

Region 9

South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background

Region 9 encompasses the southwestern tip of the Kenai Peninsula, including Halibut Cove, Port Graham, Port Chatham, and Peterson, China Poot, Kasitsna, Jakolof, Seldovia, Koyuktolik, Chugach, Windy, and Rocky bays. The City of Seldovia and the villages of Port Graham and Nanwalek are the main population centers. There are small population centers around Halibut Cove, Little Tutka Bay, Tutka Bay, and Sadie Cove. The population of the permanent residents is just over 700. Most of the remaining population is comprised of part-time residents in the bays along the south side of Kachemak Bay.

State lands

The state-owned uplands in this region in Kachemak Bay are located mainly inland from the coast. On the outer coast, the state owns most of Elizabeth and Perl islands and six miles of coastline. The remaining coastline is in private or Native corporation ownership. There are also large blocks of higher elevation state land in the center of the peninsula. Although this region includes most of the Kachemak Bay State Park, the plan does not address these lands because they have been legislatively designated and are managed under Title 41. The plan does, however, address all state-owned tidelands in the region, including part of the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area. State ownership of tidelands on the outer coast in this region extends three miles seaward.

Acreage

The plan applies to 47,766 acres of state-owned and –selected uplands and 351,202 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to those portions of the Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness that have been legislatively designated.

Physical features

Mountains rising steeply from a narrow coastal plain characterize this region. Glaciers and rivers have incised deep valleys into the steep topography of the interior. Many of the bays contain

shallow mudflats, but there are many areas where deep water is close to shore, providing good anchorages. Vegetation consists of spruce forests at sea level, alder and brush at middle elevations, and alpine tundra along the ridgelines.

Access

Access to the region is primarily by boat or plane, but there are some roads and trails that provide access within the region including a maintained road between Seldovia and Jakolof bays. There is also an abandoned road between Windy and Jakolof Bays. DOTPF maintains airstrips in the three communities. Seldovia has a 200-berth small boat harbor and a large pier. A public dock is located near the mouth of Jakolof Bay. Smaller tideland facilities are located in Halibut Cove, Port Graham, and Nanwalek.

Resources and uses

There are three distinct areas within this region:

1) The first area contains the coastal areas bordering Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay in the northern and western parts of the region. Most of the state lands in this area are tidelands. The state owns very few uplands in this area, and most of what it does own is used for transportation and access. State holdings include the Jakolof Bay public dock, the airport in Seldovia, and the airstrips in Port Graham and Nanwalek. There are some small state-owned parcels in Halibut Cove and a few others in subdivisions. There is also a state-owned site near the mouth of Seldovia Bay that has been used in the past as a materials site. Wildlife resources found in the tidelands include high concentrations of sea otters, seabirds, bald eagles, rockfish, and halibut. This area contains a harbor seal haulout area, and there are high duck and geese concentrations here in the spring and fall, as well as sea duck winter concentrations. Eelgrass beds line many of the coasts, which serve as important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. There are many commercial Shore Fishery Leases on these tidelands, as well as some Aquatic Farmsite Leases. This area is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, day hikers and commercial and sport fishers. The area is also used by residents of Nanwalek and Port Graham for subsistence.

2) The state lands in the interior of Region 9 are located in the upper watersheds of the Seldovia River, Port Graham Creek, Rocky River, and Barabara Creek. These areas have minimal developed access. Timber values on state lands are limited. Moose, mountain goat, porcupine, black bear, ptarmigan and spruce hen are hunted here for subsistence and sport. Because of their higher elevations and thick band of alder at their middle elevations, these lands also receive limited use by hikers and campers. There are only a few state parcels at lower elevations that are trail-accessible. These include old mineral surveys in the Windy River drainage.

3) The third area contains the Gulf of Alaska coastal tidelands and uplands including the Chugach Islands in the southern portion of Region 9. The state owns most of Elizabeth and Perl islands, as well as a six-mile stretch of coastline just north of these islands. These uplands have some timber values. The tidelands are also used to support log transfer facilities for timber being harvested from state and Native lands. The rest of the area, though, appears to be mainly

valuable for its wildlife habitat resources, which provide excellent wildlife viewing opportunities. Large colonies of seabirds nest on Elizabeth and Perl islands. The islands also support harbor seal and Stellers sea lion haulouts and concentration areas. Seabird colonies are located adjacent to state-owned tidelands on Gull Rock, Flat Islands, and Rocky Bay. Sea otters are abundant. Many bald eagles nest in the area, and there are known concentrations of rockfish and halibut. Several anadromous stream mouths and extensive eelgrass beds are also found along these coastlines.

