine wetlands that line the coast.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth Habitat in TLRMP.
CT-02	T. 070S., R. 087E.	Ha	Terminus, Vixen Inlet, Behm Canal	639.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl concentrations, anadromous fish spawning areas, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. Resources: The estuarine wetlands consist primarily of intertidal marshes and sheltered tidal flats. The marshes predominate in the southern part of the parcel, particularly at inlet streams.	Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth Habitat and 'Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.
CT-03	T. 071S., R. 086E.	Ha Hv	Port Stewart, Behm Canal	1,630.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect community harvest areas, shorebird/waterfowl concentrations, marine mammals, bear concentrations at the upland/tideland interface, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands consisting of intertidal marshes and exposed tidal flats. Consult NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Resources: This parcel includes all of the south side of Port Stewart past Pt. Francis, a tidal interchange and marine mammal and bird feeding area. Included within this area are exposed tideflats, rocky island habitat and the protected bight on the south side of Pt. Francis. The rocks off of this point provide haul-outs and resting areas for seals and the cove provides protected habitats for waterfowl and seabird concentrations adjacent to where the Port Stewart tidal currents meet Behm Canal.	Log storage by KPC has occurred by permit on an annual basis. See parcel KTS 11.06. Adjacent uplands are designated "Old Growth Habitat and Semi-Remote Recreation" in TLRMP.
CT-04	T. 071S., R. 086E.	Wd	Tidelands adjacent to Meyers Chuck	292.	Managed Resources/Intent: Manage tract to retain access and support upland development.	Tidelands within this parcel adjoin residential and other uses within the community of Meyers Chuck. An anchorage is located within this parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' and 'Minerals' in TLRMP.
CT-05	T. 071S., R. 086E.	Ha	Tidelands southeast of Meyers Chuck	755.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous fish concentrations.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
CT-06	T. 071S., R. 086E.	Ha	Terminus of Union Bay, Ernest Sound	338.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, areas of anadromous fish, heritage sites, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface. Resources: Extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, areas of anadromous fish, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface.	Heritage sites are situated within the parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-07	T. 071S., R. 087E.	Ha	Terminus of Helm Bay, Helm Canal	357.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, heritage sites, shorebird and waterfowl concentrations, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface.	Heritage sites are located within the parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-08	T. 072S., R. 088E.	Ha	Eastern shoreline, Helm Bay, Behm Canal	155.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, heritage sites, shorebird and waterfowl concentrations, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface.	Heritage sites are located within the parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-09	T. 079S., R. 088E.	Ha	Southern shoreline, Helm Bay, Behm Canal	275.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl and shorebird concentrations, Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality).	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-10	T. 072S., R. 088E.	Ha	Tidelands west of Helm Point, Helm Bay, Behm Canal	229.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect marine mammal concentration (harbor seals) and estuarine wetlands adjacent to coast. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal or sea lion concentrations.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-11	T. 072S., R. 088E.	Ha	Wadding Cove, Behm Canal	622.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality), heritage sites, and estuarine wetlands situated adjacent to coast.	Heritage sites are situated throughout parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-12	T. 072S., R. 087E.	Ha	Shorelands on southern Cleveland Peninsula between ship island and Niblack Point	609.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning concentrations (spring seasonality).	
CT-13	T. 073S., R. 088E.	Ha	Tidelands west of Caamano Point, southern Cleveland Peninsula, Clarence Strait	191.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning concentrations (spring seasonality).	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
CT-14	T. 073S., R. 088E. T. 073S., R. 089E.	Ha	Tidelands north of Caamano Point, southern Cleveland Peninsula, Behm Canal	621.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonality) and areas of estuarine wetlands adjacent to coastline.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-15	T. 072S., R. 088E.; T. 073S., R. 088E.	Ha	Smugglers Cove	496.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect heritage sites, Pacific herring spawning concentrations (spring seasonality) located generally south of and including the southern 1/2 of Section 32, and areas of estuarine wetlands. The estuarine wetlands consist of intertidal marshes and exposed tidal flats.	Historic sites are situated within the parcel. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-16	T. 070S., R. 086E.	Ru	Vixen Harbor	168.	Management Intent: Tidelands within this unit are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. Only authorizations related to recreation uses that may be associated with this eventual use are appropriate. Floating facilities are not allowed.	The upland parcel adjoining this parcel is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Remote Recreation' and 'Minerals' in TLRMP.
CT-17	T. 067S., R. 086E.; T. 068S., R. 086E.;	Ha Hv	West Deer Island	1,216.	Managed Resources/ intent: Protect harbor seal and waterfowl/shorebird habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a harbor seal haulout/concentration and waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. The unit is a pot and trawl shrimp commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
CT-18	T. 068S., R. 086E.; T. 068S., R. 087E.; T. 071S., R. 087E.; T. 072S., R. 087E.; T. 072S., R. 088E.; T. 073S., R. 089E.	Ha Hv	Seward Passage	7,340.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect sea lion and waterfowl/shorebird habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a sea lion haulout/concentration area and a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. This unit is a pot and trawl shrimp commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
CT-19	T. 068S., R. 087E.	Ha Hv	East Deer Island	159.	Managed Resources/ intent: Protect waterfowl/shorebird habitat and commercial fishing harvest values. Resources: This unit is a waterfowl/shorebird concentration area. It is also a pot and trawl shrimp commercial harvest area.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
CT-20	T. 067S., R. 090E.; T. 068S., R. 090E.;	Ha Hv	Bell Arm, North Behm Canal	543.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anchorage; anadromous streams; estuarine wetlands; and concentrations of waterfowl, harbor seals, black bear. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit. Floating facilities within 1,000 feet of the FS public use cabin are not authorized.</p> <p>Resources: There is a diversity of wildlife and fisheries resources, in addition to recreational opportunities and a protected anchorage, within this parcel. There are extensive tideflats and estuarine wetlands with nearby concentrations of waterfowl (wintering, nesting, and molting), harbor seals, dungeness crab and shrimp. There are also black bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface.</p>	There is a natural protected anchorage and an adjacent upland Forest Service cabin. There is also a mooring buoy at the anchorage. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-21	T. 068S., R. 088E.; T. 069S., R. 089E.	Ha Hv	Yes Bay	1,376.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, anchorage, estuarine wetlands and eelgrass, and concentrations of waterfowl/shorebirds. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: important milling area for returning sockeye salmon near the estuarine area off the outlet of Wolverine Creek. Important sockeye salmon personal use harvest area for Ketchikan area.</p> <p>The area designated Hv is seaward of Wolverine Creek and extends to Behm Canal.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-22	T. 069S., R. 089E.	Ha Hv	Spacious Bay, Northeast	276.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anchorage, anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands, and concentrations of waterfowl/shorebirds. Protect important shellfish habitat and harvest areas, especially for dungeness crab, and extensive juvenile red king crab rearing areas. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-23	T. 069S., R. 088E.; T. 069S., R. 089E.	Ha Hv	Spacious Bay, North	545.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anchorage, anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands, and concentrations of waterfowl/shorebirds. Protect important shellfish habitat and harvest areas, especially for dungeness crab, and extensive juvenile red king crab rearing areas. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
CT-24	T. 069S., R. 088E.	Ha Hv	Spacious Bay, West	538.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anchorage, anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands, and concentrations of waterfowl/shorebirds. Manage to protect an important shellfish habitat and harvest areas, especially for dungeness crab, and extensive juvenile red king crab rearing areas. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Remote Recreation' and 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
CT-25	T. 071S., R. 089E.	Ha Hv	Helms Bay, Cleveland Peninsula	1,290.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands, shorebird and waterfowl concentrations, bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface, and community harvest.	This parcel includes the entirety of Helm Bay, except for the smaller parcels CT-07, CT-08, CT-09, CT-10, and CT-15. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old Growth Habitat' and 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-26	T. 067S., R. 092E.	Ha Hv	Grant Creek Estuary, Burroughs Bay	247.	Managed Resources/Intent: protect estuarine wetlands and eelgrass; anadromous stream; and concentrations of waterfowl, harbor seals, and brown bear. Consult NMFS before authorizing activities in this unit. Resources: There are extensive tideflats and estuarine wetlands in this parcel. Grant Creek is a major cataloged stream which supports both runs of steelhead and king salmon. This estuary and the nearby habitat has concentrations of waterfowl (wintering, nesting, and molting), harbor seals, and brown bear.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-27	T. 068S., R. 088E.	Ha Hv	Bailey Bay, Cleveland Peninsula	804.	Management Intent: Protect the Special Harvest Area. Resources: Parcel consists of a Special Harvest Area for the Bailey Bay Private Nonprofit Salmon Hatchery Permit (#30)	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Special Interest Area' in TLRMP.
CT-28	T. 068S., R. 089E.; T. 069S., R. 090E.	Ha Hv	Bell Island, adjacent to Behm Canal	159.	Management Intent: Protect Special Harvest Area Resources: Parcel consists of a Special Harvest Area for the Bell Island Private Nonprofit Salmon Hatchery Permit (#30)	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
CT-29	T. 067S., R. 087E.	Ha	Frosty Bay	159.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl, shorebirds, marine mammals, estuarine wetlands, and anadromous fish. Consult with NMFS before authorizing any development within this parcel.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
CT-30	T. 068S., R. 087E.	Ha	Santa Anna Inlet	318.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl, shorebirds, marine mammals, estuarine wetlands, and anadromous fish. Consult with NMFS before authorizing any development within this parcel.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
HT-01	T. 069S., R. 100E.	Ha	Tidelands adjacent to community of Hyder, Portland Canal	169.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: This parcel shall be managed to protect the sedge-meadow marshlands and areas of migratory bird concentration. Public access shall be maintained. Limited development/redevelopment of the existing tideland facilities is considered appropriate. DNR shall consult with DFG before authorizing developments in this parcel.</p> <p>The Ha designation applies to tideland and nearshore areas from the mouth of the Salmon River to the U.S. - Canada boundary.</p> <p>Resources: There are extensive intertidal habitats and sedge-meadow marshlands in this area. These wetlands are extremely important to a variety of fish and wildlife species. This undeveloped nearshore area helps to support the productivity of the salmon runs of the Salmon River, Bear River, Marx Creek, Fish Creek, Rainey Creek, and other streams on both sides of the boarder in upper Portland Canal.</p> <p>Juvenile salmonids outmigrating from these freshwater streams heavily utilize the sedge marshlands and intertidal areas of HT-01 during the early phases of their life history. This sedge marshland and shallow estuarine intertidal habitat is utilized by juvenile salmonids for food and shelter during their first few weeks or months following their freshwater emigration.</p> <p>Additionally, these estuarine waters and tideflats are also important resting and feeding areas for a major bird migration traversing coastal Alaska. Due to the importance of the area to juvenile salmonids rearing in the Salmon River tidal mashlands and the sensitivity of this shallow offshore habitat to many species of fish and wildlife, developments impacting the area shall be of limited extent and impact. In particular, intertidal fills should be avoided.</p>	<p>These are tidelands adjacent to the community of Hyder. Limited commercial and related marine development is expected within the boundaries of the parcel, but such development must avoid the sedge-meadow marshlands or there must an absence of any 'feasible and prudent' development alternative.</p> <p>Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.</p>
KT-01	T.067S., R. 092E., T.067S., R. 093E.	Ha	Burroughs Bay	2,264.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect concentrations of anadromous fish (salmon, pacific herring spawning areas, and eulachon spawning areas), marine mammals (sea lion or seal), and both shorebirds and waterfowl. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal or sea lion concentrations.</p> <p>Resources: Bear concentrations occur at the tideland/upland interface. There are areas of extensive estuarine wetlands, principally of the emergent type. Numerous anadromous streams empty into this unit.</p>	<p>Heritage sites are situated within the parcel. The parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument and is designated "Wilderness National Monument" in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-02	T. 070S., R. 091E.	Ha	Neets Bay (east)	151.	Managed Resources/Intent: Tideland areas are to be managed to ensure the continuation of the aquaculture facility located upland in Parcel K-02.	Neither estuarine wetlands or historic sites are located within this parcel. Portions of the tidelands within this parcel are used for net pens by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association for their hatchery. This facility is identified as KTS-23.01. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.
KT-03	T. 071S., R. 090E.; T. 071S., R. 091E.	Ha Hv	Traitors Cove, Behm Canal	1,052.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect the following: waterfowl concentrations (including trumpeter swans), harbor seals near the westernmost part of parcel, bear concentration near the inlet stream and tideland/upland interface, and estuarine wetlands in the easternmost part of parcel. A seal haul-out area is located on the rocks at the entrance to Traitors Cove. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal or sea lion concentrations.	This area has a high probability of heritage sites. Note: this parcel includes the area beyond the tidal race of the saltchuck. This area is significant for the production of shrimp and, in some places, dungeness crab. The estuarine wetlands consist primarily of sheltered tidal flats with intertidal marshes situated adjacent to the shoreline. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
KT-04	T. 070S., R. 093E; T. 070S., R. 094E.	Ha	Portage Cove, Behm Canal	362.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect areas of waterfowl (including trumpeter swan concentrations during winter), anadromous streams, heritage sites, estuarine wetlands occupying the westernmost part of parcel, and bear concentrations at the inlet of the stream and at the upland/tideland interface. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	The parcel is occupied by extensive tidal flats. Heritage sites are scattered throughout parcel. Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-05	T. 070S., R. 094E; T. 070S., R. 095E.	Ha	Bay at mouth of Chickamin River	2,407.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect the diverse mix of resources within this parcel: areas of sea otter concentration in the westernmost part of parcel, eulachon spawning areas (spring seasonality) in the western and central parts, waterfowl concentrations including trumpeter swans (winter seasonality), and bear concentrations in the central and eastern parts of parcel. In addition, there are extensive areas of estuarine wetlands. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	The parcel is occupied by extensive areas of tidal flats. A variety of cultural sites are reported within parcel. Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-06	T. 071S., R. 094E; T. 070S., R. 094E.	Ha	Channel Islands, Behm Canal	139.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations adjacent to islands. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-07	T. 071S., R. 095E.; T. 071S., R. 096E.; T. 070S., R. 096E.	Ha	Walker Cover (eastern part near Walker Creek), Behm Canal	1,283.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, harbor seal concentrations in the western part of parcel, waterfowl concentrations in the central and eastern parts, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface associated with inlet streams. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Heritage sites are reported within parcel. Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-08	T. 072S., R. 092E.	Ha	Northern terminus, Carroll Inlet	482.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, harbor seal and waterfowl concentrations (spring and fall seasonality), and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface and with the inlet stream (Carroll Creek). Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Heritage sites are located throughout parcel. Note: this parcel is near the upland parcel K-05, the Swan Lake hydroelectric facility, but is situated at the terminus of Carroll Inlet. Parcel is not located within the Misty Fjords National Monument, although it is close to its westernmost boundary. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Research Natural Area' and 'Modified Landscape' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.
KT-09	T. 072S., R. 094E.	Ha Ru	Manzanita Bay, Behm Canal	436.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect the diversity of resources within this parcel, which includes anadromous streams, waterfowl and harbor seal concentrations, extensive areas of estuarine wetlands and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal or sea lion concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit. The continued use and capacity of this anchorage should be ensured.	The parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP. This is an important anchorage, receiving considerable recreation boating use.
KT-10	T. 072S., R. 096E.	Ha	Northern terminus, Rudyerd Bay, Behm Canal	639.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect the diversity of resources within this parcel, which include anadromous streams; estuarine wetlands; and concentrations of harbor seals, bears, and waterfowl. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. There are bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	The parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-11	T. 072S., R. 089E.	Ha	Indian Point north of Naha Bay, Behm Canal	191.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect areas of Pacific herring concentrations (spring seasonality)	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-12	T. 072S., R. 090E.	Ha Sd	Terminus, Naha Bay, Behm Canal; Roosevelt Saltchuck Lagoon	535.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, waterfowl concentrations, areas of estuarine wetlands adjoining the coast, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface in the eastern part of parcel. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit. There is extensive recreation use of the Roosevelt Lagoon.</p> <p>The Sd (shoreline development) designation applies to areas adjoining private uplands. The Ha designation applies to those areas not adjoining private uplands.</p> <p>The Ha designation also applies to the Roosevelt Lagoon Saltchuck, which is surrounded by a LUD II Congressionally mandated non-development uplands within TRLMP. The characteristics and values described for the George Inlet saltchuck (K-50) also apply to this saltchuck at the outlet of the Naha River. The Naha River, however, has much larger fish runs and a higher level of recreational use.</p>	Parcel adjoins (north side) the community of Loring, which has an anchorage and shoreline development. The anchorage is an allowed use and is intended to continue. The Roosevelt Lagoon, situated to the east of Naha Bay, is also included in this parcel. The Naha River drains into the Bay and the Naha wilderness is situated to the east of the parcel. There is extensive recreation use of Roosevelt Lagoon and the Naha River system. A USFS trail adjoins the Naha River and there are several FS recreation cabins at nearby lakes. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Semi-Remote Recreation' and 'Modified Landscape' and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
KT-13	T. 073S., R. 096E.	Ha	New Eddystone Islands, Behm Canal	81.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument and is designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-14	T. 073S., R. 096E.; T. 074S., R. 095E.; T. 074S., R. 096E.	Ha	Checats Cove, Behm Canal	637.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-15	T. 073S., R. 089E.	Ha	Tatoosh Islands west of Betton Island, Behm Canal	1,737.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Pacific herring spawning concentrations (spring seasonality)	Betton Island is designated semi-remote recreation in TLRMP. Commercial recreation use occurs in area.
KT-16	T. 073S., R. 090E.	Ha Ru	Tidelands adjacent to Grant Island, Behm Canal	1,387.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent:</p> <p>Habitat: Protect Pacific herring spawning concentrations (spring seasonally).</p> <p>Recreation: the tidelands adjacent to the upland parcel K-07 are recommended for inclusion in a state marine park. Development authorizations are to be limited to those consistent with the recreation use of the upland parcel. Floating facilities are not allowed in this unit.</p>	Grant Island is designated for semi-remote recreation in TLRMP. The adjacent state upland parcel is recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-17	T. 073S., R. 090E.	Ha Ru	Hump Island, east of Betton Island, Clover Passage	408.	Managed Resources/Intent: Within the area designated Ha and Ru, protect the habitat resources which include Pacific herring spawning areas (spring seasonally). The area designated Ha and Ru is to be managed to be consistent with the recommendation for establishment of a marine state park on the adjacent upland parcel. The tidelands within the area designated Ha and Ru are recommended for inclusion in the state marine park, and are to be managed consistent with the eventual development of this use. Floating facilities, except those intended to support recreation uses, are prohibited. The remainder of the area designated Ru is to be managed to insure protection of the vista from Revillagigedo Island.	Clover Passage is designated as a scenic area in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough Comprehensive Plan. The adjacent upland parcel, K-13, is recommended for inclusion in a state marine park. Betton Island is designated for semi-remote recreation in TLRMP.
KT-18	T. 073S., R. 092E.	Ru Sd Hv	Upper George Inlet, Revillagigedo Island	252.	Management Intent: The Ru designation applies to the offshore areas adjoining the two islands; the Sd designation applies to the areas adjoining private lands within the subdivision. Development authorizations are not considered appropriate in the area designated Ru, unless related to recreation. The harvest designation (Hv) applies to the entirety of the unit.	This parcel, located in Upper George Inlet, fronts a number of upland parcels: K-11, K-12 (Granite Island), and K-15 (Bull Island). K-11 consists of a previous state subdivision, ASLS 84-39. The two islands are designated Ru, and the subdivision, S (Settlement). There are harbor seal concentrations within the tideland parcel. The Salt Lagoon is situated immediately north of this unit.
KT-19	T. 073S., R. 092E.	Ha Hv	Salt Lagoon, Upper George Inlet	881.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect concentrations of harbor seals, waterfowl (including trumpeter swans), estuarine wetlands (primarily intertidal marsh type), and bears at the tideland/upland interface. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal or sea lion concentrations. Resources: The bear concentrations continue up the adjoining drainage. This is a regionally significant salt chuck. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit. See the narrative for parcel K-50 for a further description of site resources.	This parcel includes the Salt Chuck at the terminus of Upper George Inlet. The state upland parcel, K-10, which surrounds the Salt Chuck, is designated Ha.
KT-20	T. 075S., R. 097E.	Ha	Southern terminus, Wilson Arm, Smeaton Bay	725.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, waterfowl and shorebird concentration (including trumpeter swan -- winter seasonally), and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface, particularly at the confluence with the Wilson River and Wilson Arm. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	This parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Non-Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-21	T. 074S., R. 089E.	Ha Hv	Tidelands adjacent to northern Vallenar Bay	356.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect Stellar sea lion concentrations and areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality). Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	This tideland unit adjoins K-25, which occupies the northern uplands of Vallenar Bay.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-22	T. 075S., R. 089E.	Ha	Grant Cove on western Gravina Island	92.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl concentrations, stellar sea lions, and areas of estuarine wetlands adjacent to Grant Cove. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	Historic sites adjoin the parcel.
KT-23	T. 076S., R. 091E.	Ha Sd Hv	Tidelands west and north of Blank Islands, Gravina Island (east)	196.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands and eelgrass, areas of Pacific Herring spawning (spring seasonality), shorebirds, black bears at the tideland/upland interface, and community harvest.</p> <p>Resources: Blank Inlet and the estuary nearer to the head of the bay is a biologically productive area with extensive tideflats. Eelgrass and coastal biota such as dungeness crab, shorebirds, marine mammals, black bear, furbearers, and other near-shore associated wildlife species occur here in abundance. The area is also heavily utilized by local residents for boating, fishing, deer hunting, and other recreational purposes. The Ketchikan District Coastal Management Plan (KGB, 1983) has mapped Blank Inlet (Figure II-13) as an important estuary, wetlands, and tideflats area and the low-elevation lands above the tidelands as "important upland habitat".</p> <p>The Sd designation applies to the areas adjoining private uplands. Limited tideland use to support upland facilities is considered appropriate. The Ha and Hv designations apply to the remainder of the parcel.</p>	Parcel adjoins private uplands.
KT-24	T. 076S., R. 091E.	Ru Hv	Blank Islands, Nichols Passage	610.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent:</p> <p>Recreation: the marine waters of this tideland parcel are recommended for inclusion in a state marine park, along with the adjoining upland parcel (K-45). Development authorizations are to be limited to those activities compatible with the eventual designation of this area as a state marine park. Floating facilities are prohibited, except those related to public recreation uses.</p> <p>Harvest resources: subsistence areas focusing on salmon and other finfish are situated within that part of the parcel designated Hv. These areas are to be managed to conserve the harvest resources.</p>	
KT-25	T. 075S., R. 093E.	Ha F	Gnat Cove, Carroll Inlet	200.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect waterfowl concentrations (spring and fall seasonality) and estuarine wetlands	This area has been used for log storage in the past. The F (Forestry) designation applies to this area. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Modified Landscape' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-26	T. 075S., R. 093E.	Ha Wd	Minx Islands	605.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, and both harbor seal and waterfowl concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	A lodge or resort is situated within the parcel. The area occupied by this use is designated Waterfront Development (Wd). Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' in TLRMP.
KT-27	T. 076S., R. 096E.	Ha	Carp Island, Smeaton Bay	139.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-28	T. 076S., R. 097E.	Ha	Bakewell Arm, Smeaton Bay	860.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, harbor seal, bear concentrations, and waterfowl concentrations, especially in the eastern portion of parcel. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. Bear concentrations occur at the tideland/upland interface, particularly at the location of inlet streams. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	This parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Non-Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-29	T. 075S., R. 098E.; T. 076S., R. 098E.	Ha	Boca de Quadra	4,483.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, and harbor seal concentrations occur throughout the middle and southern parts of parcel. Protect waterfowl concentrations occur in the northern areas, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface in the northern part of parcel. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	This parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' and 'Non-Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-30	T. 077S., R. 091E.	Hv Ha	Seal Cove, Gravina Island (southeast)	255.	Managed Resources: Habitat area: Protect harbor seal concentration. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal or sea lion concentrations. Harvest resources: Protect invertebrate and intertidal gathering occur in the western parts of bay.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.
KT-31	T. 077S., R. 091E.	Ru	Tidelands adjacent to Dall Bay, Gravina Island (south)	229.	Management Intent: The tidelands within this parcel are also recommended for inclusion in the Dall Sheep State Marine Park. Floating facilities shall not be authorized in this parcel.	The uplands adjacent to the parcel consists of the Dall Bay State Marine Park (K-47). Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Scenic Viewshed' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-32	T. 076S., R. 090E.; T. 077S., R. 091E.	Ha Hv	Bostwick Bay, Gravina Island	2,952.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands and eelgrass, salmon spawning areas, and areas of marine mammals, shorebirds, and black bear. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Protect community harvest areas.</p> <p>Resources: Bostwick Inlet and the estuary nearer to the head of the bay is a biologically productive area with extensive tideflats. Bostwick Creek has about 20,000 square meters of salmon spawning area, much of which is concentrated near the stream-mouth and upper intertidal area. Eelgrass and coastal biota such as dungeness crab, shorebirds, marine mammals, black bear, furbearers, and other near-shore associated wildlife species occur here. The area is also heavily utilized by local residents for boating, fishing, deer hunting, and other recreational purposes. The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment (ADF&G, 1998) ranks the Bostwick Inlet VCU within the top 25% of areas important for deer harvest in VCUs accessed by residents of Ketchikan. Upper Bostwick Inlet is recognized as an "Environmentally Sensitive Area" in the Ketchikan District Coastal Management Plan (KGB, 1983). This plan has also mapped Bostwick Inlet (Figure II-13) as an important estuary, wetlands, and tideflats area and the adjacent low-elevation lands as "important upland habitat".</p>	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Scenic Viewshed' and 'Timber Production' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-33	T. 071S., R. 090E.; T. 071S., R. 089E.	Ha Hv Sd	Vallenar Bay, Gravina Island	3,922.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect estuarine wetlands and eelgrass areas; salmon spawning areas; and marine mammals, black bear, and other near-shore wildlife. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. Protect community harvest areas.</p> <p>The Sd designation applies to the areas adjoining the state subdivision. The Ha and Hv designations apply to the remainder of the parcel. Public access is to be maintained throughout the parcel.</p>	<p>Vallenar Bay and the estuary nearer to the head of the bay is a biologically productive area with extensive tideflats. Vallenar Creek has about 27,000 square meters of salmon spawning area, much of which is concentrated near the stream-mouth and upper intertidal area. Eelgrass and coastal biota such as dungeness crab, shorebirds, marine mammals, black bear, furbearers, and other near-shore associated wildlife species occur here in abundance. The area is also heavily utilized by local residents for boating, fishing, deer hunting, and other recreational purposes. The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment (ADF&G, 1998) ranks the Vallenar Bay VCU within the top 25% of areas important for deer harvest in VCUs accessed by residents of Ketchikan. Additionally, the tidelands from North Vallenar Point to the unnamed cove south of Nelson Cove is a commercially important geoduck and clam harvest area. The Grant Cove area, however, is closed to the commercial harvest of geoducks to accommodate the subsistence harvest of geoducks in this area.</p> <p>Upper Vallenar Bay is recognized as an "Environmentally Sensitive Area" in the Ketchikan District Coastal Management Plan (KGB, 1983). This plan has also mapped Vallenar Bay (Figure II-13) as an important estuary, wetlands, and tideflats area and the low-elevation portions of K-25 as "important upland habitat". Generally, many of these same resource values also extend south from South Vallenar Point to Grant Cove.</p>
KT-34	T. 077S., R. 094E.	Ha	Hog Rocks, Revillagigedo Channel	398.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.	Parcel is situated in Revillagigedo Channel, northeast of Annette Island. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Old-Growth Habitat' and 'Semi-Remote Recreation' in TLRMP.
KT-35	T. 077S., R. 095E.; T. 078S., R. 095E.	Ha	Tidelands adjacent to mainland (Behm Mountain area)	4,049.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality) throughout parcel, and shorebird concentrations in the southern part. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-36	T. 076S., R. 095E.	Ha	White Reef	136.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal and waterfowl concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Parcel (reef) is located generally west of the mouth of Boca de Quadra. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-37	T. 078S., R. 096E.	Ha Sd	Bullhead Cove, headlands near south Quadra Mountain	1,465.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality), harbor seals and shorebirds. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Parcel includes the area within Bullhead Cove as well as the offshore islands. The parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. There are Native owned upland parcels. Limited tideland development to support possible upland facilities is considered appropriate. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-38	T. 078S., R. 097E.	Ha	Tidelands adjacent to mainland headlands Boca de Quadra	321.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-39	T.078S., R. 097E.	Ha	Gannet Island, head of Vixen Bay, Boca de Quadra	188.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-40	T. 079S., R. 098E.	Ha	Vixen Bay (southern terminus), including Gosling Island	117.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams and harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-41	T. 078S., R. 098E.	Ha	Marten Arm (west)	461.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-42	T. 079S., R. 098E.	Ha	Mink Bay (southern terminus)	248.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, harbor seal and bear concentrations at tideland/upland interface, especially adjacent to Humpback Creek. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-43	T. 077S., R. 099E.; T. 078S., R. 098E.; T. 078S., R. 099E.	Ha	Marten Arm (east)	1,137.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, shorebird and harbor seal concentrations (especially in the eastern part of parcel), and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface (especially east of Marten Arm adjacent to Marten River). Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-44	T. 079S., R. 096E.; T. 080S., R. 096E.	Ha Sd	Tidelands adjacent to mainland (peninsula ridge), Revillagigedo Channel	3,249.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, areas of Pacific herring spawning (spring seasonality), harbor seal concentrations, and areas of shoreland bird use. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	This parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. There are Native owned upland parcels. Tideland development to support possible upland facilities is considered appropriate. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-45	T. 082S., R. 098E.	Ha	Lord Islands, Main Passage - Revillagigedo Channel	1,192.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentration. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-46	T. 080S., R. 099E.	Ha	Fillmore Inlet (north)	556.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands (especially in the northernmost area), bear concentrations, and harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. Resources: Bear concentrations occur at the tideland/upland interface. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Heritage sites are scattered throughout parcel. Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-47	T. 080S., R. 099E.; T. 081S., R. 099E.; T. 081S., R. 100E.	Hv	Fillmore Inlet (western and central)	3,041.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect anadromous streams and subsistence areas, which focus on invertebrate and intertidal gathering. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-48	T. 081S., R. 099E.; T. 081S., R. 100E.	Hv	Pierce Canal and Edward Passage	2,722.	Managed Resources/ Intent: Protect anadromous streams and subsistence areas, which focus on invertebrate and intertidal gathering. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-49	T. 073S., R. 091E.	Ha Hv	Moser Bay	70.	Management Intent: Protect estuarine area, anadromous streams that enter into the south end of Moser Bay within the parcel.	The management intent for the adjoining uplands is to retain the upland area as Habitat. See K-09 for more detail. A complementary management strategy for uplands and adjacent tidelands is intended.
KT-50	T. 080S., R. 097E.; T. 081S., R. 098E.	Ha Hv	Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area	3,807.	Management Intent: Protect the special management area. Resources: Unit contains the Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area, for fish returning to the Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's release site. (see 5 AAC 40.045)	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-51	T. 071S., R. 095E.	Ha	Walker Cove	2,217.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, harbor seal concentrations in the western part of the parcel, waterfowl concentrations in the central and eastern ends, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface associated with inlet streams. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. A least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	All of the Walker Cove area has outstanding habitat values, and a variety of wildlife species are present in the cove. It is excellent habitat for marine mammals and has been reported by Forest Service personnel as suspected of having sea bird nesting rookeries. Much of the bay is seasonally important for waterfowl and sea bird wintering, nesting, and/or molting habitat. The shorelines of Ledge Point (brown bear, black bear, wolf, seals with pups and salmon) and the cove at Hut Point (brown bear, seals), are important wildlife concentrations. Heritage sites are reported within parcel. Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-52	T. 071S., R. 095E.	Ha	Northern Terminus, Rudyerd Bay, Behm Canal	6,203.	<p>Managed Resources: Protect estuarine wetlands and concentrations of harbor seals and waterfowl, anadromous streams. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.</p> <p>Manage commercial recreation within this bay to protect wildlife and sensitive tidelands habitats.</p> <p>Resources: There is a diversity of resources in this parcel: estuarine wetlands and concentrations of harbor seals and waterfowl. There are also bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface. At least nine anadromous streams enter into this unit. Large numbers of anadromous salmon congregate , migrate through, and utilize the confined waters of this bay for critical portions of their life cycle; species which are predatory upon these juvenile or adult salmon are also present in lager than normal numbers when the salmon are present. Much of the bay is seasonally important as waterfowl and sea bird wintering, nesting, and/or molting concentrations sites. There are important grass flats and sedge meadows (and, potentially, eelgrass) in approximately seven sites scattered throughout the parcel. Such areas are, in particular, utilized by brown bear, wolf, bald eagles, salmonids, dungeness crab, and other species of fish and wildlife. A bird nesting rookery for glaucous winged gulls and pidgon guillemots is located approximately one mile up the bay from Punchbowl Cove.</p>	<p>This bay is an important commercial recreation area with kayakers, float planes, and both recreation and commercial recreation boaters using it.</p> <p>There are a number of heritage sites located throughout the unit. This parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.</p>
KT-53	T. 075S., R. 097E.	Ha	Southern Terminus, Wilson Bay, Smeaton Bay	6,554.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect the diversity of resources in this parcel, which include anadromous streams, estuarine wetlands and concentrations of harbor seals and waterfowl. There are also bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface. At least one anadromous stream enters into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: Large numbers of anadromous salmon congregate , migrate through, and utilize the confined waters of this bay for critical portions of their life cycle; species which are predatory upon these juvenile or adult salmon are also present in larger than normal numbers when the salmon are present. Much of the bay is seasonally important as waterfowl and sea bird wintering, nesting, and/or molting concentrations sites. The Wilson River is the number one pink salmon producer in Southeast; The Blossom River, also at the head of Smeaton Bay, is within the ten top producing pink salmon streams in Southeast Alaska.</p>	<p>This parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-54	T. 077S., R. 098E.	Ha	Boca de Quadra	11,944.	<p>Managed Resource/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, harbor seal concentrations within the middle and southern parts of this parcel, waterfowl concentrations in the northern areas, and bear concentrations at the tideland/upland interface in the northern part of the parcel. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentration. At least 17 anadromous streams empty into this unit.</p> <p>Resources: Large numbers of anadromous salmon congregate, migrate through, and utilize the confined waters of this bay for critical portions of their life cycle; species which are predatory upon these juvenile or adult salmon are also present in larger than normal numbers when the salmon are present. Much of the bay is seasonally important as waterfowl and sea bird wintering, nesting, and/or molting concentrations sites. It is likely that this bay may have the largest annual runs of pink salmon in all of Southeast Alaska.</p>	<p>This parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.</p>
KT-55	T. 079S., R. 096E.	Ha	Very Inlet	1,803.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: Protect: brown bears, river otter, bald eagles, killer whales, estuarine wetlands, anadromous streams, and areas of harvest for dungeness crab.</p> <p>Resources: Anadromous streams (10) contain areas of sedge marshlands and eelgrass near the estuaries of these streams and at the heads of the salt lagoons. These areas are particularly important habitats for many species, such as for extensive numbers of waterfowl and shorebirds during both their migration periods and throughout the rest of the year. Marine mammals are also concentrated in the area, at least seasonally. Harbor seals, in particular, utilize these waters extensively and feed upon the salmon and other species of fish in the inlet and use rocks for haul out. Consult NMFS before authorizing any development.</p>	<p>Very Inlet is a shallow, protected body of estuarine waters that contains a series of biologically prolific salt chucks and lagoons. A general description of the characteristics and resource values typical of salt lagoons is provided in the K-50 narrative. The narrow channels and salt lagoons of Very Inlet are important feeding areas and habitats for numerous species of fish and wildlife. Species such as brown and black bears, river otters, and bald eagles feed along the channels and tidal flats during periods of low tide. The inlet contains ten cataloged anadromous streams. Typically, there are productive areas of sedge marshlands and eelgrass near the estuaries of these streams and at the heads of the salt lagoons. These areas are particularly important habitats for many species, such as for extensive numbers of waterfowl and shorebirds during both their migration periods and throughout the rest of the year. Marine mammals are also concentrated in the area, at least seasonally. Harbor seals, in particular, utilize these waters extensively and feed upon the salmon and other species of fish in the inlet and, as described for the KT44 polygon on the outside of Very Inlet, also haul out on rocks within the inlet. Killer whales typically pursue harbor seals for food and have been documented feeding inside the mouth of the inlet. Large populations of dungeness crab inhabit the inlet. During the fall the entire inlet contains significant numbers of pink salmon enroute to the numerous anadromous streams contained within the inlet.</p> <p>Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.</p>

