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coastal areas of particular concern recreation, scenic and heritage resources



Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources

kodiak archipelago

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ALASKA. DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Recreation, Scenic and Heritage
Areas of Particular Concern:
Kodiak Archipelago

A Report by
Alaska Division of Parks
Department of Natural Resources

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with initial research by
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INTRODUCTION

This inventory has been compiled to identify and document coastal areas that possess significant recreation, scenic, heritage and wilderness values (collectively referred to as resources values in text). The purpose of this inventory of Coastal Areas of Particular Concern (APC) is to assist land managers, local, regional and coastal district planners, coastal development planners, and the Alaska Coastal Policy Council in making their decisions that would affect the coastal resources of the Kodiak Archipelago. This report has also been prepared to serve as potential nominations for Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) to be considered by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council, as specified in the Alaska Coastal Management Act of 1976.

Kodiak, like many coastal areas in Alaska, is on the verge of realizing the wealth of its coastal surroundings. For instance, oil and gas lease tracts run the length of the Archipelago on the east side and will eventually cover parts of Shelikof Straits. The coastal spruce forest on Afognak provides much commercial timber which is just now being harvested. Fishing boats are being modified and processing plants are now expanding or being constructed to harvest and market a promising supply of bottomfish.

Economic growth is usually accompanied by an increase in population and an increase in income. As the standard of living rises there is concomitantly an increase in leisure time pursuits. When Kodiak fully realizes these and other economic opportunities afforded by its coastal resources there will be more people with more leisure time seeking the same coastal surroundings for scenic pleasure and recreation enjoyment. In essence, Kodiak's coastal environment is a source of income and pleasure. It can remain so for many, many years to come without loss or conflict of either if resource planning and management is undertaken throughout the process of coastal development. It is with this perspective in mind that federal and state coastal resource programs are initiating and supporting inventory and planning efforts such as this one.

IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS

Being a coastal area inventory, the first criteria was that the area lie within the coastal zone. Defining the coastal zone is subject to interpretation but for this inventory the definition given by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game was used. They state that the landward limit of the coastal zone (direct influence) is where coastal plant communities reflect the salinity, high precipitation, or moderate temperatures of the ocean, where anadromous fish migrate up rivers to spawn, and where shorebirds and waterfowl nest and feed in coastal wetlands. All areas identified were either entirely within the coastal zone or had major portions within it.

The second criteria was that each area must possess significant recreation, scenic, heritage or wilderness values. In determining significance these following criteria were used:

General:

1. Areas that have regionwide unique resource values or a significant composition of two or more resource values.
2. Areas that due to proximity to population centers, transportation systems or proposed developments are important areas for special management consideration.
3. Areas that are publicly valued as demonstrated by use or identified by several local residents.
4. Areas which have been proposed for a special management designation in existing land use plans and programs.

Recreation:

1. All areas which have received significant traditional and continuous use by persons engaging in recreational pursuits.
2. Areas which because of their unique combination of physical, biological and/or cultural features has a potential for the pursuit of valued recreation experiences.
3. Areas which provide access to recreation resources. These areas need not be capable of supporting recreational activities.

Scenic:

1. Areas renowned for their scenic value and/or which have received traditional and continuous use by persons engaged in the activity of sightseeing.
2. Areas of outstanding scenery that would enhance or attract potential recreation use or visitation.
3. Areas that serve as key scenic viewpoints along common routes of travel.

Historic:

1. All sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
2. All sites determined to be eligible for or nominated to the National Registers of Historic Places.
3. Sites or areas deemed to be significant by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Wilderness:

1. All areas which have been designated as units or parts of units of the National Wilderness Preservation System or are under formal study for inclusion into the system.
2. Areas of significant size and untrammelled nature. Actual signs of human activity need not disqualify an area for consideration.

ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION

Following is an explanation of some inventory items on the Area of Particular Concern (APC) forms. Sections not referenced are thought to be self explanatory.

Value Classification:

On the forms, wildlife is a value cited among recreation, scenic, historic or wilderness values. While areas were not specifically identified for their wildlife attributes many areas provided important habitat for various species. Rather than overlook the overall value of the area to wildlife, this value was included in the value classification.

Commonly an area which possesses recreation values also has some inherent wildlife, scenic and wilderness values or vice versa. To assist in determining management direction for these areas, primary and associated values were determined and listed on the forms. In cases where there was insufficient information to make a determination between primary and associated values or where an area indeed possessed two equally important values, two primary values were listed.

Acres (Hectares):

The acreage recorded is for the area of evaluation.

Ownership and Management:

Due to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Alaska Statehood Act, the Municipal Land Entitlement Act of 1978 and pending Congressional legislation, land ownership is in a state of flux. Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) there are 15 Native villages and one Native group seeking land entitlements. None of the villages have received their full entitlement under ANCSA and most have received a small portion of their selected lands. The problem of land ownership is also compounded by the fact that seven of the thirteen villages are recognized as uncertified villages who will be relinquishing their land entitlement to all but a few hundred acres under the Koniag Amendment. The Koniag Amendment is an amendment to the D-2 legislation before Congress. This legislation designates certain federal lands for various management purposes, such as National Parks. The Koniag Amendment would transfer some 279,000 acres of Afognak Island in return for 340,000 acres on the Alaska Peninsula to which Kodiak's Regional and Village Corporations are entitled. The Koniag Amendment was not adopted at the time of this report, however for purposes of management recommendations it was assumed that it would be passed as noted by the list of supporters.

Another factor compounding the confusion of eventual land ownership is that the village corporation of Woody Island, Leisnoi Inc., has its eligibility status and land claims under litigation and investigation. Since the Bureau of Land Management was processing conveyances to Leisnoi Inc., management recommendations were made under the assumption that Woody Island would receive a land entitlement.

Since land ownership is tied to legal and political processes now being considered and implemented, land ownership was difficult to ascertain. Nonetheless, the inventory of ownership summarizes the effect of these influencing factors by the following key phrases:

contested village - refers to those villages who will be relinquishing entitlement under the Koniag Amendment which includes: Anton Larsen Bay, Bells Flats, Uganik, Litnik, Port William, Ayakulik, and Uyak.

Native corporations under the Koniag Amendment - refers to those villages who may be obtaining title to lands on Afognak Island, which includes Afognak, Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie and Woody Island.

The Kodiak Island Borough is in the process of identifying and selecting land from the State pursuant to the Municipal Land Entitlement Act of 1978. An approved borough selection means that Kodiak Island Borough is just a step away from receiving a patent to the land. For some selections, the State is in the process of deciding whether to approve the selection or to retain the land in the interest of carrying forth their legislated responsibilities in serving the public interest. However, due to the shortage of state land which is free from other overriding land claims and the requirement of honoring 56,500 acres of Kodiak Island Borough selections, many borough selections will result in conveyance of land to the Borough.

Existing Land Management:

Because of tenuous land status within the Kodiak Archipelago, existing management is essentially in a state of limbo. While federal lands are under the management of the U.S. Forest Service Fish and Wildlife Service, much of the land is being managed under a caretaker program for the eventual owner. Most lands conveyed to the regional and village corporations have been conveyed too recently to be under the guise of active management.

Adjoining Ownership and Management:

Comments made under existing ownership and management apply here.

Recommended Management:

The recommendations for management are just that, recommendations, which are based on a synthesis of the physical/biological features, resource values, land ownership and management. These recommendations have not been recognized by decision making officials. The recommendations assume that the Konig Amendment will pass. Many management recommendations, therefore stress cooperative management by Native corporations and State resource agencies.

Allowable Uses:

The allowable uses are intended to provide the reviewer with a better sense of what the management recommendations may entail.

Information Sources:

Much of the information used was derived from a number of inventory sources. Literature references listed are those sources that were a particular value in documenting the resource values. The contacts listed are those that citizens, planners and decision makers should consult for knowledgeable insights about the areas. Most of those listed were consulted in the derivation of information recorded on the forms.

Boundaries:

For resource evaluation approximate watershed boundaries were used where appropriate and sometimes scaled down to limit the area. This area of resource evaluation is shown by the dashed line, ---, on the individual maps. For many areas there were smaller subunits where the management recommendations were thought to be more appropriate. The area which may be more appropriate for management recommendations is shown by the solid line, _____. In areas where there was no definitive subunit best suited for the management recommendations, the solid line encompasses the entire area that was evaluated.

GENERAL AREA DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The Kodiak Archipelago, approximately 200 hundred miles long and a 100 miles wide lies in the western portion of the Gulf of Alaska separated from the Alaska Peninsula by the 25 to 30 mile wide Shelikof Straits. The Kodiak Archipelago is comprised of a few large and many small islands, all of which are rugged and rise abruptly from the continental shelf. These islands from the Barren Islands to the Trinity Islands cover about 5,000 square miles of land and hundreds of miles of coast. The City of Kodiak, the largest city on the largest island (Kodiak Island has 3,588 square miles) is about 255 miles southwest of Anchorage and a 140 miles southwest of Homer.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The Kodiak Archipelago is recognized as an extension of the Kenai Mountains on the Kenai Peninsula, scoured free by glaciers 10,000 years ago. As such most of the islands are mountainous. Kodiak Island has some rugged interior peaks that rise over 4,000 feet but most of the peaks range between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. Local relief generally varies between 1,000 and 2,000 feet on Kodiak Island with the exception of the southwestern portion which is characterized by broad valleys and coastal lowlands. The islands near the south and north ends of the Archipelago, particularly Tugidak and Shuyak Islands, are flat to gently rolling islands with a few low ridge lines.

The rugged coastline is intricately outlined by deep, narrow, glacially carved fiords with branched arms and scattered islets and bays as associated landscape features. The sea bluffs are generally rocky and steep with gravel and sand beaches interspersed among the bluffs. While most of the coastline is rugged and fiord indented, lagoons, gravel and sand beaches, estuaries, embayments, and marshes create a diverse coastline at the localized scale of this inventory. Exposed bedrock and shallow soils prevail through much of the region. Many streams drain into the bays. Fresh water lakes are common in the lowland areas and accompany stream valleys. Alpine lakes dot the interior mountainous country. The furthestmost direct inland distance one could travel before encountering the ocean on the other side of any island is 15 miles. In essence, much of the Kodiak Archipelago remains wild due to the isolation, inaccessibility and ruggedness of the islands.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

Vegetation:

The Kodiak Archipelago encompasses diverse vegetative types. The Kodiak Archipelago lies within a major vegetative transition between the coastal spruce forest of Southcentral and Southeastern Alaska and the brush and grasslands of the windswept Aleutians. Extensive forests of Sitka spruce are found on the north end of the island group, slowly invading the grasslands southward. The woody vegetation found elsewhere in the Archipelago is comprised of birch, cottonwood, willow and alder. Fairly extensive stands of cottonwood are found at the head of most bays. An abundance of grasses is common along the coastline. Upland areas are either barren or covered with alpine tundra and dwarf willows. The southwestern portion of Kodiak Island and Tugidiak Island is characterized by moist and wet tundra.

Aquatic life:

The marine waters surrounding the islands are among the most productive in the north Pacific. The continental shelf surrounding the Archipelago supports major fisheries for king, Dungeness and tanner crab, shrimp, salmon, and a variety of bottomfish. Starfish, clams, barnacles, sea urchins, and snails can be found in abundance along much of the coast. Sea weeds including kelp and rockweed, and eelgrass grow profusely in certain areas, attesting to the biological productivity of the Archipelago's marine waters.

Sea lions, seals, sea otters and sea birds inhabit the entire coast of the Archipelago, often in large concentrations. There are a number of coastal sites that serve as rookeries for these marine species. The estimated sea lion population of the entire Archipelago is between 30,000 and 40,000. The population of seals is thought to be greater than that of the sea lions. The many sea bird colonies often contain more than 10,000 nesting individuals. Sea otters, almost exterminated by the Russians, are now flourishing on the north end of the Archipelago. A number of whales can be seen in the offshore waters. Although some sperm whales pass through these waters, the harbor; Dalls, porpoises, and killer whales are most common. The Archipelago's waters also serve as important coastal wintering areas for many species of waterfowl.

All five species of pacific salmon (king, red, silver, pink and chum) inhabit the waters of the Kodiak Archipelago. Pink and sockeye rank as the most plentiful salmon species in the area. Dolly Varden char are also present in almost all fresh water streams while steelhead trout are less widely distributed.

Terrestrial Wildlife:

In discussing the area's terrestrial wildlife, the famed Kodiak brown bear, the largest terrestrial carnivore in North America, immediately comes to mind. A wildlife refuge for the well being of an estimated 2400 bears has been created. The few land mammals that naturally inhabit the area include brown bear, red fox, land otter, weasel, and tundra mole. Those which have been successfully introduced to the island include Roosevelt elk, Sitka black-tailed deer, reindeer, mountain goat, Dall sheep, beaver, red squirrel and snowshoe hare. The deer and elk population have increased to the point of sustaining significant hunting use.

The Kodiak Archipelago has long been viewed by many persons as emerald jewels teeming with an array of marine and terrestrial wildlife. In fact some of the largest sea bird and sea lion rookeries in the Gulf of Alaska occur here. Likewise, some of the highest density concentrations of brown bear, sea otter, and deer in Alaska can be found in the area. The Kodiak Archipelago undoubtedly has the largest seal pupping population and elk herd in Alaska.

CLIMATE

A strong marine influence dominates the climate of the Kodiak region; meaning cloudy skies, moderately heavy precipitation and cool temperatures prevail. The marine waters also provide heat that maintains the mild climate year round. Cool summers and warm winters characterize the temperature patterns. Because of the warmer winters, the Kodiak area has often been referred to as "Alaska's Banana Belt".

The temperature range between areas within the region is small. The average summer maximum temperature is in the high fifties and lower sixties during July or August. In December the temperature commonly drops to the low twenties. Available data indicates that annual precipitation ranges from 23 inches at Larsen Bay to 98 inches at Shearwater Bay. Such a difference is primarily due to the variation in terrain and exposure. Snowfall averages more than 6 feet per year in some areas but this varies considerably with location.

