

CHAPTER 3

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CHAPTER 3

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

Introduction

This chapter presents specific land management policy for all state uplands, tide and submerged lands, and shorelands within the planning region. Information on state lands is organized by region (Kodiak Region) and by three Areas, and includes over 106 upland management units, over 118 tideland management units, and four tideland resource management zones. The Kodiak Region consists of the islands of Kodiak, Shuyak, and Afognak. The three Areas consist of the Alaska Peninsula, the Trinity Islands, and a Small Island Group consisting of Chirikof, Semidi, and Barren Islands. Within the planning area, there are approximately 569,853 acres of uplands and 3,372,239 acres of tidelands and submerged lands. The management requirements of this area plan do not apply to non-state lands, including University of Alaska lands, Mental Health Trust Authority lands, state parks, land directly acquired by deed by another state agency, and other state owned lands directly administered by the ADOT/PF and ADF&G.

Organization of Chapter

The chapter is organized into the following sections:

- *Land Use Designations*, which describe the general management direction for specific areas of state land.
- *Management Intent*, which consists of an explanation of how specific units of state land are to be managed. (Management Intent language gives additional specificity to the general management direction provided by the land use designations.)
- *Plan Duration and Flexibility*, which indicates the planning period and requirements for plan amendment.
- *Regional Setting*
- *Regional and unit specific management* direction for state land.

Land Use Designations

A land-use **designation** recognizes uses or resources that are of major importance in a particular management unit. Unit designations are based on current and projected future use patterns and the most significant resources identified in each unit. DNR will manage activities in the unit to encourage, develop, or protect the uses or resources for which the unit is designated.

When the plan assigns a designation to a unit, the designation is accompanied by region-wide management guidelines and by management intent specific to that unit. These three pieces of information – designations, management guidelines, and statement of intent – promote the most beneficial use and set conditions for allowing for non-designated uses.

Primary designated use. Many units have a primary designated use (versus units designated General Use). Primary designated uses may take precedence over other uses. Generally, however, DNR allows multiple uses. DNR initially presumes that all other uses are compatible with the primary use. However, if DNR determines that a use conflict exists and that the proposed use is incompatible with the primary use, the proposed use shall not be authorized or it shall be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists (from 11 AAC 55.040 (c)). The plan may assign a designation to ensure a future use that will best serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent. There are a few instances where a management unit may have more than one primary designated use. In those instances portions of a unit are to be managed differently and a specific primary use is assigned to each part. The management intent requirements pertaining to the unit describe the standards relating to each primary designated use.

Co-designated use. Where a management unit has two or more designated uses, DNR will avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses by applying the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, the regional intent, and the Chapter 2 guidelines from this plan together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures. Only those co-designations that are generally complementary to or compatible with each other are included in this plan. Co-designated uses should, therefore, be viewed as compatible unless specific conditions at the time the Department is evaluating whether to grant an authorization indicate otherwise.

Designations Used in This Plan

F - Forestry. Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. This land will remain in state ownership. This designation also applies to log storage and log transfer facilities located on tidelands. Approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in compliance with the Coastal Development standards in the Alaska Coastal Management Act (6 AAC 80.040). This plan only designates tide and submerged lands as Forestry. There are no scheduled or planned state timber harvest programs and few merchantable stands that are not within some type of protected status, such as a state park.

Gr - Grazing. Land that is appropriate for grazing and that is suitable, in the cultivated or uncultivated state, for supporting domestic livestock. These lands will be managed in a manner that supports the sustained production of forage needed for raising livestock while providing for other public uses and minimizing impacts on habitat, recreation, water quality, and other values. This land may be conveyed only to municipalities. It may not be sold to individuals.

Gu - General Use. Land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use, or, because of the size of the unit, a variety of uses can be accommodated with appropriate siting and design considerations. The General use designation may also apply where there is a lack of resource, economic, or other information with which to assign a specific land use designation, and/or the lack of current demand implies that development is unlikely within the planning period. Uplands with this classification are available for conveyance to municipalities unless stated otherwise in the unit's management intent, but cannot be sold to individuals. Tidelands with this designation cannot be conveyed except to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825.

This designation can be assigned to both uplands and tidelands. When applied to tidelands, this would include tidelands, shorelands and submerged lands not designated in specific tideland units or tideland resource management zones for specific habitat, harvest, economic, or recreation functions. These areas are generally considered appropriate for a wide variety of uses such as set net sites, mariculture facilities, or other typical uses of tidelands. Whether and how a tideland area designated General Use is to be managed will be decided through formal state and federal permitting procedures. Tidelands and submerged lands fall within the purview of the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program, and most development proposals require a Coastal Zone Consistency Determination before a use or facility can be authorized. In instances where the Coastal Zone Management Program does not apply, tideland use will be decided by DNR permitting actions. Most tidelands and submerged lands within the planning area, including those specific units designated Harvest (Hv), are recognized to contain important fisheries of one or more type; subsistence, recreational or commercial harvest.

Ha - Habitat. This designation applies to areas of varied size for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or sustained yield of a species. This land will remain in state ownership except for areas where a tidelands conveyance to a municipality is allowed under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. This designation applies to uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

Hr - Heritage Resources. Land designated Heritage Resources is land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other cultural values or where there is reason to believe that these values exist.

Hv – Harvest. Fish and wildlife harvest areas are subsistence, recreational and/or community harvest areas of varied size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users; or are areas of intense harvest where the level of harvest has reached, or is projected to reach, the harvestable surplus for the resource. This land will remain in state ownership except for areas eligible for a tidelands conveyance to a municipality under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. This designation applies to uplands, tidelands and submerged lands.

Ma – Materials. Sites suitable for extraction of materials, which include common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod. This land will remain in state ownership until the material on the site is no longer required for state purposes (such as road construction and maintenance, materials storage, and public or state facilities) after which these lands may be conveyed to municipalities. These lands cannot be sold without redesignation and reclassification although some sites may be suitable for settlement after material resources are exhausted. This designation applies to uplands.

Pr – Public Facilities-Retain. These sites are reserved for a specific infrastructure to serve state interests. These units are classified Reserved Use Land and are not selectable by municipalities under state law (except under AS 38.05.810). Units designated “Public Facilities-Retain” will be retained in state ownership. This designation applies to uplands.

Rd – Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed¹. This designation applies to those areas that offer or have a high potential for dispersed recreation or tourism and where desirable recreation conditions are scattered or widespread rather than localized. Developed facilities are generally not necessary other than trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor improvements. Land in this designation may be conveyed to municipalities depending on the unit's management intent and the relative value of the recreation resources for which the unit was designated. These lands cannot be sold to individuals. This designation can also apply to tidelands. If used as a tideland designation, it applies to areas that are widely used for recreation by either commercial recreation operators or the public, and are usually associated with the use of fisheries or the viewing of a unique or scenic area. Use patterns are dispersed over a fairly large area, and few public facilities are provided other than boat launches, docks, and mooring buoys. Tidelands can be conveyed to municipalities under certain conditions, but cannot be transferred to individuals.

Se – Settlement. This designation applies to state uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting to allow private recreational or residential use. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for land offerings and for residential uses. Unsettled or unsold land in the unit will be managed for uses compatible with settlement. This may include uses such as selling additional lots, laying out new subdivisions, identifying greenbelts through subdivisions, reserving materials sites for subdivision roads and building lots, placing easements on access routes, or reserving lots for community facilities and open space. Areas designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may be conveyed to municipalities and individuals.

