

# ***Region 12***

## *West side of Cook Inlet South of Redoubt Bay*

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### **Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region**

#### **Background**

This region encompasses a band of coastline between the south end of Redoubt Bay and Point Douglas. On the west the region is bounded by Lake Clark National Park and Wilderness and the Bristol Bay Planning area, and to the south by Katmai National Park. The McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary and the Kamishak Bay Special Use Area are located in the southern portion of the region. The region also includes Augustine Island. There are no communities within this region although lodges recreational cabins, set net cabins, and residences are widely scattered throughout the region.

#### **State lands**

The state lands in this region are concentrated south of Iliamna Bay and on Augustine Island. Most state selections are concentrated along the western edge of the region. State selections within the National Park boundary are expected to be rejected. The state also owns all the tidelands in the region.

#### **Acreage**

The plan applies to 505,121 acres of state-owned and –selected uplands and 703,734 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated).

#### **Physical features**

This region is characterized by very steep mountains rising steeply from the coast. Many of these mountains are covered by glaciers. Tidelands are a mixture of mudflats and deep-water areas.

#### **Access**

Access to the region is primarily by boat or by plane. There are several trails and old roads that provide access within the region along Glacier Creek, Polly Creek, Johnson River, and the Iniskin River. In addition, there are several old roads on the Iniskin Peninsula related to past oil

exploration. The one regularly used road in the area connects Williamsport (on Iliamna Bay) with Pile Bay on Lake Iliamna.

### **Resources and uses**

There are three distinct areas within this region.

1) The first area contains the lands adjacent to Lake Clark National Park. Most of the state lands in this area are tidelands and are within the Lake Clark Special Use Lands Designation. There are also some state selections on the uplands. The tidelands support large seabird colonies and salt marshes used by brown bears. There is timber harvest and mineral resource potential on the Native-owned uplands. Resource transfer sites may be needed in the vicinity of Squarehead Cove, Point Iliamna, or Fossil Point.

Seabird colonies are located on Chisik and Duck islands. The west side of Cook Inlet ranks second only to the Copper River Delta in terms of the diversity and total number of shorebirds supported during spring migration throughout Southeastern and Southcentral Alaska. Each spring, large numbers of birds utilize the vegetated and unvegetated intertidal flats in this region. Areas within the region that receive particularly heavy use include northern Tuxedni Bay from Crescent River to Rusty Mountain. There are also seal haulouts within this area.

2) The second area includes state lands between Chinitna Bay and the north boundary of the McNeil River State Game Refuge. Most of the lands on and around the Iniskin Peninsula are Native-owned, but there are four state-owned Sections that are School Trust lands. Access to these units is limited because of surrounding Native-owned lands. These state owned parcels may have commercial timber value. In the 1930s and 1950s, the Iniskin Peninsula was studied in detail by oil company geologists. Wells were drilled where oil seeps occurred. As part of the work in the 1950s, the road to Chinitna Bay was rebuilt and dock facilities, oil storage tanks, a construction camp, and an airstrip were built. Activity there was suspended in 1960.

Iliamna Bay is noted for the access it provides to the Lake Iliamna area (through Dutton and Williamsport) and for the large seabird colonies at the mouth of the bay. Nesting colonies of marine birds are found on Iniskin, Vert, White Gull, and Mushroom islands. Harbor seals haul out at the mouth of Clearwater and Chinitna creeks and near Pomeroy and Iniskin islands. Pacific herring are known to spawn in the tidelands in this area, and extensive eelgrass beds are found here, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. The tidelands also include extensive salt marshes that support a large population of brown bears. Other wildlife species found in this area include moose, and waterfowl, and shorebirds.

3) The third area includes the state lands surrounding McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary and the Kamishak Special Use Area. The McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and Refuge were established to provide permanent protection for brown bear and their habitat. The primary purpose of the Special Use Land Designation for the Kamishak Area is to regulate commercial recreation users, particularly along the lower Kamishak River.

This area also includes Augustine Island. Researchers from the University of Alaska have conducted geophysical research on the island for the last 25 years. The UAF Geophysical Institute has two permanent camps on the island.

