

Region 18: Cape Seniavin, Seal Islands

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Region Boundary

Region 18 includes both upland and tideland areas (see Plan Map 3-18). The uplands occupy a portion of the Alaska Peninsula on the western side of the Aleutian Mountain Range, generally extending from Port Moller to a drainage divide approximately 7 miles southwest of Port Heiden. It includes all drainages flowing northwest into Bristol Bay, excluding those that drain into Port Heiden. The only settlement is Port Moller, which presently consists of a cannery but has no resident population. Tidelands are situated along curvilinear sand beaches except for a large lagoon in the area called 'Seal Islands'. The lagoon is an important habitat area for a variety of marine and terrestrial mammals, and waterfowl.

State Lands: Ownership and Acreage

State-owned lands comprise most of the lands in Region 18. Approximately three quarters of the land is state-owned and the remainder is Federally-owned. There are virtually no Native-owned lands in Region 18. The plan applies to 762,915 acres of state-owned and state-selected uplands and 178,496 acres of state-owned tidelands in this Region.

Physical Geography

Region 18 is within the Alaska Peninsula ecological province. Drainage flow is predominantly northwestward towards Bristol Bay. Principal drainages include the Bear, Milky, Sandy, Muddy, Ocean, Ilnik, and Unangashak Rivers as well as Fog, Fracture, Fireweed, and Blueberry Creeks. Notable lakes include Bear, Sandy, and Wildman Lakes. The most significant topographic feature is Mount Veniaminof, an active volcano which rises from sea level to an elevation of 7,075 feet and has a base with a diameter of thirty miles. The western half of the Region is predominantly wetlands with little relief.

Climate

The Region has a maritime climate, with cool summers, relatively warm winters, and rain. Frequent and dramatic weather changes occur, with a constant prevailing wind of 20 to 25 mph. Snowfall averages 57 inches per year, with a total annual precipitation of approximately 33 inches. January temperatures average 25°, and July temperatures average 50°.

Other

Region 18 is primarily within the Chignik, Port Moller, and Stepovak Bay Quadrangles. It is within the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Regional Native Corporation, The Aleut Regional Native Corporation and Aleutians East Borough as well as the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

Access

Access to the Region is primarily restricted to marine, river, and air travel; ATV's and skiffs are the primary modes of local transportation. At Port Moller there is a private gravel airstrip, and the bay is accessible by floatplane. Other airstrips are located in the region such as the Bear Lake airstrip (unattended) that is located on the west side of Bear Lake that is used by a lodge and sportsmen. A road and trail extend from the coast eastwards up the Sandy River drainage for approximately nine miles connecting to the Sandy River landing strip and an old oil well site. A few miles of roads and trails extend around the vicinity of Port Moller.

Resources and Uses

Cultural and Historic. The state Office of History and Archeology lists nine sites in Region 18; six of these are historic, two are prehistoric, and one is both. Most of the sites occur in the vicinity of Port Moller, Bear Lake, or near the Seal Islands tidal lagoon.

Economic. The Region's economy is based on commercial fishing and fish processing, subsistence activities, commercial guiding, and recreational hunting and fishing.

Recreation. The Region is not heavily used for tourism and commercial recreation although it has abundant fish and wildlife resources. Recreational activities are related to outdoor uses such as hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and river use. The Sandy River airstrip and road and the Bear Lake airstrip are used as sites for commercial recreational activities primarily related to hunting and fishing. Scenic recreational resources are primarily related to Mt. Veniaminof.

Materials, Minerals and Coal. Except for occasional use of beach areas, there is little material extraction and no active material sites. Mineral sands are known to occur along the beaches on the west side of the Alaska Peninsula; these include placers at the Port Moller spit, Ilnik spit, and on a stretch of beach between the Seal Islands lagoon and Port Heiden. The placers contain iron, titanium, manganese, and gold in varying amounts. Because most of the region is low-lying and covered by alluvium, there are few known metalliferous lode occurrences. A few copper, lead, and gold prospects occur at the southern boundary of the Region at the headwaters of the Bear Lake drainage. There are no known coal resources.