¹ For purposes of convenience, throughout this plan this designation is referred to as ‘Public Recreation – Dispersed’.

Sc – Settlement-Commercial. This designation applies to uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private commercial, industrial, recreational, or community use. Residential use may also be appropriate in portions of an area designated Settlement-Commercial. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for land offerings for industrial or commercial uses. Unsettled or unsold land in the unit will be managed for uses compatible with eventual commercial or industrial activities. Areas designated Settlement-Commercial should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may be conveyed to municipalities and to individuals.

Sd – Shoreline Use. This designation applies to areas of state tidelands or submerged lands where water-related or water-dependent facilities for personal use by the owner of an adjacent upland site may be authorized. Facilities may include small docks, boat ramps, mooring buoys, or other facilities for personal, non-commercial use. Development of facilities for commercial or industrial use will be determined on a site-specific basis. An authorized shoreline facility is considered the private property of the owner who built or maintains it, but this private property right does not extend to the surrounding tidelands, submerged lands, or waters. This land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825. Authorizations in these areas are to be consistent with applicable standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Act. The Shoreline Use designation applies to the area within 100 feet of the coast, unless otherwise noted in a unit description. The depiction of a Shoreline designation on plan maps is intended to be representational.

W - Water Resources and Uses. This designation applies to areas of important surface water sources, watersheds, or hydropower sites. This land will be retained in state ownership. This designation applies to uplands.

Wd - Waterfront Development. This designation applies to areas of tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands for water-dependent or water-related facilities, usually for industrial or commercial purposes. Waterfront development includes: piers, wharves, harbors, mineral transfer facilities, seafood processing facilities, commercial recreation facilities, and other resource development support facilities except for activities related to forestry, which is covered by the Forestry designation. Authorizations in these areas are to be consistent with applicable standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Act. This land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825 but cannot be sold to individuals.

Explanation of Mineral Designations

Except where state land is closed to mineral entry, DNR will treat mining as if it were a co-designated use. This is important to note because DNR plans usually do not apply mineral resource designations to large areas. The problems in locating and measuring subsurface

resources make it difficult and potentially misleading for this plan to apply designations to subsurface resources in the same way they are applied to surface resources. Chapter 2, *Mineral Resources*, also includes additional guidelines and a summary of statutes regulating mining and reclamation activities.

Management Intent

The plan can provide management guidance for a resource without designating it. For example, the plan may address the resource by providing management intent for a specific area, or through areawide guidelines. In addition, other state, federal, or local regulations will determine the conditions for using undesignated resources.

In some cases, the management intent for a unit discourages specific uses because these uses may create conflicts with designated uses. **Discouraged uses** may be allowed if DNR determines that the use does not conflict with the management intent, designated uses, and the management guidelines of a specific management unit. Discouraged uses include activities that should not be authorized or will not be allowed if there are feasible and prudent alternatives. If DNR determines that the discouraged use conflicts with the management intent or designated uses, and cannot be made compatible by following the management guidelines, DNR will allow it only through a plan amendment.

The plan also identifies **prohibited uses**. These are uses that have significant conflicts with other uses or resources and will not be permitted without a plan amendment. Prohibitions are rare because the plan seeks to minimize land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions.

Management intent statements for each unit refer only to state management of state land. While these statements accommodate certain proposed uses on tidelands and submerged lands, there is no guarantee that other regulatory agencies will issue permits necessary for the proposed use. All proposed development uses referenced in the management intent statements are assumed to employ best management practices in siting and operating the proposed use.

Disposal or Retention in State Ownership. Certain land use classifications, by statute, allow land to be conveyed to municipalities under the municipal entitlement program². The same statute identifies those land classifications that may not be conveyed.³ Another portion of statute (AS 38.04.015) identifies the general public interests in retaining areas of state land in public ownership. These principles were applied in developing the recommendations for retaining of state land that are identified for specific units.

² The Municipal Entitlement of the Kodiak Island Borough has been satisfied through a Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree entered into between the state and Borough dated June 1981.

³ AS 29.65.130 identifies those land use classifications that permit conveyance under the Municipal Entitlement Act. In this area plan, the designations of General Use, Settlement, and Settlement/Commercial are considered appropriate for the conveyance of lands out of state ownership. These convert to the classifications of Resource Management Land and Settlement Land.

In this plan, the land use designation and classification is the general indicator of whether land should be retained in state ownership or made available for disposal. In some cases specific recommendations for the disposal of state land are identified in the management intent statement for a unit. Also, some units include management intent language that precludes disposal, although the designation and classification might otherwise allow disposal. This includes units already under management by another state agency or that contain certain unique or sensitive uses or resources that merit retention by the state. In addition, land already under a management agreement with another state agency is usually not available for conveyance and, with the exception of certain state entities; DNR cannot convey the subsurface estate to a third party. Submerged lands, tidelands, and shorelands must be retained in state ownership, although these areas can be conveyed to municipalities under the authority of AS 38.04.820-825, but they cannot be conveyed to individuals. Conveyances under the authority of AS 38.04.820-825 are subject to the Public Trust Doctrine, which is described in the Navigability section of this Chapter.

Tidelands, Submerged Lands and Shorelands. DNR will provide reasonable access across state tidelands to upland owners. Upland access across state tidelands, including developed access facilities, may be allowed within all land use designations where DNR determines the proposed facilities are consistent with the management intent and applicable guidelines of the plan. However, state tideland use designations do not give the public access rights to adjacent private uplands.

Management Guidelines

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

Duration and Flexibility of Plan

This plan guides land uses for the next 20 years subject to periodic reviews, for areas with designations involving settlement, industrial or commercial uses, or other forms of economic or community development, or until the plan is revised. In some instances, areas designated General Use may not be appropriate for development within the planning period and, if so, this is indicated in the management intent language.

The land-use designations shown on the maps in this chapter are intended to be flexible. DNR may permit uses not originally designated if DNR determines they are consistent with the management intent for the unit and consistent with applicable management guidelines.

This plan will not provide direct answers to many of the site-specific issues frequently encountered by state land managers. The plan can, however, clarify the general management objectives for the area and thereby provide the basis for a more informed decision.

Boundaries of land-use designations shown on the following maps may be modified through implementation activities, such as site planning or disposal, as long as modifications adhere to the intent of the plan and follow the procedures described in Chapter 4 under the section *Procedures for Plan Changes*.

Glossary

Definitions of terms used frequently in the plan are found in the *Glossary, Appendix A*.

Plan Structure

Plan Regions/Areas

Within the area plan boundary, there is one Region and three smaller Areas⁴. Regions are typically large geographic areas characterized by lands either contiguous, or nearly so, to each other and having generally similar characteristics. Areas are smaller spatial units with generally similar characteristics; these can be parts of a region or can be entirely separate spatial units. The Islands of Kodiak, Shuyak, and Afognak constitute the Kodiak Region. Trinity Islands, the area within the Kodiak Island Borough on the Alaska Peninsula, and several Small Island Groups situated north and south of the Island of Kodiak constitute the three Areas. The Small Island Groups include the Barren Islands north of the island of Shuyak and both Chirikof Island and the Semidi Islands south and southwest of Kodiak Island, respectively. Map 1-1 at the end of Chapter 1 depicts the plan boundary, the Kodiak Region, and the three Areas.

