

Region 12: Egegik, Becharof

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Region Boundary

Region 12 includes the uplands and tidelands on a portion of the Alaska Peninsula, generally south of the Bristol Bay Borough, which contains most of the Egegik-Becharof Lake drainage and borders on the western shore of the Ugashik Lake system (Map 3-11). The Region is bounded on the northeast by the Katmai National Park and Preserve, the Lake and Peninsula Borough boundary, and the western shore of Ugashik Lake. The southern boundary is generally north of Pilot Point. The principal community is Egegik (pop. 127).

State Lands: Ownership and Acreage

State-owned land dominates the western one third of the Region while much of the eastern two-thirds is Federally-owned. Native ownership of land is concentrated around the community of Egegik and west of Becharof Lake. The eastern portion of the Region is within the Becharof and Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuges. The Egegik Critical Habitat Area is contained within Region 12. The plan applies to 884,300 acres of state-owned and state-selected uplands and 127,229 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated).

Physical Geography

The western portion of Region 12 is within the Bristol Bay Lowlands ecological province; the eastern portion of the Region is in the Alaska Peninsula ecological province. Drainage is predominantly westward towards Bristol Bay. The principal drainages are the King Salmon River, which flows westward from Katmai National Park and Preserve, and the Egegik River, which flows from Becharof Lake; also included is the upper section of the Ugashik River and the Kejulik River. The western two-thirds of the Region is low-lying country with abundant lakes, ponds, and marshes. The eastern one-third encompasses the spine of the Aleutian Range and has considerable relief. The greatest relief occurs around Mount Peulik (elev. 4,835) where over 4,921 feet of relief is present. In addition to this peak, other notable topographic and geographic features include Mount Simeon, Mount Burls, Mount Lees, and Mount Ugashik and The Gas Rocks, south of Becharof Lake, and Whale Mountain north of the lake. Blue Mountain is a notable topographic feature on the west side of Upper Ugashik Lake.

Climate

The climate of Region 12 is predominantly maritime, characterized by cool, humid, and windy weather. Average summer temperatures range from 44° to 65°; winter temperatures range from 24° to 40°. The record high is 88° and the record low is -47°. Annual precipitation is 20 to 26 inches, with 45 inches of snowfall. Fog is common in the summer months. The King Salmon River is usually ice-free from June through mid-November.

Other

Region 12 is primarily within the Naknek, Ugashik, Mt. Katmai, and Karluk Quadrangles. It is within the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation and the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

Access

Access to Region 12 is limited to marine, river, or air transport. Egegik is accessible by air and water. A new City-owned 5,600' long by 100' wide lighted gravel runway with crosswind airstrip is located 2 miles southwest of Egegik. Scheduled and charter flights are available. The Bartletts also maintain a private 2,800' airstrip across from Coffee Point. A new public dock was recently completed; the boat harbor accommodates up to 150 vessels. A boat haulout is available. Two privately-owned docks and marine storage are also available. Barge services are provided from Anchorage and Seattle. Skiffs, ATVs and snowmachines are the primary means of local transportation.

Numerous trails (RS 2477) extend from Egegik to other portions of the Region. Trails extend from Egegik to Becharof Lake and around both sides of the lake; trails also extend along the coast north from Egegik to South Naknek and south to Pilot Point. Trails wholly or partially in the Region include the following:

- Egegik-Cold Bay (RST No. 221)
- Egegik-Kanatak (RST No. 68)
- Egegik-Pilot Point-Ugashik (RST No. 1211)
- Island Bay-Salmon Creek Trail (RST No. 282)
- Kanatak-Becharof Lake Road (RST No. 1176)
- Naknek-Egegik (RST No. 148)
- Portage Bay-Mt. Demian Oil Camp (RST No. 367)