The rivers of the area support several species of salmon, with chum being the predominant species, as well as resident fish species. Both commercial and sport fisheries occur within the area. The area also supports brown bear, moose, ducks and geese, bald eagles, seabirds, and Pacific herring.

### **Management constraints and considerations**

The tideland units in the northern part of this region are in and adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. This area has been designated Special Use Lands, but this plan will not establish the management criteria or allowable activities in the area. The guidelines for managing the Special Use Lands will be developed through another public process separate from the Kenai Area Plan. See *Appendix D* for more information on this Special Use Lands Designation.

The state lands in the southern part of this region are included in the Kamishak Bay Special Use Area and within, and adjacent to, the McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary and Katmai National Park and Wilderness. Plans have been developed for the Refuge, Sanctuary, and Special Use Lands. The McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and Refuge was designed to reduce the high potential for conflict and habituation problems with brown bear. The Special Use Area Designation recognizes the importance of the area for its remote character and fishery resources, for both habitat and harvest.

There is a draft Special Use Land Designation for the Katmai Coast that includes lands by Cape Douglas. This designation will address floating facilities but has not been finalized. Augustine Island is under an Interagency Land Management Assignment to the University for research purposes. Although state lands are located within the Katmai National Park boundary in the Kamishak Bay area, these lands are under state authority.

### **Management Summary**

The McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary will be managed consistently with the Management Plan for these areas adopted by ADFG in 1995. All uplands, tidelands, and shorelands in this unit are designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

Tidelands adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge will be managed as Special Use Lands.

Lands in the Kamishak Special Use Area will be managed according to the Kamishak Site Specific Plan adopted in 1990. All uplands, tidelands, and shorelands in this area are designated Wildlife Habitat. The intent is to manage the land primarily for wildlife habitat and harvest with public recreation as a secondary value. Management will emphasize minimizing human/bear

contact, bear habituation to human food sources, and impacts on important bear habitat. Public recreation is an important value, but will be allowed only if compatible with wildlife management objectives.

The management intent for Augustine Island will include scientific and educational purposes.

Unit 123B, adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Wilderness, is recommended for low priority conveyance due to the low resource values and lack of practical access to the area. Most of the remaining uplands and tidelands are designated General Use, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, and Public Recreation and Tourism.

### **Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 12**

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

#### **Lake Clark Special Use Lands Designation**

The tidelands in and adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge have been designated as Special Use Lands (ADL 227835). See *Appendix D* for more information on this Special Use Lands Designation. Units partly or entirely within the Special Use Lands Designation are Units 521, 522A 554A, 554B, 557, 558, 578, 579A, 579B, 579C, 57, 581 and 582.

#### **Kamishak Special Use Lands Designation**

Units 8, 9, 23, and 596 (Kamishak River area) were designated by the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water as Special Use Lands (SUL) in 1990 under 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and (b) (ADL 225459). This designation affects approximately 78,000 acres of state-owned lands. At that time, the land was classified Wildlife Habitat Land to reflect the primary value of wildlife habitat and harvest. Public recreation was a secondary value. The primary purpose of the Special Use Land Designation was to regulate commercial recreation users to reduce the high potential for conflict/habituation problems with brown bear. The designation also recognized the importance of the area for its remote character and fishery resources, both habitat and harvest. A site specific plan was also completed at that time.

This Kenai Area Plan incorporates the Kamishak Bay Site Specific Plan and Special Use Land Designation as the management intent for the parts of KAP Units 8, 9, 23, and 596 that overlap with the SUL. The primary management intent for these units is to manage the land primarily for wildlife habitat and harvest with public recreation as a secondary value. Management will emphasize minimizing human/bear contact, bear habituation to human food sources, and impacts on important bear habitat. Public recreation is an important value, but will be allowed only if compatible with wildlife management objectives.

### **Katmai Special Use Lands Designation**

There is an ongoing effort to develop a Special Use Lands Designation (SUL) for the tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Katmai National Park and Wilderness. Although most of the areas affected would be within the Kodiak Island Borough, some are within the KAP (approximately 70,000 acres of tidelands and submerged lands). These areas include lands east of the Kamishak Bay SUL including Unit 522B (east of Unit 9) and Unit 747 (Shaw Island). The planning effort for this SUL is consistent with KAP.