Management constraints and considerations

The southern portion of this region is within the Port Graham/English Bay Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). This AMSA includes all uplands and tidelands west of Point Pogibshi and the Rocky River through the Kenai Peninsula Borough's management program. A plan for this AMSA has not yet been developed. The AMSA covers over 50 miles of coastline and does not identify specific resource development areas. The preliminary management scheme for the entire area calls for accommodating continued fish processing, vessel moorage, personal use and commercial set net fishing, and future timber transfer operations.

Some of the interior state-owned lands in the region are within the Seldovia Watershed Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) with management emphasis on protecting the city's water supply. Development in the watershed should be restricted and carefully controlled. A borough river protection ordinance applies to the rivers connected to Seldovia and English bays. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone.

Part of the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area (CHA) is located in this region and managed by ADFG. DNR also has authorities within the CHA. The intent of the enabling legislation for CHA is, “. . . to protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with the primary purpose (AS 16.20.500).” A management plan was developed for the CHA in 1993 that provides management intent for the area. This plan includes policies for permitting many different uses in the bay.

Region 9 surrounds the western half of the Kachemak Bay State Park. The management plan for the Kachemak Bay State Park calls for some Park additions in the Eldridge Passage area (near the mouth of Tutka Bay) and on the outer coast.

The DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water has developed some site-specific plans to facilitate aquatic farmsites in the small bays on the south side of Kachemak Bay, particularly in Jakolof Bay. Under the *Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area Management Plan*, mariculture is allowed in some areas of Kachemak Bay, but not in China Poot Bay due to its shallow character

and farms may interfere with navigation. Neither will additional aquatic farms be allowed in Peterson or Kasitsna bays because of conflicts with existing fisheries and public use.¹

Management Summary

Many of the state-owned uplands in the Kachemak Bay area are used for access and transportation to the region. Some small state-owned parcels in subdivisions along the Kachemak Bay coast have been designated for Settlement, and will be available for sale or conveyance to the Kenai Peninsula Borough. There are some smaller parcels, though, that are classified for Public Recreation and Tourism to provide public access to the coast in Halibut Cove, Seldovia and Chrome Bay. Tidelands east of Point Pogibshi are designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat because they are in the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area while recognizing the many high values including fish and wildlife, mariculture, recreation, transportation, and waterfront facilities. Areas south and east of the Critical Habitat Area are designated a mix of uses, including Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Waterfront Development, and Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use.

The state-owned land in the interior of the region is not easily accessed, and is proposed to be designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. Lands above Seldovia are to be managed as Seldovia's watershed.

The state lands in the southern part of the region, including Perl and Elizabeth islands and the parcel on the mainland, have been designated for Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. They have been recommended as additions to Kachemak Bay State Park, but there are also some timber values on the islands. Most of the tidelands in this area are designated for Resource Management-High Value because of their high level of fish and wildlife diversity, public use (both subsistence and commercial and sport fishing) and scenic values. There are smaller areas to be designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat because of seabird colonies and Stellers sea lion haulouts. Some other small areas are designated Waterfront Development to facilitate transport of timber.

Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 9

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.

Trails in the Seldovia River Valley

Although there is no state land in the Seldovia River Valley, there are numerous existing and proposed 25-foot-wide 17(b) trail easements that provide access to state lands in Unit 184 that includes the mountains and alpine areas surrounding the valley. These easements are currently managed by BLM. There is a break in the easement of the main trail up the valley where it

¹ On 4/12/01 (after the plan was adopted), a new regulation went into affect (5 AAC 95.300) that prohibited on-bottom aquatic farming in the Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas.

crosses University land. Therefore there is low potential for public use of the valley until legal access is established. Seldovia Native Association (SNA) is proposing to develop the Seldovia River Valley as a non-motorized area for ecotourism (the Red Mountain/Windy River area would be a motorized area). The City of Seldovia is offering to mark the easements and construct the trails under contract with BLM. DNR should continue to work with BLM, SNA, the City of Seldovia, the University, ADFG, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Trails Commission to identify and provide for legal access to the valley. In addition, these agencies should work together to ensure that the trails are properly signed, maintained and managed and information brochures developed and distributed in order to provide for a quality visitor experience in this area.