POPULATION

Between 1960 and 1975 the total population of the Kodiak Island Borough (which includes the entire Archipelago) increased from about 7200 to 8700 persons which represents a compound growth rate of 1.3% for the 15 year period (Kramer, Chin & Mayo, 1978). About 90% of the 1974 population resided in the northeast sector of Kodiak Island, in or near the City of Kodiak. The population pattern for this area is as follows:

<u>Area</u>	Population (1974 special census)
City of Kodiak	3,700
Coast Guard Support Center	2,828
Rural area outside the city limits	1,683

The remaining 10% of the population is distributed around Kodiak Island in coastal native villages as shown below:

<u>Village</u>	Population (1974 special census)
Akhiok	102
Karluk	94
Larsen Bay	98
Old Harbor	304
Ouzinkie	180
Port Lions	243

A few residents live on the islands of Afognak, Raspberry, Shuyak, and Sitkalidak.

ECONOMIC BASE

Kodiak's economy has traditionally been based upon the availability of natural resources - sea otters, fur seals and fishing. Today, the harvesting and processing of shrimp, crab, and salmon provides for the mainstay of Kodiak's economy. Subsistence hunting and fishing are the main occupation of village inhabitants.

Kodiak serves as a home port for the second largest fishing fleet in Alaska and this has been the major factor influencing Kodiak's economy as many of the other large employers serve the fishing industry. For instance, the docking and resupplying of ships is impacted by the fishing industry. The U. S. Coast Guard is the main federal government employer, and performs many valuable services for the fishing fleet.

The Federal government is the second major employer. (Kramer, Chin & Mayo, 1978) State government has shown recent growth in Kodiak as well. Other employment is provided by construction projects, logging operations, trade, and the finance and service sectors. The impact of tourism is reflected in the 7.7% of total employment contributed by the service sector in 1974. (Kramer, Chin & Mayo, 1978).

An examination of employment shows that Kodiak has experienced a healthy growth rate of 26% since 1920 (Kramer, Chin & Mayo 1978). The primary and most likely source of future growth fall into the following categories: fisheries development (bottomfish marketing), military, tourism, forestry, oil and gas exploration and development in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) (Kramer, Chin & Mayo, 1978).

As this report concerns recreation, it is worth substantiating the potential for tourism. The Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy Report states "Tour ships have begun to visit the urban area, and by 1980 it is possible that there will be as many as 15 or 20 tour ships visit each year. Over the next ten years it appears feasible that tourism could grow to the point of generating 1.0 to 1.5 million dollars in gross revenues annually. If this type of development is pursued successfully it can be expected that retail trade and services will expand more rapidly than they have in the past." The addition of charter boat tours this summer and direct Seattle-Kodiak air flights (air transportation is the most used mode of transport for tourists entering Alaska) are two recent signs of growth.

Most important to Kodiak's economy, industry representatives expect that bottomfishing will become a major source of growth in the Kodiak area. Opportunities for oil and gas exploration envelope the entire Kodiak Archipelago. Recent studies on the economic aspects of OCS exploration and development reveal the vulnerability of the fishing industry to OCS impacts. Because fishing is the mainstay of the economy, economic repercussions pose some questions as to the desirability of OCS development regionwide. However, mitigation measures for the social and economic impacts have yet to be fully evaluated in making oil and gas development compatible with a fishing industry.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

The ancestors of Kodiak, the Koniag people, arrived from Asia via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska and Siberia between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago. The Koniags had a rich culture which is in part due to their geographic location. They settled at the crossroads of the North Pacific where they had contact with a diverse array of neighbors. The rich marine and land resources contributed significantly to the creation of their culture.

Their main or winter village sites are located in protected coves on small islands in the bays with shallow and rich and intertidal areas nearby. In the summer, the Koniags moved to salmon fishing camps alongside major salmon spawning streams. Sometimes hunting camps were also established. By the time the Russians arrived, the Koniag culture had successfully adapted and learned to efficiently use the resources of the area. The temperature, climate, absence of sea ice, and animals of the Archipelago made Kodiak a veritable garden for the Koniag Natives.

In 1784 the Russians established their first permanent settlement in America at Three Saints Bay. The abundance of sea otter in the offshore waters of Kodiak lured large numbers of fur traders into the area. In 1792 the headquarters of the Russian American Company, headed by Lord Baranof, was moved to St. Paul which is now called Kodiak Harbor. By about 1790 the sea otter was brought to near extinction. Before leaving, the Russians left their mark of a rich culture, as on Kodiak Island and on some of the offshore islands, churches and historical features can be found.

The American whalers were active around Kodiak as early as 1835. The Northwest Right Whaling Grounds were the most prolific of any in the Pacific in the early part of the 19th Century. By 1914 the great whaling fleets were gone and the industry operated largely from shore stations with fertilizer as the chief product. During this time Mt. Katmai erupted covering much of the Archipelago with ashes.

The commercial fishing industry was fully initiated in 1890 when the largest cannery in the world (at that time) was located at Karluk Bay. For much of Kodiak's early fishing years, salmon was the main product as canneries opened up around the Archipelago. In the 1960's the crab industry was booming and Kodiak was soon recognized as "The King Crab Capital". The late 60's and early 70's is when the fishing began to diversify as tanner crab, shrimp, herring and clams became economical to harvest. Today Kodiak stands on the brink of an expansive bottomfish industry.

Another important facet of Kodiak's history is that of the military influence. In 1939 the building of the Naval station began. Realizing that the Japanese might use the Aleutians as a route for an attack on the U.S., a military build-up in Alaska occurred, much of which was centered around the City of Kodiak. The command post for the 250th Post Artillery Regiment was established at Miller Point, later named Ft. Abercrombie. Government buildings, artillery and spotting scopes were soon in place at Spruce Cape, Cliff Point, Long Island and Cape Chiniak. The mission was "to defend the naval air station, Kodiak, by denying entrance to hostile sea forces". In 1944, the 250th Post Artillery Regiment was broken up and redesignated. Today the Coast Guard maintains an active base and conducts patrol work and search and rescue missions for all vessels in the Gulf of Alaska and along the Aleutians. Their search and rescue and disaster relief efforts (post 1964 earthquake) are legendary.

RECREATION

In reference to the recreational attraction of the Kodiak Archipelago, the Homer News in May of 1979 carried a story titled, "It's Not Pago Pago, but Kodiak Is a Diamond in the Rough." The article went on to highlight that the Kodiak Archipelago offers recreational and sightseeing opportunities at its best; much of which is near the city of Kodiak.

The residents of Kodiak take due advantage of these opportunities and actively pursue a variety of recreational activities. A questionnaire was distributed and evaluated in the Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan which included these results on frequency of household participation by the survey respondents in various activities:

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total Participation Days Persons/Annum*</u> (167 households)
Driving for pleasure	4,454
Sport fishing	4,122
Picnicking	2,662
Hiking	2,456
Power boating	2,366
Subsistence food gathering	2,247
Running/Jogging	1,999
Bicycling	1,741
Sport Hunting	1,701
Nature Study	1,551
Camping	1,438

Swimming, snowmobiling, canoeing, kayaking, horseback riding, trail biking, off road vehicle driving are all commonly pursued but to a lesser extent than those activities listed above.

The report computes the recreational needs of the population based upon national recreational standards. By 1985 the outdoor recreation facilities needed to meet some of the growing recreation demands (without OCS development) is as follows:

- 25 acres of picnic areas
- 100 acres of campgrounds
- 13 miles of bike and walking trails
- 27 slips for small boat moorage
- 6 boat launch ramps
- 7 miles of track for all terrain vehicles
- 7 miles of equestrian trails
- 44 acres of community parks
- 27 acres of district parks

*The Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan listed the use level as Total Participation Days Per Person/Annum, however it is thought to be an oversight and should be Persons/Annum.

Of particular concern in addressing recreation needs, is the importance of sport fishing and hunting access regionwide. The Department of Fish and Game received about 2,000 easement requests for sport fishing access along numerous waters throughout the Archipelago. In interpreting these easement requests some important points emerged:

1. almost all of the lakes and streams on Kodiak Island are used regularly by the public.
2. actual use by Natives is much higher and more frequent than indicated by non-native users.
3. commercial fishermen and their families or crew frequently spend the week-ends in remote bays.

Many of the areas of particular concern included in this report were identified to protect sport fishing access in the more popular and unique areas.

Brown bear hunting is a national recreation attraction as a significant number of hunters come from other states and even other countries to pursue the Kodiak brown bear. However, the majority of hunters are Alaskan residents. In 1976, 677 bear hunting permits were issued. During the fall, brown bear hunting is secondary only to deer and elk hunting. In 1976, 2,118 permits for deer were issued but 1,888 hunters went afield for an average duration of 3 to 4 days. While deer hunting pressure has remained fairly constant over the last few years, elk hunting has increased 29% from 1970 to where in 1976, 239 hunters went afield.

The areas identified in this report with recreation as the primary value are important for meeting current recreation needs and to insure a sufficient land base for future generations.



northeastern kodiak
island

NORTHEASTERN KODIAK ISLAND

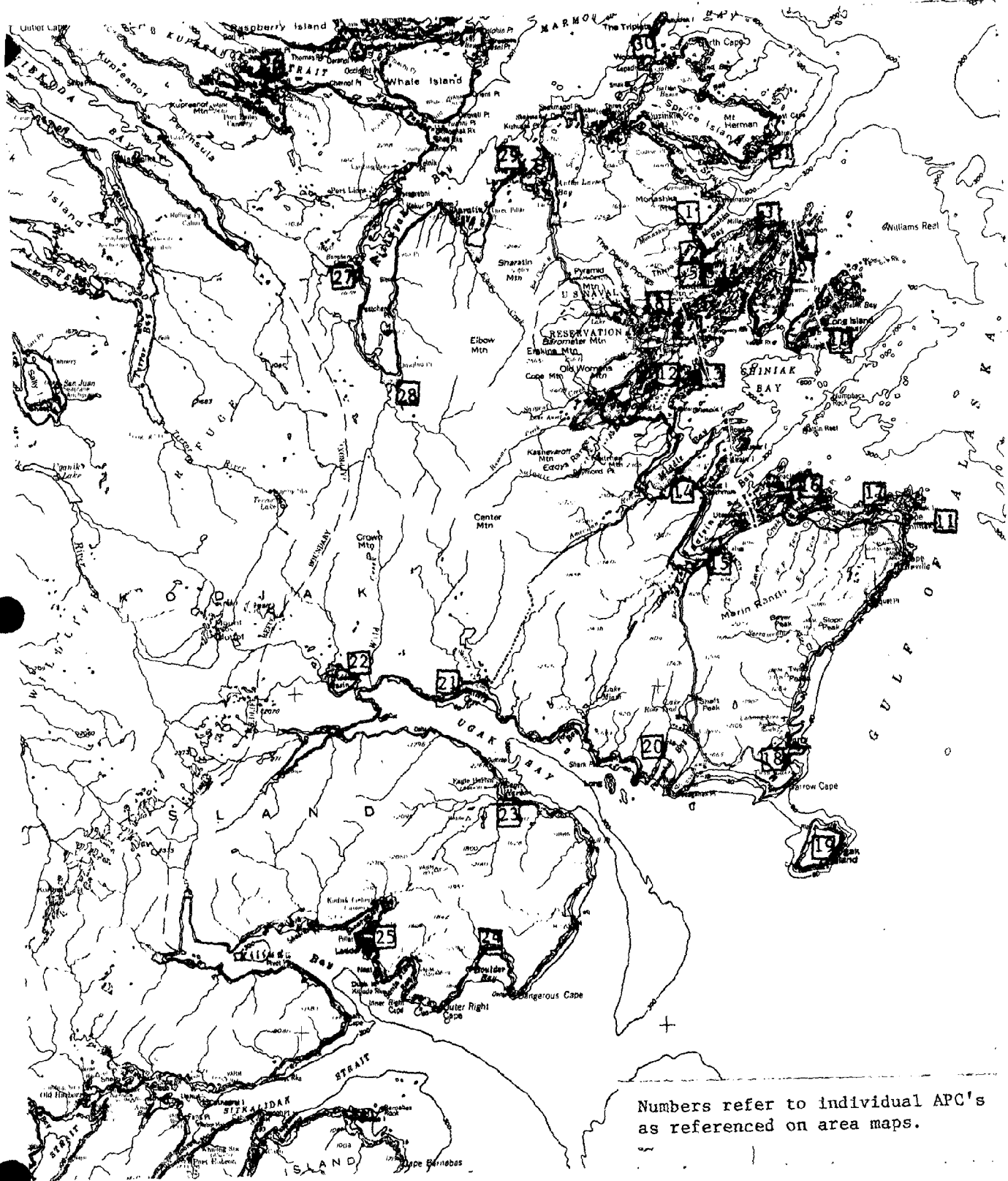
Approximately ninety percent of the Archipelago's population resides in the City of Kodiak, in the neighboring rural areas and in the villages of Ouzinkie and Port Lions. Northeastern Kodiak Island is, however, as wild and beautiful as the remainder of the Archipelago, and in many ways unique.

Within this area, the line of vegetation transition is most noticeable as Sitka spruce stands on Kodiak Island are limited to a few capes and bays while alder and bush prevail on the hillside. Brown bear and Sitka black-tailed deer inhabit the area profusely enough to provide good hunting. Marine mammals and seabirds can be found in areas easily viewed by Kodiak's boaters. Many of the rivers in this area support large runs of salmon and provide excellent sportfishing opportunities. The mountainous, indented bays provides scenic coastline panoramas at almost every glance. In fact, this area offers coastal scenic drives that not only rival any coastal road in Alaska but also rivals those of the western states. Immediate access provides an element of uniqueness to this area's natural and scenic qualities.