Oil and Gas. The Region has high potential for oil and gas. One well has been drilled in the Region, approximately two miles east of the Sandy River airstrip. The Sandy River No.1 well was drilled by Gulf Oil Corporation in 1963 to a depth of 13,068 feet. The drill hole

encountered the Milky River, Bear Lake, and Stepovak formations and had both oil and gas showings. The underlying basin is projected to have a very thick sequence of potentially petroliferous units.

Forestry. There are no significant forestry resources in Region 18.

Fish and Wildlife. Waterfowl, moose, caribou, and brown bear are the most important resources in Region 18. Important salmon runs occur on the King Salmon, Bear, and Sandy Rivers as well as the lower reaches of streams between the Muddy River and the Seal Island area. The Region also includes caribou calving grounds for the Northern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd and most of the Region is considered a calving area. Moose are becoming more established in the Region and have become a significant species for hunters. Moose calving areas are known to be especially prevalent in the Bear Lake/Port Moller portion of the Region. Moose wintering areas also occur in this area along the major river drainages, including the Bear, Sandy, and Milky Rivers. The Cape Seniavin area has developed into a walrus haulout of growing importance and has important nesting colonies of seabirds and concentrations of waterfowl. A Special Use Designation for sensitive areas at Cape Seniavin is under consideration by the DNR but will be developed in a separate process. Seabird colonies are also located in the Seal Islands and at Entrance Point and Left Triangle at Port Moller. Sea otters inhabit coastal areas, especially between Cape Seniavin and the Sandy River. Seals are also known to inhabit areas between Bear River and King Salmon River. Forage fish, especially rainbow smelt and herring, concentrate in coastal areas, notably northwest of the mouth of the Muddy River to Port Heiden and beyond.

Management Considerations: Local and State Plans

A number of local and state management plans were considered in development of this plan. Region 18 is within portions of both the Lake and Peninsula Borough and the Aleutians East Borough. Both the Comprehensive Plans and the District Coastal Management Plans of these Boroughs apply to Region 18. The Comprehensive Plans focus on economic and infrastructure development issues and do 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 may be applicable, under certain instances, to state lands. See <http://www.alaskacoast.state.ak.us/>³⁵ for more information on enforceable policies. These policies should be consulted by DNR prior to issuing an authorization.

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), also affects this Region. This document developed a number of goals, objectives, and strategies to facilitate and support efforts that could retain and grow the region's wealth.

³⁵ The Alaska Coastal Management Program was terminated on July 1, 2011, pursuant to AS 44.66.030.

The Bristol Bay Area Plan (1984) has affected the management of all state lands in the Region until this revision. Region 18 was to be managed for “fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreation, and oil and gas exploration and development” in the original Area Plan. This revision replaces and supersedes the original (1984) Area Plan.

Municipal Selections

Both the Lake and Peninsula Borough and the Aleutians East Borough have made selections in the Region as part of their respective municipal entitlements. The Aleutians East Borough has selections on the north side of Bear Lake and on the Sandy River. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has selections in the Wildman Lake area and on the upper reaches of the Unangashak River. Municipal selections in Region 18 total approximately 8,047 acres.

Management Summary: Uplands

State land in Region 18 is to be managed for a variety of multiple uses, including settlement, public recreation and tourism, protection of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, exploration and development of oil and gas, and general use. Because of the absence of discernible economic trends, generally unsuitable topography, and the potential to accommodate a variety of uses through siting and other types of development stipulations, nearly all state land in this Region is designated General Use, except for two areas that are considered appropriate for settlement and are designated Settlement. Two small areas that are used for public facilities are designated Public Facilities-Retain.

Plan Designations and Management

The plan designations that are used within this Region have the following management intent. Designations also follow the requirements of the section ‘Definitions Used in this Plan’ in this Chapter, which includes general management requirements pertinent to plan designations.

Additional policies and management intent guidelines in Chapter 2 affect specific designations. 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).** Land designated General Use is to be managed for a variety of uses including the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, dispersed public recreation, minerals and oil and gas development, and protection of heritage resources. Development during the planning period is considered unlikely given the remote, inaccessible character of the land and, as a matter of policy, it is not intended that intensive development occur within this designation, except as may be related to mineral or oil and gas development. Land with this designation is to be retained in state ownership during the planning period.