### **Transmission platforms**

On the west side of Cook Inlet in Regions 11 and 12, the Alaska Volcano Observatory (AVO) will have the opportunity to review and comment on applications for new transmission platforms. This additional notice is intended to avoid frequency interference with the AVO's extensive series of radio transmitters and receivers in this area.

### **Other Plans**

The DNR Bristol Bay Area Plan overlaps the KAP, and while the recommendations from this plan was used as a starting point, KAP supersedes this plan and its classifications, policies, and guidelines. However, any mineral orders associated with that plan that are now covered by KAP are still in effect. The ADFG management plans for the McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary also helped guide the KAP. See Chapter 2, *Fish and Wildlife Habitat* Section for the Guideline *DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries*.

### **Navigable waterbodies**

See the *Management Intent for Navigable Rivers* Section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 that are located within this region but not annotated on the region maps. Also see this section for management intent for shorelands and waters within navigable waterbodies within Federal Conservation System Units (including Lake Clark and Katmai National Park and Preserve) that are within Unit 602 (but are not annotated on the region maps).

### **Units 554A and 554B Snug Harbor west tidelands and Iliamna Point tidelands**

These units were created to recognize the possible development of a port for the Johnson River iron and copper mine. Development of the mine would require construction of a haul road from the mine sites to a deep-water port. The mine site is not adjacent to these tidelands, but Cook Inlet Region Inc. holds the right to access the mine through Lake Clark National Park.

### **Units 557, 558, 579A, 579B, and 579C Glacier Spit tidelands (in Chinitna Bay), Clearwater Creek, Chinitna River and Glacier Creek tidelands, and Tuxedni Bay tidelands**

The salt marshes in these units have the highest concentrations of brown bears along the coast adjacent to Lake Clark National Park. Salt marshes may be the most important habitat component for the bear population in the National Park because they provide rich forage, which is utilized from den emergence in April until the arrival of salmon and ripening of the berry crop in late July.

The coastal salt marshes occur as narrow linear patches, which follow the shoreline. Consequently, these areas are easily accessible to humans in boats, aircraft, or on foot. Guided bear viewing/photography in Chinitna and Tuxedni Bay is increasing rapidly as bear watchers unable to obtain McNeil River permits seek alternate destinations. A growing number of air taxi operators are flying clients into the area for “aerial bear watching.” If human disturbance displaces bears from salt marshes, adverse impacts to fitness of the population, behavior, and reproductive success can be expected.

### **Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 12**

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

#### **Unit 15 Augustine Island**

Because there are hazards and liabilities associated with authorizing long-term facilities on the island, no long-term uses should be authorized except for educational and research purposes including research camps, monitoring stations, and communication sites. Authorized recreation uses should minimize impacts on natural processes and research opportunities on the island. DNR will consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory when considering authorizing activities on the island. This unit is recommended for legislative designation as a research and/or education reserve.