Resources and Uses

Cultural and Historic. According to anthropologists, settlement of the Bristol Bay region first occurred over 6,000 years ago. Yup'ik Eskimos and Athabascan Indians jointly occupied the area. Aleuts arrived in later years. The first recorded contact by non-Natives was with Russian fur traders between 1818 and 1867. Local people would travel each year from Kanatak on the Gulf coast through a portage pass to Becharof Lake, and hiked or kayaked on to the Egegik Bay area for summer fish camp. In 1895, an Alaska Packers Association salmon saltery was established at the mouth of Egegik River, and a town developed around the former fish camp. During the influenza outbreaks beginning in 1918, Natives from other villages moved to Egegik in an attempt to isolate themselves from the disease. During World War II, men from Egegik were enlisted to help build the King Salmon airport, with many subsequently serving in Dutch Harbor and elsewhere. Egegik later grew into a major salmon production port. Egegik incorporated as a second-class city in 1995.

The state Office of History and Archeology lists twenty-two sites in Region 12; fifteen of these are prehistoric, three are historic, and four are of mixed origin. Most of the historic and archeological sites occur near Egegik and along the western shore of Becharof Lake. Others are found along the major streams and near the connection between Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes. New sites are discovered periodically and added to the Alaska Heritage Resource Database when reported.

Economic. The economy is based on subsistence harvest, commercial fishing and fish processing. During the commercial fishing season, the population swells by 1,000 to 2,000 fishermen and cannery workers. Forty-five residents hold commercial fishing permits. Five on-shore processors are located on the Egegik River, three on the north shore and two on the south shore, including Woodbine Alaska Fish Co., Big Creek Fish Co., Clark Fish Co. and Alaska General Seafoods. Numerous floating processors participate in the Egegik fishery. Subsistence hunting and fishing activities are an important part of the lifestyle and local diet. Seal, beluga, salmon, trout, smelt, grayling, clams, moose, bear, caribou, porcupine, waterfowl and ptarmigan are utilized. Locals also gather berries and wild greens each season.

Recreation. Sport fishing is a seasonal resource in Region 12. A few fishing lodges and hunting and fishing guides are centered in the Region. These occur in the vicinity of Egegik and near Blue Mountain. The area offers outstanding bear hunting and sport fishing for trophy-size Arctic char, Arctic grayling, and salmon. Commercial guide services are available for hunting and fishing activities. Other recreational opportunities include flightseeing, observing and photographing wildlife, hiking, boating, and camping.

Minerals. Mineral sands are known to occur along the beaches on the west side of the Alaska Peninsula and several have been sampled by U.S. Bureau of Mines personnel. One of the occurrences is on the beaches south of the Egegik Critical Habitat Area. The Egegik Iron-Titanium Beach placers occur on the west side of the Alaska Peninsula, ten miles southwest of the village of Egegik. The placer occurrences are located along approximately eight miles of beach, facing Bristol Bay. There are no active mining claims in the area. The beach varies in

width from a hundred yards to a mile or more. The only work of significance has been a sampling program by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (RI 6214) in 1963; during this program twenty-six auger and one shovel sample were collected and analyzed for iron and titanium. The deposits should be considered potentially economic since sampling was wide-spaced and some samples are within the range of grades being exploited in Australia and South Africa. Considerable work will be necessary to develop the resource. Another mineral sand occurrence (Azure prospect) is found along the beach approximately 14.3 miles south of the Egegik placer.

No lode occurrences have been identified on state lands in Region 12. However, a number of these as well as associated placer occurrences are on Federal and Native land along the spine of the Alaska Peninsula in the extreme eastern portion of the Region. Approximately one dozen prospects and occurrences are known. The majority of these are gold and copper prospects and some have associated placer occurrences; molybdenum, iron, silver, and uranium are also found and are commodities of interest.

Oil and Gas. Region 12 has high potential for the discovery of oil and gas. The western portion of the Region is underlain by Tertiary Milky River, Bear Lake, Stepovak, and Meshik formations. Elsewhere on the Alaska Peninsula the Milky River and Stepovak formations are known to contain oil and gas shows. Oil and gas seeps occur naturally in the Region, especially the eastern portion and the Gas Rocks are on Lake Becharof is a well known gas seep. Three widely spaced wells have previously been drilled on state land in Region 12: the Great Basins No. 2 well, drilled to 8,865 feet in 1959 by General Petroleum Corp.; Great Basins No. 1 well, drilled to 11,080 feet in 1959, also by General Petroleum Corp.; and the Becharof No. 1, drilled in 1985 to a depth of 9,023 feet by Amoco Production Company.