Some of the more productive salmon streams are located along the roads, hence sportfishing is energetically pursued in this area. For many residents without boat transportation this area is the only area where one can hunt deer without high transportation costs. Beachcombing, commonly sought close to home for an afternoon's outing, is a popular pastime shared by many families in this area. Historically, northeastern Kodiak Island is enriched, as military ruins and buildings from the Russian period are intact and easily viewed at a number of places.

Land transactions and development are increasing throughout the Archipelago, with this area being the center of focus. A number of suitable sites for outer-continental shelf (OCS) oil development bases and liquified natural gas (LNG) facilities have been identified in this area. As the lack of suitable housing continues residential development and interest expands outward from the City of Kodiak, as exemplified by current subdivision interest around Women's Bay. Plans for port expansion and small boat harbor construction have been in the offing for years. In essence, it is this area that will be most significantly impacted by the opportunities of economic growth facing Kodiak.

With development interest concentrated in this area, the recreation, scenic, and historic resource values and opportunities in northeastern Kodiak Island should be appropriately considered and incorporated into land management decisions now molding Kodiak's future. The appearance of no trespassing and keep out signs signal the need for this consideration.



Numbers refer to individual APC's as referenced on area maps.

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Monashka Creek (Monashka Bay)

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 41' N, 152° 15' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 8 to 9 miles by road, 3½ miles by air northwest of the of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 616 acres (246 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: Ownership is as of yet undetermined. The state has tentative approval but there are Ouzinkie Native, Inc. selections and Borough selections for these lands. Pursuant to the Koniag D-2 amendment these lands should eventually be turned over to Kodiak Island Borough as a watershed.

7) Existing Management: The State Division of Lands manages these lands in state ownership. The Department of Transportation maintains the road, right-of-way and small tract of land adjacent to the road to Monashka Creek.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management State lands immediately adjacent have the same tenuous land status and are managed by Alaska Division of Lands. Other State lands nearby have been selected by Ouzinkie Native, Inc., most of which have been conveyed to Ouzinkie Native, Inc.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Monashka Creek lies in a transition area with the Sitka spruce forests on the rolling hills towards Termination Point and the brush/grassland community in the surrounding mountainous country. The Sitka spruce forest has an understory composed of berry shrubs, grasses, lichens, and mosses. There are forested meadows of wildflowers. The coastline is dominated by a mile of rocky outcrops interrupted by the floodplain of the meandering Monashka Creek, which creates an expansive marsh grading into a sand beach at the mouth. The rocky areas are essentially completely covered by intertidal organisms. Kelp beds, seals and sea lions are present and the bay is considered vital to

king crab rearing. Whales have been sighted off Termination Point. Two puffins and cormorant rookeries exist in the area, the first is located at the mouth of Monashka Creek and the second rookery is located near Termination Point. Monashka Creek supports a run of coho and king salmon. 1977 figures show an escapement of 3,800 king salmon. Other sportfish in the bay area include Dolly Varden, rock fish and halibut. The forest near Termination Point provides winter habitat for a high concentration of Sitka black-tailed deer. Brown bear concentrate along Monashka Creek during salmon season. Small mammals common to this area include land otter, red fox, snowshoe hare and short-tailed weasel.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Monashka Bay is heavily utilized by day users, as over a thousand people have been known to use this general area in the summer. Sportfishing and boating are the major recreational activities, while picnicking, beachcombing, and berry picking occur concomitantly. Other recreational activities pursued in this area include some deer and ptarmigan hunting, and scenic and off-road driving. Although primarily a day use area, some overnight camping does occur. The area around Monashka Creek has much scenic diversity. From the creek, Monashka Mountain provides a dramatic backdrop, the grass and wildflowers provide a serene dash of color, and the open waters of Monashka Bay afford views of the heavily forested peninsula north of Kodiak. Two archaeological sites from the Koniag period exist within this area.

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Presently Monashka Creek does serve as a water supply for the City of Kodiak. However, population growth within the Kodiak area may necessitate expansion of the water supply including the possible construction of a dam at Monashka Creek. Engineering has been completed for this project and 24-inch transmission lines have been installed. This area has been identified as suitable for residential development and community expansion. The southeasterly side of Monashka Bay has been identified as a potential OCS terminal base site. Additionally, Monashka Bay in general has been preliminarily identified as suitable for LNG facilities. If water, power and sewer were provided to this area, Monashka Creek area could be suitable for industrial use.

10) Recommended Management: Due to overriding Ouzinkie Native, Inc. village selections a cooperative management program should be pursued with Ouzinkie Native, Inc., the regional corporation and Division of Parks. The emphasis of management should be for public recreation and watershed. Monashka Creek would complement the recreational developments at Pillar Creek particularly since a boat ramp is more feasible here than at Pillar Creek.

11) Allowable Uses Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. To protect the public water supply, scenic and recreation values, heavy industry and extractive resources may be suitably sited in the area east of Monashka Creek and toward Termination Point.

If through a case-by-case review process commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impact the scenic and recreation values of the area and demonstrate willingness to make use of appropriate mitigation measures to ensure protection of these values, then such projects should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

Soil Conservation Service, 1960. Soil Survey and Vegetation: Northeastern Kodiak Island Area, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station. Washington, D.C.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

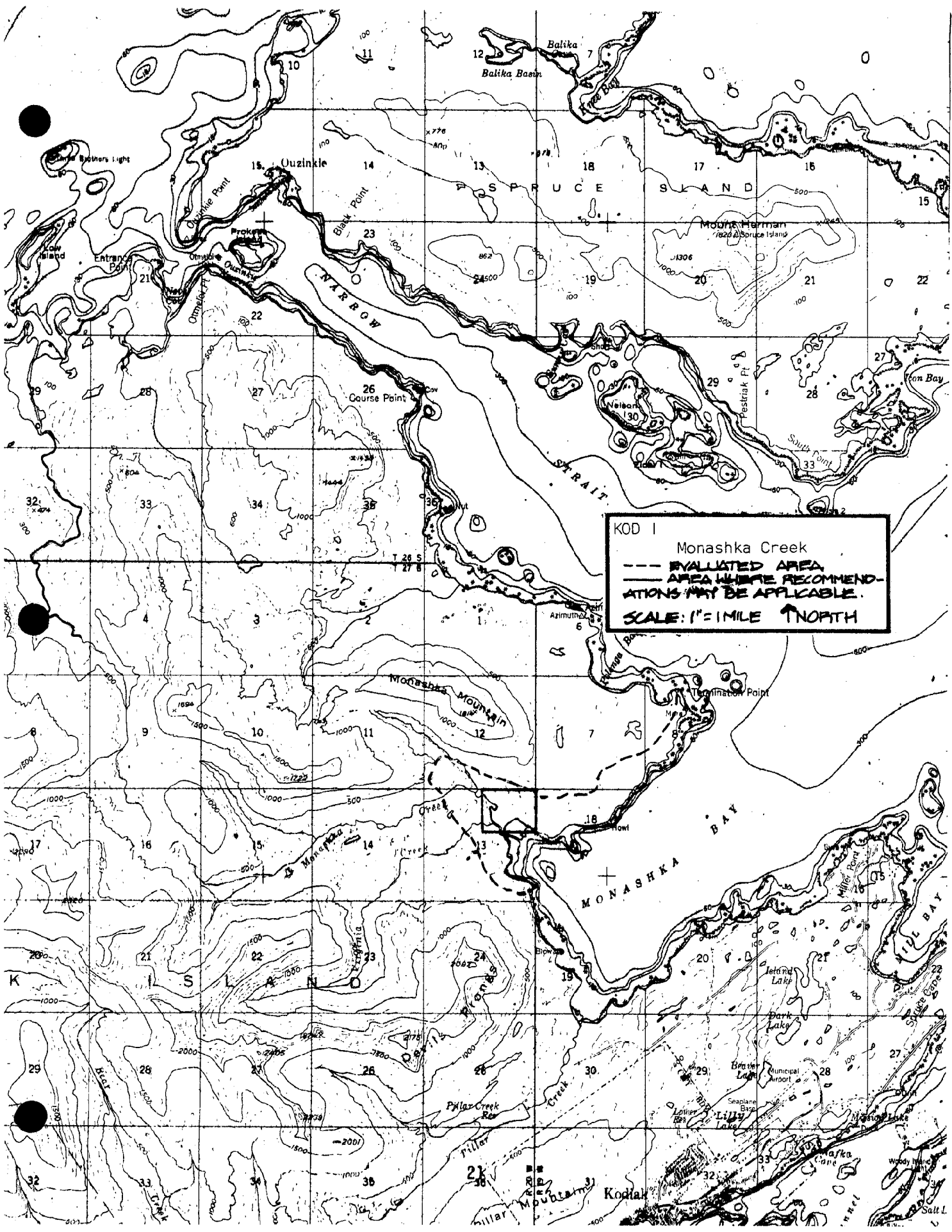
•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.

Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.

Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Pillar Creek (Monashka Bay)

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 49' N, 152° 25' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Pillar Creek is 2 miles northeast of downtown Kodiak. By road, Pillar Creek is 5 miles from the center of Kodiak

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-1

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 294 acres (117 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One-half mile

6) Existing Ownership: The State has received tentative approval of the land. The Kodiak Island Borough and Bell Flats, Inc. have subsequently filed selections on these lands.

7) Existing Management: Under a permit administered by the Division of Lands, the Borough uses this area as a public watershed. It is classified public watershed.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: On neighboring Borough lands, the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) operates a private recreation lodge. Adjoining state land is managed by the Division of Lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Pillar Creek is rich in vegetation types. Sitka spruce and alder and willow brush form a mosaic pattern over the rolling hills surrounding Pillar Creek. Within the alder brush there are openings of grasslands and wildflowers. Cottonwood patches border the Creek. The topography around the area is steep to gently rolling, broadening out around Pillar Creek reservoir. Pillar Creek fans out at the head of the Bay forming a dark, gravel beach. The remaining intertidal area is composed of bedrock that is almost completely covered by marine organisms at low tide. Small kelp beds, clams and Tanner crab can be found within Monashka Bay which is considered vital to king crab rearing. Seals, sea lions and whales foraging in the area can be seen on occasion.

Near the mouth of Pillar Creek a cormorant rookery can be found. During the spring and summer months Monashka Bay also serves as a high density area for a variety of waterfowl. Pillar Creek is a spawning stream for silver and pink salmon and Dolly Varden. Concomitantly, brown bear concentrate along the creek during the spring. Some Sitka black-tailed deer over winter in this area as well. Other mammals common to the area include red fox, land otter, beaver, weasel and snowshoe hare.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** The importance of Pillar Creek as a popular day use area has been noted in Kodiak Island Borough: Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Over a thousand people are known to visit this area in the summer. The primary activities of these recreationists are sportfishing along the streams and shores, picnicking, boating, and beachcombing. Less frequent activities include deer and ptarmigan hunting, and camping overnight. Undeveloped picnic areas, trails, and vehicle campsites presently exist. Additionally, Pillar Creek is visited by many people "out for a scenic drive." The mountain, "Devil's Prong," and the dark-green Spruce Island provide scenic focal points for the extensive coastline panoramas obtained from the beach. The shoreline diversity and the Sitka spruce stands also enhance the scenic quality of

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The Pillar Creek reservoir (cont'd) presently serves as a major freshwater supply source for the City of Kodiak. Low density, no service residential development occupies the area east of Pillar Creek. Monashka Bay is fished commercially for tanner crab with some minor salmon fishing. Pillar Creek lake and stream system have been suggested as a possible fish hatchery site. The area immediately adjacent to Pillar Creek has been determined suitable for a terminal base site for OCS development and as a site for LNG facilities. This area is considered to be a developable area for either community expansion or industrialization.

10) **Recommended Management:** Under a cooperative agreement between the State and local governments, the State Division of Parks should develop or support the development of Pillar Creek as a recreation wayside, complete with a developed campground and picnic area. The Borough could consider assuming management responsibilities over time.

11) **Allowable Uses** Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. In protecting the watershed and recreation value of Pillar Creek residential and

community development should be carefully reviewed. Heavy industry and extractive industries should be discouraged.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Kramer, Chin & May, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

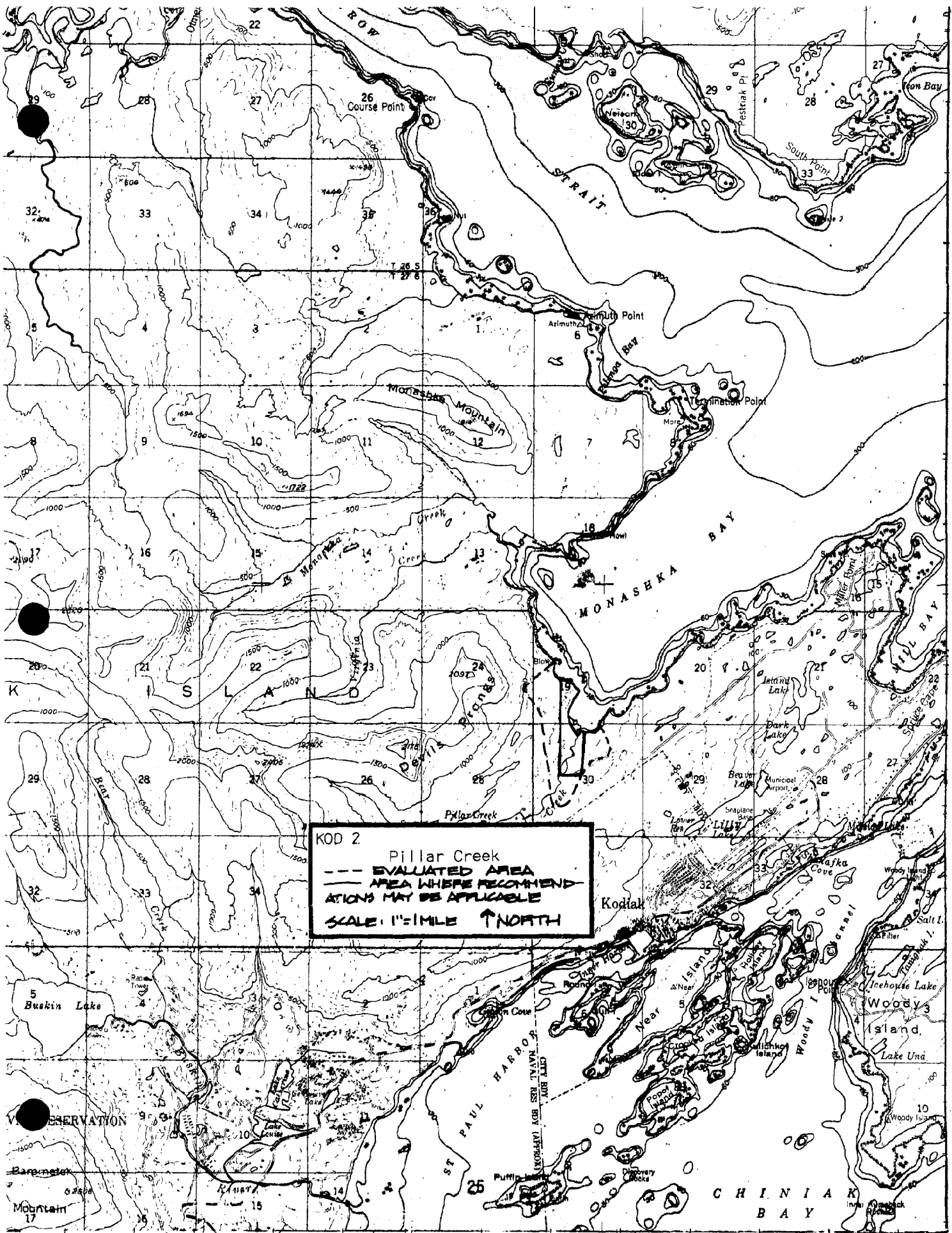
Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy. Draft prepared for the Kodiak Island Borough.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
Pillar Creek. There is one archaeological site that may be of historical significance within the area.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Fort Abercrombie