- Public Facilities-Retain (Pr). Two small areas of public facilities are designated Public Facilities-Retain. These are to be retained by the state.
- Habitat (Ha). This designation is applicable to areas of sensitive wildlife habitat and is also applied to streams and shorelands that are considered navigable by the state and cataloged by ADF&G as anadromous. See *Table 3.1* in the Navigability section of this Chapter for a partial listing of these streams. Authorizations may be appropriate in areas designated Habitat subject to the protection of habitat resources and public recreation values.
- Settlement (Se). Two relatively small areas at King Salmon River and Bear Lake are considered appropriate for remote settlement and for disposal during the planning period. This land may be conveyed to municipalities and individuals. See the Settlement section of Chapter 2 for more requirements affecting the disposal and development of land for residential purposes.
- 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 streams may (only) be designated Habitat or General Use.

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

Specific Management Considerations

- Generally Allowed Uses. The Generally Allowed Uses in 11 AAC 96.020 can occur on state-owned land throughout the Region. A Special Use Designation for this tideland management unit is under consideration by DNR, but will be developed as a separate process.
- Mineral Closing and Opening Orders. MCO 393 closes a large number of major streams in the Bristol Bay Area to minerals location, including the Bear River downstream of Bear Lake, a tributary north of the Bear River, and the Sandy River below Sandy Lake. Mineral Order No. 791 precludes shallow natural gas leasing and oil and gas exploration licensing. This Order has no effect on locatable or leaseable minerals other than that noted. No other mineral closing orders are recommended; the only exception applies to areas that are to be disposed of for the purposes of settlement. In these instances, closure of the area prior to sale is required. The MCO in areas not selected for settlement within three years of the land sale shall revert to 'open to mineral entry'. No leasehold locations orders are recommended. See the Mineral Resources section in Chapter 2 for more detail of subsurface management requirements.
- Retained Lands and Lands Suitable for Disposal. Except for the two small management units designated Public Facilities-Retain, there are no state lands that are designated to be retained by the state. Management units designated Settlement are considered

appropriate for disposal to boroughs under the Municipal Entitlement Act or to individuals. Areas designated General Use may be appropriate for disposal but the reasonability of disposal must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

- **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.

Management Summary: Tidelands and Submerged Lands

The area of the Seal Islands and Cape Seniavin are unique habitat areas that are distinct from the remainder of the region in terms of the type and concentration of marine resources and the unusual assemblage of wetlands and lagoons that characterize the Seal Islands area. Other areas along the Bristol Bay coast are less rich biologically except for Cape Seniavin and the Seal Islands areas. This region also includes the historical settlement of Port Moller.

An extensive yellowfin sole harvest occurs offshore in this region. Drift gillnetting occurs along the entire coast of this region targeting sockeye salmon. Set gillnets target sockeye salmon in the Seal Islands area and sockeye salmon are occasionally harvested with purse seine gear between Cape Seniavin and Port Moller. There are a few set net sites northeast of the Seal Islands area, but this region is sparsely populated and consequently there is little subsistence harvest along this coastline.

Plan Designations and Management Intent

Tideland areas adjacent to coast. The shoreline in this Region consists of coarse sand beaches with some sand and gravel beaches near Cape Kutuzof. Marine mammals (sea otter³⁶ and harbor seals) are present throughout the region. Waterfowl and shorebirds are also common. Seabirds concentrate at the Seal Islands and at Cape Seniavin. Pacific herring spawning areas are also present, especially north of the Seal Islands near Ilnik Lake and at scattered sites south of Cape Seniavin. This area is designated General Use. Tideland authorizations are considered appropriate for this area, but must ensure the protection of sea bird colonies and Pacific herring spawning sites. Sea otter occupy off shore areas up to depths of 60 meters in areas characterized by offshore reefs and kelp beds. Authorizations granted by DNR should also ensure that pupping areas are protected.

³⁶ Sea otter populations north of Port Moller have varied considerably in past years, reflecting the presence or absence of sea ice. The population should grow in this Region and the range expand northward from Port Moller to Port Heiden in the absence of severe sea ice conditions.