State and Native landowners are currently pursuing a new hydrocarbon exploration licensing and leasing program. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Lake and Peninsula, Bristol Bay, and Aleutians East Boroughs have signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in support of oil and gas lease sales and licensing of state land in the Bristol Bay and Alaska Peninsula region (March 17, 2004). Similar MOUs are in effect between the DNR and The Aleut Regional Native Corporation (December 18, 2003) and the DNR and Bristol Bay Native Corporation (July 10, 2003).

Geothermal. Two thermal springs occur in the Region – both are located near the Gas Rocks area near the south shore of Becharof Lake. West Ukinak Spring has a temperature of 178° F, and nearby Gas Rocks Hot Spring issues forth at 127° F. Both are too far from an inhabited location to be utilized.

Materials. There are no active materials sites in the Region.

Forestry. There are no significant forestry resources in Region 12.

Fish and Wildlife. The eastern portion of Region 12 encompasses the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge. It encompasses about 1.2 million acres. Landforms on the Refuge include volcanic mountains, sea cliffs, glacial lakes including Becharof Lake (second largest lake in

Alaska) and low tundra wetlands. The eastern one-third of the refuge is designated Wilderness. Important fish and wildlife resources include some of the densest concentrations of brown bears in the world. Barren-ground caribou are common, as are moose and wolves. Other mammals include wolverines, river otters, red fox and beaver. The western portion of the Region is low lying with many lakes, ponds, marshes and other waterbodies; waterfowl, seabirds and other migratory birds are abundant in the summer. Five species of Pacific salmon inhabit the Region, as do rainbow trout, Arctic char and Arctic grayling. Region 12 also encompasses the Egegik Critical Habitat Area. This legislatively designated area was created to protect habitat that supports migratory stopover areas for large number of ducks, geese, and shorebirds in the spring on their way to northern nesting grounds and in the fall on their return to southern wintering area.

Management Considerations: Local and State Plans

A number of local, state, and federal management plans were considered in development of this plan. Local plans include the Lake and Peninsula Borough Coastal Zone Management Plan, the Lake and Peninsula Borough Comprehensive Plan, and the Southwest Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008. State plans include the Bristol Bay Area Plan and the Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan. Federal plans include the Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuges Draft Comprehensive Conversation Plan.

Region 12 is located within the boundaries of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Both the Comprehensive Plan and the District Coastal Management Plan of the Lake and Peninsula Borough apply to portions of Region 12. The Comprehensive Plan focuses on economic and infrastructure development issues and does not contain specific land use standards or a land use map. The Enforceable Policies of the District Coastal Management Plan are extensive; policies affecting anadromous streams, bald eagle nests, oil and gas development, material extraction and mining can be applicable, under certain instances, to state lands. See <http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/>²⁷ for more information on enforceable policies. These policies should be consulted by DNR prior to issuing an authorization.

Region 12 is also within the area covered by the Southwest Alaska Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008, which was developed for the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration by the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference (July 2003). This document developed a number of goals, objectives, and strategies to facilitate and support efforts that retain and grow the region's wealth, including diversifying the economic base.

The original Bristol Bay Area Plan (1984) affected all state lands in the Region, and managed the Region for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. Recreation and oil and gas activities were also recognized uses. This revision replaces and supercedes the 1984 Bristol Bay Area Plan.

²⁷ The Alaska Coastal Management Program was terminated on July 1, 2011, pursuant to AS 44.66.030.