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.

Other plans

Many of the recommendations from the Kachemak Bay State Park Management Plan are incorporated into this plan for this region. The ADFG management plan for the Kachemak Bay Area also helped guide developing the management intent in the KAP for this region. Also see Chapter 2 for the *Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest* Section, *DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries* guideline.

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 9

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 184B Seldovia Upper Watershed

In order to protect the city's main water supply, DNR will manage the state lands in the Salmon Creek watershed consistent with a Watershed Control and Protection Program that is required by the Environmental Protection Agency and will be developed by the city. To manage its lands consistent with this program, DNR may have to close the watershed to new mineral entry. The department may also have to designate the area "Special Use Lands" under 11 AAC 96.010 so that measures necessary to protect the watershed can be implemented. Alternately, a management agreement may be developed with the city that allows the city to manage state lands in the watershed for purposes of protecting the watershed. These actions are consistent with the KAP and can be implemented without a plan revision.

Unit 188 Gray Cliffs north of Seldovia

This unit is conveyable to the borough subject to a successful land exchange between the borough (for this unit) and the Seldovia Native Association (for land upon which the Seldovia landfill is located). The mineral estate and all materials [as defined by AS 38.05.965(10)] will be reserved to the state if the unit is conveyed to another party including the borough and Seldovia

Native Association. DNR will retain this unit until the KPB and SNA reach a final agreement on the exchange and conveyance. Until then, management intent will be to protect the unit's scenic qualities. Although the unit contains valuable materials, the value of the unit as exchange land for the Seldovia landfill and its scenic values outweigh its value as a materials source.

Unit 562A Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area General tidelands

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. See also the Aquatic Farming in Kachemak Bay guideline under the Aquatic Farming section in Chapter 2.