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-56	T. 077S., R. 095E.	Ha	Island in Alava Bay (East), Behm Canal	174.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-57	T. 076S., R. 095E.	Ha	Mainland, nr. Behm Mountain	249.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams and Pacific herring spawning concentration (spring seasonality). At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Parcel adjoins the Misty Fjords National Monument. Adjacent uplands are designated 'Wilderness National Monument' in TLRMP.
KT-58	T. 073S., R. 090E.; T. 074S., R. 090E	Ru Sd	Tidelands within Clover Passage, north of Ketchikan	2,124.	Management Intent: Tidelands are to be managed to allow limited shoreline development associated with permitted residential uses, but structures should be limited in extent and should minimize impacts to the scenic qualities of Clover Passage. Management of Betton and Grant Islands is covered in tideland parcels KT-16 and K-17 and in the upland parcels K-07 and K-13. Pacific herring spawning concentrations occur within portions of this tideland parcel; impacts to the resource should be minimized.	There are several areas of small recreational type cabins (water access only) scattered within this parcels. Few additional parcels are likely to be developed. All uses are of a residential type. Upland zoning is FD. There is a commercial lodge at Waterfall Creek. This Sd (Shoreline development) designation also applies to this use. Clover Passage is designated as a scenic area in the Comprehensive Plan of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough . This designation attempts to preserve the scenic features of Betton and Grant Islands, adjacent to the main island of Revillagigedo Island as well as the shoreline of Revillagigedo Island.
KT-59	T. 074S., R. 090E.; T. 075S., R. 090E.	Sd Wd Ru	Tidelands adjacent to North Point Higgins area, Ketchikan	1,677.	Management Intent: This tideland parcel, generally extending from Knudson Cove in North Point Higgins to Ward Cove, is primarily designated Sd (Shoreline Development) with areas of Ru and Wd, corresponding respectively, to state park and existing industrial development. The Sd designation corresponds to the areas of residential uses, usually zoned RL. Note: the continuation of floathomes in Mud Bight is considered an inappropriate use and this use should cease. The Wd designation applies to the Knudson Cove area and to the area of Mud Bight zoned for industrial use. The Ru designation applies to the area adjacent to the Totem Bight SHS and Refuge Cove SRS. Within the Ru designations, development authorizations should be limited to those uses compatible with the upland state park facilities. Floating facilities are not permitted adjacent to state park facilities. Protect Pacific herring spawning areas when authorizing development.	The zoning in this area is primarily residential with areas of industrial or commercial zoning focusing on existing areas of commercial/industrial use and on PLI corresponding to public facilities. The designations used in the area plan generally reflect the upland zoning designations of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-60	T. 074S., R. 090E.; T. 075S., R. 090E.; T. 075S., R. 091E.	Wd	Tidelands adjacent to the City of Ketchikan and existing uses north of city	650.	Management Intent: This parcel encompasses the main developed area of the Ketchikan community, extending from Ward Cove on the north to the City of Ketchikan on the south. Tideland uses of a commercial and industrial nature occur throughout this parcel, especially at Ward Cove and near the City of Ketchikan. This parcel is to be managed for the continued development of relatively high intensity commercial, industrial and certain public uses. Since there are also areas of residential development, the parcel should be managed to permit shoreline development consistent with residential uses.	The zoning within this parcel varies quite substantially, reflecting the diversity of uses. However, the more intensive uses of industrial and commercial zoning tend to dominate throughout the parcel. There are areas of residential zoning, however. The tideland designations generally reflect the upland zoning designations of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough and are meant to be generally consistent with the zoning ordinance. Areas of private or city-owned tidelands are not affected.
KT-61	T. 075S., R. 081E.; T. 076S., R. 091E.	Wd Sd Ru	Tidelands south of City of Ketchikan	748.	Management Intent: This parcel, situated south of the City of Ketchikan, contains a diversity of uses, some of which are quite intense. Portions of the parcel are designated Sd (Shoreline Development) and Ru (Recreation, Undeveloped). The areas of the Ru designation coincide with areas of PLI zoning. These areas are adjoin the South Tongass Highway and have good views of Annette and other islands. Areas designated Ru are to be managed to insure the continuation of this viewshed. Only authorizations compatible with this intent are appropriate.	The zoning in this area corresponds to commercial, industrial, residential, and PLI. The Sd designation coincides with residential zoning; and the PLI designation, with areas of public land. Areas of industrial and commercial development not indicated on the regional map (including the area encompassed by the U.S. Coast Guard Base) should be managed as if they are designated Wd. The City of Saxman owns tidelands and these are not depicted.
KT-62	T. 075S., R. 081E.	Ha Hv	Herring Cove on Tongass Highway south of Ketchikan	90.	Management Intent: The upland area adjacent to this parcel is residential and this tideland area contains sensitive habitat. This parcel is to be managed to protect the estuarine wetlands associated with Herring Cove, as well as the returning salmon runs associated with the SSRAA Whitman Lake Hatchery.	A small sawmill and a hatchery are located near this parcel. This unit contains the Herring Bay Special Harvest Area, for fish returning to the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Whitman Lake Hatchery. The area is described in 5 AAC 40.041 as "...consisting of the waters of Herring Creek and Cove bound by the hatchery water outlet and a line from a point of land on George Inlet at the east side of Lot 39, USS 3397, bearing 18o 12' to a point of land on the southern edge of Lot 91, USS 2403." Add "Hv" as a designation to the KT-62 polygon.
KT-63	T. 075S., R. 081E.	Ru Ha	Upper George Inlet, south of Ketchikan	479.	Management Intent: This parcel is to be managed to protect sensitive habitat and also to ensure that views of Upper George Inlet are maintained. Only uses compatible with this intent are appropriate. Mitigation measures shall be applied to ensure that this intent is retained, if development is authorized. It is recognized that the proposed aquarium may occupy portions of the tideland area. This use is considered appropriate. Resources: This parcel contains sensitive habitat. The uplands adjacent to this parcel are steeply sloped, extending from the South Tongass Highway to tidewater. Views from the road are considered to be scenic, providing vistas of the national forest across from Upper George Inlet.	