The Southwest Alaska Transportation Plan (ADOT/PF, November 2002) identified an Alaska Peninsula Transportation Corridor, which in general extends from South Naknek to the Chignik connecting with the communities of Egegik, Pilot Point, Ugashik, and Port Heiden. The Alaska Peninsula Corridor is an overland route linking the communities of the Alaska Peninsula from Ivanof Bay to Naknek. The key facility in this corridor is the port at Chignik, from which fuel and supplies can be disbursed to other communities via road connection. From Chignik the corridor extends west along the Gulf of Alaska coast to Perryville and Ivanof Bay. It also extends from Chignik to Chignik Lake and Chignik Lagoon, then crosses the Alaska Peninsula to Port Heiden. From Port Heiden the corridor extends north, connecting Pilot Point, Ugashik, Egegik and South Naknek, and tying into the Cook Inlet to Bristol Bay Corridor at Naknek.

Municipal Selections

The Lake and Peninsula Borough has made several selections in Region 12 that total approximately 6,657 acres. Selections have been made on the coast northwest of Egegik and on the coast midway between Egegik and Pilot Point. Selections have also been made on the King Salmon and Egegik Rivers, and near the outlet to Lower Ugashik Lake.

Management Summary: Uplands

State land in Region 12 is to be managed for a variety of multiple uses, including settlement, materials extraction, public facilities development, dispersed public recreation, mineral exploration and development, and maintenance of sensitive wildlife habitats. Oil and gas exploration and development is also appropriate within the Region. The vast majority of lands are designated General Use (Gu). Because of the generally good topographic conditions and relatively good accessibility of certain of these lands, tracts of state land in the Egegik and Jensen Airstrip areas have been designated Settlement (Se) in order to allow for community expansion and remote recreation sites. Anadromous fish streams are co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd).

Plan Designations and Management

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

- General Use (Gu). Within this Region, lands that contain one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, and areas that are unlikely to be developed during the planning period are designated General

Use. The land is to be managed for a variety of uses including protection of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, dispersed public recreation, minerals, oil and gas exploration and development, and protection of heritage resources. It is expected that little development will occur in these areas during the planning period, and it is not intended as a matter of policy that intensive forms of development occur in these areas other than occasionally and at specific sites. Land with this designation is to be retained during the planning period, except, potentially, for municipal entitlement selections. Selections within these lands may be appropriate for conveyance to the Lake and Peninsula Borough under the Municipal Entitlement program (subject to a Best Interesting Finding by the state).

- Habitat (Ha). Generally, this designation applies to areas of varied size that are important for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in the permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of a species. In Region 12 this designation is applied to streams and shorelands cataloged by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as anadromous (<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/SARR/AWC/index.cfm?adfg=maps.interactive>). The lands are to be retained in state ownership.
- Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed and Habitat (Co-designation). Certain navigable waterbodies (lakes and streams) are co-designated Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd). Authorizations within these waterbodies should not interfere with important habitat or public recreation values. See Table 3.1 in the Navigability section of this Chapter for a listing of these streams. Note: Certain waterbodies may only be designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, (Rd), Habitat (Ha), or General Use (Gu). Navigable waterbodies, stream and lakes in Katmai National Park and Preserve, east of Regions 10 and 11 are designated for Habitat (Ha) and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed (Rd).
- Settlement (Se). This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. Within this Region two areas of state land are considered appropriate for settlement and have been designated Settlement (Se). One tract of approximately three sections is located near the community of Egegik. The second tract is located in the Jensen airstrip area and is affected by land selections of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. These areas are intended for Community Settlement (Egegik) and Remote Recreation (Jensen airstrip); see Chapter 2 for specific requirements for this form of settlement. Settlement lands are appropriate for conveyance to the Borough.

Specific Management Considerations

- Generally Allowed Uses. The Generally Allowed Uses in 11 AAC 96.020 can occur throughout the Region.