Seal Islands (R18T-01). The area of the ‘Seal Islands’ (R18T-01) actually consists of a long narrow sand spit, an enclosed saltwater lagoon, and adjacent estuarine type wetlands. The area of the lagoon consists of extensive tidal flats that are reported to have eel grass and salt marshes. This area is situated some five miles south of the Port Heiden CHA (See Region 16 Tidelands description) and has many of the same habitat and resource attributes. This area provides habitat for a seabird colony and a harbor seal haulout. The area of the lagoon is an important waterfowl concentration and molting area. This extensive area of sand spit, lagoon, and wetland is designated Habitat. Generally, authorizations in this area are discouraged and should only be considered appropriate if the resources and habitats of this wetland/sand spit/lagoon complex can be effectively protected.

Cape Seniavin (R18T-02). The headland at Cape Seniavin (R18T-02) contains a significant walrus haulout area as well as several seabird colonies. The Cape Seniavin site is one of the four major walrus haulout sites in Alaska³⁷. The size of the walrus population at this site during the summer use period varies from about 40 walruses to an average maximum count of 2,900. The designation of this area is Habitat, and authorizations in this area are prohibited except for activities related to research and/or the protection of the walrus haulout area. A Special Use Designation for this tideland management unit is under consideration by DNR, but will be developed as a separate process.

Port Moller Community (R18T-03). Water dependent commercial and industrial facilities to support the historical settlement of Port Moller are considered appropriate, and this area (R18T-03) is designated Waterfront Development. Development authorizations for these types of uses are considered appropriate subject to the protection of sensitive resource values and habitats.

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

³⁷ The other major haulout sites occur in Regions 2 and 3: Round Island, Cape Pierce, and Cape Newenham.

Resource Allocation Table for Upland Management Units - Region 18

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R18-01 Port Moller	523,139 Gu - General Use	Map 3-18	This unit is designated General Use (Gu). It is to be managed for a variety of uses including minerals or oil and gas exploration and development, the protection of fish and wildlife resources and their associated habitat, and dispersed recreation. See Chapter 2 guidelines for caribou calving areas and tundra swans. Several land selections have been made in this unit by the Lake and Peninsula and Aleutians East Boroughs; the selections may be appropriate for disposal, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding. Intensive development is not expected within this unit during the planning period except occasionally and at specific locations related to oil and gas or recreation. It is intended that this unit be retained in state ownership during the planning period.	This unit consists of much of the state-owned and state-selected uplands in Region 18. The unit is low-lying terrain, vegetated by tundra, and dwarf and low shrub land; the terrain is poorly drained and contains numerous lakes, ponds, and marshes. The critical habitat areas for caribou and moose do not occur in this unit; they are included in unit R18-01A. The northern and coastal portions of the unit contain areas utilized by brown bear in the spring, summer, and fall Significant recreational and commercial sports hunting and fishing activities take place, especially in the Sandy River and Bear Lake areas. The unit has high potential for the discovery of oil and gas resources. This unit was affected during the 2013 Plan Amendment process.
R18-01A Port Moller Upland Habitats	221,373 Ha - Habitat	Map 3-18 S044S069W, S045S070-071W, S046S070-072W, S047S069-071W, S048S070-071W, S049S070-072W	Manage unit for its habitat and wetland values. Retain in state ownership. Other than utilities, communication, roads/bridges, and similar facilities providing a public service, development is not appropriate within this unit. Any authorizations that may be issued will need to avoid impacts or mitigate impacts to wetlands, riverine areas, and sensitive bear, caribou and moose habitat. Oil and gas development is considered an appropriate use within this unit.	This unit is very similar to the features described for unit R18-01. It is characterized by flat terrain vegetated by tundra and low lying shrub and dwarf shrub, and is considered to have a high potential for the discovery of oil and gas resources. It differs from R18-01 in that this unit contains the principal habitat areas for moose, caribou, and to a lesser degree, brown bear. Caribou calving occurs throughout that part of the unit north of T043S. Moose wintering areas occur along the major drainages of the Sandy, Bear, and Milky River drainages and in the uplands both north and south of Bear Lake. Moose wintering is confined to the aforementioned upland areas. Other portions of the unit are important components of caribou range. This unit was created during the 2013 Plan Amendment process.
R18-02 Cape Seniavin	1,476 Ha - Habitat	Map 3-18 S044S069W	The unit is to be managed for the protection of wildlife habitat important for marine mammals and seabirds. No authorizations or uses should be allowed in the unit that are not consistent with protection of the walrus haulout and seabird colonies, and with the guidelines in Chapter 2, Section J under Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas. Leases and permits for commercial recreation facilities will not be issued within the unit. Leases and permits for other activities, compatible with the fish and wildlife resources, will be considered on a case by case basis. Permits for research related facilities/activities may be allowed on a case by case basis within the unit. Issuance of permits for temporary guide/outfitter camps and other temporary facilities and activities beyond the one mile radius of the walrus haulout will be considered on a case by case basis. Applications for the use of sites located within a one mile radius of the haulout will not be considered.	The unit is located at Cape Seniavin on the Bristol Bay coast. The unit includes the NW1/4 of Section 2 and all of Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10. The unit includes a permitted commercial recreation site (ADL 24056). Cape Seniavin is an important haulout area for walrus and contains significant seabird colonies. Between feeding cycles, walrus come to shore to rest at this isolated haulout. In recent years the number of walrus using this haulout site has increased substantially and it has evolved into one of the most important resting areas for walrus in Alaska. The FAA has also issued guidelines for aircraft avoidance at Cape Seniavin. The unit is to be retained in state ownership. A tideland unit adjoins this unit; it has a similar management intent. See unit R18T-02. Because of the importance of this haulout, protection under a Special Use Designation may be warranted. The development of a SUD, or similar approach, is under consideration by the ADF&G, DNR, and USFWS.
R18-03 King Salmon River	6,514 Se - Settlement	Map 3-18	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 Caribou and Moose Rutting and Calving Area, both of which are described in the Settlement, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2. Buffers along anadromous fish streams must also conform to the management guidelines in Chapter 2.	The unit consists of approximately ten sections of land on the Bristol Bay coast on the north and south side of the King Salmon River and generally north of Franks Lagoon. The terrain is of low relief and suitable for settlement. The area is sparsely vegetated with tundra and low and dwarf shrubs. The unit contains the lower reaches of the King Salmon River, an anadromous fish stream. The unit is within a caribou wintering area and the beach area is utilized by brown bear. The unit has potential for discovery of