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
KT-64	T. 074S., R. 089E.; T. 075S., R. 090E.	Sd	Tidelands adjacent to Gravina Island (north)	529.	Management Intent: parcel is to be managed to permit limited shoreline development consistent with permitted residential uses. Pacific herring spawning concentrations occur within portions of this tideland parcel; impacts to the resource should be minimized.	The shoreline designation generally corresponds with the residential zoning classifications of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.
KT-65	T. 075S., R. 090E.	Wd	Tidelands adjacent to International Airport, Gravina Island	1,430.	Management Intent: This parcel includes areas of industrial and institutional uses related to the Ketchikan International Airport. Intensive industrial, commercial, and public (institutional) uses are considered appropriate. The northern part of this tideland parcel is an important anchorage and has been historically used for commercial and public moorage. Important habitat areas are situated in parts of East Clump, Clam Cove, and Lewis Reef. Development authorizations issued by DNR should maintain the habitat values of these areas.	The Wd designation generally corresponds to the IH (industrial zoning) and AD (airport development) zoning of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.
KT-66	T. 075S., R. 091E.; T. 076S., R. 091E.	Sd	Pennock Island	2,365.	Management Intent: Pennock Island is designated for residential development, primarily of a rural character. Shoreline development to support residential uses is appropriate.	The Sd designation generally corresponds with the residential zoning classification of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.
KT-67	T. 076S., R. 090E.; T. 075S., R. 091E.; T. 076S., R. 091E.	Sd	Gravina Island (northeast)	500.	Management Intent: This part of Gravina Island is intended for rural residential development and is zoned for residential uses. Shoreline development consistent with the intended residential uses is appropriate.	The Sd designation generally corresponds with the residential zoning district classifications of the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.
KT-69	T. 070S., R. 090E.	Hv	Neets Bay Special Harvest Area	10,792.	Management Intent: Protect the harvest resources of the Neets Bay Special Harvest Area.	This unit contains the Neets Bay Special Harvest Area, for fish returning to the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's Neets Bay Hatchery. The area consists of all waters east of a line from Nose Point to Bushy Point.
KT-70	T.073S., R.091E., Section 30	Sd	Tidelands near Bat Point, Upper George Inlet	.	Management Intent: Provide for shoreline development adjacent to areas designated Settlement. No authorizations should be granted adjacent to Bat Point, which is designated Ru in the adjacent upland parcel, K-10.	
MT-01	T. 080S., R. 082E.	Ha	Percy Islands	4,747.	Managed Resources: Protect harbor seal concentrations and areas of estuarine wetlands, consisting of intertidal marshes and exposed tidal flats. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	The Percy Islands are located west of Duke Island, south of Ketchikan. The islands are designated a 'Special Interest Area' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
MT-02	T. 080S., R. 093E.	Ha	Vegas Island, offshore of Duke Island (northwest)	739.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seals, shorebird and waterfowl concentrations, and wetlands adjacent to the coast, consisting primarily of intertidal marshes. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal or concentrations.	The Vegas Islands are situated offshore from the northwest coast of Duke Island. Duke Island, including these smaller offshore islands, are designated a 'Special Interest Area' in TLRMP.
MT-03	T. 080S., R. 092E.; T. 080S., R. 093E.	Ha Hv	Tidelands adjacent to Duke Island (southwest)	2,959.	Managed Resources/Intent: Habitat resources: Protect shorebird and water bird concentrations, marine mammal areas (harbor seals), and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands generally north of Point White to northern boundary of parcel. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. Harvest resources: subsistence areas focus on invertebrate and intertidal gathering, and are to be maintained..	Duke Island is designated a 'Special Interest Area' in TLRMP.
MT-04	T. 080S., R. 093E.	Ha	Hall Cove, Duke Island	398.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect anadromous streams, heritage sites, shorebird concentrations, and extensive areas of estuarine wetlands, consisting primarily of intertidal marshes and sheltered tidal flats. At least one anadromous stream empties into this unit.	Heritage sites are scattered through the parcel. Duke Island is designated a 'Special Interest Area' in TLRMP.
MT-05	T. 079S., R. 094E.	Ha	Whale Rock, Revillagigedo Canal	261.	Managed Resources/Intent: Protect harbor seal concentrations. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Adjacent uplands are designated 'Special Interest Area' in TLRMP.