- Proposed Transportation Corridor. The area identified on the Region Map as a “Potential Transportation Corridor” should be retained by the state during the planning period. Authorizations granted by DNR within or adjacent to this corridor should not preclude the future development of transportation access. Authorizations or disposals within and adjacent to this corridor should only be allowed after consultation with ADOT/PF.
- Except for areas closed to mineral entry under existing Mineral Closing Orders, all state lands within Region 12 are open to mineral entry. No additional MCOs are recommended; the only exception applies to the areas to be disposed of by DNR for purposes of Community Settlement. Closure to mineral entry is recommended at or before plat adoption. No leasehold location orders are recommended. See the Minerals section in Chapter 2 for more detail on subsurface management requirements.
- Mineral Closing and Opening Orders. This revision of the Bristol Bay Area Plan retains the mineral closing and opening orders largely implemented by DNR at the time of original plan adoption (1984). No streams in Region 12 are affected by MCO 393.
- Mineral Order No. 791 is an interim order (as of July 11, 2003) that precludes shallow natural gas leasing and oil and gas exploration licensing. This order has no effect on locatable or leaseable minerals other than shallow natural gas leasing and oil and gas exploration licensing. The order affects all state land in Region 12.
- Retained Lands. There are no state lands within this Region that are designated to be retained except for those that are reserved as a ‘Potential Transportation Corridor’ and Habitat (Ha). Unless conveyed to the Borough under the municipal entitlement program, state land designated General Use is to be retained.
- Navigable Waters. Shorelands (rivers and lakes) that are believed to be navigable are listed in Table 3.1 in the Navigability section of this Chapter. Authorizations in these waters must ensure the continued use of a waterway by the public for purposes of trade, travel, and commerce. Note: These waterbodies are assigned a plan designation of Habitat, Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, a co-designation of Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, and, sometimes, General Use. Authorizations issued by DNR are to maintain the habitat and public recreation values of these waterbodies.

The Alaska State Legislature has designated the Egegik Critical Habitat Area, which consists of upland as well as tideland areas, for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat. Management of this area is the responsibility of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). A special area permit is required for any habitat altering work, including any construction activity. A special area permit application form can be obtained from the ADF&G office in Anchorage. See also tideland management unit R12T-01.

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

Management Summary: Tidelands and Submerged Lands

Tidelands in this Region adjoin state-owned uplands, except for some Native-owned land in the northern part of the Region. Extensive tidal flats border the shoreline, although coarse sand beaches and mixed sand and gravel beaches characterize the near-shore area. Beluga whales are present in the northern part of this region, although Egegik Bay is not known to contain calving areas, as in Regions 5 and 11. Harbor seals, shorebirds, and waterfowl are common throughout the tidelands of this region. Pacific herring spawning areas occur at the mouth of Big Creek.

The community of Egegik is a major commercial salmon fishing area. Pink, chum, sockeye, coho and chinook salmon are harvested (drift net) commercially in Egegik Bay and at the mouth of the Egegik River. Set net permits line the coast from Big Creek along the northern coast of Egegik Bay to the mouth of the Egegik River. There is also a line of set net permits around the Community of Egegik. Subsistence harvesting includes salmon, trout, smelt, grayling, seal, beluga whale, clams, and waterfowl (birds and eggs).

Plan Designations and Management Intent

Coastal Tidelands. These tidelands²⁸ are designated General Use. Development authorizations are considered appropriate subject to the protection of sensitive resources and areas.

Egegik Bay (R12T-01, R12T-02). Although tideland areas adjacent to the coast are important for providing habitat to some species of birds as well as harbor seals, by far the most important and sensitive habitat area occurs at the mouth of the Egegik River within Egegik Bay. Because of the importance of this area, portions of the uplands that adjoin Egegik Bay as well as the tidelands within that bay are included within the Egegik Critical Habitat Area, a legislatively designated area (AS 16.20.565). All uplands and tidelands within the CHA (R12T-01) are designated Habitat. The remainder of Egegik Bay²⁹ is included within tideland management unit R12T-02 and contains extensive areas of eel grass, harbor seal haulouts, and waterfowl use. This management unit is also designated Habitat. Development authorizations are prohibited within the CHA unless the requirements of AS 16.20.530 and AS 16.20.520 are fulfilled. Development authorizations within tideland management unit R12T-02 may be considered appropriate if sensitive resources and areas are protected.

Egegik Community (R12T-03). Areas within Egegik Bay, not part of the CHA or tideland management unit R12T-02 and important to the industrial, commercial, and residential uses of the Egegik community, are designated Waterfront Development to accommodate fisheries activities and its tideland support industries. This area is encompassed by tideland management unit R12T-03. Development authorizations are considered appropriate in these areas subject to the protection of sensitive resources and areas.