Management Units

In the area plan, units of state uplands and tideland have been separated into smaller geographic units called management units. State resource management is specific to this level. Management units may be large or small but usually have generally similar attributes; or they may be specific legal units like a unit within a residential subdivision; or they may be a discrete area of state land affected by a management agreement that is to be administered for a public purpose, like a port, vehicle storage facility or airport.

⁴ In this plan the term 'Area' is used to describe areas smaller than the Kodiak Region. Area plans typically refer to all large areas as 'Regions' but in this instance the areas outside the Kodiak Region are either isolated areas of uplands, small islands, or Small Island Groups.

All management units have a discrete identifying number (i.e., unit number). These are depicted on the plan maps and are included in the Resource Allocation Table. Essentially this number provides a cross-reference between the plan maps and the tables containing information about the unit. The Table contains information on unit designation, management intent, and management guidelines.

Management unit numbers are preceded by an alpha character that represents a particular place or area: 'K' represents the Kodiak Region; 'A', Afognak Island; 'T', the Trinity Islands; and 'M', the Alaska Peninsula. Letter characters are not used for Shuyak Island or the Small Island Group since there are no upland or tideland units in either area.

A specific convention is used to identify the various types of upland and tideland management units. Upland units have a geographic identifier (alpha character that represents an area) followed by a two-digit unit number. Tideland units keep the geographic identifier but are followed by either 'T' or 'TS', corresponding to whether the tideland unit is either of large or small size. To distinguish between the various types of management units, the following numbering conventions are used in this plan:

- K-01 refers to an upland management unit.
- KT-01 refers to a *large* unit of tideland and/or submerged land.
- KTS-01 refers to a *small* unit of tideland and/or submerged land.

Region and Area Descriptions

The Kodiak Region is first described in this section, followed by short descriptions of the three Areas. The descriptions of the Areas are necessarily general since they include very little land and sometimes no areas of state owned uplands, or are remote and are not used extensively. Included in the description for the Kodiak Region are the following:

Background: This component provides a description of the planning boundaries and related geographic information.

State Lands: The distribution of state lands within the region is explained in this part, including tideland management units.

Acreage: Acreages are given for uplands and tidelands/submerged lands. Land status is also specified (Tentative Approval, Patent, or Selection status). The distribution of acreage for the various islands and portions of the mainland are indicated for the upland units.

Physical Features: The general topography of the upland management unit is described.

Resources and Uses: The current uses of state land, both uplands and tidelands, as well as their resources, are described. Resources and uses include descriptions of recreational, settlement, habitat and harvest, water resources, and commercial timber.

Access: The principal mode(s) of access to state uplands are identified.

Management Constraints and Considerations: Local, state, and federal land and resource plans affecting the planning region are identified.

Management of State Land: This section describes the general way that state land, tidelands and uplands, are to be managed. This section is usually organized in a geographic basis.

Note: *Specific management direction is contained in the Resource Allocation Tables.*

Plan Maps

Plan maps show land ownership, unit numbers, and identify land use designations. The land-use designations provide the general management intent for each unit. However, they must be considered together with the statements of management intent and guidelines (unit and areawide) for a complete explanation of the management policy affecting particular units. This is essential in order to get a comprehensive understanding of the overall management intent of the area plan. The management guidelines contained in Chapter 2 are particularly critical and must be consulted in adjudication decisions affecting individual units of state land.

Limited State Holdings that are not directly managed by the state but rather, where another entity holds the primary management right are shown on plan maps but not described in resource allocation tables as units. These usually are conservation easements that were acquired by the state and other entities with EVOS funds on lands within the Kodiak NWR. No management intent or other policies were developed for these lands in the Kodiak Area Plan because the state does manage these areas beyond what has already been established by the terms of the conservation easements. Details regarding the terms of the conservation easements can be obtained from DNR case files. See the EVOS section in Chapter 2 to understand more about these areas.

Land Status Depicted In Plan Maps

The maps in this chapter are not intended to be detailed land ownership maps. Instead, they are a representation of state and federal land records current to the date of plan adoption. Land status for upland units, including private, Native corporation, municipal, and federal are derived from the Department's Geographic Information System land status coverage. This information is generalized and for this reason the land status for a particular land area can be misleading. For complete information, consult the land records of the Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Native corporations, and the Kodiak Island Borough.

The plan maps show general patterns of land ownership by color. This includes the various types of federal ownership (principally the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge), the various types of state land (general state land, Legislatively Designated Areas, Mental Health Trust

Land, University of Alaska, and lands under management agreement to another state agency) as well as Borough, Native corporation, and private lands. However, because of the way that GIS maps are created, which entails a decision hierarchy on what land status to represent in priority sequence, the colors that represent an ownership pattern may not coincide with the actual pattern of such ownership. The Department has tried to make general land status on the plan maps as accurate as possible, but the land ownership patterns of other entities may be incorrect.

The location of state owned or state-selected units is derived from information in the Department's land status records and the federal Master Title Plat. Both the land status and spatial boundaries of these units are accurately represented. However, because state land status changes with time, the same caution exists for these areas as for areas of non-state land. Both color and a distinct external boundary line indicate areas of state and state-selected land. If there is a conflict between the land status depicted by color and that indicated by a boundary line, the boundary line is correct. This line also supersedes the color representations of land ownership on the plan maps.

Resource Allocation Table

A Resource Allocation Table follows the maps that provide information on specific management units. It includes the land use designation and the land management intent for an each specific upland or tideland unit, and is directly related to the plan maps by the use of the unit identifier. Essentially, this Table details the generalized description of state management intent included under "Region and Areas Summary".

The Table is organized by Region followed by Areas. Within a Region or Area, the upland units are described first, followed by the large tideland units and any small tideland units that exist. For each unit, the table gives the unit identification number; general geographic name; general location by Meridian, Township, and Range; and size expressed in acreage. Also included is a description of the resources and uses of a unit, the designation(s), management intent, and specific management guidelines.

More specifically, the policies and resource information contained in the tables include:

Unit number - Each unit of state land has a number. Units are preceded with a letter indicating the Region or Area that they are situated in: 'K' for the Kodiak Region, 'M' for the Alaska Peninsula, and 'T' for the Trinity Islands.

Unit name - Each unit has a name that provides a brief description of its location.

MTR - The Meridian, Township, and Range, of each unit is indicated. In all cases the Seward Meridian applies. There may be more than one township and range, as when a management unit crosses township and/or ranges boundaries.

Acreage - The approximate acreage in each unit is indicated.

DNR Designation - Land use designations indicate the primary and co-primary uses and resources for each unit. Typically, this plan uses only one designation (primary) for an upland unit although some units having two complementary uses, termed “co-designations”. Co-designations are frequently applied to tideland units and to upland units in the area north of Ugak Bay where there are many units have a co-designation of Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. Where co-designations have been used, the uses reflected in the designations are intended to be generally compatible and complementary to each other.