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R18-04 Bear Lake Vicinity	5.49 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-18 S048S070W Sec. 7	The unit and facilities are to be managed by the ADF&G according to the management right. The unit is to be retained in state ownership.	oil and gas resources. The unit is partly affected by MCO 393. This is a small unit of land (ADL 79954 and OSL 645) located near the Bear Lake aircraft landing strip at the west end of Bear Lake. The terrain is well drained, has but little relief, and is vegetated by tundra, and dwarf and low shrub. Bear Lake and the Bear River are anadromous and the unit is within an area used for caribou calving.
R18-05 Bear Lake	8,361 Se - Settlement	Map 3-18	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 Caribou and Moose Rutting and Calving Area, which are described in the Settlement, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas sections of Chapter 2. Buffers along anadromous fish streams must also conform to the management guidelines in Chapter 2. The Aleutians East Borough has made a land selection within the unit as part of its municipal entitlement. Conveyance of these selections is considered appropriate, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding.	The unit is located on the west, north and northwest side of Bear Lake. The terrain is well drained, has little relief, and is vegetated by tundra, and dwarf and low shrub. The terrain is considered suitable for settlement. Bear Lake and the Bear River are anadromous and the unit is within an area used for caribou wintering, and moose rutting and calving. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) reports a small number of heritage sites in this unit. The unit has potential for discovery of oil and gas resources. The unit is partly affected by MCO 393.
R18-06 Fish and Game Cabin	0.71 Pr - Public Facilities- Retain	Map 3-18 S048W072W	The unit is to be managed subject to the conditions of LSH 390 for use as a cabin site by the ADF&G.	This small unit of land (LSH 390) is located in the settlement of Port Moller and contains a cabin used by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Resource Allocation Table for Tideland Management Units - Region 18