Table 3.10 Resource Allocation Summary Table

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

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
179	Perl Island and Perl Rock	rd	2,617	09B	Wildlife viewing. The Nagahut Lodge (on the private land on the northwest end of the island) is a wilderness lodge. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion and harbor seal concentrations. Timber harvest is compatible with the management intent for this unit. Recommended addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Selection deadline has passed for state ownership of northeast end of island although consolidation of ownership on the island is desirable. Known harbor seal and Stellers sea lion haulout on the south side of Perl Island and the Nagahut Rocks. Sea otter, concentration areas off coast; general distribution of geese and ducks near the coast. Colony of nesting seabirds (less than 1,000) on the south side of Perl Island. Main creek supports pink salmon spawning area in the lake and downstream. Cultural sites present.
180	Chugach Passage (unnamed cape on mainland)	rd	2,967	09B	/ Timber harvest is compatible with the management intent for this unit. Recommended addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	General distribution of geese and ducks near the coast. Sea otters, sockeye pink, and coho salmon. Moose, mountain goat, porcupine, black bear, ptarmigan and spruce hen are generally distributed subsistence and sport-hunted species. Goat, summer concentration areas; bald eagles, two nest sites; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution.
181	Elizabeth Island	rd	3,429	09B	Wildlife viewing. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion and harbor seal concentrations. Timber harvest is compatible with the management intent for this unit. Recommended addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Selection deadline has passed for state ownership of northeast end of island although consolidation of ownership on the island is desirable. Stellers sea lion and harbor seal haulouts on south side of the island. Wildlife viewing and good offshore halibut and rock fishing. General distribution of geese and ducks near the coast. Colonies of seabirds (less than 1,000 each) on Elizabeth Island. Coho salmon spawn in the main creek. Sea otter, concentration areas off coast; bald eagles, two nest sites; rockfish, nearshore concentrations along south and southwest coast. Cultural sites present.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
183	Rocky River / Windy Creek	rd	1,920	9A	Future potential for trail-related recreation on alpine ridges.	Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring, fall feeding, winter denning, winter goat habitat. Both black bear and mountain goat are important sources of meat to lower Peninsula residents. This unit is adjacent to the Red Mountain chrome deposit/mine and includes part of the Red Mountain intrusion which hosts the chrome mineralization.
184	Upper watersheds of Seldovia and Rocky Rivers	rd	26,919	9A	Future potential for trail-related recreation on alpine ridges.	Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring fall feeding, winter denning, winter goat habitat. Both black bear and mountain goat are important sources of meat to lower Peninsula residents. Goat habitat. Cultural sites present.
184A	Barabara Creek upper watershed	rd	6,338	9A	Future potential for trail-related recreation on alpine ridges.	Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring fall feeding, winter denning. Lower elevations spruce, hemlock, winter goat habitat. Both black bear and mountain goat are important sources of meat to lower Peninsula residents.
184B	Seldovia upper watershed	wa	1,539	9A	City of Seldovia watershed. / Manage as a watershed consistent with EPA requirements for watershed protection for the city's water supply. Retain in public ownership. Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.	Recognized in Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan as a proposed Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). The city is particularly concerned about the management of the upper watershed which requires restrictive management in order to ensure surface waters meet EPA standards. Bedrock is at or near the surface in the watershed, and surficial deposits are thin. Drainage is poor and the water table is generally high. Under these conditions, effluent can easily cause pollution of the water supply.
185	Port Dick Creek headwaters	ha	1,280	9A	Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring fall feeding, winter denning. / Recommended addition to Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park.	Does not appear to have legal access because of adjacent Native Corporation land.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
186A	Small parcel Upper Windy River along Red Mountain Rd.	rd	14.5	9A	See Unit 186C for additional information.	
186B	Small parcel Upper Windy River along Red Mountain Rd.	rd	19.6	9A	See Unit 186C for additional information.	
186C	Small parcel Upper Windy River along Red Mountain Rd.	rd	20.1	9A	Red Mountain is a popular destination for hikers, mountain bikers, campers, hunters and there is no other land for potential public recreation use.	May have mineral potential. Units 186A, B, and C are mineral surveys that came into state ownership. They are three isolated tracts (with public access to an existing road) that are surrounded by Native Corporation lands.
187	Upland parcel 2 miles east of Nanwalek	gu	70	9A	No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.	State selected. May be too steep to be developed.
188	Gray Cliffs north of Seldovia	rd	12.1	9A	The cliffs are a prominent natural feature at the entrance of Seldovia Bay that are visible by boaters in Kachemak Bay, the public using Outer Beach and adjacent landowners. / Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.	Borough selected. Lime quarrying in the late 60s. US Army Corps extracted materials from the site after the 1964 earthquake for the Seldovia breakwater.