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Historic

•Associated: Recreation, Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 50' N, 152° 21' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 3.5 miles northwest of the city of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 213 acres (85 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1 mile

6) Existing Ownership: All of Fort Abercrombie is on lands patented to the State of Alaska.

7) Existing Management: The area is managed by the Alaska Division of Parks as an historical park.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The park is bordered by private residential properties and several private commercial properties. The Kodiak Island Borough owns adjacent lands which are zoned residential.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The principal features of the site are the majestic cliffs and shoreline along Monashka Bay and Mill Bay. Miller Point and Piedmont Point are the principal promontories overlooking the ocean. There are a few small, gravel and cobble beaches. Stands of pure, even-aged, old growth Sitka spruce cover most of the site. Salmon berry, fern and devil's club are the most common understory plants. Grasses and flowers cover the non-forested points adjacent to the cliffs. Lake Gertrude, an 1,800-foot-long fresh water lake, lies in the center of the site. Lowering of the lake during the 1964 Earthquake has allowed salt water to intrude during very high tides or heavy sea storms. Most of

the site averages 150 feet above sea level or less. Wildlife in the area includes limited numbers of brown bear, and Sitka black-tailed deer. More abundant are the small mammals, such as land otter, red fox, short-tailed weasel, snowshoe hare and red squirrel. Salmon, halibut, and crab concentrate offshore. Seals and sea lions can occasionally be seen hauled out on the nearby rocks and foraging in near-shore waters.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Fort Abercrombie is heavily used by vehicle campers, some year round. Local residents also visit the area for picnicking, sightseeing, and tide pooling. Additional campsites, interpretive facilities, trails, boat facilities along the lake and picnic sites are soon to be constructed. Scenically, Fort Abercrombie is quite attractive as military armory is perched on spruce-lined cliffs overlooking a pounding sea. Coastline and mountain panoramas of Kodiak Island's mainland and offshore islands are extensive. Fort Abercrombie is representative of North Pacific shore operations in Alaska established and manned during World War II. The fort was one of three artillery posts comprising the harbor defenses of Kodiak. By November of 1941, Headquarters Battery of the 250th Coast Artillery Regiment was established on the

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: The timber on site is of commercial value. Soil and slopes are suitable for residential development which is currently expanding outside the park. Cliffs, rocky shoals and exposure remove this area from port development consideration. (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: The area should continue to be managed by the State Division of Parks as an historical park. Management should enhance the recreational and historical attributes of the area.

11) Allowable Uses Boating and fishing at Lake Gertrude should be allowable uses. Timber harvesting or extractive use of this area should not be allowed. Residential development should not be allowed within the park boundary.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

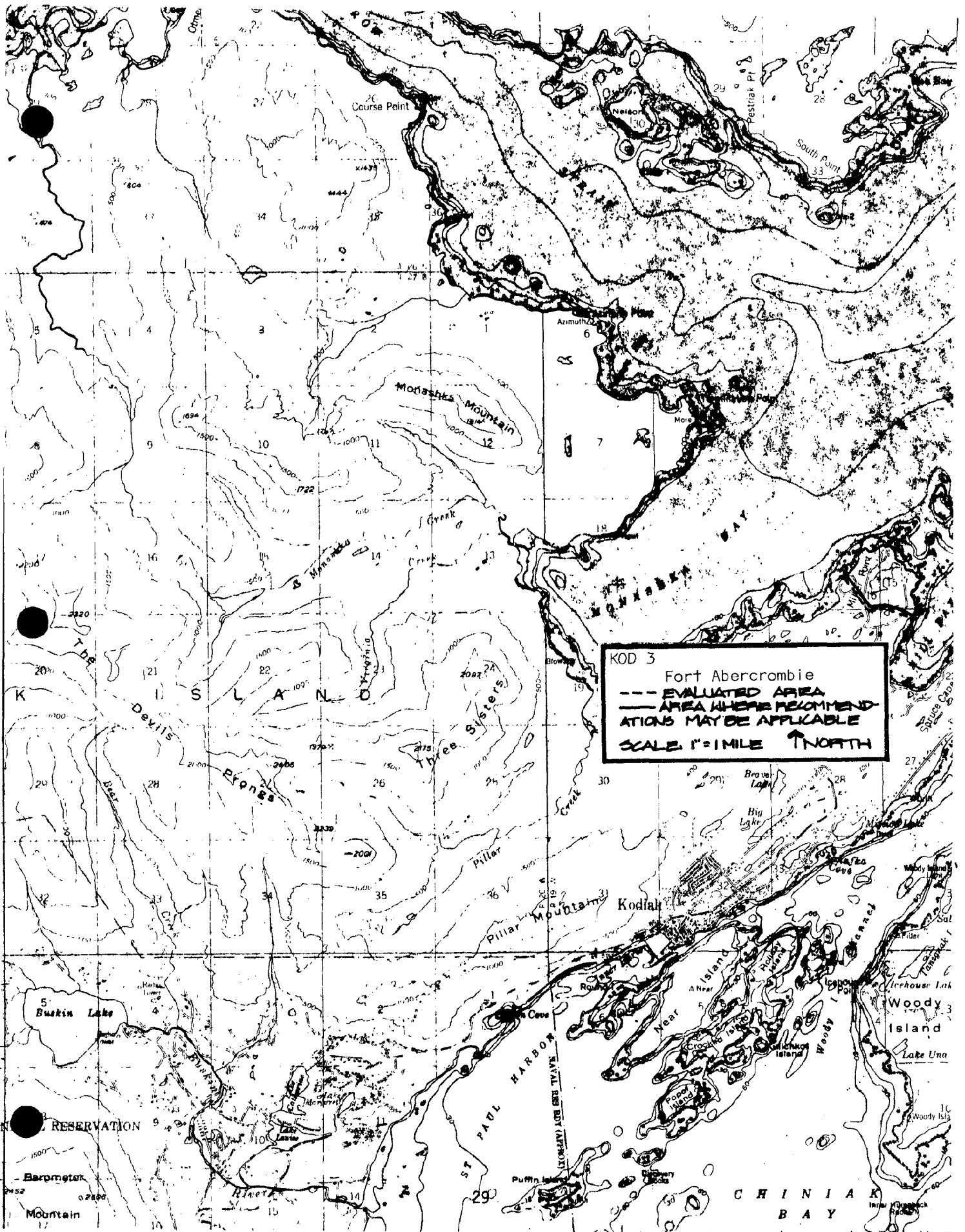
Lewis, Emanuel R., 1970. Seacoast Fortifications of the United States: An Introductory History. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Wyller-Killewich-Van Doren-Hazard, Inc., 1973. Fort Abercrombie Historic Site: Master Development Plan. Prepared for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks. Juneau, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

William Hanable, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Sandy Rabinowitch, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
location. On October 27, 1970, Fort Abercrombie was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



KOD 3
Fort Abercrombie
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 — AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

RESERVATION
 Barometer
 Mountain

CHINIYAK
 BAY

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Spruce Cape

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation, Historic

•Associated: Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 49' N, 152° 19' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Spruce Cape is three miles by road northeast of the center of the City of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-1 and D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 126 acres (50 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: Spruce Cape is federal government surplus property. The eventual ownership will either reside with Ouzinkie Native, Inc. or the Kodiak Island Borough.

7) Existing Management: The area is managed by Government Services Administration and is currently being used as a communication base. The state currently has issued a reserved use classification for this area.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The Natives of Kodiak have selected the adjoining property. Private residential lands also adjoin Spruce Cape.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Dense forest of mature Sitka spruce with an understory of salmonberry, blueberry, and devil's club, cover the entire Cape. A few muskeg and grassland openings are scattered among the forests. High bedrock seacliffs border the Cape. Offshore rocks and beaches are heavily covered by intertidal organisms at low tide. Seals, sea lions and whales can be sighted off shore, particularly at the rocks known as St. George Rocks and Hamm Rocks where seals are seen in high density. Deer and brown bear are present in the area, but not in any significant numbers. Various species of waterfowl can be seen feeding during the spring, summer and winter months. Mammals more common to

Spruce Cape include red squirrel, muskrat, red fox, land otter, and short-tailed weasel.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** The area is currently closed to the public; however, if open, significant recreational use would be anticipated. Spruce Cape offers picnicking, scenic driving, overnight camping, day hiking, and horseback riding for Kodiak residents; and all close to home. Recognizing this potential, the Borough's Comprehensive Park and Development Plan included a conceptual schematic for recreational/residential development. The tip of the Cape is an open grassland area providing extensive coastline panoramas of nearby islands, and Afognak Island. Views of the pounding sea are contrasted by the dark, quiet, mature spruce forest that lines the sea cliffs. Enhancing the scenic quality of Spruce Cape are the spotting scope and gun emplacements precariously perched along the sea cliffs. These gun emplacements, along (cont'd)

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Residential and community development has expanded up to the gate of Spruce Cape. Spruce Cape has long been realized as "a prized piece of real estate." The forests at Spruce Cape could provide timber for house logs and cord wood for nearby residents. The high cliffs surrounding Spruce Cape preclude its consideration for port development.

10) **Recommended Management:** A planned unit development could provide for a community park at the Cape itself and account for public viewing and interpretation of the military structures.

11) **Allowable Uses** Some residential development could be allowed. Setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential development were to occur. Timber harvesting not related to clearing for homes, or

extractive uses should not be allowed. Development that would negatively impact the historic integrity of the area should not be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

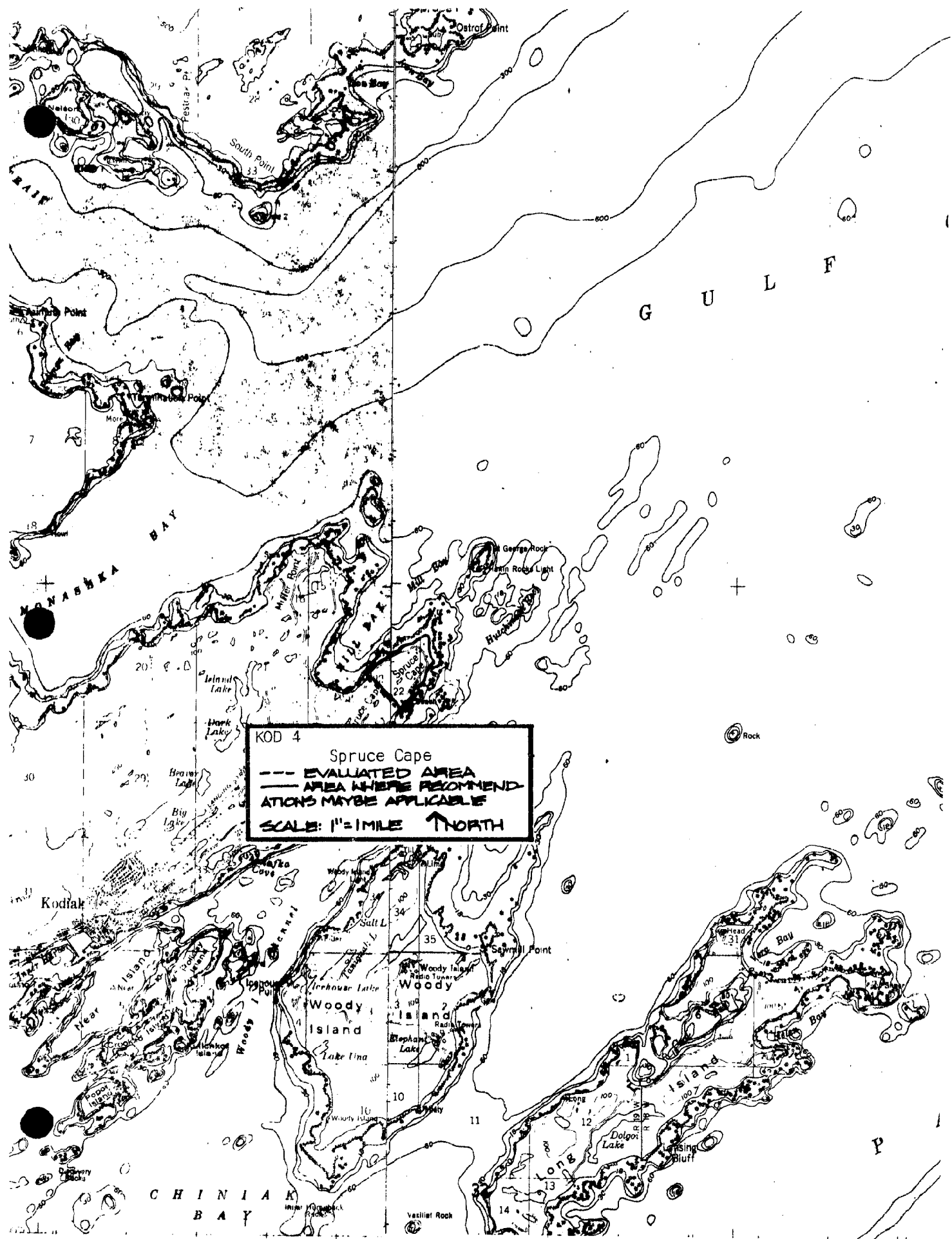
Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy. Draft prepared for the Kodiak Island Borough.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
with a communication relay system, was established in 1941 in response to growing concern over the Japanese military activity in World War II.