Management Intent - This column indicates the management direction for a specific unit. It is consistent with the recommended designation, but includes more information on how state land is to be managed. In some small-sized units, the management intent is likely to be brief since the designation itself is often sufficient to indicate the management intent. This is not the case with large units, and, in these instances, the management intent statement is critical to an understanding of how the various resources within the unit are to be managed. This section also indicates if the unit is to be retained in state ownership; if it is appropriate for transfer to a city or borough; and those unit resources that must be taken into consideration for land disposals or other forms of development or use. In some instances the development of a unit is not appropriate during the planning period and this is indicated.

Resources and Uses - This column summarizes the resources and uses for which the unit is designated and which are considered important in the unit. It also provides a generalized description of the unit, and may indicate the presence (or absence) of certain other resources that are important to land management decisions. Typical among this type of information is whether the unit contains (or lacks) a heritage site or significant concentration of wildlife, fisheries, or habitat(s), the current use of the unit, adjacent land ownership, and the zoning designation of the Kodiak Island Borough that affects the unit.

Region and Areas Summary

Kodiak Region: Kodiak, Afognak, Shuyak Islands

The Kodiak Region, which is the primary focus of the area plan, consists of the Islands of Kodiak, Afognak, and Shuyak Islands. In the description that follows, state uplands and tidelands have been described in general, and the management requirements that are included apply to both the Region and Areas. The management strategy of the area plan is more effectively described as a unit because of the commonalities between the Region and Area tidelands and because only a very small amount of upland acreage exists in the Areas⁵.

⁵ The three Areas include the areas of state uplands and tidelands on the Alaska Peninsula, similar areas on Trinity Island, and state tideland and submerged lands adjacent to the Small Island Group. The Small Island Group includes islands north and south of Kodiak Island. The Barren Islands are situated north of Kodiak Island, while Chirikof Island and the Semidi Islands are situated south and southwest of Kodiak Island.

Descriptions of the Alaska Peninsula, Trinity Islands, and the Small Islands Group Areas are included at the end of this Chapter. This description is meant to be brief, focusing on general geographic themes, with general management strategy for these Areas included in the discussion that follows.

State Lands

Uplands. State-owned and state-selected uplands in the Kodiak Region total approximately 570,000 acres. Although terrain varies greatly, the majority of these lands are mountainous. The largest contiguous block of state acreage, which is on the east side of Kodiak Island, has many peaks approaching 4,000 feet. Northward, elevations and slopes transition to lower peaks on Afognak Island and the hilly lowlands of Shuyak Island. Exposed bedrock at higher elevations gives way to glacial till overlain by volcanic ash on lower slopes and along drainages, resulting in many vegetation types, including alpine tundra, high brush, poplar forest, and Sitka spruce forest. This variety in terrain and vegetation provides a broad range of habitat types suitable for mountain goat, brown bear, elk, and deer.

Tidelands. State tidelands and submerged lands included within tideland management units of the Kodiak Region total 69,000 acres, and occupy portions of the coast along Kodiak, Afognak, and Shuyak Islands. These tideland areas can be characterized into three types: rocky offshore islands and islands at the head of bays, generally flat intertidal areas at the heads of the numerous small and large bays, and steeply sloping intertidal areas at prominent points and capes along the coast. Each of these is a diverse, biologically productive area that provides habitats for a variety of marine mammals, seabird colonies, and fisheries with commercial and community importance. The rocky headlands typically provide habitat to marine mammals (sea lion and seal rookeries and haul outs, sea otter concentration areas), sea bird colonies, and herring spawning, rearing, and feeding areas. These areas are also characterized by the presence of kelp beds, some often extensive, and are also sometimes used by waterfowl for wintering. The most numerous of the tideland units, however, occur at the heads of bays that occupy fairly flat intertidal areas that often contain areas of estuarine wetlands. These areas provide habitat for marine mammals (sea lion and seal haul outs, sea otter concentrations), sea bird colonies, waterfowl, and have important crab and herring concentrations. Anadromous streams often occupy portions of the tideland units, and there may be multiple anadromous stream mouths depending of the size of the tideland unit. Lagoons also occur within this type of tideland and are associated with extensive estuarine wetlands and eel grass beds. The last of the three tideland types consists of steeply sloping areas at points and capes, which typically provide habitats for marine mammals (sea lion and seal rookeries and haul outs, and sea otter concentrations) and are characterized by concentrations of sea bird colonies. They are also important as waterfowl wintering and herring spawning and rearing areas. Kelp beds often grow in near shore areas.

Acreage

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

<u>Geographic Areas</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Uplands	569,800
Tidelands and Submerged Lands	3,372,200

Access

Except for units situated on eastern Kodiak Island, some of which can be reached by road, all other units must be accessed by floatplane, fixed wing aircraft, or boat. The marine highway system provides access to Port Lions and Kodiak. Air transportation is provided on a regular basis to each of these small communities, although the frequency of service varies.

Physical Features: Uplands

Steep or mountainous terrain characterizes most of the state lands in the Kodiak Region. The most extensive area of state uplands in this region is found along the northeast trending central divide on Kodiak Island, on the Shearwater Peninsula, and north of Ugak Bay. These areas are very mountainous, with most peaks in the range of 2,000 feet and some approaching 4,000 feet. Small cirque glaciers occur near the higher peaks along the divide, and most of these areas are incised by relatively narrow canyons and valleys and drained by short, steep streams. The few areas of state uplands along the road system and some of the units situated in the northern portion of Kodiak Island and the Kupreanof Peninsula are of either flat or moderately sloped terrain. Vegetation and habitat types are closely related to differences in elevation, and for the most part consist of barren rock and alpine tundra. High brush and moist tundra occur at lower elevations. Sitka spruce forest occurs only on the state land units found at the northern and easternmost coasts of the island, near Anton Larsen, Monashka, and Chiniak Bays, and on Woody, Spruce, and Popof Islands.

Overall, the topography of Afognak, Raspberry, and Marmot Islands consists of lower elevations and more moderate slopes than that of Kodiak Island. Units of state land on these islands represent the full range of topography and vegetation that exists there. The highest peaks and most of the steeper terrain occur in the western portion of Kodiak Island, whereas most of the eastern part of the island is made up of flat or gently rolling terrain with many pothole lakes. Mature stands of Sitka spruce occur mostly at elevations below 1,000 feet. Most of Shuyak Island is state land. This island is mostly hilly lowlands and has many pothole lakes. A very high proportion is vegetated with well developed stands of Sitka spruce.

Hydrology

The climate of Kodiak is usually characterized as maritime, with less seasonal and daily temperature variations than continental climates, high annual precipitation, frequent cloud cover, rain and wind. No permafrost exists on Kodiak. The geology of Kodiak is dominated by metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rock underlying unconsolidated deposits. Groundwater is found in both the unconsolidated deposits and bedrock. Wells have been developed with yields greater than 200 gpm.

Since the topography of much of Kodiak is steep with resultant high gradient streams combined with relatively shallow bedrock runoff patterns that tend to be fairly “flashy” (rapid response of runoff to rainfall events). Reduction of this flow is mostly influenced by storage available in the thick vegetation of the island, wetlands, snowpack, and surface depressions. Evapotranspiration is not a large loss factor on Kodiak during most of the year.