²⁸ Tidelands along the coast not included in R12T-01 or R12T-02.

²⁹ Except for areas adjacent to the community of Pilot Point.

See the Resource Allocation Table for more details on the tideland management units.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Management Units - Region 12

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R12-01 West Region 12	824,901 Gu - General Use	Map 3-12	This unit is designated General Use (Gu). These lands should be managed for a variety of uses including minerals or oil and gas exploration and development, protection of fish and wildlife and their associated habitat, and dispersed recreation. The unit is not suitable for settlement. Development authorizations may be appropriate subject to the protection of these resources and the requirements of Chapter 2. See especially the requirements for the protection of tundra swans in this Chapter. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations. The Alaska Peninsula transportation corridor transects the unit; the actual position of the road alignment has yet to be determined. No authorizations or disposals should be considered that are within or near the corridor until the road alignment is known or without consultation with the ADOT/PF. Unless conveyed to the Borough under the entitlement program, state land is to be retained.	This is a large unit that comprises most of the state-owned and state-selected land in Region 12. The unit is on mostly low-lying terrain that is poorly drained and contains numerous lakes. The unit contains several anadromous fish streams that are used by brown bear for feeding during the spawning season. Moose and caribou are known to use the unit as wintering and calving habitat. Waterfowl utilize the extensive wetlands and tundra swans concentrate at several locations in the southwest portion of the unit. The unit has significant potential for oil and gas and mineral sands. The combined Egegik-Kanatak and Egegik Cold Bay trail extends through the central portion of the unit. The Egegik-Naknek and Egegik-Pilot Point trails follow along the coastal portions of the unit.
R12-02 Egegik	1,904 Se - Settlement	Map 3-12 S022S050W	The unit is designated Settlement (Se) and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement, and requirements for caribou wintering and waterfowl molting habitat, which is described in Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2.	This is a unit of land comprised of three sections just north of Egegik Bay situated on level terrain and vegetated in low shrub and lichen tundra. This area is considered suitable for settlement and to provide for community expansion. Brown bear utilize nearby anadromous fish streams, although these streams are not on the unit. Caribou are known to use the area as wintering habitat, and waterfowl concentrations are also present in this unit along the southern border.
R12-03 Egegik 2	0.84 Gu - General Use	Map 3-12 S023S049W Sec. 6	The unit is designated General Use (Gu) and is to be managed for a variety of uses. Prior to issuing an authorization or a disposal, review deed condition described in the next column.	This small piece of state land (OSL 1020) is situated adjacent to the community if Egegik on level terrain near the airport. The unit is subject to the following deed conditions: If the land ceases to be used for a public purpose, grantee will deed the land to the incorporated municipality established under state law, or if no municipality exists, grantee will deed the land to the trustee or her successor in interest.
R12-04 Jensen Airstrip	7,577 Se - Settlement	Map 3-12 S026S048W, S027S048W Sec.1-3,10-15, 22-24, 34-36	The unit is designated Settlement (Se) and is considered appropriate for disposal during the planning period. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement described in Chapter 2. The unit contains land selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough as part of its municipal entitlement (ADL 227027). The selections are considered appropriate for conveyance to the Borough, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding. Development is to conform to the requirements of Remote Settlement, and requirements for caribou wintering habitat, which is described in Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2.	This unit consists of approximately eighteen sections of land in areas of level terrain around and south of Jensen airstrip; the area is dotted with various small lakes, ponds, and marshes. It is vegetated in small shrubs and lichen tundra. The area is considered suitable for settlement. Caribou are known to winter in this unit.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Management Units - Region 12