**Table 3.13 Resource Allocation Summary Table**

For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

**Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay**

| Unit Number | Unit Name                     | Designations | Acres  | Map Number | Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent   | Other resources and uses  |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|------------|--|---|
| 7           | Nordyke Island                | ha           | 64.4   | 12E        | Seabird colony.  | Unit includes uplands and tidelands. Important anchorage for commercial fishing fleet.  |
| 8           | Upper Little Kamishak River   | ha           | 7,658  | 12F        | Moose, general distribution; ducks and Tundra swans, beaver, general distribution along Little Kamishak River. / Also see the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.   | Copper, gold, molybdenum, silver, lead and zinc may occur in low amounts. Oil and gas may occur in moderate amounts.  |
| 9           | Kamishak Bay                  | ha           | 70,440 | 12F        | Brown bears, fisheries. Anadromous stream mouths. Herring spawning area in tidelands. Heavy use by guides. / Also see the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.   | Copper, gold, molybdenum, silver, lead and zinc may occur in low amounts. Oil and gas may occur in moderate amounts.  |
| 15          | Augustine Island              | hr           | 22,035 | 12G        | Active volcano. Research is being conducted with monitoring and communication stations around island. Temporary field camps on west side occupied for a few weeks each summer. This entire unit is under ILMA to the University of Alaska. / Manage consistent with the management agreement. Retain in state ownership because of hazardous conditions. Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. | The entire island and surrounding waters are subject to hazards from lahars, pyroclastic flows, debris avalanches, volcanic blasts and other volcano-related hazards. |
| 16A         | Sunday Creek / Kirschner Lake | ha           | 23,574 | 12D        | Brown bear, moose, Pacific herring, Dolly Varden/Arctic char, ducks and geese. Harbor seal haulout concentration area at Rocky Cove. Seabirds, colony north of Rocky Cove. Salmon spawning/rearing. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.   | Mostly state selected.  |

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| <b>Unit Number</b> | <b>Unit Name</b>               | <b>Designations</b> | <b>Acres</b> | <b>Map Number</b> | <b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>   | <b>Other resources and uses</b>   |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|---|
| 16C                | Ursus Cove uplands             | ha                  | 23,758       | 12D               | Brown bear, ducks and geese, moose, Dolly Varden/Arctic char, salmon spawning/rearing, herring spawning habitat.  | Mostly state selected. Highly scenic. North side of upper Ursus Cove has mineral occurrences favorable for deposits of copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum.              |
| 16D                | Upper Ursus Cove Drainage      | ha                  | 2,872        | 12D               | Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration areas and general distribution; moose, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution. Salmon spawning/rearing.  |   |
| 17                 | McNeil River State Game Refuge | ha                  | 63,235       | 12E               | Legislatively designated as a State Game Refuge. Salmon spawning/rearing. Anadromous fish spawning habitat. / See the "DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries" Guideline in the "Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2 for management intent.  | Area around Chenik Lake and Head are state selected. McNeil River State Game Refuge and State Game Sanctuary Management Plan (1996) for more information about this unit. |
| 19                 | Bruin Bay uplands              | ha                  | 47,717       | 12E               | Brown bear spring feeding. Harbor seal haulout areas along coast north from Contact Point; moose, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution; seabird nesting colonies on southeast coast; ducks and geese, general distribution; herring spawning on shoreline of this tract. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. | Mostly state owned with small portion state selected. Head of Bruin Bay is highly scenic and has nice beaches. Cultural sites present.                                    |
| 20                 | Island in Bruin Bay            | ha                  | 283          | 12E               | Harbor seal, haulout concentration area along coast; ducks and geese, spring, molting, and fall concentrations. Brown and black bear feeding habitat. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.  | Good campsite with skiff access.  |
| 21                 | Contact Point                  | ha                  | 91           | 12E               | Large seabird colony.   | State selected.   |



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|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 23                 | McNeil River State Game Refuge                | ha                  | 168,062      | 12F               | Legislatively designated area. Anadromous stream mouths. Salmon spawning/rearing. See the ADFG Management Plan for more resource information on this area. / See the "DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries" guideline in the "Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest" Section in Chapter 2 for management intent. Also see the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. | See the McNeil River State Game Refuge and State Game Sanctuary Management Plan (1996) for more information about this unit.   |
| 25                 | Rich Creek, Iniskin Peninsula                 | fo                  | 640          | 12C               | Timber values in this unit. DNR may sell its timber when timber on adjacent Native corporation land is sold. No immediate schedule for harvest.   | Salmon spawning/rearing. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the "School Trust Lands" section in Chapter 4.  |
| 26                 | Upper Bowser Creek, Iniskin Peninsula         | fo                  | 640          | 12C               | Timber values.  | Anadromous fish spawning habitat. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the "School Trust Lands" section in Chapter 4  |
| 27                 | Bowser and Paveloff creeks, Iniskin Peninsula | fo                  | 640          | 12C               | Timber values.  | Brown bears, steelhead trout run, salmon spawning/rearing. Anadromous fish spawning habitat. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the "School Trust Lands" section in Chapter 4.                        |
| 30                 | Cottonwood Bay drainage                       | gu                  | 5,826        | 12D               |   | State selected. Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution. Mineral occurrences -- favorable for deposits of copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum.       |
| 35                 | Irish Creek, Iniskin Peninsula                | fo                  | 640          | 12C               | Timber values.  | Moose, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the "School Trust Lands" section in Chapter 4. |