Precipitation and runoff patterns are less seasonal than some other maritime climatic areas of Alaska. Generally, the wettest period is from September through January, and the driest is June through August. Peak precipitation and runoff usually coincide in October (8.36” rainfall), lowest runoff usually coincides with lowest precipitation in July (4.12” rainfall). Total annual precipitation is 75”, and total annual snowfall is 71”.

Hydrologic information on Kodiak Island is very limited. There are very few stream gages currently operating, and a very small number of historical gages that have been operated for which data is available. Groundwater data is even more limited than surface water data. Hydrologic information for making resource management and development decisions (commercial, industrial, instream flows) will likely need to be collected prior to any development.

The availability of water for settlement and development vary considerably depending on the location of the proposed action. Surface water is the prominent source of water on Kodiak Island. Every village, town and city on Kodiak Island depends on surface water to supply its domestic, commercial and industrial needs. Groundwater is limited to areas of large alluvial deposits, of which there are few. Bedrock is at or near the land surface and is not expected to contain large quantities of water.

Uses and Resources

Uplands. Most of the state uplands in the planning area are on the eastern part of Kodiak Island. Although much of these lands are considered remote, access to it is greatly facilitated by the road system. Because of this, the most intense use of state land occurs on the northern and eastern portions of the large block of contiguous acreage north of Ugak Bay. Recreational uses include hiking, bicycling, wildlife viewing, cross-country skiing, recreational vehicle use, and snowmachining. Subsistence, sport and commercial harvest

activity tends to be more dispersed than recreation, in pursuit of mountain goat, brown bear, deer, and elk in the higher and more remote areas, and salmon, trout, Dolly Varden and grayling in streams. In terms of area, grazing is the most extensive commercial use of state uplands.

Tidelands. Most public use of state lands occurs on tidelands and submerged lands. This probably results from the presence of fishing, subsistence, and hunting opportunities; ease of access provided by boat; and the absence of other modes of transport. Tideland areas are used extensively for commercial fishing purposes, recreation, and harvest (subsistence, commercial, and recreational).

With few exceptions, the entirety of the coastline is used for some form of subsistence, recreation, or commercial fishing activity at some time of the year. Commercial fishing occurs throughout the Region and focuses on the harvest of dungeness, tanner, and red king crab; herring (sac roe and bait/food); salmon; and shrimp. The harvest of salmon and dungeness crab occurs throughout the Region. Shrimp harvest is concentrated on the south and east sides of Kodiak Island and on the north and east sides of Afognak Island. Reflecting the population distribution of Kodiak Island, most recreation use occurs within 30 nautical miles along and near road corridors. Often, the bays are attractive as anchorages, either to access an attraction, or commercial services, or are important as harbors. Subsistence use tends to occur adjacent to the outlying communities and villages, but sometimes extends far beyond the immediate vicinity, depending on the resource that is being harvested. Crab, shrimp, marine fish, marine invertebrates, various forms of vegetation, marine mammals, and waterfowl are important to subsistence harvest. A few tideland areas on Afognak Island have also been important as log transfer facilities in support of the timber harvest operations on the Native corporation's land on this island.

The resources provided by the tidelands within this region, especially those associated with the more sensitive tidelands designated Habitat, include the use of these areas for the schooling, rearing, and spawning of Pacific herring and anadromous fish. They are also important as concentration areas for a variety of crab, groundfish, and shrimp; as overwintering areas for Pacific herring and waterfowl; and as concentration areas for marine mammals (sea lion and seal rookeries and haul outs, sea otter concentration areas) in bays and near isolated rocks and islands. Some function as wildlife movement corridors or provide habitat for brown bears in intertidal areas. Important concentrations of kelp and eel grass as well as estuarine wetlands often occur in these areas. Kelp and eel grass provide important habitat for Pacific herring and estuarine wetlands often support diverse and productive biological environments. See previous description of tidelands under 'State Lands' for more habitat information on these features.

Local, State, and Federal Plans

Except for the Shuyak Island State Park and Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area management plans and the Kodiak Archipelago Bear Conservation and Management Plan, other state site specific or management plans within the planning area do not exist.⁶ Both management plans, prepared by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and ADF&G, respectively, were consulted during the preparation of the area plan.

A variety of local and federal plans exist, reflecting the position of the Kodiak Island Borough on the management of private and certain public lands within its corporate boundary and that of the federal agencies responsible for the management of the four National Wildlife Refuges and the National Park within the planning boundary. These plans have been consulted by DNR in the preparation of the area plan. The explanation that follows describes federal or local management of federal or locally owned uplands.

The Kodiak Island Borough has a regional comprehensive plan, several more specific management plans, a zoning ordinance, and a district coastal zone management plan. The zoning ordinance and comprehensive plan cover all of the land within the corporate boundary of the Kodiak Island Borough, but are primarily focused on the communities/areas of Kodiak and on several smaller communities. More detailed elements of the comprehensive plans exist for Chiniak, Monashka Bay, the Pasagshak Narrow Cape area, and the Woman's Bay area. Both the island comprehensive plan and the more specific community plans identify a preferred land use map and provide guidance to local land use development through a set of policies as well as specific land management recommendations. The zoning map provides more specific direction on preferred land use patterns. Both these plans and the zoning map were reviewed to determine their relationship to state land, and the Borough Zoning map was used extensively in developing use designations for the upland and tideland units. They were also used in the development of state policy for tidelands management in areas adjacent to communities. The district coastal zone management plan includes a number of specific recommendations on the creation of Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) in addition to general policies on coastal uses and resources⁷. The AMSAs, which typically provide detailed direction to coastal management for specific areas, have not been adopted by the Borough and therefore do not apply. At the time of plan preparation, the Borough was in the process of developing a comprehensive trails management plan. It is DNR's intention to work with the Borough in the preparation and implementation aspects of this plan as it relates to state land.

⁶ There is also the Kodiak Island Public Easement Atlas prepared by DNR, although this is not a management plan per se.

⁷ District Coastal Management Plans, including the Kodiak plan, are to be revised under 11 AAC 114. Because the ACMP standards (2004) are different than those used in the development of the current Borough plan, different policies will apply in the revised coastal zone plan. DNR adjudicators should consult the most recent, adopted version of the Kodiak District Coastal Plan prior to granting authorizations.

The Kodiak Refuge Conservation Plan provides broad policy guidance and establishes management direction for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. At the time of Area Plan preparation, the Refuge Plan was under revision. Both the current plan (1987) and the proposed plan (2003) were reviewed. Generally, the revised plan establishes its management strategy around two basic forms of management termed 'Minimal Management' and 'Moderate Management'. The former emphasizes maintenance of the natural environment with a minimal amount of human interference, while the latter also emphasizes protection but permits certain types of human activity. Most of the Refuge is proposed to be managed under the 'Minimal Management' strategy, except for small areas along the coast in the northwestern part of the Refuge on Kodiak Island that are to be managed for 'Moderate Management'. A tideland resource management zone described in this Chapter identifies those uses of state tidelands that are consistent with ANILCA requirements and 'Moderate Management' standards.

The Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Management Plan applies to lands along the Alaska Peninsula within the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge Management Plan for this area, which is in the process of revision, recommends 'Wilderness' and 'Minimal Management' as the principal management themes. The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge is also administered according to a comprehensive conservation plan. A tidelands management zone, which identifies those uses of state tidelands that are consistent with ANILCA requirements, affects the tidelands adjacent to these National Wildlife Refuges.