189	Powder Island, Seldovia Bay	rp	11.9	9A	This is the only state-owned uplands on the waterfront within 30 miles or more. Powder Island is a day-use site for beach combing, mooring, clamming and hiking by Seldovia residents, recreation cabin owners, and tourists. Clamming and beach-gathering (mussels, rock oysters, seaweed) by local residents and recreationists. The moorage southwest of the island is sheltered and is used overnight by recreation boats and occasional commercial boats. Usable acreage is limited by these hazards as well as areas of steep topography. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Tall spruce are used for eagle roosting. The sheltered waters are frequented by sea otters. Several intertidal areas have extensive kelp and mollusk beds. Squatters and nearby residents have used the island in the past for long-term camping and subsistence gardening. Parts of the island are undergoing active tidal erosion and flooding during storm surges.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
190	Cohen Island navigation light on Sixty-Foot Rock	rp	5	9A	Highly visible rock with no development potential. Popular for birding and photography. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Cultural sites present.
191	Seldovia Airport, nine parcels	pr	1,56.3	9A	Airport site. / If the airport is relocated, parts of the unit may be conveyable to a municipality after consideration of values that would warrant retention by the state such as importance of the land for the operation of the airport and aircraft safety, habitat values, materials, and state facilities. The classification may be changed for a portion of the unit that is found to be conveyable without an amendment to the plan.	Part of this unit is borough selected. Wildlife watching. In lagoon and slough: salmon rearing and spawning area for pinks, chums. Eagle feeding area. Waterfowl general distribution. Residents and visitors sport fish from the bridge across Seldovia Slough. Cultural sites present.
192	Port Graham airstrip	pr	30.5	9A	Mostly cleared area for airstrip.	Cultural sites present.
193	Nanwalek airstrip	pr	13.7	9A	Nanwalek airstrip.	Freshwater fish, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char in English Bay River; ducks and geese, general distribution. Cultural sites present.
201	City lot in Seldovia	se	0.8	9A	Street frontage on Iliamna Street. Lot may be too small to support residential development.	Cultural sites present.
202	Whiskey Creek E. of Seldovia	se	4.86	9A	This is an open-to-entry parcel that conflicted with a Native allotment application.	
203	Passage Island navigation light (Port Graham)	rp	2.57	9A	Likely recreation values since there is so little public land on the waterfront here.	State selected. Cultural sites present. People gather plants, seaweed, and marine invertebrates in the tidelands adjacent to this unit.
204	Claim Point (Port Chatham)	rd	10	09B	This is the only public land on mainland with access to protected waters. / Retain in state ownership.	State selected. May have mineral potential based on the fact that these and other lots on the Chrome Peninsula are mineral surveys. Also, there is an offshore prospecting permit application for all the tidelands surrounding the peninsula (ADL 76018). Statewide mineral resources maps show this as a mineral deposit.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
221	Moosehead Point near Gull Island in Kachemak Bay	rd	10	9A	High visibility from Gull Island, a popular stop for tour boats and private sightseers. Extensive waterfront on Kachemak Bay. Moosehead Point is presently the terminus of a nice hiking trail from the Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge. This parcel would be especially important if the education/research/ecotourism facility proposed by the Seldovia Native Association and the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies were built. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park consistent with the Kachemak Bay State Park Management Plan.	Bald eagles, concentration area; ducks and geese, general distribution.
223	Parcel on island in Little Tutka Bay	se	0.6	9A	Suitable for settlement because of surrounding lots in private ownership. Trespass residence is currently on site. May be conveyable to a municipality or sold to the highest bidder.	Cultural sites present. This unit would not make a good public use site because the existing access to the unit is from a private dock on private land. A mooring buoy adjacent to the unit would go dry even at moderately low tides. There are ten other parcels leased or sold around this parcel.
462	Jakolof Bay public dock (tidelands)	ha pr	1.9	9A	Existing dock managed and built by DOTPF.	Access across Mental Health Trust land between road and dock may be in jeopardy.
464	Headland #1, south shore, Halibut Cove	ha rd	5	9A	This adjoins Kachemak Bay State Park and may provide public waterfront access from Halibut Cove to the park, which is currently lacking. Shore is protected from weather and is adjacent to deep water. / Recommended for addition to the park.	
465	Islet, south shore of Halibut Cove	ha rd	0.5	9A	Small, exposed, rocky, steep shore, no soils for sanitary waste disposal. Highly visible on approach to Halibut Cove or Lagoon. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	
466	Mouth of Halibut Cove Lagoon	ha rd	10	9A	North and West points are prominent features in the viewshed of Halibut Cove and the entrance to the lagoon. Waterfront too rocky and narrow for public dock on north end, but possibly could be on east end where there is protected water. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Cultural sites present.
467	Headland #2, south shore of Halibut Cove	rd	1.25	9A	Location includes little waterfront; and parcel abuts two private recreation parcels so public recreation value is limited. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Adjoins Kachemak Bay State Park on south side.