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Name	Acres:	Resources for Which Unit is to be Managed	Information
MT-06	T. 081S., R. 094E.	Ha Wd	Judd Harbor, Duke Island	3,568.	<p>Managed Resources/Intent: protect sea otters, waterfowl and seabirds. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development.</p> <p>The Waterfront Development (Wd) designation applies to the nearshore areas where commercial, marine support activities may occur; this is, generally, within 500 feet of the coast. The Habitat (Ha) designation applies to the remainder of the unit.</p> <p>Resources: This is an important wintering area for waterfowl and seabirds. This locality may be especially rich in seabird activity due to its remoteness, mild temperatures, and marine fisheries productivity of the area. Because commercial development and subdivisions could compromise these values, we recommend considering managing this parcel for dispersed recreation Ru. The marine waters adjacent to these uplands are shallow. Rocky outcroppings and aquatic vegetation associated with shallow, rocky areas provides habitat for numerous species of fish and wildlife. A concentrated sea otter use area has been reported/mapped off of Cape Northumberland at the southern end of Duke Island (Bayliss, 1993); the adjacent shallow kelp-infested waters of Judd Harbor and Kelp Island would also likely be utilized by sea otters inhabiting the southern end of Duke Island.</p>	
MT-07	T. 079S., R. 094E.	Ha	Cat Island, north of Duke Island	3,586.	<p>Management Resources/Intent: Protect sea otters. Consult with NMFS before authorizing development.</p> <p>Managed Resources: sea otters.</p>	

Resource Allocation Table:

Tideland Small Tract Summary

Region: Ketchikan

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Resources For Which Unit is to be Managed	DNR Casefile Number (1)
CTS-11.01	T. 068S., R. 085E. T. 068S., R. 086E.	F	Deer Island Log Transfer Facility	ADL 103929 (Issued)
CTS-11.02	T. 068S., R. 087E.	F	Anchorage	ADL 100139 (Closed), ADL 103930 (Issued)
CTS-11.03	T. 072S.; R. 086E., Section 22	F	Log Transfer	ADL 106089 (Issued)
CTS-41.01	T. 069S., R. 089E., Sections 4 & 5	Wd	Yes Bay Lodge and boat dock	ADL 105251 (Issued)
KTS-11.01	T. 069S., R. 090E., Section 22	F	Log Transfer	ADL 106125 (Application)
KTS-11.02	T. 069S., R. 091E., Section 34	F	Log Transfer and Float Camp at Klu Bay and Revilla Island	ADL 2516 (Closed), ADL 100187 (Closed), ADL 104552 (Closed), ADL 19600 (Issued), LAS 20046 (Issued)
KTS-11.03	T. 070S., R. 089E., Section 36	F	Log Transfer	ADL 104560 (Issued)
KTS-11.04	T. 070S., R. 090E., Sections 25 & 26	F	Log Transfer	ADL 101551 (Issued)
KTS-11.05	T. 070S., R. 091E., Section 5	F	Log Transfer and Float Camp at Shrimp Bay, Revilla Island	ADL 102386 (Issued), ADL 106140 (Application), LAS 19523 (Closed), LAS 19971 (Issued), LAS 20051 (Issued)
KTS-11.06	T. 071S., R. 088E., Sections 1, 2, 11 & 12	F Ha	Management Intent: The Port Stewart estuary contains extensive eelgrass beds and is important for salmonids, crustaceans, and many other aquatic species. In-water log storage or transfer facilities are inappropriate in this area and are not to be authorized after June 30, 2001. The Forestry (F) designation is intended to be temporary and shall no longer apply after June 30, 2001. Thereafter, the Habitat (Ha) designation shall apply.	LAS 19006 (Issued)
KTS-11.08	T. 074S., R. 091E.	F	Log Transfer	ADL 105135 (Issued), ADL 100898 (Closed), ADL 101067 (Closed)
KTS-11.09	T. 073S., R. 092E., Section 13 T. 073S., R. 093E., Section 18	F	Shelter Cove Log Transfer Facility	ADL 105601 (Issued)
KTS-11.10	T. 074S., R. 093E., Section 16	F	Log Transfer Facility	ADL 102385 (Issued), ADL 106182 (Application)

Unit	MTRS	Designations	Resources For Which Unit is to be Managed	DNR Casefile Number (1)
KTS-11.11	T. 075S., R. 093E., Sections 6,7 & 8	F	Log Booms, Log Storage at Gnat Cove off Carroll Inlet	ADL 104934 (Relinquished), LAS 19123 (Closed), LAS 19789 (Issued)
KTS-11.12	T. 075S., R. 093E., Section 36	F	Log Transfer at Thorne Arm	ADL 105295 (Issued)
KTS-11.13	T. 074S., R. 092E., Section 7	F	Log Transfer	ADL 101564 (Closed), ADL 101566 (Closed), ADL 101567 (Closed)
KTS-11.14	T. 074S., R. 092E., Section 18	F	Log Transfer and Storage at Coon Cove	ADL 101039 (Closed), ADL 102482 (Closed), ADL 106318 (Application), LAS 19984 (Closed)
KTS-11.15	T. 075S., R. 092E., Section 1	F	Log Dump Facility	ADL 104361 (Issued), ADL 104362 (Closed)
KTS-11.16	T. 076S., R. 091E.	F	Log Transfer	No DNR casefile.
KTS-23.01	T. 070S., R. 091E., Section 20	Ha	Hatchery, Southern SE Regional Aquaculture Association	ADL 105255 (Issued), ADL 103758 (Issued)
KTS-44.01	T. 075S., R. 092E., Sections 9 & 10	S	Floathouses at Gem Cove	LAS 19983 (Application), LAS 21236 (Application)
KTS-50.01	T. 074S., R. 093E., Section 16	Wd	Barge landing for small boats and plane moorage at Carroll Inlet	ADL 73310 (Issued)
KTS-50.02	T. 075S., R. 093E., Section 13; T. 075S., R. 094E., Section 18	Wd	Moorage of Barges at Thorne Arm	LAS 19991 (Application)

(1) ADL and LAS are the abbreviations used by DNR to identify project case files.

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, because of the size, uniqueness, or particular values and functions of a river or lake, specific designations are identified, however.

The term "shorelands" is defined as land belonging to the state which is covered by non-tidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction (AS 38.05.965). See Figure 1.1 at the beginning of Chapter 1 for a diagram that illustrates the differences between shorelands, submerged lands, and uplands.

Shorelands are not identified on the preceding plan designation maps within this Chapter. Identification of all such 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, shorelands 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 that 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 recreational, 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 Stikine River is of particular importance within the planning area. This river, aside from its size, is and has been an important avenue of transportation for commerce and other purposes since prehistoric times. A treaty with Canada insures that the Stikine River can be used for transportation access for purposes of commerce. In addition, the Stikine River, including its coastal flats, functions as an important fishery and provides habitat for both wildlife and fish. To reflect the various ways that this river is used and its varied values, four co-designations are applied: transportation, habitat, materials, and recreation. These co-designations reflect the current uses of the river and it is the intent of the plan that these uses shall continue to be authorized.