The Katmai National Park Resource Management Plan (1994) and its General Management Plan (1986) are used to provide guidance to federal management of this National Park. Federal policy toward the management of state tidelands and submerged lands is described in the General Management Plan. It states that the National Park Service will work cooperatively with the state to ensure that existing and future activities occurring in the areas adjacent to the park boundary "are compatible with the purposes for which the park was established." A tidelands management zone affects the tidelands and submerged land abutting the Park.

Management Summary

Uplands

Uplands are to be managed according to the specific land use designations and management intent in the Resource Allocation Table, following, and according to the Areawide Management Policies in Chapter 2.

Areas with Specific Designations:

Habitat. These areas (designated Ha) are to be managed to protect the fisheries, wildlife, and habitat values that are associated with a particular management unit. Resource values are identified for each unit designated Habitat in the Resource Allocation Table. There are

relatively few areas of uplands that are designated Habitat. The core central range of the Roosevelt Elk herd on Raspberry Island and the eastern portion of Marmot Island that adjoins a special use designation protecting sea lion pupping rookeries are designated Habitat. Large portions of the Shearwater Peninsula are also designated Habitat, reflecting an existing classification of this land that resulted from the Terror Lake Agreement between DNR and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and from agreements that are part of a land exchange with a village corporation (Old Harbor).

Settlement and Settlement-Commercial. Units designated Settlement (Se) or Settlement-Commercial (Sc) are appropriate for development or disposal for the purposes of settlement during the planning period. There are relatively few areas designated Settlement or Settlement-Commercial, reflecting the absence of areas with suitable topography, access, and soils. Settlement areas include lands near Bear Creek and at the eastern end of Raspberry Island, the Kupreanof Peninsula on Kodiak Island where there have been a number of previous state and borough disposals, areas along the Cape Chiniak Road, and portions of the Shearwater Peninsula. A single unit (K-68) within the City of Kodiak is designated settlement. With the exception of the units in Kodiak and those along the Cape Chiniak Road, areas designated Settlement are intended for remote subdivision development where public facilities and services are not to be provided, either by the State or Borough. Specific requirements for land disposals are specified in the Settlement section of Chapter 2.

General Use. Most upland units situated in remote, mountainous, and generally inaccessible areas are designated General Use (Gu). These include the extensive state holdings in the northern and central parts of Kodiak Island. Units for which there was insufficient information, or for which there was no apparent economic use or need, or where a number of uses could satisfactorily exist because of unit size, were also designated General Use. These areas are to be managed to allow for a variety of uses, consistent with the management intent statement for a specific unit and with the specific requirements affecting grazing, land disposals, and subdivision development identified in Chapter 2. Areas that are identified as having important wildlife, fisheries, or habitat values in the management intent statement of a unit description are to be managed to protect and maintain these resources.

Grazing. Grazing (Gr) is designated as the principle use on Sitkinak Island. It is also recognized as an allowed use in areas north of Ugak Bay in the units designated General Use or co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed. Areas designated grazing or co-designated grazing are to be managed as multiple use lands to support a variety of public benefits, including fish and wildlife habitat, public recreation, and public access. General standards for grazing are identified in the Grazing and Recreation sections of Chapter 2. More specific standards exist in areas co-designated Grazing and Public Recreation - Dispersed; these areas are to be managed consistent with Management Guideline H in the Grazing and Public Recreation sections of Chapter 2. Grazing is not considered an appropriate use in most areas of the Shearwater Peninsula; see also Management Guideline G in the Grazing section of Chapter 2.

Public Recreation - Dispersed. Areas designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) are to be managed to provide continued opportunities for dispersed recreation by the public. Other uses may occur in these areas, but only to the extent that they are compatible with the principal use of dispersed recreation. Areas co-designated Public Recreation - Dispersed and Grazing north of Ugak Bay are to be managed to ensure the long-term use of this large area of state land for both grazing and public recreation. Management Guideline H in the Grazing and Public Recreation sections of Chapter 2 provides specific management standards for this area. The largest areas of state land designated Rd are situated on the promontory of state land that extends into Pasagshak Bay situated west of the Launch Complex and an area adjacent to the coast southwest of the Launch Complex. Another large area (units K- 36 and K-37) occurs southeast of Elbow Mountain, coinciding with the Natural Use zone classification of the Borough. Although other areas of state land accommodate public recreation, they have other uses and are to be managed principally for the benefit of that use.

Water Resources. Areas near Port Lions and Kodiak designated by these communities as watersheds have been designated Water Resources (W). These areas are to be managed to protect and maintain community water supply sources.

Tidelands

State tide and submerged lands will be managed according to the designation given in the Resource Allocation Table or as part of a specific tide and submerged lands Tideland Resource Management Zone. These areas are also subject to Alaska coastal management standards and to the state permitting system that is used to apply these standards.

Areas with Specific Plan Designations:

State tidelands are to be managed to protect sensitive tideland resources; maintain opportunities for commercial, recreational, and subsistence harvest; and ensure the continuation of important recreational activities. They will also be managed to allow for shoreline development in areas adjacent to communities where residential or commercial/industrial uses are considered appropriate by the local unit of government or appropriate land manager, or at specific sites where some form of development occurs or is planned.

Habitat. State tidelands designated Habitat (Ha) will be managed to protect sensitive habitats and areas important as fish and shellfish habitat, marine mammal concentration sites, wildlife movement corridors, and subsistence areas. Habitat designations are often applied to estuarine areas, the mouths of anadromous streams, special management areas that contain a rich diversity and concentration of fishery and wildlife resources, and to certain rocks and islands used for marine mammal rookeries and haul outs. They are also used as a co-designation with Public Recreation - Dispersed in the Tideland Resource Management Zones for tidelands and marine waters that are specified in this plan. Development authorizations may be granted in these areas, but the sensitive fisheries or wildlife resources of these areas must be protected.

Harvest. State tidelands are also to be managed to ensure the continuation of recreational and commercial harvest and subsistence uses. All of the submerged and tideland areas within the Kodiak Region are important at some time during the year for commercial, recreational, or subsistence harvest. Individual tideland units that are designated Habitat are also co-designated as Harvest (Hv) if some form of harvest activity takes place. Development authorizations issued on tidelands affected by the Harvest designation must consider impacts to the various forms of harvest and are to mitigate impacts to this activity. This requirement pertains to individual tideland units designated Harvest, units co-designated Harvest with another designation, and to areas designated General Use where some form of harvest occurs.

Public Recreation - Dispersed. State tidelands important for some public recreational purpose have been designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) or are co-designated with another use. Tidelands affected by the Rd designation will be managed so that tideland uses authorized by the Department protect important recreational resources and are consistent with adjacent uplands management. Authorizations will be consistent with the statutory objectives of the Shuyak and Afognak Island State Parks and should be consistent with the Borough zoning ordinance as it affects uplands. The Department shall coordinate its decision-making in areas adjacent to uplands in National Parks or Wildlife Refuges with appropriate federal agencies to insure that public recreation values are maintained. Extensive areas of tidelands and marine waters adjacent to the latter are co-designated Rd and Habitat, reflecting their recreational and habitat values. The Rd designation is also used to maintain popular recreational use areas and anchorage capacity or protect an important scenic viewshed. Development authorizations may be granted in areas designated Rd but must ensure that a unit's management intent is satisfied and that the authorization is consistent with the public trust doctrine. Tidelands designated Rd mostly occur in the Tideland Resource Management Zones and in a few isolated tideland units, principally at Monashka Bay and adjacent to areas of public lands within the City of Kodiak.