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468	Headland # 3, south shore of Halibut Cove	har d	1	9A	Adjoins Kachemak Bay State Park to south; provides water frontage in relatively deep water. Adjoins salmon Shore Fishery Lease site. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Cultural sites present.
469	Public dock, Halibut Cove (Ismailof Island)	ha sh	3.3	9A	Only public dock in Halibut Cove community but does not provide access to public lands. Public dock serves primarily private properties. There are no public access easements on Ismailof Island, so the unit is co-designated Shoreline Use rather than Public Facilities.	Cultural sites present.
470	Three islets at Halibut Cove and Ismailof Island	rd	3	9A	/ Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Residents of nearby Halibut Cove have removed the beetle-killed dead spruce on Ismailof Island, leaving much of it bare. Cultural sites present.
471	Pond, Ismailof Island, Halibut Cove	wa	2.5	9A	Water resources	
472	North shore Ismailof Island, Halibut Cove	se	2	9A	Waterfront on Kachemak Bay; appears to be a deep water area (not mud flats). Surrounded by private parcels. No legal public overland access.	Cultural sites present.
476	Halibut Cove navigation light	rd	0.25	9A	Halibut Cove light operated by US Coast Guard / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.	Cultural sites present.
533	Flat Islands tidelands (south of Nanwalek)	ha	346	09B	Large seabird colony on these islands. Marine mammals concentrate here, and people gather plants, seaweed, and marine invertebrates.	