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R12T-01 Egegik Critical Habitat Area	5,730 Ha - Habitat	Map 3-12 S023S050W, S023S051W	Unit is designated Habitat. Unit is to be managed to protect the sensitive upland and tideland resources associated with this Critical Habitat Area. Only development authorizations that meet the requirements of AS 16.20.520 and AS 16.20.530 are appropriate. Applications must be submitted to ADF&G for review and approval. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to issuing authorizations. Ensure that authorizations are consistent with the requirements of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve.	Tideland unit consists of the Egegik Critical Habitat Area, a Legislatively Designated Area (AS 16.20.565), established to protect sensitive habitat. Unit consists of both upland and tideland areas, generally coinciding with a spit at the mouth of the bay called 'South Spit', and tideland areas within the western portions of the bay. Tideland areas are rich in marine resources, including eel grass, waterfowl, and a brown bear spring concentration area. A beluga whale feeding area occurs in the eastern part of the unit and a harbor seal haulout concentration area occupies the northern part of the unit. Waterfowl concentrations occur in both the spring and fall and the unit is important as a waterfowl molting concentration area. Sandhill cranes use the bay as a staging area. The Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve affects this unit. See also unit R12T-02, which adjoins this unit and contains similar sensitive resources.
R12T-02 Egegik Bay	20,432 Ha - Habitat Hv - Harvest	Map 3-12 S023S050W, S023S051W	Unit is designated Habitat. Unit is to be managed to protect sensitive resources and habitat areas. Development authorizations may be appropriate within this unit if these resources are protected. Most development authorizations should occur within or near the area of the Egegik community. ADF&G must be consulted if a tideland development application abuts the Critical Habitat Area. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to issuing authorizations. Ensure that development authorizations are consistent with the requirements of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve.	Tideland unit is situated within Egegik Bay, generally north and east of the Egegik Critical Habitat Area. Sensitive resources within the unit include eel grass, waterfowl molting concentration areas, and an extensive area at the mouth of Egegik Bay that is used as a harbor seal haulout concentration area. Waterfowl concentrations during the spring and fall are also present. Portions of the unit are also used by beluga whales for feeding. The bay is an important staging area for sandhill cranes. This unit is included within the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve. Harvest: Pink, chum, sockeye, coho and chinook salmon are harvested (drift net) in Egegik Bay and at the mouth of the Egegik River. Set net permits occur along the northern coast of the bay from Big Creek to the mouth of the Egegik River, with concentrations around Egegik Community. Subsistence harvesting includes salmon, trout, smelt, grayling, clams, seal, whale and waterfowl and eggs.
R12T-03 Egegik Community	6 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-12 S023S050W	Unit is designated Waterfront Development. Manage unit to accommodate commercial and industrial uses related to the fishery or to intensive forms of upland development. Development authorizations are to be consistent with the requirements of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve.	Unit is situated at the Egegik community in Egegik Bay. The Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve affects the unit. Seafood processing or related types of development occupy adjacent and nearby uplands. Egegik relies heavily on commercial salmon fishing. Tideland use includes private tideland facilities to support the fishing industry.

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R12T-04 Tide and Submerged Lands, Bristol Bay	127,229 Gu - General Use	Map 3-12	Manage for a variety of uses and resources. Protect Pacific Herring spawning areas and minimize impacts upon shorebirds and waterfowl. Consult with NMFS prior to issuing authorizations, to determine if marine mammals are present. Maintain opportunities for commercial and subsistence harvest. This unit is governed by the restrictions of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve.	<p>This unit consists of the tide and submerged lands occupying the coast along Region 12. The primary concentration of tideland resources occurs in Egegik Bay; see units R12T-01 and R12T-02 for the description of resources present in these units.</p> <p>Extensive tidal flats border the shoreline, although some nearshore areas are characterized by coarse sand beaches or mixed sand and gravel beaches. Pacific herring spawn at a number of locations, particularly at the mouth of Big Creek. Shorebirds, waterfowl, and some marine mammals (walrus) are present throughout the unit. Whales are reported in the northern part of the unit.</p> <p>Some harvest of pink, chum, sockeye, coho, and Chinook salmon occurs in the unit, largely at the mouths of anadromous streams, although most commercial harvest occurs in Egegik Bay and Egegik River. Set net permits occur along the northern coast of Bristol Bay from Big Creek to Egegik. There is some limited subsistence harvest, which probably concentrates at the mouth of Big Creek.</p>