KOD 4
 Spruce Cape
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 ——— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Holy Resurrection Church

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Historic

•Associated: Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 47' 20" N, 152° 24' 05" W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Within the limits of the City of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 2.69 (1.076)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 0

6) Existing Ownership: The Orthodox Church in North America owns the property and building.

7) Existing Management: The church is owned and operated by the Orthodox Church in North America.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The church is surrounded by privately owned land that is used for residential and commercial purposes.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The interior finishings include an icon of the Holy Resurrection brought from Russia in 1974 by Monk Herman, the first Saint in North America. The area around the church has been nicely landscaped, including the planting of wildflowers. The historic area is urban and as such wildlife is sparse. However, in the general area, Sitka black-tailed deer, marine mammals and small mammals can be seen on occasion.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** The present Holy Resurrection Russian Orthodox Church, constructed in 1945, is one of the dominant architectural features and scenic attractions in Kodiak. The blue onion dome on the church is visible from many points in the City. Oil tanks nearby infringe upon the scenic integrity of the site when viewed from nearby points. The Russian Orthodox have maintained a church in Kodiak since 1796. The building is an excellent example of the apsidal and transept ground plan, one of five designs allowed for Orthodox churches in Alaska. The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 12, 1977.

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** This property would have residential and commercial real estate value.

10) **Recommended Management:** The site and future adjoining developments should be managed to protect the historic and scenic integrity of the site. Designation of this area and that area surrounding the nearby Erskine House as a "Historical District" should be evaluated by the City of Kodiak and the Kodiak Island Borough in their regional planning efforts.

11) **Allowable Uses** Activities that would not adversely impact the historic and scenic integrity of the site should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

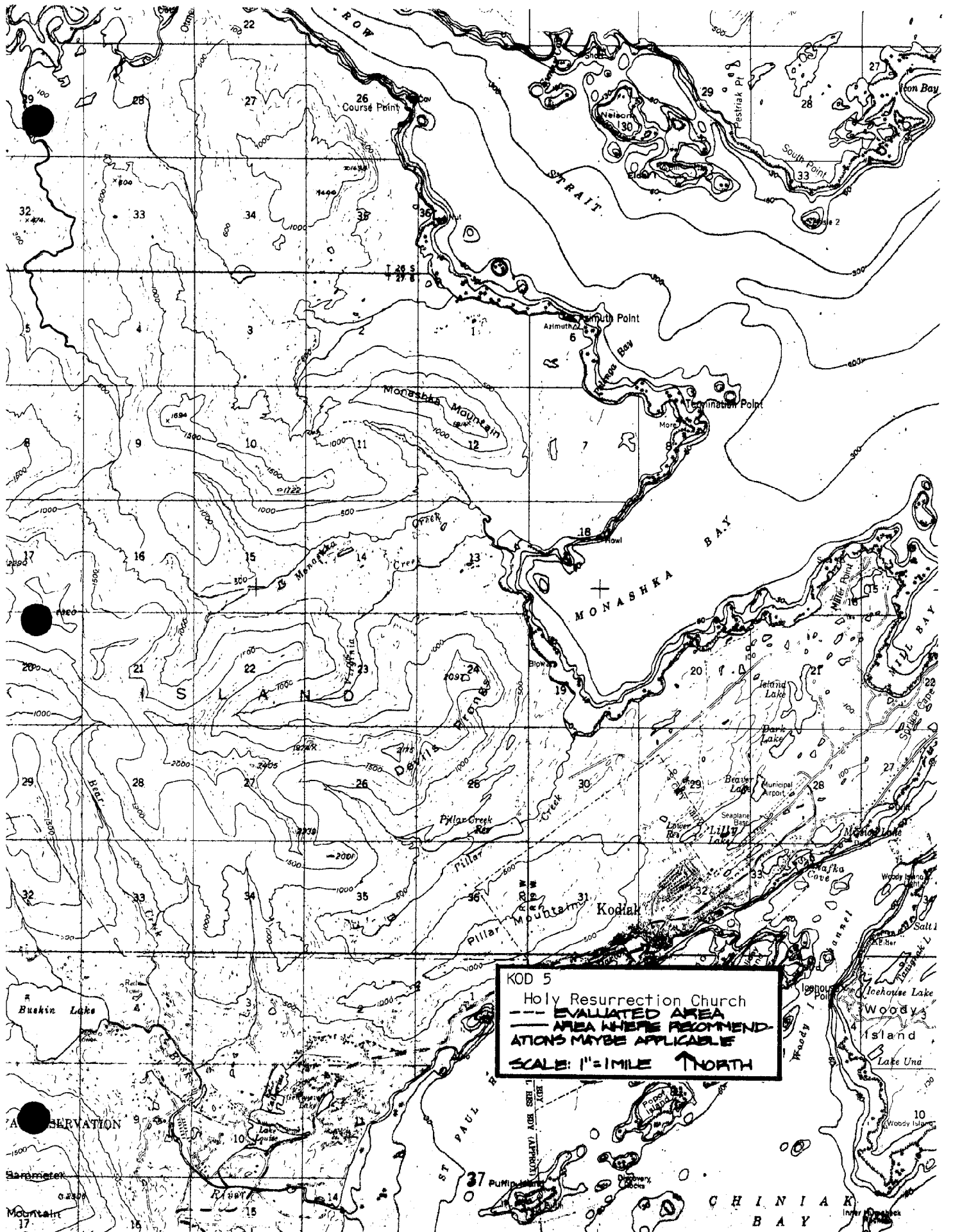
Khlebnikov, Kirill T. Colonial Russian America, 1817-1832. Basil Dmytryshyn and E.A.P. Crownhart-Vaughn, translators, Oregon Historical Society, Portland.

Tikhmenev, Petr A. Historical Review of the Russian American Company. R. A. Pierce, translator, University of Washington Press, Seattle.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Reverend Joseph P. Kreta, St. Herman's Pastoral School, Kodiak.

Alfred Mongin, Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



KOD 5
 Holy Resurrection Church
 - - - EVALUATED AREA
 --- AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS
 MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH

RESERVATION
 0 2000
 Mountain
 17

CHINI AK
 BAY

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Erskine House

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Historic

•Associated: Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 47' 18" N, 152° 24' 02" W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Within Kodiak's city limits.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1.4 (.56)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 0

6) Existing Ownership: The City of Kodiak owns the property and building.

7) Existing Management: The Kodiak Historical Society operates the building as a museum.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The structure is surrounded by commercial buildings, most of which are privately owned.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The Erskine House is located near the downtown center of Kodiak, an important fishery center. The area around the house has been attractively landscaped, leaving a few Sitka spruce trees. The Erskine House is a two-story, eclectic, wood building surrounded by a white picket fence. Wildlife in the immediate area is sparse but in the general area, Sitka black-tailed deer, marine mammals and small mammals can be seen on occasion.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Adjoining the Holy Resurrection Church, the Erskine House is a scenic, architectural feature in Kodiak's urban area. Erskine House is the only structure in Alaska known to be associated with both the Russian American Company and the Alaska Commercial Company, commercial enterprises that were controlling factors in Russian and early American administrations. As such the building represents factors very significant in Alaskan history. Alaska Commercial Company ownership and use of the building continued until 1911 when the Company's Kodiak properties were sold to Wilbur J. Erskine, "an old and valued employee". The City of Kodiak acquired the building and it is now an historical museum, designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1962.

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The land has real estate value for commercial, light industrial and residential development.

10) **Recommended Management;** To protect the historic and scenic integrity of the site the City of Kodiak and the Kodiak Island Borough in their regional planning efforts should consider designating this area in conjunction with the Holy Resurrection Church as a "Historic District".

11) **Allowable Uses** Activities that do not adversely impact the historic and scenic integrity of the area should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

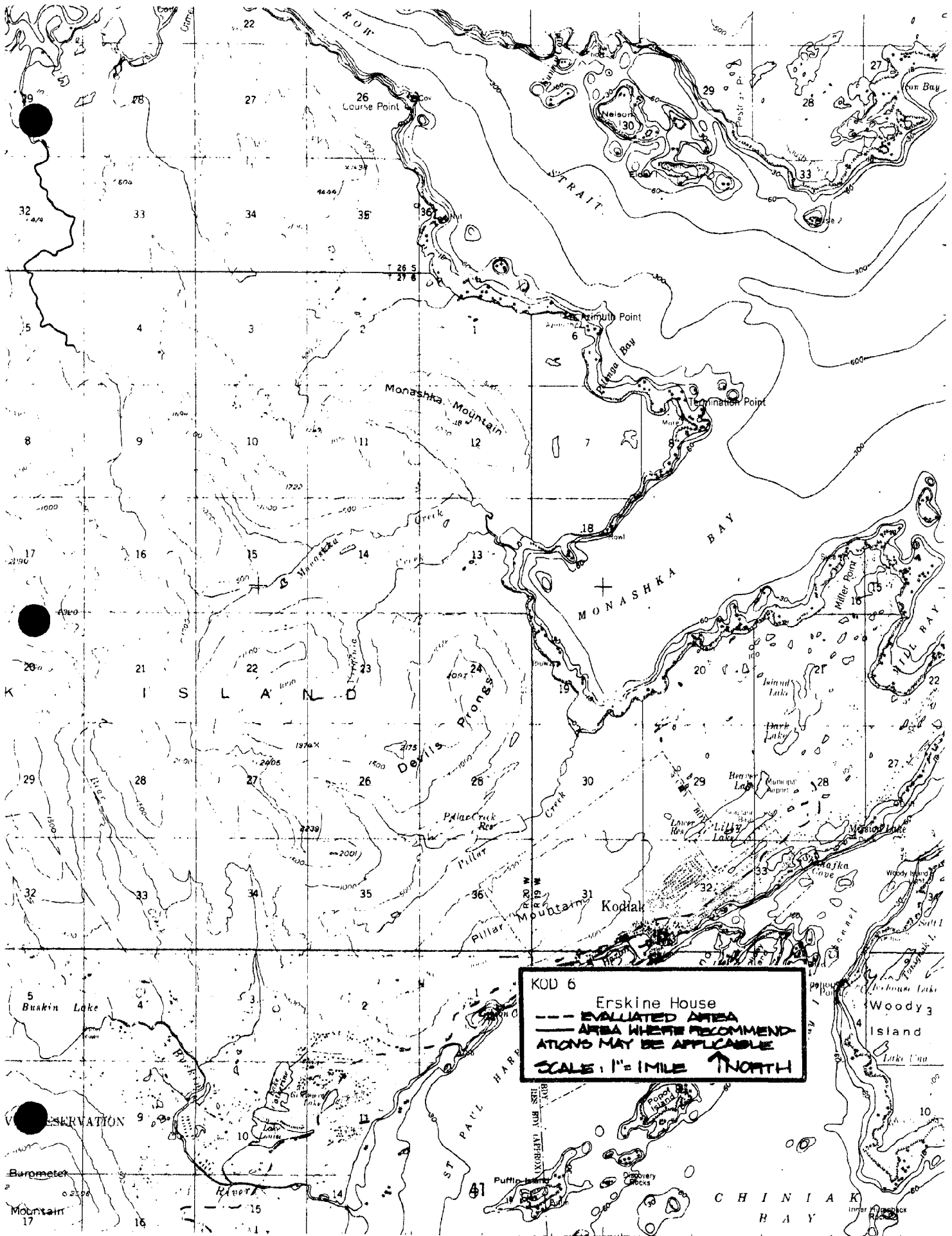
Hussey, John, et al. Feasibility Report, Erskine House, Alaska, National Park Service, San Francisco, 1965.

Vaughn, Thomas J. J. Report and Evaluation presented to the Kodiak Historical Society. Manuscript in files of Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Marion Johnson, Erskine House Museum, Kodiak.

William S. Hanable, Chief, Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



RESERVATION
 Barometer
 Mountain

CHINIACK BAY

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Gibson Cove

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 47' N, 152° 27' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 1 mile south of the City of Kodiak

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 28 acres (11 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One-half mile

6) Existing Ownership: This area is owned by the federal government and has subsequently been selected by the Natives of Kodiak. There is a right-of-way held by the federal government on the gravel road entering Gibson Cove. The State of Alaska has filed a reserve use request for the western section.