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
534	Halibut Cove tidelands	har d	1,451	9A	Five mariculture farms; sport and commercial fishing uses; anadromous stream mouth; coho salmon; harbor seal haul-out concentrations; spring, fall, and nesting concentrations of ducks and geese; hard-shell clam concentrations; herring spawning habitat; herring/salmon migration corridor; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Halibut Cove is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, and day hikers along beaches. / Use of the state-owned tidelands for private residential use is prohibited including building residential structures on pilings over the tidelands. See also Chapter 2, "Tidelands, Submerged Lands and Shorelands" section, "Use of Tidelands for Residential Purposes" guideline. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	There appear to be a number of unauthorized structures and residences on state-owned tidelands and submerged lands. Structures are also within the ADFG Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area. Cultural sites present.
535	Peterson Bay tidelands	har d	1,231	9A	Proposed construction on adjacent uplands of a new educational and research center for the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies with dock facilities, dorms, and a science laboratory building. Mussel and hard-shell clam concentrations. Sportfishing for king and coho salmon in this unit. Sea duck winter concentration area. Important commercial salmon seining area. There are three mariculture operations in Peterson Bay. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Peterson Bay is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, and day hikers along beaches, in addition to sport fishing.	Cultural resources present.
536	Gull Island tidelands (off Peterson Bay)	ha	635	9A	Large seabird colony. Gull Island is a popular destination for birdwatchers and sightseeing tours, and is vulnerable to disturbance from nearby human activities.	Cultural resources present. Gull Island is owned by Seldovia Native Association.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
537	Northern half of China Poot Bay tidelands	hard	1,103	9A	Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge is located on the coast adjacent to this unit. There is also residential use in this area. China Poot Bay is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, and day hikers along beaches, in addition to sport fishing. Commercial fishing takes place in China Poot Bay. Harbor seal haulout area. Duck and geese spring and fall concentrations, and sea duck winter concentrations. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Cultural sites present. South half of China Poot Bay is in Kachemak Bay State Park.
538	Dogfish Lagoon tidelands (north of Elizabeth Island)	hard	717	09B	The lagoon is all eelgrass beds, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish; anadromous stream mouths; herring/salmon migration corridor; and sportfishing activities; marine mammal concentrations; waterfowl. Subsistence harvest of plants, seaweed, and marine invertebrates.	
539	Tutka Bay, Herring Islands and Jakolof Bay tidelands	hard	3,524	9A	There are a number of aquatic farm sites in this area. The University of Alaska and the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve run a research facility in Kasitsna Bay, which uses set nets on the tidelands adjacent to it. The sheltered waters are frequented by sea otters. Several intertidal areas have extensive kelp and mollusk beds; herring/salmon migration corridor; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat; clamming and beach-gathering (mussels, rock oysters, seaweed) by local residents and recreationists. This entire unit is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, day hikers along beaches, and fishers.	There is a public dock (pilings with floating dock) at Jakolof Bay maintained by DOTPF in Unit 462; extensive residential use in these uplands; many cabins and homes around Little Tutka and Jakolof bays; road access from Jakolof Bay Road that connects with goes between Jakolof Bay and Seldovia. If chrome mine, logging, or gravel extraction occur on adjacent uplands, applications for resource transfer facilities on these tidelands are likely. Cultural sites present.
540	MacDonald Spit tidelands	hard	217	9A	These tidelands are extremely shallow, and many people dig clams on this beach. Commercial fishing takes place in Kasitsna Bay (Shore Fishery Leases) and around McDonald Spit. Herring/salmon migration corridor.	The Seldovia Native Association and the Mental Health Trust plan to log adjacent uplands. Cultural resources present.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
541	Seldovia Bay tidelands	hard	2,265	9A	The state-owned lands are day-use sites for beach combing, mooring, clamming and hiking by Seldovia residents, recreation owners, and tourists. Shorefish leases in this unit. Anadromous stream mouths. The sheltered waters are frequented by sea otters. Several intertidal areas have extensive kelp and mollusk beds. There is clamming and beach-gathering (mussels, rock oysters, seaweed) by local residents and recreationists.	The City of Seldovia owns the tidelands adjacent to this unit which contain the harbor, port, and other developments. Cultural sites present.
542	Outer Koyuktolik Bay (Dogfish Bay) tidelands	rh	446	09B	There is a log transfer and loading site in the unit and an authorization for two mooring buoys just to the west of the unit (not currently in this unit). Important anchorage. / Retain in state ownership	Important subsistence gillnet / commercial seine fishing area for Port Graham/Nanwalek. Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Marine mammals concentrate here. People gather plants, seaweed, and marine invertebrates in this unit. It is a key waterfowl areas, as well as being habitat for bottomfish and rockfish.
543	Southern Port Graham tidelands	ha	329	9A	Eelgrass beds cover all of this unit and provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Anadromous stream mouths. Bears use the tidelands for spring feeding. Marine mammals and waterfowl are also concentrated in this area.	Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, heritage resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek.
544	Port Graham tidelands (at south end of airport)	ha	83	9A	Eelgrass beds cover all of this unit and provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Anadromous stream mouths. There are some subsistence set net sites in this unit. Marine mammals concentrate in this unit, and people gather marine invertebrates here.	Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, heritage resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek.
545	Village of Port Graham tidelands	wd	425	9A	The Port Graham Corporation owns a fish processing plant and dock in Port Graham. The Village Council is pursuing funds to build a bulkhead and small boat harbor adjacent to the existing facility to support the commercial fishing industry and provide moorage space for local vessels, and a dock large enough to serve the state ferry.	Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, heritage resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek. This area has been designated as the Port Graham Hatchery Special Harvest Area. Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat; commercial fishing activity; marine mammals concentrate in the area; subsistence set net sites in the unit; marine invertebrates gathering. Cultural sites present including archeological sites on the coast.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
546	Western Port Graham tidelands	rh	127	9A	A permit in this unit has been issued for a Bureau of Indian Affairs log transfer facility. The Port Graham Village Council holds a permit for the Port Graham barge facility. The Port Graham Corporation owns a fish processing plant (recently burned) and dock in Port Graham. The Village Council is pursuing funds to build a bulkhead and small boat harbor adjacent to the existing facility to support the commercial fishing industry and provide moorage space for local vessels, and a dock large enough to serve the state ferry. Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, historical or prehistorical resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek. Shorefishery leases have been issued for tidelands in this region. / May be considered for conveyance to a municipality.	There are some commercial and subsistence set net sites in this unit. Marine mammals concentrate in this unit, and people gather marine invertebrates here.
547	Outer Chrome Bay tidelands	ha	296	09B	Outer Chrome Bay supports eelgrass beds. Anadromous stream mouth.	This unit is used as an anchorage.
548	Nanwalek tidelands	rh	207	9A	Subsistence activities, eelgrass beds, and potential sites for tideland development. A sewage outfall pipeline for the village of Nanwalek crosses this unit. A fishery enhancement project on English Bay River is planned, with ADFG assistance; area designated as the Port Graham Hatchery Special Harvest Area; sockeye salmon enhancement project now ongoing; commercial fishery; marine invertebrate gathering. Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, historical or prehistorical resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek. This region is important for subsistence use. There are both subsistence and commercial set net sites in this unit. Waterfowl area; anadromous stream mouths; marine mammals concentrations; herring/salmon migration corridor; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Cultural sites present. / May be considered for conveyance to a municipality.	