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 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 -topfiled 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 owned land (i.e., Mental

Health, University, and state tracts quit claimed to a state agency other than DNR). Upland uses are usually designated in an adopted area plan or functional plan, or can be inferred from the actual or intended use of the parcel.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION..... 1

State Land Classification..... 1

Relationship of Designations to Classifications and Conversion of Plan Designations into Classifications..... 4

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

Table 4-1(b): Acreages Associated with Tideland, Submerged Land, and Shoreland Designations..... 5

Table 4-2(a): Upland Designations -- Conversion to Classifications..... 5

Table 4-2(b): Tideland, Submerged Land, and Shoreland Designations -- Conversion to Classifications..... 6

Public Trust Doctrine 6

Surface Leasing..... 6

Classification Order..... 6

Table 4-3: Acres of State Lands Classified 7

Alaska Coastal Management Program 7

Municipal Entitlement..... 7

Land Selections and Selection Priorities..... 8

Proposed Selection Relinquishments..... 9

Table 4-4: Status of NFCG Selections 10

Table 4-5: Remaining NFCG Selections 12

Coordination with Federal Land Management..... 13

Mineral Order..... 13

Proposed Additions to the State Marine Park System 13

Table 4-6: Proposed Additions to the State Marine Park System 14

Procedures for Plan Changes..... 14

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
- 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 proceed 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. Four designations were applied to the Stikine River tidelands parcel reflecting the diversity of uses associated with this waterway. 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 field heritage resources is land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other cultural values or where there is reason to believe that these values exist.

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

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

11 AAC 55.170. Reserved Land Use.

A. Land classified reserved use is land that:

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

¹ Land not otherwise classified on the plan maps within the planning area are classified General Use (Gu) or if reconveyed to the state and previously classified, under the previous applicable classification order.

- 2) is reserved for transfer through land exchanges; or
- 3) has been designated for a public facility.

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

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

- 1) 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 is not necessary because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to occur within the next 10 years; or
- 2) 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: 1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or a diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or 2) 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
F	Forestry	266
Gu	General Use	63,336
Ha	Habitat	15,915
Hv	Harvest	15,851
Ma	Materials	2,300
Pr	Public Facilities - Retain	17,183
Pt	Public Facilities - Transfer	759
Ru	Public Recreation - dispersed use	27,786
Rd	Public Recreation - developed	1,377
S	Settlement	12,545
Sc	Settlement-Commercial	601
W	Water Resources	1501

TABLE 4-1(B): ACREAGES ASSOCIATED WITH TIDELAND, SUBMERGED LAND, AND SHORELAND DESIGNATIONS

Symbol	Designation	Acreage
F	Forestry	200
Gu	General Use	2,199,456
Ha	Habitat	461,917
Hv	Harvest	367,192
Pr	Public Facilities	1,324
Rm	Resource Management- high value	151
Ru	Public Recreation - dispersed use	130,558
Sd	Shoreline Use	42,095
Wd	Waterfront Development	7,048

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 - dispersed use	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 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-00-001 classifies all state lands within the plan area. See Appendix D. Lands not specifically classified in the plan maps or plan text are classified General Use (Gu).

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
Forest land	266	200
Materials land	2,300	0
Public recreation land	24,174	41,348
Reserved use land	17,658	1,324
Resource management land	64,727	2,487,905
Settlement land	24,551	19,224
Water resources land	1,501	0
Waterfront development land		8,921
Wildlife habitat land	11,748	255,174
Totals	146,925	2,814,096

Note that the total of the sum of the figures above is larger than the total acres addressed by the plan. Units that are co-designated with two or more designations are counted for each designation under which they are co-designated.

ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The state and district's Alaska Coastal Management Program (district programs include the Ketchikan Gateway Borough and cities of Petersburg, Wrangell and Kake) 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 Ketchikan Gateway Borough and the cities of Wrangell, Kake and Petersburg, with the 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, unappropriated, unreserved (VUU) state uplands in the municipal boundaries.

Within the planning area, the cities of Ketchikan, Petersburg and Wrangell, and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough are 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 Ketchikan Gateway Borough.

The formation of boroughs for the islands of Mitkof (Petersburg) and Wrangell is under consideration. If a borough is formed, it will be eligible for the 10 per cent of land identified as VUU within the corporate boundaries of the new borough (roughly 1,500 acres in Wrangell and 2,100 acres in Petersburg). This plan designates large blocks of uplands as General Use and smaller areas as Settlement and Undeveloped Recreation. These categories allow for the selection of state land, assuming the land is otherwise vacant, available, and unreserved. In this plan certain areas designated Recreation or General Use include management intent statements that require that the affected state land be retained by the state. These areas are identified in the individual parcel descriptions included in Chapter 3.

LAND SELECTIONS AND SELECTION PRIORITIES

Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act entitles the state to select 400,000 acres of vacant, unappropriated land from the national forest (Tongass and Chugach), referred to as National Forest 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 (71,985 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 11 tracts totaling 15,174 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 are likely to 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 17,819 acres. Most selections fall within the A and C categories (7,121 and 7,670 acres respectively) followed by the B category (3,028 acres). It also identifies which of the tracts are

affected by Native corporation selections (3,565 areas affected) as well as tract priority. Tracts within the A category are likely to be conveyed (unless there is an over-riding Native corporation selection), while category C tracts will not be conveyed unless they are prioritized higher by the state. Tracts in the B category, especially those ranked at the top of this category, will also probably be conveyed to the state. Native corporation selections affect 2,410 acres in the A category, and it is therefore unlikely that the state will receive all of the tracts in this category.

PROPOSED SELECTION RELINQUISHMENTS

Portions of the Duke Island selections are recommended to be relinquished. This area is not necessary for the accommodation of potential commercial uses on Duke Island. See plan map "Ketchikan South: for the proposed relinquishment area.

NFCG	Area Name	Relinquished Acreage
279	Judd Harbor	920

TABLE 4-4: STATUS OF NFCG SELECTIONS

NFCG	Area Name	TA/Patent Selection	Comment
134	Blank Inlet	TA	
017	Blind Slough-Petersburg	Patent	
288	Bradfield Canal	TA	
379	Cabin Creek	Patent	Patented to Petersburg
253	Cape Fanshaw	TA/Selected	
137	Carroll Point	TA	
113	Coho Creek	TA/Patent	
293	Crystal Lake	TA/Patent	
131	Dall Head	Selected	State Marine Park
287	E. Passage/Zimovia Strait	TA	
116	E. Passage/Zimovia Strait	Patent	
297	E. Raven's Roost-Petersburg	TA	
295	Falls Creek/ Mitkof	TA	
141	First Waterfall Creek	TA	Partly conveyed to KGB
112	Frederick Point	TA/Patent	
241	Grant Island	TA	
142	Harriet Hunt	Patent	
251	Harriet Hunt, Upper	TA	Partly conveyed to KGB
138	Herring Cove	TA/Patent	Area classified
170	High Island	TA	
130	Hyder	TA	
284	Hyder-Fish Creek	Selected	
292	Ideal Cove	TA	
279	Judd Harbor/Kelp Island	Selected	
254	Kake	Patent	
300	Kake-Hamilton Island	Selected	
301	Kake, Sitkum Creek	Selected	
005	Ketchikan	Patent	Some conveyed to KGB
014	Ketchikan	Patent	Some conveyed to KGB
298	Kupreanof/ E. Lindberg	TA	
158	McHenry Anchorage	TA	
139	Mountain Point	TA	
225	N. Mitkof Addition	TA	
388	Neets Bay	TA	Area classified

Table 4-4: NFCG Selections (cont'd)

NFCG	Area Name	TA/Patent Selection	Comment
299	No Name Bay	Selected	
117	Olive Cove	Patent	
294	Petersburg Target Range	TA	
296	Petersburg Reservoir	Selected	
111	Petersburg Rock Pit	Patent	
160	Read Island	TA	
389	Roberts Island	TA	
226	Rowan Bay	TA	
240	S. Betton Island	TA	
110	S. Mitkof Island	TA	
164	Security Bay	TA	State Marine Park
132	Settlers Cove	Patent	
280	Silvis Lakes	Selected	
283	Spacious Bay	TA	
227	St. John's Harbor	Selected	Partly classified
233	Sunny Bay / Deer Island	TA	
281	Swan Lake	TA	
246	Talbot Lake	Relinquished	
124	Thomas Bay	TA/Patent	
119	Thoms Place	Patent	Portion is State Marine Park
286	Thoms Creek	Selected	
285	Thoms Place Addition	Selected	
118	Thoms Lake	Patent	
144	Traitors Cove	TA	
289	Tyee Lake	TA	
143	Upper George Inlet	Patent	Area classified
133	Vallenar Bay	TA	
282	Virgin Bay	TA	
236	Vixen Harbor	TA	
245	Ward Cove	TA	KGB owned
291	West Wrangell Narrows	Patent	
135	Whipple Creek	Patent	Partly conveyed to KGB
290	Woodpecker Cove	TA	
382	Wrangell Reservoir	Patent	Conveyed to Wrangell
109	Wrangell Narrows	TA/Patent	

TABLE 4-5: REMAINING NFCG SELECTIONS

NFCG	Area Name	Current Priority	Proposed Priority	Reg/Vill Selection	Acreage	Other
131	Dall Head, Ketchikan	A	A	*	850	State Park
287	Eastern Passage	A	A		3565	Selected for community recreation & expansion
284	Hyder-Fish Creek	B	C		61	Selected for community recreation
279	Judd Harbor/Kelp Island	B	B		1258	Selected for remote settlement and services including recreation, community
300	Kake/Hamilton Island	C-07	C	*	380	Selected for community recreation & development
301	Kake, Sitkum Creek	A	A	*	1400	Selected for community expansion
299	No Name Bay	C-12	C		3425	Selected for remote settlement
296	Petersburg Reservoir	A	A	*	160	Intended for city water reservoir
280	Silvis Lakes	C-20	C	*	775	Selected for community recreation & watershed protection
227	St. John's Harbor	A	A		1695	Selected for remote settlement and services, including commercial recreation
286	Thoms Creek	C-22	C		2480	Selected for community recreation
285	Thoms Place Addition	B	B		1770	Selected for community recreation & community development
Total					17,819	
Total Topfiled					3,565	

		A	B	C		
Total by Priority:		7,670	3,028	7,121		
Areas Topfiled:		2,410	0	1,155		

COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT

Most uplands in the planning area are within the Tongass National Forest or the Misty Fjords National Monument; the U.S. Forest Service manages both. The management of federal land is provided through the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan, which was recently revised following extensive public review. TLRMP is now under appeal.

The C/SSEAP only makes decisions for state lands. However, the tideland and upland recommendations of this plan have been coordinated with the U.S. Forest Service. 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. Permitting and other actions 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 permitting 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 #747 closes 5,441.768 acres to new mineral location in those state tracts proposed for settlement during the planning period or recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. 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 12,241 acres, were described at length in the specific parcels descriptions in Chapter 3 and are also listed in Table 4-6. These 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 management intent identified for each of the specific tracts.

TABLE 4-6: PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE STATE MARINE PARK SYSTEM

Unit #	Region	Name of Unit	Acreage
C-04	Cleveland Peninsula	Vixen Harbor Uplands	421
CT-16	Cleveland Peninsula	Tidelands, Vixen Harbor	168
K-03	Ketchikan	Virgin Cove	605
K-07	Ketchikan	Grant Island	135
K-13	Ketchikan	Betton Island	280
K-45	Ketchikan	Judy Hill-Black Islands	730
KT-16	Ketchikan	Tidelands, Grant Island	1,387
KT-17	Ketchikan	Tidelands, Betton Island	408
KT-24	Ketchikan	Tidelands, Judy Hill-Black Islands	610
S-03	Sumdum	Cape Fanshaw (portion)	320
S-04	Sumdum	Cape Fanshaw - Roberts Island	1,506
S-06	Sumdum	Read Island	706
ST-24	Stephens Passage	Tidelands, Roberts Islands	1,417
ST-25	Stephens Passage	Tidelands, Steamboat Bay	745
ST-27	Stephens Passage	Tidelands, Read Island	1,577
U-07	Wrangell	High Island	605
W-07	Wrangell	Mill Creek (portion)	700
W-15	Wrangell	Tidelands, Mill Creek	260
Total			12,580

PROCEDURES FOR PLAN CHANGES

Three kinds of changes are allowed by regulations in 11 AAC 55.030:

"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."

APPENDICES
Table of Contents

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY..... A-1 THRU A-16

APPENDIX B

MINERAL CLOSING ORDER B-1 THRU B-6

APPENDIX C

ADF&G FISH AND WILDLIFE BIBLIOGRAPHY C-1 THRU C-4

APPENDIX D

LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER..... D-1

APPENDIX E

INDEX E-1THRU

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. (See also *Generally allowed use.*)

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.

CSSEAP. Central and Southern Southeast Area Plan

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

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 dock is 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.

FEMA. Federal Emergency Management Agency

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 or that may be introduced in 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. (Note: This definition also applies to floatcamps or floating camps.)

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.

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 state 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 concentrations 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)
- 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 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.

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.

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

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 mineral. Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and nonmetallic (flourspar, 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 (TF).

LUD II. Land Use Designations used in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. See *TLRMP*

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 plan 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 subject to AS 38.05.185-38.05.275 lying within the boundaries of the claim.

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 is more than two years in duration requiring a state lease, easement, or right-of-way and may include a structure 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.

POWIAP. Prince of Wales Island Area Plan.

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. Areas commonly used by commercial fishermen as purse seine hookoff points.

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 CSSEAP, all state lands without other designations are designated General Use and classified Resource Management.

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.

ROD. Record of Decision, in TLRMP. See *TLRMP*

ROS or Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. ROS is the method the USFS 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 CSSEAP.

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]

SWPOWIAP. Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan.

TLRMP. Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (1998). Prepared by U.S. Forest Service.

TNF. Tongass National Forest

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.

Tentatively Approved. Land selected by the state of Alaska and approved for conveyance to the state from the Federal government.

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.)

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.

VUU. Vacant, unappropriated and unreserved land

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.

USFS. United States Forest Service, a division of U.S. Department of Agriculture.