7) Existing Management: The federal land is part of the U.S. Naval Reserve and is therefore managed by the Department of Defense.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining land to the north is withdrawn by the U.S. Government, some of which has been conveyed to the National Marine Fisheries Service while other land is leased to New England Fisheries. Other adjacent lands have been selected by Bells Flat, Inc. and are

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Gibson Cove is a small estuary bordered by land on three sides. Sea cliffs encircle a sand and gravel beach. The beach has a medium slope with light to medium cover of intertidal organisms. The beach is banked by a rising slope open at the landward edge. The uplands are dominated by grasslands and alder with an occasional spruce tree. Waterfowl can be observed in high density within the cove during summer and winter. Seals and sea lions haul out on the rocks on the seaward side of Gibson Cove. As part of the productive Chiniak Bay, king crab and shrimp use these waters throughout their life cycle. Due to the small size of the area, no big game species are common to Gibson Cove. However, rabbits, weasels and fox inhabit the grassland brush community.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Because of the proximity of Gibson Cove to the City of Kodiak and its southerly seaward orientation, swimming frequently occurs here in the summer months. Off-shore fishing, picnicking, beachcombing and crabbing are other recreational activities common to Gibson Cove. A few business persons from Kodiak often take their lunch break here to enjoy a stroll along the beach. The nestled nature of the cove affords one with a sense of getting away from it all while being very close to home. Gibson Cove provides enlightening scenery. The distant view to the south is one of the Coast Guard Station encompassed by the inland mountains and the sea and openings of the rock cliffs afford scenic panoramas of Kodiak's offshore islands. The scenic quality is however diminishing with the accumulation of trash in(cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Gibson Cove is accessible by gravel road. On the land immediately adjacent to the north, the New England Fisheries Company maintains an active fish processing plant. Logistically, Gibson Cove could become an industrial expansion area or used by other commercial fishing operations. Gibson Cove was once considered for the location of a Small Boat Harbor. The steep upland slopes remove Gibson Cove for consideration for residential suitability. King crab pots are commonly stored in this area indicating that Gibson Cove could be a prime site for light industrial storage.

10) Recommended Management: The Kodiak Island Borough and the City of Kodiak should either embark on a joint project to acquire title or lease the area, or establish a cooperative management agreement with the Natives of Kodiak (if they gain title) to establish a community day-use park here. Commercial and industrial developments should be closely regulated either by a local permit or site-review process.

11) Allowable Uses Day recreation uses should be planned and allowed accordingly. If through a case-by-case review process, commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impact the scenic and recreation values of the area and demonstrate willingness to make use of appropriate

mitigation measures to ensure protection of these values, then such projects should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 1979. Inventory records. Anchorage, Alaska.

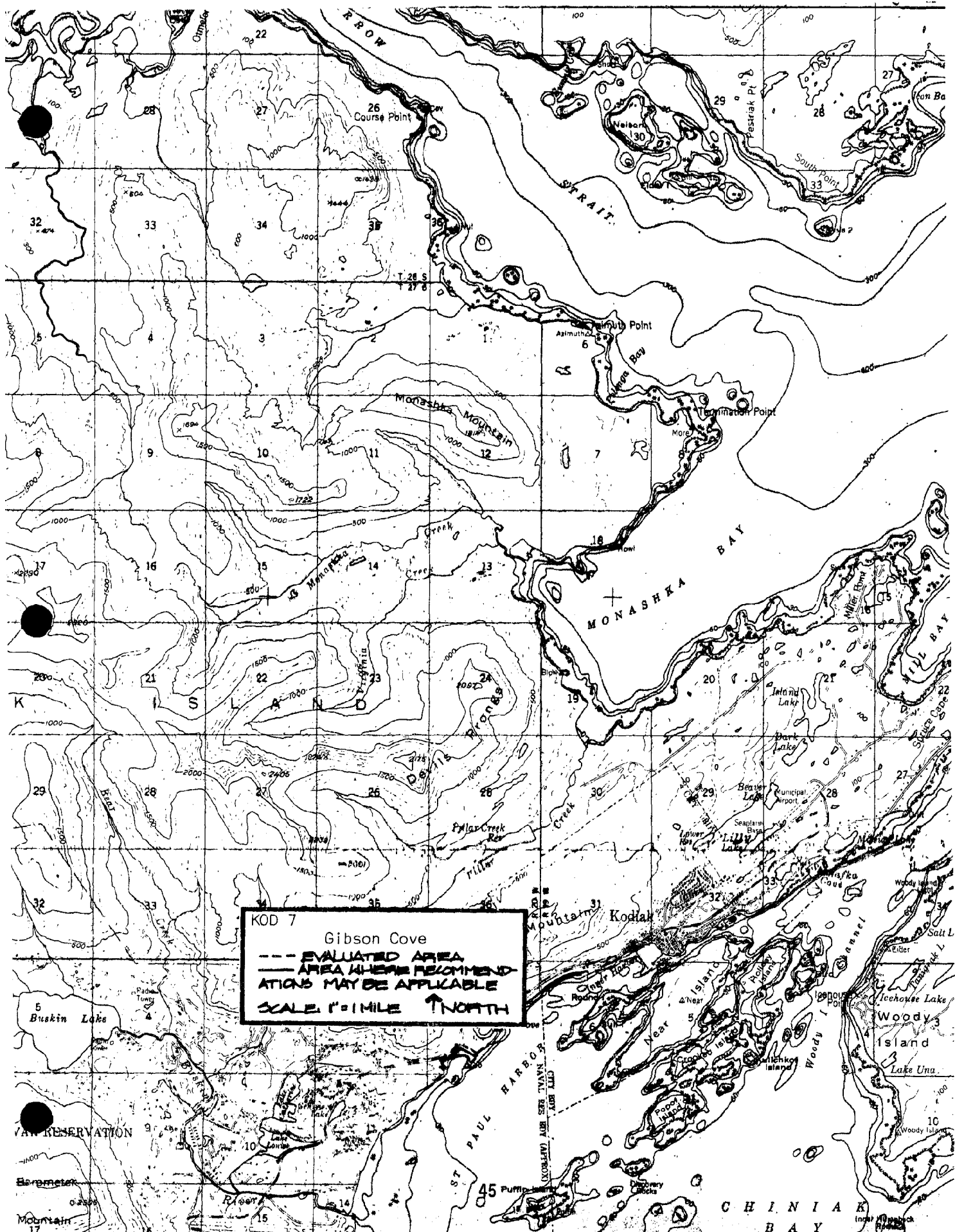
Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Dan Konigsberg, Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management (Cont'd): within the U.S. Navy Reserve.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): the area. One archaeological site exists in the area. Before being eroded by the sea, it yielded artifacts of the Kachemak tradition.



KOD 7
 Gibson Cove
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 — AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS
 MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

VAN RESERVATION

Barometer

Mountain

CHINIAK BAY

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Buskin Lake, River and Beach

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Wildlife, Scenic, Heritage

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 46' N, 152° 23' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 5 miles south of the city of Kodiak

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1399 acres (559 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile

6) Existing Ownership: Federal (U.S. Naval Reservation) Koniag, Inc. has filed a regional selection on these lands.

7) Existing Management: The Buskin Lake and River system is managed by the U.S. Coast Guard as a Coast Guard Station. In the past and at present, the Coast Guard allows public access to the river and lake system. Buskin Lake is managed as a public water supply for the Coast Guard station.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: All adjacent lands have been withdrawn for the Coast Guard's use. It is being managed as an active Coast Guard station complete with housing and all community support services.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Buskin Lake is bordered by cottonwoods with patches of spruce to the west of the Lake. Most of the Buskin River, a clearwater stream, is bordered by poplar and brush with interspersed open grasslands. Where the river empties, the vegetation grades into a stand of Sitka spruce that perches upon the cliffs overlooking Buskin Beach, an expansive sand and gravel beach. The land surrounding Buskin Lake and River is flat to gently rolling with the exception of the south border of the Lake which rises steeply toward Barometer Mountain. Buskin Beach, about 1 mile long, supports clams, including razor clams. The Buskin Lake and River System support the largest run of coho in

Northeastern Kodiak Island. 1977 peak escapement was estimated at 1,070. It also supports sizeable runs of chum (2,000 1977 escapement), pinks (54,000 1977 escapement), and sockeyes (3,000 1977 escapement) and a very large over-wintering Dolly Varden population. Brown bear concentrate around the lakes and in the uplands during the spring. Sitka black-tailed deer, snowshoe hare, squirrel, muskrat, land otter and ptarmigan are present. Waterfowl and shorebirds are common, particularly at the mouth of the Buskin River.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** The Buskin Lake, River & Beach is the most heavily used sportfishing area in the region because it is the most accessible, has a large run of cohoes, and the longest fishing season. About a third of the Kodiak area sportfish salmon catch and over half of the Dolly Varden catch are taken from the Buskin System. In 1975, 9,506 anglers took trips to this area; almost half of all angler trips on Kodiak. With the attraction of clamming, on some 3-day weekends 200 people will visit this area. Camping, beachcombing, and picnicking are associated and ongoing recreational activities. Scenically, the area is attractive with the backdrop of Barometer Mountain. Along the beach, coastline panoramas take in the many offshore islands in Chiniak Bay. Near the mouth of the River, there was once a small Russian settlement. Numerous artifacts (cont'd)

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Coast Guard facilities and housing border the middle section and the head of the Buskin River. The soils and topography are well-suited for residential and Coast Guard facility expansion. The Kodiak airport borders the mouth of the River to the south. Subsistence nets for salmon are frequently set just offshore.

10) **Recommended Management:** The State and Borough should work with the Coast Guard to insure continued public use of this area. Management of this area should focus on sportfishing, rafting and picnicking activities.

11) **Allowable Uses** Residential development adequately set back from the river could be allowed. Most of the uses which presently occur within the area can continue if properly regulated to protect the recreation values.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1979. Hunting, sportfishing reports, memorandums and records, Kodiak, Alaska.

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Soil Conservation Service, 1960. Soil Survey and Vegetation: Northeastern Kodiak Island Area, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station. Washington, D.C.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

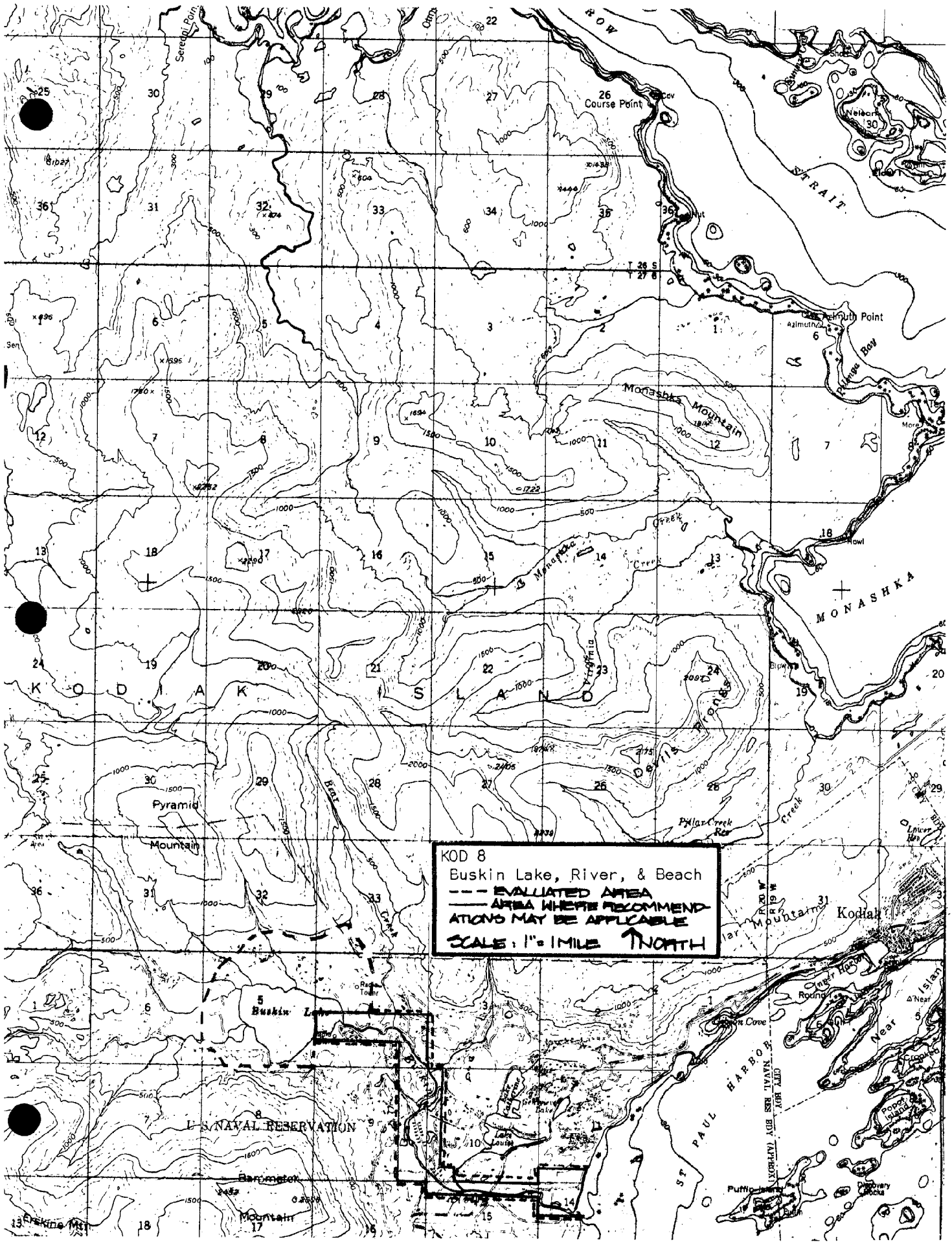
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.

Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.

Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (cont'd):
have been found here.



KOD 8
Buskin Lake, River, & Beach
--- EVALUATED AREA
--- AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Woody Island

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 47' N, 152° 20' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Woody Island lies two miles west of the city of Kodiak, easily accessible by boaters.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-1, D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 849 acres (339 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile

6) Existing Ownership: The lands have been tentatively approved to the State, except for a lighthouse withdrawal, and in turn selected by the Kodiak Island Borough. Leisnoi, Inc. also has made selection on these lands. Private lands.