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| <b>Unit Number</b> | <b>Unit Name</b>                      | <b>Designations</b> | <b>Acres</b> | <b>Map Number</b> | <b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>   | <b>Other resources and uses</b>  |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 36                 | Upper Iliamna and Iniskin Rivers      | gu                  | 14,497       | 12C               | No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.  | State selected. Portions of state selections that are within the boundaries of the National Park are not likely to be conveyed to the state. Moose, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution.  |
| 123B               | South of upper Redoubt Creek          | gu                  | 5,366        | 11H               | No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. This unit is not directly on the upper flanks of a volcano but close enough to Mt. Redoubt that the area is at risk from heavy volcanic ash falls during eruptions. Redoubt Creek could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mount Redoubt erupts. / Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit. | State selected. Mostly inaccessible. No overland access and no lakes large enough for planes. Moose, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.   |
| 521                | Herbs Lagoon tidelands (Chinitna Bay) | ha                  | 376          | 12B               | Federally owned uplands are within the Lake Clark National Park. Extensive salt marsh area used by brown bear. Anadromous stream mouth. / See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.  |  |
| 522A               | Region 12 General Use tidelands       | rd                  | 512,715      | 12A               | Much of this area is adjacent to Lake Clark National Park. / See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to part of this unit.   | Beaches used by aircraft for landing. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths. Beluga whale habitat. Cultural sites present. Herring spawn along coast, north of Unit 596, south of the mouth of Amakdedori Creek. |
| 522B               | Cape Douglas tidelands                | ha rd               | 68,039       | 12G               | Waterfowl concentration area on tideflats, small seabird colonies by Cape Douglas. / A Special Use Lands Designation applies to the southern portion of this unit. Also see the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.  |  |

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| <b>Unit Number</b> | <b>Unit Name</b>           | <b>Designations</b> | <b>Acres</b> | <b>Map Number</b> | <b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>  | <b>Other resources and uses</b> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 554A               | Snug Harbor west tidelands | rh                  | 319          | 12A               | Potential port site for the Johnson River iron and copper mine. Development of the mine would require construction of a haul road from the mine sites to a deep-water port where ore concentrates would be loaded for shipment to smelters outside the region. Cook Inlet Region Inc. has identified alternative easement locations and selected a preferred alternative. The easement identification process is ongoing. There are two possible port sites, one in this unit and another farther south at Iliamna Point (Unit 554B). / See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit. |                                 |
| 554B               | Iliamna Point tidelands    | rh                  | 115          | 12B               | Potential port site for the Johnson River iron and copper mine. Development of the mine would require construction of a haul road from the mine sites to a deep-water port where ore concentrates would be loaded for shipment to smelters outside the region. Cook Inlet Region Inc. has identified alternative easement locations and selected a preferred alternative. The easement identification process is ongoing. There are two possible port sites, one in this unit and another farther south at Iliamna Point (Unit 554A). / See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit. |                                 |

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|--------------------|--|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 557                | Glacier Spit tidelands (in Chinitna Bay)                     | ha                  | 283          | 12C               | High use of salt marshes by brown bears. The beaches here are used by aircraft for landing and bear viewing. Private parcels located on the spit. NPS seasonal ranger station located nearby. Shore Fishery Leases off of spit. / See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit. | Uplands in NPS, private and Native corporation ownership.  |
| 558                | Clearwater Creek, Chinitna River and Glacier Creek tidelands | ha                  | 2,147        | 12C               | High use of salt marshes by brown bears. Anadromous stream mouths. / See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.  |  |
| 577                | Crescent River, Polly Creek and Harriet Point tidelands      | ha hv               | 6,997        | 12A               | There are commercial clamming operations in this unit. Anadromous stream mouths. The beaches from Squarehead Cove to Harriet Point are certified for clamming operations. There are also existing Shore Fishery Leases in the unit. Beluga whale habitat   | Cultural sites present.  |
| 578                | Eastern Chisik Island tidelands                              | ha                  | 3,132        | 12A               | Chisik and Duck islands are breeding colonies for more than 60,000 seabirds. / Both islands are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. / See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.   | An old cannery is on the southwest end of the island (on private lands) that is just north of this unit. |
| 579A               | Upper Tuxedni Bay salt marshes                               | ha                  | 5,945        | 12A               | High use of salt marshes by brown bears. Anadromous stream mouths. / See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.  | Cultural sites present.  |