USFWS. United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

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.

APPENDIX B

Mineral Closing Order

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

ADMINISTRATIVE MINERAL CLOSING ORDER NO. 747

Closing Lands to Mineral Entry Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name: Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan

II. This mineral order is based upon the attached Commissioner's Finding and the written documentation contained in:

Area Plan: Central/ Southern Southeast Area Plan Dated: _____
Management Plan: _____ Dated: _____
Site Specific Plan: _____ Dated: _____

III.

<u>File Number</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
	See Attachment B and maps in the Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan	5,451.7 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 closed/ opened to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: Bob Loeffler Nov 1, 2000
Director Date
Division of Mining, Land and Water

Concur: Pat Fancher Nov 1, 2000
Commissioner Date
Department of Natural Resources

**CENTRAL/SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST AREA PLAN
FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #747
As 38.05.185(a)**

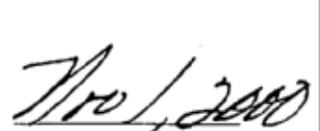
The Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan, developed in accordance with AS 38.04.065, proposes closing areas recommended for settlement and areas recommended for inclusion in the state marine park system. Approximately 4,095 acres are to be closed to mineral entry in areas recommended for part use and 1,346 acres in areas recommended for residential settlement.

Mineral development is inconsistent with the use of the surface for residential settlement or for park use. Mineral development within settlement or park areas may produce noise, interfere with settlement and park activities, conflict with other types of land uses and create unsafe conditions for residential 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 #747. This order is subject to valid existing rights.



Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources



Date

MINERAL CLOSING ORDER
#747 Attachment B

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
S-03	T. 053S., R. 075E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 2: Tracts A & B	20.
	Section 3: Tracts A - C	185.
	Section 4: Tracts A & B	45.
	Section 9: Tract A	40.
	Section 10: N1/2N1/2, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4	145.
	Section 11: NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4	160.
	Section 12: NW1/4SW1/4	20.
	Total Acres	615.
S-04	T. 053S., R. 075E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 16: NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4	240.
	Section 21: E1/2NW1/4	80.
	Total Acres	320.
S-06	T. 055S., R. 077E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 4: Tract B	10.52
	Section 5: Tracts C & D	.68
	Total Acres	11.2
U-07	T. 059S., R. 074E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 14: Tract C	5.
	Section 15: Tract B	5.
	Section 22: Tract A	20.
	Section 23: Tracts A & B	205.
	Section 26: Tract A	200.
	Section 27: All	170.
	Total Acres	605.

MINERAL CLOSING ORDER
#747 Attachment B
Continued

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acres</u>
W-07	T. 062S., R. 085E., Copper River Meridian Section 30: Lots 5 & 7, NW1/4SE1/4 Section 31: Lot 1	115.52 37.82
	Total Acres	153.34
C-04	T. 070S., R. 086E., Copper River Meridian U.S. Mineral Survey 2202: Ernest No. 76 Lode Claim, Ernest No. 77 Lode Claim, and Ernest No. 79 Lode Claim;	
	Excluding the following: Mining Claim AA-33615 (Bennyville #1), that portion in conflict with Mineral Survey No. 2202, which appears to be in Section 14; U.S. Mineral Survey No. 2202, Ernest No. 44 Lode Claim, and Ernest No. 46 Lode Claim, that portion in conflict with Ernest No. 79.	
		54.
	T. 070S., R. 086E., Copper River Meridian Section 13: W1/2E1/2, W1/2 Section 14: NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4	362.
	Total Acres	416.
K-03	T. 071S., R. 090E., Copper River Meridian Section 17: SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4 Section 18: S1/2N1/2, S1/2	120. 480.
	Total Acres	600.
K-13	T. 073S., R. 089E., Copper River Meridian Section 36: E1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4	160.
	T. 073S., R. 090E., Copper River Meridian Section 31: N1/2NE1/4, NW1/4	120.
	Total Acres	280.

MINERAL CLOSING ORDER
#747 Attachment B
Continued

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
K-07	T. 073S., R. 090E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 15: W1/2, W1/2E1/2	480.
	Section 22: NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4	120.
	<hr/> Total Acres	<hr/> 600.
 K-45	 T. 076S., R. 090E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 12: NE1/4SE1/4	40.
	 T. 076S., R. 091E., Copper River Meridian	
	Uplands on Gravina Island within Sections 7, 17 and 18	
	<hr/>	<hr/> 455.
	Total Acres	495.
 Total acreage within state marine park		 4,095.54

MINERAL CLOSING ORDER
#747 Attachment B
Continued

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
W-14	T. 065S., R. 085E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 35: Tract A	65.
	Section 36: Tract A	375.
	T. 065S., R. 086E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 31: NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4	<u>200.</u>
	Total Acres	640.
K-08	T. 073S., R. 090E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 14: Tract 1D of ASLA 83-171	<u>186.518</u>
	Total Acres	186.518
K-11	T. 073S., R. 092E., Copper River Meridian	
	Section 20: SE1/4SW1/4	40.
	Section 29: Lots 3, 4 & 7, SW1/4NW1/4 excluding ASLS 84-39	109.
	Section 30: Lots 1-11A, Tract 1, NE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NE1/4	347.75
	Section 31: Lot 2	<u>22.96</u>
	Total Acres	519.71
Total acreage recommended closed for settlement		
1,346.228		
Aggregate Total Acreage		
5,441.768		

APPENDIX C

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Wildlife Bibliography

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1998 Draft. Technical Bulletin No. 98-4, Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment.

Value Comparison Units that are the top salmon producers and sport fishing areas in southeast Alaska

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1986. Alaska Habitat Management Guide Southeast Region Volume I. Distribution of Mammals and Birds and Human Use of Mammals.

Sea Lion and Harbor Seal haulouts and concentration areas, black and brown bear spring and fish stream concentration areas, waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration areas, seabird nesting colonies, trumpeter swan wintering areas, and osprey foraging and nesting areas,

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1986. Alaska Habitat Management Guide, Southeast Region Volume II, Distribution and Human Use of Fish and Community Use of Fish and Wildlife.

Eulachon spawning and concentration areas, Pacific herring spawning and winter concentration areas, starry flounder rearing concentration areas, starry flounder harvest areas, rockfish harvest areas, Dungeness, King and Tanner crab commercial harvest areas and pot shrimp and trawl shrimp commercial harvest areas.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1996. Alaska Wildlife Viewing Guide.

Locations of the top wildlife viewing areas in Alaska with a description of the area's resources.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1997. Herring Spawn Surveys, Raw Data.

Locations of herring spawning areas.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1998 Draft. Oil Spill Contingency Planning: Most Environmentally Sensitive Areas (MESAs) along the Coast of Alaska, Volume II.

Fish and wildlife concentration areas on the Stikine River flats, pink and chum salmon peak and average escapements throughout the planning area.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1989. Salmon Holes and Halibut Hills, A Sport Fishing Atlas of Southeast Alaska.

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1991. Southeast Region: Selective Historical Access to Fish and Wildlife.

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1997. Southeast Sub-area Contingency Plan for Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills and Releases.

Locations of fish and wildlife concentrations at the mouth of the Stikine River.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Etolin Island Area Mariculture Pilot Project. Pacific herring wintering concentration and spawning areas, bald eagle nests, waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration areas, osprey summer foraging areas, kelp beds, mink and otter high density areas, harbor seal and sea lion haulouts and concentration areas, black bear spring and salmon stream concentration areas, salmon harvest areas by gear type, shrimp harvest areas by gear type, Dungeness and tanner crab commercial harvest areas, potential geoduck harvest areas, waterfowl harvest areas and marine day-use sport fishing areas.

Bergmann, W., 1999. Personal Communication, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Petersburg.

Local knowledge of commercial fishing harvest areas and herring spawning concentration areas throughout the planning area.

Bracken, B., 1999. Personal Communication, Charter Boat Captain, Retired Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Petersburg.

Local knowledge of humpback whale and orca concentrations and feeding behavior, groundfish harvest areas.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1992. Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife to Spilled Oil Southeast Alaska.

Sensitive biological resources including Pacific herring and eulachon spawning areas, osprey use areas, eagle nests, seabird nesting colonies, shorebird and waterfowl concentrations; sea otter, Steller sea lions, harbor seals and black and brown bear concentrations. Human use of biological resources including shrimp, Dungeness, tanner and king crab fishing areas; subsistence areas for salmon and invertebrate and intertidal gathering; commercial and sport fishing areas for herring, eulachon, and salmon and groundfish areas.

- Cariello, J., 1999. Personal Communication. Habitat Biologist, ADF&G, Petersburg.
Local knowledge of parcels fish and wildlife values, resource use and sensitivity to development.
- Cornelius, D., 1999. Personal Communication. Retired Habitat Biologist, ADF&G, Petersburg.
Local knowledge of parcels fish and wildlife values, resource use and sensitivity to development.
- Crain, E., 1999. Personal Communication. Wildlife Biologist, ADF&G, Petersburg.
Local knowledge of parcels wildlife values, use and sensitivity to development.
- Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. 1992-1998. ArcView GIS Version 3.1.
Computerized maps of the project area identifying features including slope gradient, timbered areas by volume class, non-forested lands, clear-cuts, roads, trails, lakes, and locations and gradients of streams.
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Local knowledge of wildlife concentrations and herring spawning areas.
- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1993. Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract, North and East Kuiu Final Environmental Impact Statement.
Subsistence use areas, fish and wildlife concentration areas.
- U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1995. Final Mitkof Landscape Design.
Critical and high-value deer winter range, high value marten habitat, wildlife habitat conservation areas, location of logged-over lands, timber volume-class, planned and existing roads, trails and other recreation projects, moose management strategy, and goshawk nest/management areas
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Fish, wildlife and shellfish concentration areas and commercial fishing areas in the Port Houghton to Faragut Bay area.
- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1997. Public Recreation Cabins Stikine Area Tongass National Forest.
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- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1997. Tongass Land Management Plan Revision, Final Environmental Impact Statement.
Location and description of land use designations. Locations and descriptions of areas managed as research natural areas; wild, scenic and recreational rivers, old-growth habitat areas.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1999. Tongass National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Record of Decision.

Final old-growth reserve strategy, selection of wild, scenic or recreational rivers.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1998. Wrangell Island Analysis Report.

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U. S. Dept. of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Catalog of Alaskan Seabird Colonies, October, 1978.

Locations of seabird colonies.

APPENDIX D

Land Classification Order

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

LAND CLASSIFICATION ORDER NO. SE-00-001

- I. Name: Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan
- II. The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained in one of the following plans:

Area Plan: **Central Southern Southeast Area Plan**
 Adopted (X) Revised () Dated _____

Management Plan:
 Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

Site Specific Plan:
 Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

III.	Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this action
	See maps in the final Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan	2,961,000			See maps in the Central/Southern Southeast Area Plan

III. 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

 Date

APPENDIX E

INDEX

A

- Access.** 3:22, 3:54, 3:99, 3:235
 - Anchorage. 2:56
 - Limiting Access. 2:55
- Access Corridors. 2:53
- Access Easements. 2:46
- Access for Development (trails). 2:55
- Access to Trailheads. 3:55
- ADF&G Bibliography. See, Appendix C
- Affleck Canal. 3:87, 3:88
- Alaska Coastal Management Program. 2:5, 2:31, 2:39, 4:7
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). 2:5
- Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G). 2:5, 2:14, 2: 51
- Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs). 2.10
- Alaska Historic Preservation Act, The. 2:9
- Alava Bay, East.* 3:317
- Alecks Creek.* 3:90
- Alvin Bay.* 3:85
- Anchorage (public access). 2:56
- Anan Creek.* 3:226
- Anita Bay.* 3:218
- Appendix A. See, Glossary
- Appendix B. See, Mineral Closing Order
- Appendix C. See, ADF&G Fish & Wildlife Bibliography
- Appendix D. See, Land Classification Order
- Aquatic Farming.** 2:5
 - Aquatic Farm Operation Permit. 2:5
 - Aquatic Farmsite Leases. 2:5
 - General Permit. 2:5
- AS 38.005.127, Application of "To and Along". 2:54

B

- Babbler Point Petroglyphs, Wrangell (W-01).* 3:197
- Bailey Bay.* 3:303
- Bakewell Arm.* 3:310
- Banana Point Boat Launch Ramp.* 3:167
- Barrie Island.* 3:86
- Bat Point.* 3:283, 3:319
- Bay of Pillars.* 3:79, 3:90
- Beach Log Salvage. 2:31
- Bear Harbor.* 3:92
- Beecher Pass.* 3:150, 3:164
- Beecher Pass State Marine Park.* 3:134
- Behm Canal.* 3:299, 3:300, 3:301, 3:302, 3:303, 3:305-307, 3:315, 3:317
- Behm Mountain.* 3:317
- Bell Arm (Behm Canal).* 3:302
- Bell Island.* 3:303

Berg Bay. 3:224
Betton Island. 3:284, 3:307
Big John Bay. 3:77
Biotic Communities. 3:12
Black Mountain. 3:296
Black Sands Beach State Park (K-45). 3:295
Baird Glacier. 3:48
Blanche Rock. 3:223
Blank Islands. 3:309
Blind Point. 3:134
Blind Slough. 3:154-155, 3:165
Blunt Point. 3:130, 3:164
Boca de Quadra . 3:310, 3:313, 3:316
Bostwick Bay. 3:311
Bostwick Creek. 3:294
Bostwick Lake. 3:294
Boulder Point. 3:139
Boundary Creek. 3:277
Bradfield Canal. 3:208-209, 3:223
Bradfield River. 3:210
Brown Cove. 3:155
Building Setback Width (stream corridors). 2:47
Buffer Width (stream corridors). 2:47
Bull Island. 3:285
Bullhead Cove. 3:312
Burnett Inlet. 3:227
Burnt Island/Burnt Island Reef. 3:137
Burroughs Bay. 3:303, 3:304