7) Existing Management: The State Division of Lands manages these lands for a grazing lease. The lighthouse withdrawal is managed by the U.S. Coast Guard. Private lands.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Federal lands provide for an air navigation file which has been subsequently selected by the Natives of Kodiak among other Native villages. Private lands used for residences abutt the area.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: This area of Woody Island is rocky and completely covered by large Sitka spruce trees with openings of mossy glens, meadows and grasslands. The topography of the area is level to gently rolling. The shoreline of the area is composed of boulder beaches with nearly a hundred percent coverage of intertidal organisms and kelp beds offshore. As a marine mammal foraging area, seals, sea lions, whales and porpoises can be seen offshore. Various waterfowl have been observed in high densities during the spring and summer months. Both lakes within the area, Taignak and Long Lake, are stocked with rainbow trout, and coho salmon, with Long Lake being one of the more productive lakes for these

fisheries within the Kodiak Archipelago. Large game species, such as brown bear and Sitka black-tailed deer are present in the area, but not in any significant numbers. However, other wildlife species are more numerous and can be more commonly sighted; these include beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare, red fox, land otter, and weasel.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Woody Island, including this area, along with Long Lake Island serves as a daytime playground for Kodiak's many boaters. Lakeside and offshore sportfishing and picnicking are favorite pastimes for residents on the Island. Other recreational activities that commonly occur include rabbit hunting, beachcombing and berry picking. The mixture of large spruce trees, mossy glens and flowery meadows with the pounding sea in the background provides an enchanting setting for many leisure time pursuits. Woody Island is historically significant in that it is one of the few islands whose history is known from earliest times. While Woody Island has a history of Koniag, and ancient pre-Koniag settlement, Russian occupancy, and of a Baptist Mission site, only one archaeological site from the Koniag period lies within the area.

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Woody Island is likely to receive rural development in the future due to suitable soils and gentle slopes. Timber resources in the area are of commercial value. The area is currently under a grazing lease, but grazing activities have been sporadic. An air navigation and communication site adjoins this area. This area of Woody Island may be suitable for fishing industrialization if the need arose.

10) **Recommended Management:** This area should be considered for management as a marine recreation area or wayside, complete with boating, camping and picnicking facilities. The State Division of Parks should seek to establish a cooperative management agreement with all concerned parties so recreational development can proceed in a timely manner. Grazing should be managed in a compatible manner with recreation by way of fencing and locating feeding and watering stations away from use areas.

11) **Allowable Uses** Timber harvesting or extractive use of this area should not be allowed. Some residential development could be allowed. Setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential development were

to occur. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pete Murray, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Long Island

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Heritage, Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 33' N, 152° 14' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Long Island is about thirty minutes' by boat and four air miles west of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-1

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1462 acres (585 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1.5 miles

6) Existing Ownership: The Southeastern half of the island has been tentatively approved to the State of Alaska upon which resides Kodiak Island Borough selections, and Leisnoi, Inc. selections. The remaining lands are in federal ownership with Leisnoi, Inc. selections.

7) Existing Management: State lands are managed by the Division of Lands wherein they have issued a grazing lease. Federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: There are no adjoining lands, rather the State of Alaska owns the tidelands which are managed by the Division of Lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Long Island is about four miles long and varies from one-half to one mile in length. The coastline of Long Island is profusely nobbed with rock cliffs and outcrops. Three salt-water bays surround the northern end and they are Cook Bay, Vera Bay and Helen Bay. Sitka spruce covers most of the island, but grassy slopes and flower strewn hillsides are common. The roads crossing the island have become overgrown with grass, mosses, lichens and new spruce growth or choked with fallen trees. Marine life on Long Island is almost completely covered by organisms at low tide. Seals, sea lions and whales can be seen foraging in the offshore waters. The extreme northeastern tip also serves as a pupping ground for a few seals and as a rookery for 50 to 75 sea lions

The islands within Cook Bay serve as a sea bird rookery for about 1,600 tufted puffins and 300 pelagic cormorants and black-legged kittiwakes. Also found in this rookery is the only breeding site in the Kodiak area for the rhinoceros auklet. Clams and tanner crab can also be found offshore. Additionally, Long Island serves as a critical rearing habitat for king crab. Bald eagle are also known to nest in this area. The only large game species commonly seen in the area is Sitka black-tailed deer, whereby the entire island serves as a winter range for deer. Beaver, muskrat, red fox, land otter, short-tailed weasel and snowshoe hare are all common inhabitants of Long Island. The lakes on Long Island are stocked with coho salmon, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Long Island has been a long time favorite of pleasure boaters from Kodiak. In good weather, residents boat over to Long Island for the day to enjoy sport fishing, offshort fishing, crabbing, beachcombing, and picnicking. Rabbit hunting, berry picking, hiking and camping are often times concomitant activities to boating. The pastoral setting of Long Island is rich in scenic beauty. The grassy slopes, black rock cliffs, brilliant wildflowers and the quiet secluded lakes provide a pastoral setting which is contrasted by the open exposure of Long Island to the pounding surf. Long Island is also rich in history with seven identified historical sites. Besides Koniag sites, there are remains of 75 years of Russian occupancy, of the World War II defense efforts, such as gun emplacements, observation posts, and of the

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Long Island's proximity to Kodiak makes it especially suitable for rural residential development and it is zoned accordingly. Cattle ranching was active in the mid 1900's, a few half-wild cattle and herd of horses still remain on the island. The spruce stands on the island are of commercial value and could probably support a small, houselog operation. Within Chiniak Bay, there exists more suitable sites for fishing industrialization and community expansion and as such these uses are not expected to occur on Long Island in the near future. No known mining claims exist.

10) **Recommended Management:** Due to overriding Leisnoi, Inc. village selections a cooperative management program should be pursued with Leisnoi Inc. the regional corporation and State division of Parks. The emphasis of cooperative management should be for the establishment of a recreation area or marine wayside. The integrity of the historic site (one acre in size) should be preserved regardless of management intentions for the outlying area.

11) **Allowable Uses** Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Grazing activities should be allowed to continue provided that there is sufficient regulation and management at the appropriate time to protect public recreational values of and access

to these lands. Timber harvesting, embodying Forest Service multiple use and resource protection practices, should be allowed provided that the timber sales are landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts so that the scenic integrity of the area from the shore and key viewpoints is protected.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

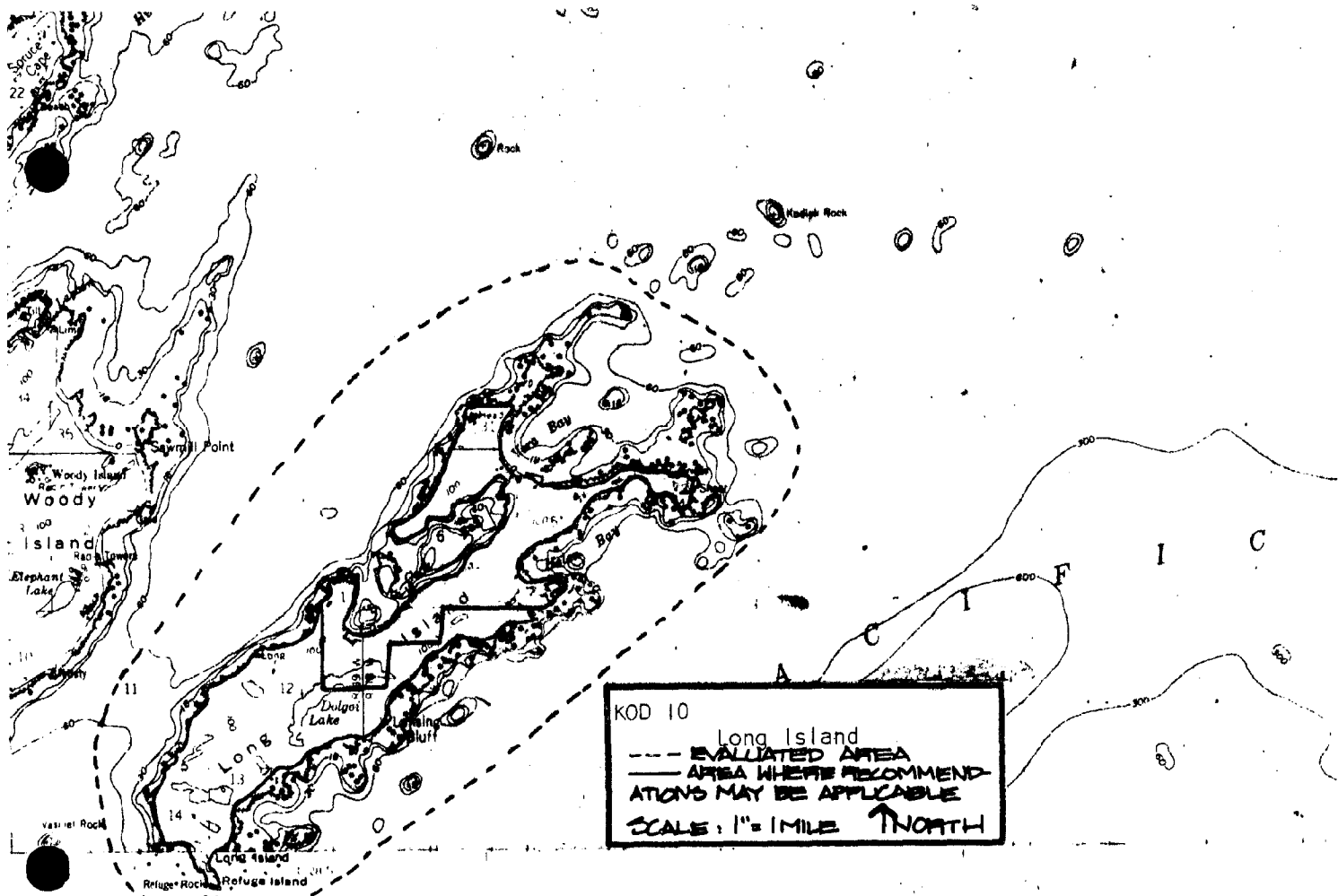
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
William Hanable, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
fox farming days on Long Island. Most significant, and on the National Register of Historic Places, is a site associated with a subsidiary industry of the Russian American Company, brick making. Bricks were used as ballast in company ships, buildings, stoves and the essential Russian bath-houses.



▲ Humpback Rock

KALSTIN BAY
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Katai Reef ▲

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A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: The Road to Cape Chiniak

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Scenic, Recreation

•Associated: Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: The beginning: 57° 42' N, 152° 33' W; the end: 57° 37' N, 152° 10' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: The beginning of the 45-mile-long road is about 10 miles south of the City of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-2 and C-1

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 45 miles long and about 35 feet wide

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 0 miles

6) Existing Ownership: The road traverses through areas of mixed ownership and claims. The state has tentative approval to much of the land but Leisnoi Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Kodiak Island Borough have selected most abutting lands. Private lands.

7) Existing Management: State lands are managed by the Division of Lands who administer grazing leases and homesites along much of the road. The right-of-way is maintained by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Ownership of adjoining lands is in a similar state of flux with private land interspersed among the selections. Much of the adjoining land is currently managed for cattle grazing.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The road traverses alongside of Women's Bay, Cliff Point, Middle Bay, Kalsin Bay, Isthmus Bay and Cape Chiniak which have all been identified as "areas of particular concern." For details the next six "areas of particular concern" should be consulted. In general, the road winds along the diverse coast of Chiniak Bay which includes jagged rocks, steep cliffs, gravel beaches, sand and mud tide-flats, and boulder beaches. There are many expansive beaches and small beaches in isolated coves covered with driftwood. Offshore islands harbor seabird rookeries, sea lions and seals. Grassy slopes adorn the rolling hills and mountains that border the entire road. There are patches and

groves of Sitka spruce stands culminating in the heavily forested Cape Chiniak. Terrestrial wildlife is bountiful along the road including deer, brown bear, eagles, snowshoe hare, fox, land otter and beaver. Salmon streams supporting large runs and trout stocked lakes are immediately accessible from the road.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** The following six "areas of particular concern" should be consulted for details. A favorite pastime of Kodiak residents is to go for "a drive out the road". Along the way there is excellent sportfishing, clamming, and beachcombing. Many of the beaches are furnished with picnic tables, some even have ball playing facilities. Hunting and camping also occurs on a regular basis along the road. "The road is long, but because of the colorful scenery it affords, the road ends much too soon for the sightseer who never tires of natural beauty" (Kodiak Times 6/4/79). While driving along the road one obtains views of snowcapped mountains, extensive coastline panoramas, broad flat beaches at the head of the bays, steep cliffs plunging to the sea, and bright green, grassy slopes. From a few key viewpoints all these splendid

(cont'd)
• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The land closer to Kodiak is of residential and commercial value. Further east along the road, much of the adjoining land is currently used for cattle ranching. A few sites in Kalsin Bay have been identified as suitable for an OCS terminal base and a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plant site. A few private residences and commercial operations are scattered along the road. See the following "areas of particular concern" for details.

10) **Recommended Management:** The Road to Cape Chiniak should be considered as a scenic corridor and protected by an appropriate designation such as "greenbelt" or "scenic highway". A more detailed visual analysis at key viewpoints should be undertaken. The Kodiak Island Borough in their coastal management plan should evaluate appropriate designations for protecting the scenic values of the road.