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R18T-01 Seal Islands	44,307 Ha - Habitat Hv - Harvest	Map 3-18	This extensive area of sand spit, lagoon, and wetland is designated Habitat. Management intent: To protect the sensitive habitats of this area, brown bear and waterfowl concentration area, the sea bird colony site, and harbor seal haulout concentration areas. Generally, authorizations in this area are discouraged and should only be considered appropriate if the resources and habitats of this wetland/lagoon/sand spit complex can be effectively protected. Consult with NMFS and USFWS prior to granting authorizations.	This tideland unit, which encompasses an area known as the 'Seal Islands' actually consists of a long narrow sand spit, an enclosed saltwater lagoon, and adjacent estuarine type wetlands. Portions of this sand spit are within the Alaska Maritime NWR. The area of the lagoon consists of extensive tidal flats that are reported to have eel grass and salt marshes. This area is situated some five miles south of the Port Heiden CHA (See Region 16 Tidelands description) and has many of the same habitat and resource attributes. A seabird colony is situated at the northern part of the lagoon on a portion of the sand spit. A harbor seal haulout concentration area occupies much of the central part of the sand spit and lagoon. A spring concentration area for brown bear occurs in the extensive wetland areas to the east of the lagoon, along the sand spit, and south to the Ilnik River. The area of the lagoon is an important waterfowl concentration area during the spring and fall; it is also an important waterfowl molting concentration area. Harvest: Extensive yellowfin sole harvest occurs in the offshore tidelands of this region. Drift net harvest occurs in the tidal coastlands of this region, particularly in the vicinity of Cape Seniavin, for sockeye and chinook salmon. Purse seine harvest for sockeye chinook and chum salmon occurs from Muddy River to Port Moller. There are a few set net leases northeast of the Seal Island area. This region is sparsely populated and there is little subsistence harvest.
R18T-02 Cape Seniavin	443 Ha - Habitat	Map 3-18 S044S069W	The designation of this area is Habitat. Authorizations in this area are prohibited except for activities related to research and/or the protection of the walrus haulout area. Consideration should be given to the use of a Special Land Use Designation if some generally allowed uses (primarily use of fixed wing aircraft and ATVs) significantly affect the large walrus population. Consult with ADF&G and USFWS prior to granting authorizations.	The headland at Cape Seniavin (R18T-02) contains a very significant walrus haulout area as well as several sea bird colonies. The Cape Seniavin site is one of the four major walrus haulout sites in Alaska. The size of the walrus population at this site during the summer use period varies from about 40 walruses to an average maximum count of 2,900.
R18T-03 Port Moller	1,602 Wd - Waterfront Development	Map 3-18 S048S072W	Unit is designated Waterfront Development, to accommodate the historic use of this area as an anchorage for seafood processors. Protect waterfowl concentrations when granting authorizations. Consult with ADOT/PF prior to granting authorizations in the NW1/4 of Section 30.	Unit is situated adjacent to lands approved for conveyance to the Aleutians East Borough. Established seafood processing facilities are sited on a spit at the mouth of Port Moller bay called 'Entrance Point'. Portions of this area are important as an anchorage for seafood processors. Waterfowl seasonal concentration areas (spring and fall) occur within this unit and also walrus haulout concentrations at 'Entrance Point'.

Unit # / Name	Acres / Designation(s)	MTRS	Management Intent	Resources, Uses, Additional Info
R18T-04 Coastline Seal Islands to Port Moller	178,496 Gu - General Use	Map 3-18	Manage unit for a variety of uses and resources. Protect marine mammals and Pacific herring spawning areas. Consult with NMFS prior to issuing authorizations. Maintain opportunities for commercial and subsistence harvest.	<p>This unit consists of the extensive tide and submerged lands adjoining the coast of this Region, except for the two units at the Seal Islands (R18T-01) and Cape Seniavin (R18T-02), and the smaller unit at Port Moller (R18T-03). Consult Plan Map 3-18.</p> <p>The shoreline consists of coarse sand beaches with some mixed sand and gravel beaches near Cape Kutuzof. Marine mammals (walrus, sea otter and harbor seals) are present throughout the unit although the known concentration areas occur within units R18T-01 and R18T-02. Waterfowl and shorebirds are common, but also concentrate in the aforementioned units. Pacific herring spawning areas also occur, especially south of the Seal Islands area near Ilnik Lake and at scattered locations south of Cape Seniavin.</p> <p>Yellowfin sole harvest occurs in the vicinity of offshore tidelands of this Region. Drift net harvest occurs in the tidal coastlines, particularly in the vicinity of Cape Seniavin, for sockeye and chinook salmon. Purse seine harvest for sockeye, chinook, and chum salmon occurs from Muddy River to Port Moller. There are a few set nets/leases northeast of the Seal Islands. There is little subsistence harvest.</p>