Waterfront Development and Shoreline Use. State tidelands adjacent to communities will be managed to accommodate that development considered appropriate in local land use plans or zoning maps and are designated Waterfront Development (Wd) and Shoreline Use (Sd). The Wd and Sd designations that apply in the area plan reflect the planned upland land use patterns.

General Use. Tide and submerged lands not included within a tideland unit or a Tideland Resource Management Zone are designated General Use (Gu). Large areas of state tidelands and submerged lands are affected by this designation since all areas that are not identified as important for specific habitat, harvest, or recreation protection, included in a tideland resource management zone, or intended for development, are affected by the Gu designation. The state coastal zone permitting system is to determine which uses are appropriate within these areas and is to establish any particular site or operational requirements.

Areas Affected by Tideland Resource Management Zones.

There are four Tideland Resource Management Zones (TRMZ) that apply to tideland and submerged lands adjacent to state and federal lands that are under some form of protected status. The four TRMZs consist of the tidelands and marine waters adjacent to (1) the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), (2) the Alaska Peninsula and Becharof National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) and Katmai National Park and Preserve along the Alaska Peninsula and those parts of the Alaska Maritime NWR within the planning boundary, (3) Afognak and Shuyak Island State Parks and those state lands that are administered by DPOR adjacent to these parks, and (4) the Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area (CHA). The TRMZs extend one-half mile from mean high water in all instances. Except for the Tugidak Island CHA the resource management zones are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation - Dispersed. These designations convert, respectively, to the classifications of Wildlife Habitat Land and Public Recreation Land. The Resource Management Zone adjacent to the Tugidak Island CHA is designated Habitat, which converts to the classification of Wildlife Habitat Land.

Tideland Resource Management Zones have been used if there is a concentration of significant marine resources or public uses within a specific area, or if individual tideland units cannot capture the diversity and intensity of these resources within a contiguous area. They are also used when there is common upland property ownership, usually of a large area that is under a protected status, such as a state or National Wildlife Refuge, National Park, or state park. The TRMZs of this plan are all of the latter type. For this type of TRMZ, the management intent is twofold: 1) to protect sensitive fisheries habitat, marine mammal concentration areas, shorebird and waterfowl concentration areas, anadromous streams and areas of estuarine wetlands, kelp or eel grass areas, as well as intertidal areas important for brown bears, and 2) limit those uses and structures on tide and submerged lands to those that would be generally consistent with upland uses. Management plans exist for nearly all the upland areas and should be consulted to determine management standards. Within the planning area, tidelands adjacent to Katmai National Park and Preserve, the four National Wildlife Refuges, the Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area, and Afognak and Shuyak State Parks are included within Tideland Resource Management Zones. For more information on special management areas, refer to Management Guideline D in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2.

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Tideland Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. A tidelands management designation affects the tide and submerged lands adjacent to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge on Kodiak and Afognak Islands. The management objectives of this zone are to protect the habitats and wildlife that characterize this area and allow certain consumptive uses, which would include foraging, and the taking of fish and wildlife for personal, recreational, commercial, and subsistence purposes. Plan Maps 3-2 through 3-4 and 3-7 through 3-11 delineate this boundary. Waters within the TRMZ are co-designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) and Habitat (Ha).

The areas of state tide and submerged lands adjacent to the Refuge will be managed for uses and structures that support subsistence, personal, recreational, and commercial activities that are consistent with these management objectives or that are authorized under ANILCA.

ANILCA provides for temporary structures and facilities directly and necessarily related to the taking of fish and wildlife and for the construction of new permanent cabins and maintenance or replacement of existing cabins. Temporary structures and facilities include temporary subsistence, commercial and personal campsites, tent platforms, shelters and other temporary facilities. Permanent structures include public use cabins, commercial set net cabins, subsistence cabins, and other commercial cabins. ANILCA also allows for the construction of new cabins that are necessary for the protection of public health and safety. DNR may also authorize, with appropriate siting and design, docks in support of commercial, recreation and subsistence activities, floatplane bases, on-shore support facilities for offshore oil and gas development, and other structures and facilities consistent with the basic management objective of a TRMZ.

Uses that DNR should not authorize include residential float homes, float lodges, or floating camps, or other types of residential, commercial or industrial uses of the tidelands inconsistent with the types of uses allowed under the ANILCA subsistence provisions. Certain types of mariculture facilities may be authorized if consistent with the management objectives of this Zone and the management guidelines for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline B under ‘Aquatic Farming’. In addition, certain types of governmental, commercial, or research floating facilities may be authorized if consistent with these objectives and the management guideline for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline F under ‘Floating Facilities’. In general, however, the intent is to minimize the number of authorizations, limit any authorizations to those that are allowed under the Management Guidelines noted above, and avoid the siting of all other structures on state tide and submerged lands if they are visually intrusive or are inconsistent with the management objectives of the TRMZ. DNR shall consult with the staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge before authorizing uses on state tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the refuge.

Alaska Peninsula and Alaska Maritime NWR Tidelands Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. This tidelands management zone includes the tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the two National Wildlife Refuges on the Alaska Peninsula (Alaska Peninsula and Becharof), the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge which consists of numerous offshore rocks, islets, and islands scattered throughout the planning area, and Katmai National Park and Preserve. The management intent for this zone differs somewhat between the National Wildlife Refuges and Katmai National Park and Preserve. Certain ANILCA subsistence provisions, described previously for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge TRMZ, apply to the National Wildlife Refuges but do not apply to Katmai National Park and Preserve. ANILCA subsistence provisions only apply to National Parks if specifically included in the enabling legislation and Katmai National Park and Preserve does not include such a stipulation. However, subsistence uses are allowed in the Preserve. Plan Map 3-13, ‘Alaska Peninsula Area’ in this chapter delineates this boundary. DNR shall consult with the staff of the National Park and the three NWRs before authorizing uses on state tidelands and submerged lands. Waters within the TRMZ are co-designated Public Recreation - Dispersed (Rd) and Habitat (Ha).

Becharof and Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuges. Within the Tideland Resource Management Zone adjacent to these refuges, the management intent is threefold: 1) to protect the habitat and wildlife that characterize these areas, 2) limit those uses and structures on marine waters to those generally consistent with upland use, and 3) provide for consumptive uses, which would include foraging, the taking of fish and wildlife for personal, commercial, and subsistence purposes. Consumptive and other uses that may be appropriate as well as those uses that DNR should not authorize are described in detail under the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge TRMZ.