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|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|---|
| 579B               | Squarehead Cove, west - Tuxedni Bay salt marshes        | ha                  | 3,134        | 12A               | High use of salt marshes by brown bears. This unit along with Unit 580 provides habitat for an estimated 40,000 sandpipers in addition to tens of thousands of dabbling ducks, primarily mallards and pintails. The cove accounts for approximately sixty percent of all shorebirds sighted in mid-May in Tuxedni Bay, which is mostly tideflats. / See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit. | Cultural sites present.   |
| 579C               | Hungry and Bear Creek mouths - Tuxedni Bay salt marshes | ha                  | 429          | 12A               | High use of salt marshes by brown bears. Two anadromous stream mouths. / See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.  | Cultural sites present.   |
| 580                | Squarehead Cove tidelands                               | wd                  | 675          | 12A               | A tideland permit was issued for a log transfer facility in Squarehead Cove at the edge of Sections 30 and 31 in 1998 (ADL 227037).  | This unit along with Unit 579B provides habitat for an estimated 40,000 sandpipers in addition to tens of thousands of dabbling ducks, primarily mallards and pintails. This are accounts for approximately sixty percent of all shorebirds sighted in mid-May in Tuxedni Bay, which is mostly tideflats. |
| 581                | Johnson River mouth                                     | ha                  | 575          | 12B               | Twenty to eighty harbor seals haulout in the Johnson River estuary in April through July. Anadromous stream mouth. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.   |   |

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|-------------|---|--------------|-------|------------|--|--------------------------|
| 582         | Gull Island (Chinitna Bay)              | ha           | 493   | 12C        | Gull Island supports a seabird colony of over 1,000 adult birds and is a seal haulout area. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.  |                          |
| 583         | Seal Spit tidelands (Chinitna Bay)      | rh           | 147   | 12C        | There are dock facilities on this unit that once supported oil drilling operations on Upper Fritz Creek. Cultural sites present. May have potential for waterfront development if resources (such as timber) on the Iniskin Peninsula are harvested. / Retain in state ownership.  |                          |
| 584         | Dry Bay tidelands off Iniskin Peninsula | rh           | 198   | 12C        | Once used for access to oil exploration on the peninsula. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouth. Access to Unit 25 would be through this tideland unit. The adjacent land is owned by the Seldovia and Tyonek Native corporations. Cultural sites present. Potential log transfer facility. / Locate any development away from the mouths of anadromous fish streams. |                          |
| 585         | Oil Bay                                 | rh           | 313   | 12C        | In the past, these tidelands were used for access to upper Paveloff Creek area for oil exploration. Harbor seals, herring spawning habitat, Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouth. Potential log transfer facility. Brown and black bears feeding on tidelands. / Locate any development away from the mouths of anadromous fish streams.   |                          |

**Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay**

| <b>Unit Number</b> | <b>Unit Name</b>  | <b>Designations</b> | <b>Acres</b> | <b>Map Number</b> | <b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>  | <b>Other resources and uses</b>  |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 587                | Iniskin Peninsula and Bay tidelands   | ha                  | 32,902       | 12C               | Waterfowl concentration area, harbor seal concentration. Pacific herring spawning area particularly on the east side of Iniskin Bay. Herring spawning habitat, Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths. Bears feed on sedge flats at head of Iniskin Bay at low tide.  | Potential requests for mooring buoys for ships to tie up to when loading logs. Cultural sites present. |
| 588A               | Iniskin Mushroom, Vert and White Gull Islands and other islands at mouth of Iniskin Bay | ha                  | 2,824        | 12C               | Large marine bird nesting colonies on Iniskin, Vert, White Gull and Mushroom islands. Seal haulout northwest of Pomeroy Island and north of Iniskin Island. Herring spawning area around Mushroom, Scott, and Vert islands. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity.   | The uplands in this unit are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.                      |
| 588B               | Williamsport tidelands in Iliamna Bay   | wd                  | 1,314        | 12D               | The Lake and Peninsula Borough is currently requesting federal and state funds to upgrade the existing road between Williamsport and Pile Bay (on Iliamna Lake) and tideland dredging. The primary use of the road would be to transport commercial fishing vessels between Cook Inlet and Bristol Bay. The road would also be used to transport goods, services, people, and fuel to the villages on Lake Iliamna (rather than using the more circuitous Kvichak River barge route). Potential means of access to Pebble Beach mine. / Manage unit for purposes of access to the uplands. |  |
| 589                | Dutton tidelands at the head of Cottonwood Bay  | rh                  | 49           | 12D               | Potential site for future tideland facilities that would access the Chigmit Mts. and Lake Iliamna Area. Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouth. Cultural sites present. / Manage unit for purposes of access to the uplands.  |  |

**Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay**

| <b>Unit Number</b> | <b>Unit Name</b>                 | <b>Designations</b> | <b>Acres</b> | <b>Map Number</b> | <b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>   | <b>Other resources and uses</b> |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 590                | Head of Cottonwood Bay tidelands | ha                  | 343          | 12D               | Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.   |                                 |
| 591                | Rocky Cove, north tidelands      | ha                  | 294          | 12D               | Harbor seal haulout area in the northern quarter of Section 28. A large seabird nesting colony is in the southern quarter of Section 21. This entire unit is a Pacific herring spawning area. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. |                                 |
| 592                | Bruin Bay tidelands              | ha                  | 11,925       | 12E               | Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Anadromous stream mouths. Herring spawning area in this unit particularly near Tignagvik Point. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity. Brown and black bears feeding on tidelands.   |                                 |
| 593                | Contact Point tidelands          | ha                  | 307          | 12E               | Large seabird nesting colony in the unit, as well as extensive eelgrass beds that provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. The unit is also a Pacific herring spawning area. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity. Brown and black bears feed on the tidelands.  |                                 |
| 594                | Ursus Cove tidelands             | ha                  | 18,072       | 12D               | Herring spawning area particularly south of Ursus Cove. Anadromous stream mouths. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity.  |                                 |
| 595                | Nordyke Island tidelands         | ha                  | 576          | 12E               | Large seabird colony on Nordyke Island (Unit 7). Important anchorage for commercial fishing fleet. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.  |                                 |



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**Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay**


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| <b>Unit Number</b> | <b>Unit Name</b>  | <b>Designations</b> | <b>Acres</b> | <b>Map Number</b> | <b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>   | <b>Other resources and uses</b>   |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|---|---|
| 596                | Tidelands adjacent to McNeil River State Game Refuge    | ha                  | 20,225       | 12E               | Herring spawning habitat particularly along the coast and north of Akjemguiga Cove and around Nordyke Island. Anadromous stream mouths. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. / See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.                     | Cultural sites present. See the McNeil River - State Game Refuge and State Game Sanctuary Management Plan (1996) for more information on this unit. |
| 597                | Tidelands adjacent to the Kamishak Bay Special Use Area | ha                  | 46,012       | 12F               | Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning in most of this unit. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.  |   |
| 598                | Augustine Island tidelands                              | ha rd               | 8,106        | 12G               | Eelgrass beds along west and north coast of island. Important anchorage for commercial fishing fleet. Commercial fishing activity.  |   |
| 747                | Shaw Island tidelands                                   | ha rd               | 1,836        | 12G               | Large seabird colony on Shaw Island. Also a harbor seal haulout. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. A Special Use Lands Designation applies to this unit. Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" Section for additional management intent for this unit. | Uplands on island are in federal ownership.   |