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
549A	Port Chatham Sandspit tidelands	rh	239	09B	Herring/salmon migration corridor; marine invertebrate harvest; waterfowl concentration area. / The sand spit located in this unit is a potential site for a log transfer facility (LTF). Alternately, Unit 549B may be suitable for an LTF if lands to the south of this unit are harvested. The plan does not make a determination on whether this unit or Unit 549B is the preferred site for an LTF since no applications were received during the course of the planning process, and there was not enough site-specific information to make this recommendation during the course of the planning process.	There is an old LTF at this site.
549B	Port Chatham Portlock area tidelands	rh	260	09B	/ Potential site for a log transfer facility. Alternately, Unit 549B may be suitable for a log transfer facility (LTF). Used as a safe haven for commercial fishing boats using the Gulf of Alaska. See discussion on LTF siting under Unit 549A above.	
549C	Port Chatham eastern eelgrass beds	ha	82	09B	There are extensive eelgrass beds in this area. juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths. / Units 549A and 549B are preferred sites for an log transfer facility rather than this site because of habitat concerns.	
549D	Port Chatham western eelgrass beds	ha	67	09B	There are extensive eelgrass beds in this unit. Important commercial salmon purse seine fishing area. Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths.	
550A	Head of Windy Bay tidelands	ha	149	09B	This entire unit is tideflats and eelgrass beds; anadromous stream mouths; important commercial salmon purse seine fishing area; becoming popular recreational fishing area; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat.	Cultural sites present.
550B	North Shore Windy Bay tidelands	wd	109	09B	The Port Graham Corporation holds a permit for construction and use of a log transfer facility on the tidelands in this unit.	Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity, Anadromous fish spawning habitat. Cultural sites present.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
550C	Lower Picnic Harbor tidelands (in Rocky Bay)	ha	569	09B	Pacific herring spawning area; salmon spawning/rearing; anadromous stream mouths; herring spawning habitat; herring/salmon migration corridor; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat; commercial fishing activity.	Picnic Harbor is an anchorage.
550D	Northeast Arm Picnic Harbor tidelands	ha	412	09B	Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring/salmon spawning/rearing and migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity.	
550E	Tidelands around unnamed island in Rocky Bay	ha	323	09B	The islands support a large seabird colony (over 1,000 birds).	
551A	Chugach Passage tidelands	wd	151	09B	This unit contains a potential log transfer site (LTF). / Site the LTF away from anadromous stream mouths. / Retain in state ownership.	Salmon spawning/rearing, small sockeye, pink, coho salmon runs. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat.
551B	Chugach Bay tidelands	ha	40	09B	All eelgrass beds, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish; anadromous stream mouth; important commercial salmon seining area. Herring/salmon migration corridor.	Chugach Bay is an anchorage.
553	Region 9 General Use tidelands	rh	188,572	09B	Encompasses substantial marine habitat important to fish/shellfish; herring spawning habitat; herring/salmon migration corridor; bottom fish and rockfish; several anadromous stream mouths along the coast; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat; sport and commercial fishing activity. Herring/salmon migration corridor; marine invertebrate harvest; waterfowl concentration area. Cultural sites present on coast. Marine mammals concentrate in areas along the coast. Marine invertebrates are gathered on the beaches in this unit. / The portions of this unit adjacent to existing communities (Nanwalek and Port Graham) may be considered for conveyance to a municipality.	Picnic Harbor is an anchorage.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
556A	Northwest Elizabeth Island tidelands	rh	107	09B	This unit contains a potential log transfer site. / Retain in state ownership.	Cultural sites present.
556B	Cape Elizabeth tidelands (Elizabeth Island)	ha	182	09B	Small Stellers sea lion haulout and a seabird colony on the adjacent cliffs (under 1,000 birds). Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial & sport rockfish fishing activity. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	
556C	Nagahut Rocks tidelands (Chugach Islands)	ha	640	09B	Stellers sea Lion haulout and a harbor seal haulout concentration area on Nagahut Rocks. The Nagahut Rocks sea lion haulout is specifically listed by NMFS, and is subject to special regulations. Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial & sport rockfish fishing activity. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal and sea lion concentrations.	
556D	Southeast end of Perl Island tidelands	ha	1,141	09B	There is a Stellers sea lion haulout and harbor seal concentration area in this unit. Important rockfish/ling cod production; commercial & sport rockfish fishing activity. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal and sea lion concentrations.	
556E	Northeast Bay East Chugach Island tidelands	rh	79	09B	There is a potential log transfer facility in this unit.	Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial & sport rockfish fishing activity.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
556F	Northeast Cape East Chugach Island tidelands	ha	504	09B	There is a Stellers sea Lion haulout and a small seabird colony (less than 1,000 adult birds) in this unit. Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial & sport rockfish fishing activity. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	
562A	Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area tidelands	ha hv	198,918	9A	Legislatively designated area. Resources and uses are documented in the Management Plan for Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area (ADFG, 1993). Beluga whale habitat. / Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.	Many cultural sites present.