Katmai National Park and Preserve. This Tideland Resource Management Zone also applies to the tide and submerged lands adjacent to Katmai National Park and Preserve. The purpose of this management zone differs from that of refuges since ANILCA subsistence provisions do not apply to Katmai National Park but they do apply to the Preserve. In this part of the TRMZ, the intent is to protect sensitive habitat and wildlife and preclude incompatible tideland uses. Uses that DNR should not authorize include residential float homes, float lodges, or floating camps, or other types of residential, commercial or industrial uses of the tidelands as well as those uses that are identified as ‘Unoccupied Floating Facilities’ in the Floating Facilities section of Chapter 2 unless directly related to an authorized use. Certain types of aquatic farming facilities may be authorized if consistent with the management objectives of this Zone and the management guidelines for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline B under ‘Aquatic Farming’. In addition, certain types of governmental, commercial, or research floating facilities may be authorized if consistent with these objectives and the management guideline for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline F under ‘Floating Facilities’. In general, however, the intent is to minimize the number of authorizations, limit any authorizations that may be granted to those that are allowed under the Management Guidelines noted above, and preclude the siting of all other structures on state tide and submerged lands, particularly if they are visible or are inconsistent with the management objectives of the TRMZ.

Afognak Island and Shuyak Island State Park Tideland Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. Unlike other state parks that adjoin marine areas, the legislation creating these parks did not include submerged lands and waters.⁸ In order to control the types of uses that could occur adjacent to these parks on tidelands and submerged lands within one-half mile of mean high water line, or within the legal description of these state parks⁹, whichever is greater, are encompassed by the resource management zone.¹⁰

⁸ The upland, shoreland, tideland, land underlying tidally influenced inland water, and water overlying this land, including both the surface and subsurface estate, owned or acquired by the state within the area of the legal description of these parks is included within the two parks.

⁹ There are instances where the legal description of the two state parks encompasses areas that exceed the one-half mile distance boundary from mean high water. In these instances, the TRMZ is defined to include these additional areas. The Plan Map ‘Afognak – Shuyak Islands’ only depicts the one-half mile distance boundary. Consult the park legal description for the formal boundary.

¹⁰ The Tideland Resource Management Zone for Shuyak State Park only affects the submerged lands adjacent to this park since tidelands are already encompassed within the park boundaries. The Afognak State Park TRMZ encompasses both tidelands and submerged lands since the legal description of the park does not include tideland areas.

EVOS Acquired Properties near the State Park that are under a DNR Management Right that allows DPOR to manage these areas are also included within the resource management zone. Plan Maps 3-2 and 3-3 in this Chapter delineate this boundary.

The purpose of this zone is to protect the values and resources of these state parks, which focus on low-intensity, dispersed public recreation and the preservation of the unique wilderness values of the two parks. Public and low-intensity commercial recreation uses may be appropriate within the TRMZ and may be authorized by the Department. Uses that DNR should not authorize include residential float homes, float lodges, floating camps, or other residential, commercial or industrial uses, as well as those uses that are identified as 'Unoccupied Floating Facilities' in the Floating Facilities section of this chapter unless directly related to an authorized use. Structures that support public recreation uses or dispersed low-intensity commercial recreation may be authorized if consistent with the management intent of the TRMZ and the statutory objectives of these parks. Certain types of aquatic farm facilities may also be authorized if consistent with these objectives and the management guidelines for these facilities in the 'Aquatic Farming' portion of Chapter 2. DNR shall consult with DPOR before authorizing uses on state tidelands and submerged lands.

Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area Tideland Resource Management Zone for Marine Waters and Tidelands. ADF&G and DNR have different permitting responsibilities in the Tugidak Critical Habitat Area. The ADF&G is responsible for evaluating activities and land uses which may affect fish, wildlife or their habitat to ensure they are consistent with the purposes for which the CHA was established. The legal description (AS 16.20.615) of this Critical Habitat Area limits ADF&G's authority to the uplands of Tugidak Island including the land and water of the lagoon. DNR is responsible for activities within tide and submerged lands. To control the types of uses that occur adjacent to the CHA, tide and submerged lands within one-half mile of mean high water line are included within a resource management zone. Plan Map 3-12, 'Trinity Islands Area' in this chapter depicts this boundary. The purpose of this zone is to protect the high wildlife and habitat values of the CHA, which was established to protect fish and wildlife and their habitats, especially marine mammals, birds, fish and shellfish. Waters within the TRMZ are designated Habitat (Ha).

Uses that DNR should not authorize include residential float homes, float lodges, or floating camps, or other types of residential, commercial or industrial uses of the tidelands as well as those uses that are identified as 'Unoccupied Floating Facilities' in the Floating Facilities section of Chapter 2 unless directly related to a DNR authorized use. Certain types of aquatic farming facilities may be authorized if consistent with the management objectives of this Zone and the management guidelines for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline B under 'Aquatic Farming'. In addition, certain types of governmental, commercial, or research floating facilities may be authorized if consistent with these objectives and the management guideline for these facilities in Chapter 2; see Management Guideline F under 'Floating Facilities'. In general however, the intent is to minimize the number of authorizations, limit any authorizations to those that are allowed under the

management guidelines noted above, and preclude the siting of all other structures on state tide and submerged lands, particularly if they are visible or are inconsistent with the management objectives of this Zone. DNR shall consult with ADF&G before authorizing uses on state tidelands and submerged lands.

Description of Areas

The Trinity Islands, the area within the Kodiak Island Borough on the Alaska Peninsula, and several Small Island Groups situated north and south of Kodiak Island comprise the three Areas. The Small Island Groups include the Barren Islands north of the island of Shuyak and both Chirikof Island and the Semidi Islands south and southwest of Kodiak Island, respectively.

Alaska Peninsula. Essentially all of the uplands within the corporate boundary of the Kodiak Island Borough on the Alaska Peninsula are managed as part of two large federal wildlife refuges, Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge or are within Katmai National Park and Preserve. There are two small units of state land (M-01 and M-02) which are intended to accommodate possible port and transportation development. The areas of state tideland and submerged lands support a rich and varied marine environment, although the amount of human use for subsistence, recreational or commercial fishing is much less than compared to the Kodiak Region. Most probably, this results from the relative isolation of the area, the absence of communities that would provide support services, difficult access, and the sparse population. All of the tidelands, except a single tideland unit (MT-01) that adjoins state uplands at Wide Bay, are managed as part of a Tideland Resource Management Zone for marine waters and tidelands.

Trinity Islands. The Trinity Islands Area, situated south of Kodiak Island, consists of Tugidak and Sitkinak Islands. All contain extensive areas of state land. Tugidak Island is a state Critical Habitat Area and is managed by the ADF&G. Sitkinak Island is almost entirely owned by the state and is used primarily for grazing. The western portion of Sitkinak Island is characterized by fairly mountainous terrain vegetated with tall grasses. Other portions of the Island are either flat with wet tundra type vegetation or moderately sloping and similarly vegetated. There are five upland units (T-01, T-02, T-03, T-04A, and T-04B) and nine tideland units (TT-01 to TT-09) in this Area. Except for a small area designated Settlement-Commercial adjacent to an old US Coast Guard base (T-04B), the upland units are used for grazing and are designated for that use.

Small Islands Group. The Small Island Group consists of Chirikof, Semidi, and Barren Islands. Chirikof Island is flat to moderately sloping and, in part, is used for grazing. The federal government owns the uplands. Several cabins may exist on the northern part of the Island. Both the Semidi Islands and the Barren Islands are groups of small, rocky islands that are federally owned and have considerable habitat value. The Semidi Island group is part of

the Semidi Wilderness and both island groups are managed as part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The tide and submerged lands within one-half mile of these islands is included in a Tideland Resource Management Zone for marine waters and tidelands.