C

Caamano Point. 3:300-301
Cabin Creek (P-28). 3:143
California Ridge (K-25). 3:289
Canoe Passage. 3:228, 3:229
Cape Decision. 3:92
Cape Fanshaw Area. 3:45
Carlanna Creek. 3:290
Carp Island. 3:310
Carroll Inlet. 3:306, 3:309, 3:324
Castle River. 3:149, 3:163
Cat Island. 3:321
Channel Islands. 3:305
Checats Cove. 3:307
Chickamin River. 3:305
City of Ketchikan. 3:318
City of Petersburg. 3:151-153
Clam Cove. 3:295
Classification. 4:2
Classification Order. 4:6
Cleveland Passage. 3:36, 3:49
Climax Forest. 3:11
Closures, Mineral Entry. 2:49
Cloverleaf Island, Duncan Canal. 3:148
Clover Passage. 3:281, 3:317
Coastal Areas. 2:45
Coastal Management Area (forestry). 2:29
Coastal Management Program, Alaska. 4:7
Coastal/Use Management Area (non-forestry). 2:46
Co-designated Use. 3:2

Coho Creek. 3:128
Commercial Operations on State Land. 2:36
Commercial Recreation Facilities, Private. 2:36
Coon Cove. 3:324
Cooney Cove. 3:222
Coordination and Public Notice. 2:8
 Public Notice (Under AS 38.05.945.)2:8
Coverleaf Island, Duncan Canal. 3:148
Crittenden Creek. 3:197
Crow Island. 3:35
Crystal Lake. 3:137
Cultural Resources. 2:9
 Cumulative Impacts (fish and wildlife). 2:16

D

Dakaneek Bay. 3:76
Dall Bay State Marine Park. 3:296
Dall Bay. 3:310
Davidson Bay. 3:76
Deep Bay. 3:215, 3:231
Deep Bay Subdivision Map (at Moser Bay), USS 2816 & 2817. 3:262
Deer Island. 3:301
Deer Island Log Transfer Facility. 3:323
Dewey Anchorage. 3:228
Discouraged Uses. 3:6
Disposal (of Land) in State Ownership. 3:7
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Office of History and Archeology (OHA). 2:9
Dog Salmon Creek. 3:218
Douglas Bay. 3:150, 3:164
Dry Bay. 3:40, 3:48, 3:147
Dry Island. 3:156-157
Dry Strait. See, Stikine River Delta – Dry Strait Management Area for Marine Waters and Tidelands
Duke Island. 3:298, 3:320-321
Duncan Canal. 3:147-149, 3:150, 3:163
Duncan Canal Salt Chuck. 3:147
Duncan Canal Subdivision Map, ASLS 81-9. 3:122
Duration and Flexibility of Plan. 3:7

E

Eagle River. 3:225
Eagles. 2:15
Earl West Cove. 3:203, 3:218, 3:232
Earl West Cove Recreation Area (W-12). 3:203
Earl West Creek (W-12). 3:203
Earl West Log Transfer Facility. 3:231
Easement Width (stream corridors). 2:47
Eastern Passage. 3:201, 3:217, 3:224
Eastern Passage Petroglyphs, Wrangell (W-01). 3:197
Eddystone Islands, New. 3:307
Edward Passage. 3:314
Elena Bay. 3:90
Endicott Arm. 3:39, 3:50
Entrance Island. 3:48
Environmental Sensitivity Index: Southeast AK (1992). 2:18
Ernie Haugen Public Use Area. 3:141
Estuary. 3:11
Etolin Island. 3:206, 3:219, 3:227

E

- Fairway Island.* 3:88
- Falls Creek.* 3:133, 3:165
- Fanshaw Bay.* 3:49
- Farm Island.* 3:157
- Farragut Bay.* 3:46-47, 3:49
- Farragut River.* 3:38
- Fawn Mountain.* 3:295
- Filling Tidelands and Submerged Lands. 2:47
- Fillmore Inlet.* 3:314
- Finger Point.* 3:132
- Fish & Wildlife Bibliography. See, Appendix D
- Fish and Wildlife Enhancement on State Lands. 2:15
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat & Harvest Areas.** 2:11
 - Management Guidelines: Habitat Areas. 2:11
 - Management Guidelines: Harvest Areas. 2:16
 - Management Guidelines: Special Management Areas. 2:18
- Floating Facilities.** 2:22
 - Area Occupied by Floating Facility. 2:24
 - Floathomes. 2:23
 - Floating facilities, areas occupied by. 2:24
 - Floating Facilities, grounding. 2:16
 - Floating Camp. 2:23
 - Floating Cartaker Facility. 2:23
 - Floatlodge. 2:23
 - Siting (Floating Facilities). 2:23-24
- FLUP's. See, Forest Land Use Plans
- Fools Inlet.* 3:220, 3:226
- Foot Island.* 3:36
- Fords Terror.* 3:39
- Forest (Terrestrial Vegetation). 3:14
- Forest Land (classification). 4:2
- Forest Land Use Plans. 2:27
- Forestry.** 2:26
 - Coastal Management Area. 2:29
 - Heritage Sites. 3:32
 - Leave Area Design Criteria. 2:28
 - Multiple Use Management. 2:27
 - Protection of Fish and Wildlife Habitat. 2:31
 - Steep Slopes. 2:29
 - Timber Harvest. 2:27
 - Settlement Areas. 2:29
 - Timing of Harvest Activity. 2:29
- Forestry (designation). 3:2
- Found Island.* 3:223, 3:228
- Frederick Point East Subdivision Map, ASLS 83-32.* 3:117
- Frederick Point North Subdivision Map, ASLS 83-31.* 3:116
- Frederick Sound.* 3:45-47, 3:155-156, 3:157
- Frosty Bay.* 3:303

G

- Gannet Island.* 3:313
- Gedney Harbor.* 3:91
- General Permit. 2:5
- General Use (designation). 3:2
- Gem Cove.* 3:324
- George Inlet Subdivision Map (Herring Cove Area), USS 2403, 2801, 3385 & 3397.* 3:267

George Inlet, Upper. 3:284
Gill Net. 3:218, 3:308, 3:318, 3:319
Glossary. See, Appendix A
Gnat Cove. 3:309, 3:324
Goals. 2:1
Goose Cove. 3:147
Gosling Island. 3:313
Granite Island. 3:283
Grant Cove. 3:291, 3:309
Grant Creek Estuary. 3:303
Grant Island. 3:281, 3:307
Grass/Sedge Meadows (vegetation). 3:14
Gravina Island. 3:289, 3:309, 3:310-312, 3:319
Gravina Point. 3:295
Green Point. 3:132
Guidelines. 2:3

H

Habitat (designation). 3:3
Habitat Manipulation. 2:14
Halfmoon Anchorage. 3:136
Hall Cove. 3:320
Hamilton Bay. 3:76, 3:93, 3:95
Hamilton Island. 3:73, 3:75
Harbor Island. 3:50
Harding River. 3:225
Harris Bay. 3:87
Harvest (designation). 3:3
Harvest Unit Layout. 2:29
Hatchery and Aquatic Farm Source Waters. 2:14
Helm Bay. 3:301, 3:303
Helm Point. 3:300
Heritage Resources Land (classification). 4:2
Heritage Sites. 2:10
Heritage Sites (Forestry). 2:32
Herring Bay. 3:293
Herring Cove. 3:393 (K-39), 3:294, 3:318
Hidden Island. 3:157
High Island. 3:73
History and Archaeology, Office of (OHA). 2:9
Hobart Bay. 3:41, 3:42
Hog Rocks. 3:312
Horn Cliffs. 3:156, 3:161
Horsehoe Island. 3:88
Hump Island. 3:308
Hyder. 3:278, 3:304
Hyder Community SuvdivisionUSS 1428. 3:261
Hyder Townsite. 3:278

I

Ideal Cove. 3:133, 3:155
Indian Point. 3:148, 3:306
Instream Flow. 2:34
 Instream Flow Reservation. 2:34
Intertidal (Biotic Communities). 3:11
Isle Point. 3:222
Isolated Parcels of State Land. 2:41

J

Joe Island. 3:281
Judd Harbor. 3:321
Judy Hill. 3:295

K

Kadake Bay. 3:78
Kah Sheets Bay. 3:149, 3:164
Kake. 3:71
Kake Airstrip. 3:72
Kake, City of. 3:75
Kashevarof Islands. 3:215, 3:229
Keene Channel & Beecher Pass Subdivision, ASLS 81-8 & 82-79. 3:119
Keku Strait. 3:75, 3:76, 3:86, 3:94
Keku Strait Islands. 3:93
Kell Bay. 3:88, 3:92
Kell Bay Head. 3:92
Kelp Island. 3:298
Ketchikan, City of. 3:318
Ketchikan: Region 5. 3:233
Ketchikan Creek (K-37). 3:293
Ketchikan Harbor. 3:297
Ketchikan International Airport. 3:290, 3:319
Ketchikan Lake (K-37). 3:293
Ketchikan Tramway. 3:293
Klu Bay. 3:323
Knudson Cove. 3:286
Kuiu/West Kupreanof: Region 2. 3:53
Kushneahin Creek. 3:94

L

LeConte Bay. 3:159
Lake Harriet Hunt. 3:285
Land Classification Order. See, Appendix D
Land Selections and Selection Priorities. 4:8
Land Use Designations. 3:1
 Co-designated Use. 3:2
 Primary Designated Use. 3:2
Leave Area Design Criteria (Forestry). 2:28
Lindenberg Peninsula. 3:134, 3:144-145
Little Duncan Bay. 3:149, 3:163
Little Gunnuk Creek. 3:72
Little Lagoon. 3:44
Log Transfer Facilities. 3:51, 3:95, 3:167, 3:231-232, 3:323-24
Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards. 2:31
Lord Islands. 3:313
Lot A, 5th & Jackson (Parcel Map), ASLS 83-148. 3:266
Louise Cove. 3:88
Lower Cabin Creek (P-28). 3:143

M

Madan Bay. 3:224
 Management Constraints. 3:21, 3:25, 3:32, 3:45
 Management Intent – Areawide. 2:2
 Management Intent – Regional. 3:6
 Management Intent of Navigable Water Bodies. 3:325
 Management of State Lands. 3:21, 3:25, 3:33, 3:39, 3:45
Manzanita Bay, Behm Canal. 3:306
 Maps Used in Regional Descriptions. 3:17
 Marine (Biotic Communities). 3:11
Margaret Creek. 3:280
Marten Arm. 3:313
Marten Creek. 3:225
 Material Land (classification). 4:2
Material Sites. 2:35
 Screening and Rehabilitation. 2:35
 Materials (designation). 3:3
McCormack's Creek (W-27). 3:212
McDonald Arm, Duncan Canal. 3:148
McDonald Islands. 3:161
McHenry Anchorage. 3:211, 3:223,3:227
McHenry Inlet. 3:222
Menefee Inlet. 3:220, 3:228
Meyers Chuck. 3:276, 3:299
Mill Creek. 3:200
 Mineral Closing Order. See, Appendix B
 Mineral Closing Order. 2:50 (See also, Appendix B)
 Mineral Closures. 2:51
 Mineral Order. 4:13
 Mining in Fish Habitat. 2:51
 Mining Operations, Reclamation. 2:50
Mink Bay (southern terminus). 3:313
Minx Islands. 3:310
Mitchell Point. 3:164
Mitchell Slough. 3:163
Mitkof Island. 3:130, 3:140, 3:143
Mitkof Island Reservoir & Quarry. 3:129
Monte Carlo Island. 3:83
Moser Bay. 3:280, 3:281, 3:314
Mosman Inlet. 3:221
Mosman Island. 3:222
Mountain Point Subdivision. 3:395
Mountain Point Subdivision Map, ASLS 80-187. 3:268
Mud Bight Alaska Subdivision Map, ASLS 79-243. 3:264
Mud Bight Subdivision (Revillagigedo Island). 3:289
Muffin Islands. 3:228
 Municipal Entitlement. 4:7
 Muskeg (vegetation). 3:11, 3:12
Muskeg Meadows Golf Course (W-03). 3:198

N

Naha Bay. 3:306-307
Nakat Inlet Special Harvest Area. 3:314
 Navigable River and Lakes, Management Intent. 3:49
Neets Bay. 3:279, 3:305
Neets Bay Special Harvest Area. 3:319
Neets Creek (K-02). 3:279

New Eddystone Islands. 3:307
Niblack Point. 3:300
Nichols Passage. 3:309
No Name Bay. 3:74, 3:84, 3:93
North Arm. 3:43, 3:156-157
North Island. 3:88
North Point Higgins Area. 3:317
Northwest Etolin Island. 3:227
Northwest Kuiu Island Special Management Area (SMA) for Marine Waters and Tidelands. 3:56

O

Office of History and Archeology, DPOR. 2:9
Offshore Prospecting Permits. 2:51
Ohmer Creek (P-25, P-27). 3:140, 3:142
Olive Cove. 3:206, 3:219
Olive Cove Log Transfer Facility. 3:231
Olive Cove Subdivision Map, ASLS 81-233. 3:190
Onslow Island. 3:228
Open to Mineral Location. 2:50
OPP. See, Offshore Prospecting Permits

P

Pan Creek. 3:143 (P-28)
Parcel Identification. 3:15
Pat Creek. 3:202
Pat Lake. 3:202 (W-10)
Pennock Island. 3:319
Pentilla Saginaw Seaplane Base. 3:95
Percy Islands. 3:319
Permits and Leases, adjacent to recreation facilities. 2:37
Petersburg: Region 3. 3:97
Petersburg. 3:14, 3:17, 3:53, 3:97 (Tidelands), 3:151-153
Petersburg Airport. 3:129
Petersburg Creek. 3:151
Petrof Bay. 3:84
Physical Characteristics (Regional). 3:11
Physical Features. 3:20, 3:24, 3:30, 3:37, 3:42
Pierce Canal. 3:314
Plan Changes , Procedures for . 4:14
Planning Regions. 3:15, See also, Region
Pocket Island. 3:157
Point Amelius. 3:93
Point Agassiz. 3:162
Point Ellis. 3:90
Point Higgins. 3:287, 3:317
Point Higgins, North. 3:317
Point Hobart. 3:49
Port Beauclerc. 3:85, 3:87
Port Camden. 3:79-80
Port Camden Bay. 3:80
Port Camden Special Management Area(SMA) for Marine Waters and Tidelands. 3:57
Port Houghton. 3:43-45
Port Houghton, North Arm. 3:43
Port Stewart. 3:299
Port Stewart Estuary. 3:323
Portage Bay. 3:147, 3:162
Portage Cove. 3:305

Portland Canal. 3:304
 Primary Designated Use. 3:2
 Private Commercial Recreation Facilities. 2:38
 Procedures for Plan Changes. 4:14
 Prohibited Uses. 3:6
 Protection Easements and Setbacks (stream corridors). 2:46
 Protection of Fish and Wildlife Habitat. 2:31
Protewy Point. 3:128
 Public Access (stream corridors). 2:45
 Public Access, Access Corridors, Access Easements. 2:51
 Public Access, Ownership Considerations. 2:51
 Public Access: RS 247 rights-of-way; 17b easements. 2:53
 Public Facilities-Retain (designation). 3:3
 Public Facilities-Transfer (designation). 3:4
 Public Mooring Buoys. 2:38
 Public Notice (Under AS38.05.945). 2:8
 Public Recreation and Tourism-Undeveloped (designation). 3:4
 Public Recreation and Tourism-Developed (designation). 3:4
 Public Recreation Land (classification). 4:2
 Public Trust Doctrine. 3:325
 Public Use Cabins. 2:35
 Public Use Easement. 2:51
Punta Point. 3:199
 Purse Seine. 2:18

R

RS 2477 Rights-of-way. 2:55
Read Island. 3:37, 3:46
 Reclamation of Mined Land. 2:50
 Recreation and Scenic Resources. 2:29
Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources. 2:36
 Public Mooring Buoys. 2:38
 Private Commercial Recreation Facilities. 2:38
Reef Point. 3:216
Refuge Cove State Recreational Site. 3:296
 Region 1 (See: Sumdum)
 Region 2 (See: Kuiu/West Kupreanof)
 Region 3 (See: Petersburg)
 Region 4 (See: Wrangell)
 Region 5 (See: Ketchikan)
 Regional Descriptions. 3:16
 Regional Setting. 3:8
 Reserved Land Use (classification). 4:2
 Resource Allocation Tables (elements of). 3:17
 Resource Management Land (classification). 4:3
 Retention of Access Easements (stream corridors). 2:46
 Retention (of Land) in State Ownership. 3:7
 Retention of State Owned Buffers (stream corridors). 2:46
Revillagigedo Channel. 3:313
Revillagigedo Island. 3:323
 Riparian Protection Standard (stream corridors). 2:48
 Road Standards for Forestry Management Activities. 2:32
Robert Islands. 3:35, 3:45
Rocky Pass. 3:81-82
 Rocky Pass Special Management Arrea (SMA) for Marine Waters and Tidelands. 3:57
Rocky Point. 3:41
Rocky Strait. 3:81, 3:85
Roosevelt Bay. 3:231

Roosevelt Saltchuck Lagoon. 3:307
Rowan Bay. 3:71, 3:78, 3:90
Rudyerd Bay. 3:306, 3:315

S

Saginaw Bay. 3:78, 3:89, 3:95
Saginaw Seaplane Base. 3:95
Saint John Harbor. 3:214, 3:231
Salamander Creek (W-12). 3:203
Salmon River. 3:277, 3:278
Salt Chuck (Duncan Canal). 3:147
Salt Lagoon, Upper George Inlet. 3:297, 3:308
Salvage of Damaged Trees. 2:32
Sandborn Canal. 3:44
Sand Bay. 3:39
Sanford Cove. 3:35
Santa Anna Inlet. 3:303
Scenic Resources. 2:34
Scenic Values. 2:27
Scout Lake. 3:293
Screening and Rehabilitation (material sites). 2:35
Seal Cove. 3:310
Seclusion Harbor. 3:74, 3:83
Section line easements. 2:53 See, Public Acces
Security Bay. 3:71, 3:77, 3:89
Security Bay State Marine Park. 3:77
Selection Priorities. 4:8
Selection Relinquishments. 4:9
Settlement. 2:40
 Management Guidelines: Planning and Coordination. 2:41
Settlement (designation). 3:4
Settlement-Commercial (designation). 3:5
Settlement Land (classification). 4:3
Settler's Cove. 3:298
17(b) Easements. 2:55
Seward Passage. 3:301
Shelter Cove. 3:323
Shingle Island. 3:86
Ship Island. 3:300
Shorelands. 1:1
Shoreline Use (designation). 3:5
Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Coastal Areas. 2:45
 Coastal Use/Maintenance Area (non-forestry). 2:48
Shrimp Bay. 3:323
Silvis Lake. 3:391
Size and Shape of Timber Harvest Units. 2:28
Skiff Island. 3:86 (UT-37), 3:93
Slide Ridge. 3:288
Slo Duc Creek. 3:75
SMA. See, Special Management Areas
Smeaton Bay. 3:308, 3:310, 3:315
Smugglers Cove. 3:301
Snow Passage. 3:215
Soils. 3:12
Sort Yards. 2:29
South Island. 3:88
Spacious Bay. 3:276, 3:302
Special Management Areas: Tidelands and Submerged Lands. 2:21, 3:24, 3:56, 3:57, 3:102
 See also, Map 2-1, Page 2:19

- Square Island.* 3:275
St. John Creek. 3:198 (W-02)
St. John Harbor. 3:198, 3:231
State Land Classification. 4:1
 Forest Land. 4:2
 Heritage Resource Land. 4:2
 Material Land. 4:2
 Public Recreation Land. 4:2
 Reserved Land Use. 4:2
 Resource Management Land. 4:3
 Settlement Land. 4:3
 Waterfront Development Land. 4:3
 Water Resources Land. 4:3
 Wildlife Habitat Land. 4:3
 State Lands. 3:29, 3:36, 3:41
 State Marine Park System , Proposed Additions to. 4:13
Steamboat Bay. 3:36, 3:45
Steamer Bay. 3:221
Stedman Cove. 3:88
 Steep Slopes (Forestry). 2:29
Stephens Passage. 3:39-41
Stikine River. 3:213
 Stikine River Delta – Dry Strait Special Management Area (SMA) for Marine Waters and Tidelands. 3:102
Stikine River Delta/Dry Strait Area (P-23). 3:138, 3:334
 Stikine River, Management Intent. 3:51
Stone Islands. 3:223, 3:228
Storm Island. 3:49
Stream Corridors. 2:45
 Buffer Width. 2:47
 Building Setback Width. 2:47
 Easement Width. 2:47
 Protection Easements and Setbacks. 2:46
 Public Access. 2:45
 Riparian Protection Standard. 2:48
 Retention of Access Easements. 2:46
 Retention of State Owned Buffers. 2:46
 Subdivision Design. 2:43
 Submerged Lands. 1:1
Subsurface Resources. 2:50
 Mineral Development Guidelines. 2:50
 Sukoi Islands. 3:161
 Sumdum-Stephens Passage Special Management Area (SMA) for Tidelands & Marine Waters. 3:24
 Sumdum-Stephens Passage: Region 1. 3:21
Summit Island. 3:138
Sumner Strait. 3:150, 3:165
Sumner Strait Subdivision Map, ASLS 88-88. 3:121
Sunny Bay . 3:275
Sunset Cove. 3:41
Sunset Island. 3:40
 Surface Leasing. 4:6
 Sustained Yield of Forest Resources. 2:31
Swan Lake. 3:280

I

- Tatoosh Islands. 3:307
Tebenkof Bay. 3:84, 3:91
"The Haystack" (Port Houghton). 3:44
The Twins (Stephens Passage). 3:41
Thomas Bay. 3:48, 3:162

Thomas Bay Subdivision. 3:127
Thomas Bay Subdivision, ASLS 81-235. 3:115
Thoms Creek. 3:205
Thoms Creek selection (W-14). 3:205
Thoms Lake watershed. 3:204
Thoms Place. 3:212
Thoms Place Addition selection. 3:205
Thoms Place State Marine Park. 3:207, 3:220
Thoms Place Subdivision. 3:219
Thoms Place Subdivision (W-18.000). 3:207
Thoms Place Subdivision Map, ASLS 81-234. 3:191
Thorne Arm. 3:296, 3:324
Threatened and Endangered Species. 2:14
Three Mile Arm. 3:81, 3:82, 3:83
Three Way Passage. 3:221-222, 3:227
Tidelands. 1:1
Timber Harvest. 2:27
Timber Harvest Stipulations. 2:27
Timber Harvest Units, Size and Shape of. 2:28
Timber Salvage from Rights-of-Way. 2:31
Timing of Harvest Activity (Forestry). 2:29
TLRMP. See, Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan; See also, Glossary
"To and Along" Requirements (AS 38.05.127). 2:54
Tom Creek. 3:225
Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. 2:28
Tongass Narrows. 3:392
Totem Bay. 3:86, 3:94
Totem Bight State Historical Park. 3:296
Totem Point. 3:86
Tourism. 2:34
Tower Arm, Duncan Canal. 3:148
Trail and Public Access Management. 2:53
 Access for Development. 2:55
 Anchorage. 2:56
 Management Guidelines: Trails. 2:53
 Management Guidelines: Public Access. 2:53
 RS 2477 Rights-of-way. 2:55
 17(b) Easements. 2:55
Traitors Cove. 3:305
Transportation (designation). 3:5
Troller Islands. 3:84
Turnabout Island. 3:99
Twin Creek. 3:165
Tyee Lake Hydroelectric Facility. 3:210 (W-21), 3:211 (W-22)
Tyee Lake Valley. 3:211

U

Union Bay. 3:300
Union Point. 3:276
Upper Duncan Canal. 3:163
Upper George Inlet. 3:284-285, 3:286, 3:297, 3:308, 3:318, 3:319
Upper George Inlet, North. 3:386
Upper George Inlet Subdivision Map, ASLS 84-39. 3:263
Upper George Inlet, Salt Lagoon. 3:297, 3:308
Upper Trollers Creek. 3:287
Use Designations Used in This Plan. 3:2
 Forestry. 3:2
 General Use. 3:2
 Habitat. 3:3

Harvest. 3:3
Materials. 3:3
Public Facilities-Retain. 3:3
Public Facilities-Transfer. 3:4
Public recreation and Tourism Undeveloped. 3:4
Recreation and Tourism Public Use Site (Developed). 3:4
Settlement. 3:4
Settlement-Commercial. 3:5
Shoreline Use. 3:5
Transportation. 3:5
Water Resources and Uses. 3:5
Waterfront Development. 3:5
Uses and Resources. 3:20, 3:24, 3:31, 3:38, 3:43

V

Vallenar Bay. 3:308, 3:312
Vallenar Bay (K-25). 3:289
Vallenar Bay Subdivision. 3:290
Vallenar Bay Subdivision Map, ASLS 85-86. 3:265
Vallenar Creek Valley. 3:392
Vegas Island. 3:320
Very Inlet. 3:316
Virgin Bay. 3:279
Virginia Lake. 3:200 (W-07)
Vixen Bay (southern terminus). 3:313
Vixen Harbor. 3:276, 3:301
Vixen Inlet. 3:299
Vixen Point. 3:299

W

Wadding Cove. 3:300
Walker Cove. 3:306, 3:314
Walter Island. 3:43
Ward Cove. 3:297
Water Intake Structures. 2:14
Water Related Uses. 2:43
Water Resources and Uses (designation). 3:5
Water Resources Land (classification). 4:3
Waterfront Development (designation). 3:5
Waterfront Development Land (classification). 4:3
Watkins Point . 3:275
Whale Rock. 3:320
Whaletail Cove. 3:219
Whiskey Pass. 3:164
White Reef. 3:312
White Rocks. 3:214
Whitman Lake Hydroelectric Power Facility. 3:393 (K-39)
Whitney Island. 3:37
Wildlife Habitat Land (classification). 4:3
Wilson Arm. 3:308, 3:324
Wilson Bay. 3:315
Wilson Island. 3:138
Windham Bay. 3:35, 3:40, 3:50
Woewodski Island. 3:164
Woodpecker Cove. 3:142
Woronkofski Island. 3:216
Wrangell: Region 4. 3:169

Wrangell Airport. 3:198
Wrangell Island. 3:199, 3:212
Wrangell Island East Subdivision Map, ASLS 83-8. 3:188
Wrangell Island West Subdivision Map, ASLS 83-7. 3:189
Wrangell Narrows. 3:131, 3:152-154, 3:158, 3:160, 3:165, 3:216-3:217
Wrangell Narrows Subdivision Map, ASLS 79-182. 3:118
Wrangell Narrows Subdivision Map, ASLS, 81-7. 3:120
Wrangell Petroglyphs. 3:197 (W-01)
Wrangell West Subdivision. 3:202
Yellow Island. 3:86
Yes Bay. 3:302
Yes Bay Lodge. 3:323

Z

Zarembo Island. 3:214-215, 3:229
Zimovia Strait. 3:226
Zimovia Strait Lots, USS 3709 & 3403. 3:187