11) **Allowable Uses** Within a designated corridor residential development could be allowed with setback controls and screening requirements to preserve important views. If through a case-by-case review process commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impact the scenic and

recreation values of the area and demonstrate willingness to make use of appropriate mitigation measures to ensure protection of these values, then such projects should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

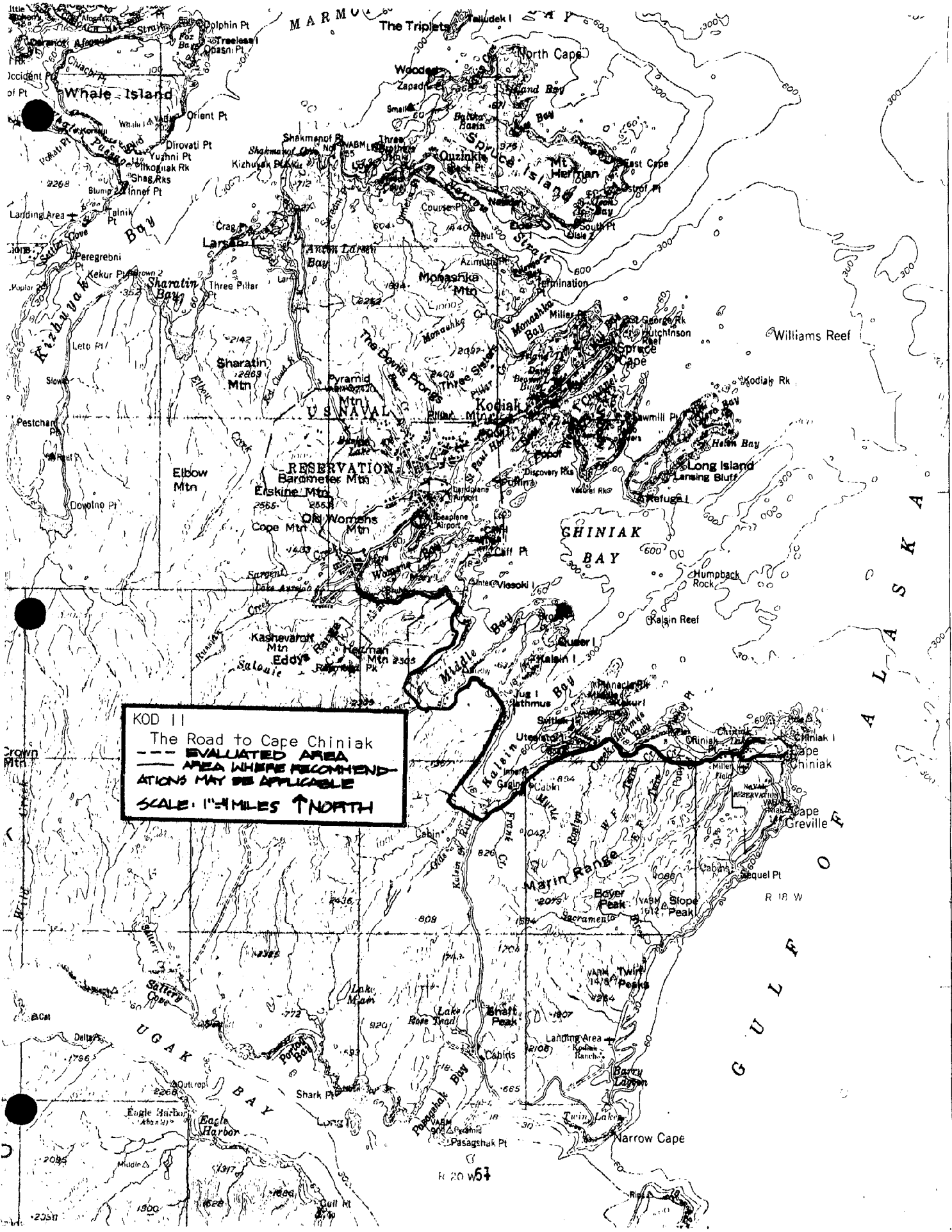
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.

Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.

Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): views are offered from the roadside. Groves of trees and patches of wildflowers add a charming element to the more expansive views. There are a number of archaeological and historic sites along the road.



KOD II
 The Road to Cape Chiniak
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 — AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1"=MILES ↑ NORTH

R 20 W 51

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Women's Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 42' N, 152° 33' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Women's Bay is about ten miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and is immediately accessible.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1056 acres (422 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: Most of the lands are state lands that have an approved Kodiak Island Borough selection. Federal lands are within the U.S. Naval Reservation and have been selected by various Native organizations and the State.

7) Existing Management: The Borough lands are zoned residential. Federal lands are managed by the Coast Guard and are open to the public.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining private lands are being subdivided and developed for residences. Adjoining federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Women's Bay is situated along gently rolling hills consisting of high brush and grassland. Salanoie Creek traverses the area, meandering through estuaries and draining into tideflats. Cottonwoods are thick along the stream and at the head of the bay. Some Sitka spruce and open flowered meadows are scattered in the area. The shoreline is composed of a broad expanse of gravel and sand tideflats which even reaches out to Mary's Island wherein razor clams, among other clams can be found in moderate abundance. Mary's Island, a treeless grassy island, encased by small bedrock cliffs, serves as a seabird rookery for gulls, cormorants and Aleutian terns (considered rare in the Kodiak

Archipelago). Women's Bay, as part of the productive Chiniak Bay system, provides rearing habitat for such species as shrimp, crab and salmon. Seals can be seen foraging in the area. Various waterfowl use Women's Bay as a feeding ground during the winter and summer. Salonie Creek has an estimated peak escapement (1977 estimates) of 2,000 chum and 6,000 pink salmon. Silver salmon also spawn in Salonie Creek. Accompanying the salmon runs, brown bear concentrate along the streams. Other mammals known to be present in the area include deer, beaver, red fox, and land otter.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Due to its close proximity to the City of Kodiak, Women's Bay receives a significant amount of recreational use. The primary recreational activities are sportfishing and clamming with overnight camping and picnicking accompanying these recreational pursuits. Crabbing, boating, deer and duck hunting, and beachcombing all occur on a regular basis within Women's Bay. The Coast Guard maintains a popularly used rifle range within this area. One of the favorite pastimes of Kodiak residents is to "drive the road" placing importance on Women's Bay as a scenic entranceway for this most scenic drive. Women's Bay has some unique scenic qualities in that for many points, the Coast Guard Bay and the City of Kodiak can be viewed across the waters, serenely encircled by mountains and offshore island. However,

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Immediately adjacent to this area is the spreading residential development of Bell's Flats. Sub-division activity will continue in this area for quite some time as it is considered "valuable real estate." A boat harbor was once proposed for Women's Bay. Parts of this area are under grazing leases and the area contains 460 acres suitable for grazing. OCS site suitability studies have indicated that the area north of Mary's Island could be considered for an OCS service base. However, in all probability OCS development in the Kodiak area will use service bases already established on the Kenai Peninsula. Gravel extraction occurs along some of the adjacent streams and could conceivably occur along the beaches. (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: This area should be managed to protect its recreation and scenic values. The Kodiak Island Borough should consider a greenbelt classification for the highway, to protect the scenic value of Kodiak's road system. Hunting and sportfishing as managed by the Department of Fish and Game should continue.

11) Allowable Uses Most of the uses which presently occur at Women's Bay can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs. Residential development should continue provided that there are setback controls along Salonie Creek, the highway and the beach;

and/or a greenbelt classifications established to protect the scenic and recreation values of the bay. Gravel extraction for highways and roads could occur on a limited scale; accounting for scenic values of the areas which should not be significantly impaired.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

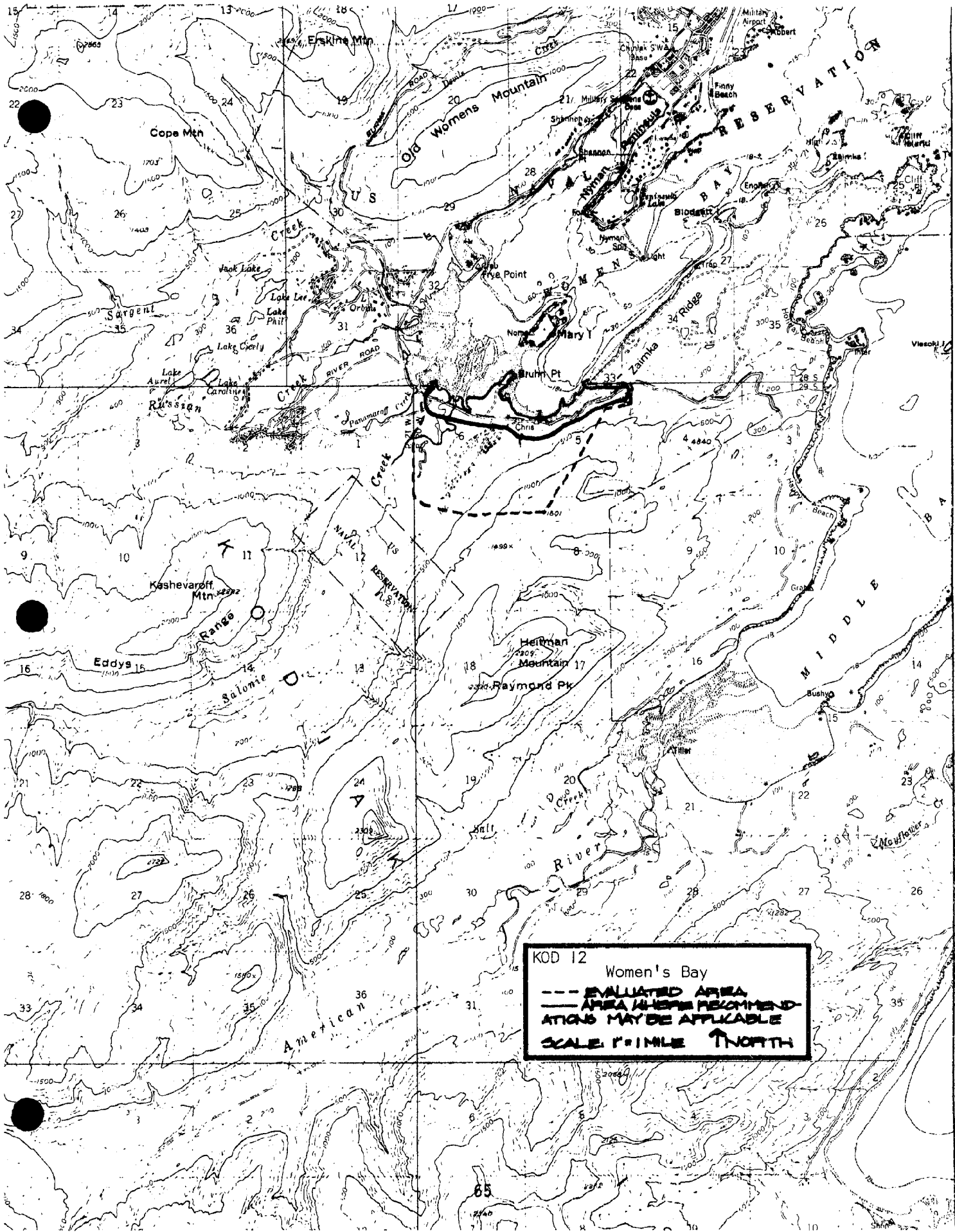
Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
within the foreground of some view exists undesirable signs of development. Nonetheless, coastline and mountain panoramas prevail. An archaeological site exists at the head of the Bay.



KOD 12
 Women's Bay
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 - - - AREA WHERE RECOMMEN-
 DATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Cliff Point

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Scenic

•Associated: Recreation, Historic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 93' N, 152° 27' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 8 air miles southeast of the City of Kodiak; 14 road miles.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1677 acres (670 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile

6) Existing Ownership: Federal (U.S. Naval Reservation). The state and Native corporations are pursuing title to this government surplus property. Indications are that the majority of the area will be conveyed to Koniag, Inc.; the regional corporation. The remaining land may be conveyed to the state which has selected the entire area.

7) Existing Management: Cliff Point lies within the U.S. Naval Reservation which is managed by the Department of Defense, which provides for public access to the area. Several navigation lights are maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard on the cape.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The Department of Defense administers abutting federal lands within the U.S. Naval Reservation. The State Division of Lands manages abutting borough-selected lands. The Borough's zoning map shows Cliff Point to be zoned low density residential.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Cliff Point is a peninsula characterized by rolling terrain with sea bluffs ranging from ten to forty feet in height. Three locations on the site have no bluff and provide easy access to the water. Vegetation is primarily grassland with patches of alder, willow and cottonwoods. Several small stands of Sitka spruce are scattered among the hills. The beaches are generally gravel and shale with pockets of sand near the steeper bluffs. Five lakes and numerous smaller ponds are found on the site. Three of the lakes have been stocked with rainbow trout. A gull, puffin and guillemot rookery is located on Zaimka Island, about 1,000 yards offshore. The offshore rocks and rocky intertidal zone provide excellent examples of local marine life as there

is good coverage by intertidal organisms. Waterfowl and shorebirds are also common in this area. Seals, sea lions, and whales have been commonly observed offshore. In fact, for some residents, Cliff Point is a "prime spot for watching birds and marine mammals from the road system." Mammals common to Cliff Point include Sitka black-tailed deer, red fox, land otter, weasel, and beaver.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** The area has a long history of recreational use. Picnic tables and a shelter can be found. Road access to the beach is established. Popular activities include fishing, beachcombing, camping, picnicking, birdwatching, and driving 4-wheel drive vehicles. Other activities that occur less frequently at Cliff Point include canoeing and kayaking amidst the offshore islands, and trapping and hunting for small game in the hills. While Cliff Point has all-around high recreational values, it is particularly noted as an "ideal campground." In recognition of these values the Borough Recreation Plan calls for the development of recreational facilities in the area. Scenic values at Cliff Point are high. Jagged rocks of the bluffs provide a strong visual contrast with the gentle uplands.(cont'd)

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Cliff Point has served as a part of the U.S. Naval Reservation at Kodiak since World War II. Some of the area could be considered suitable for residential development. Commercial developments requiring a deep water harbor could be physically accommodated in the deep nearshore waters facing Women's Bay. Forestry is not a consideration because of the lack of continuity of forest stands. The area has some grazing potential.

10) **Recommended Management:** Cliff Point should be managed to protect recreational activities and World War II relics. To assist in the management of the site, the possibility of creating a state recreation area or wayside should be considered. Cooperative management of the area should be a goal if Native and Borough conveyances are made. Off-road uses by four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles should be closely managed to prevent further damage to the thin, erodible soils and vegetation of the site.

11) **Allowable Uses** Recreation and interpretive activities, and scientific research, should be allowable uses. Some residential development could be allowed. Setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential development were to occur. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed

by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 1979. Inventory records. Anchorage, Alaska.

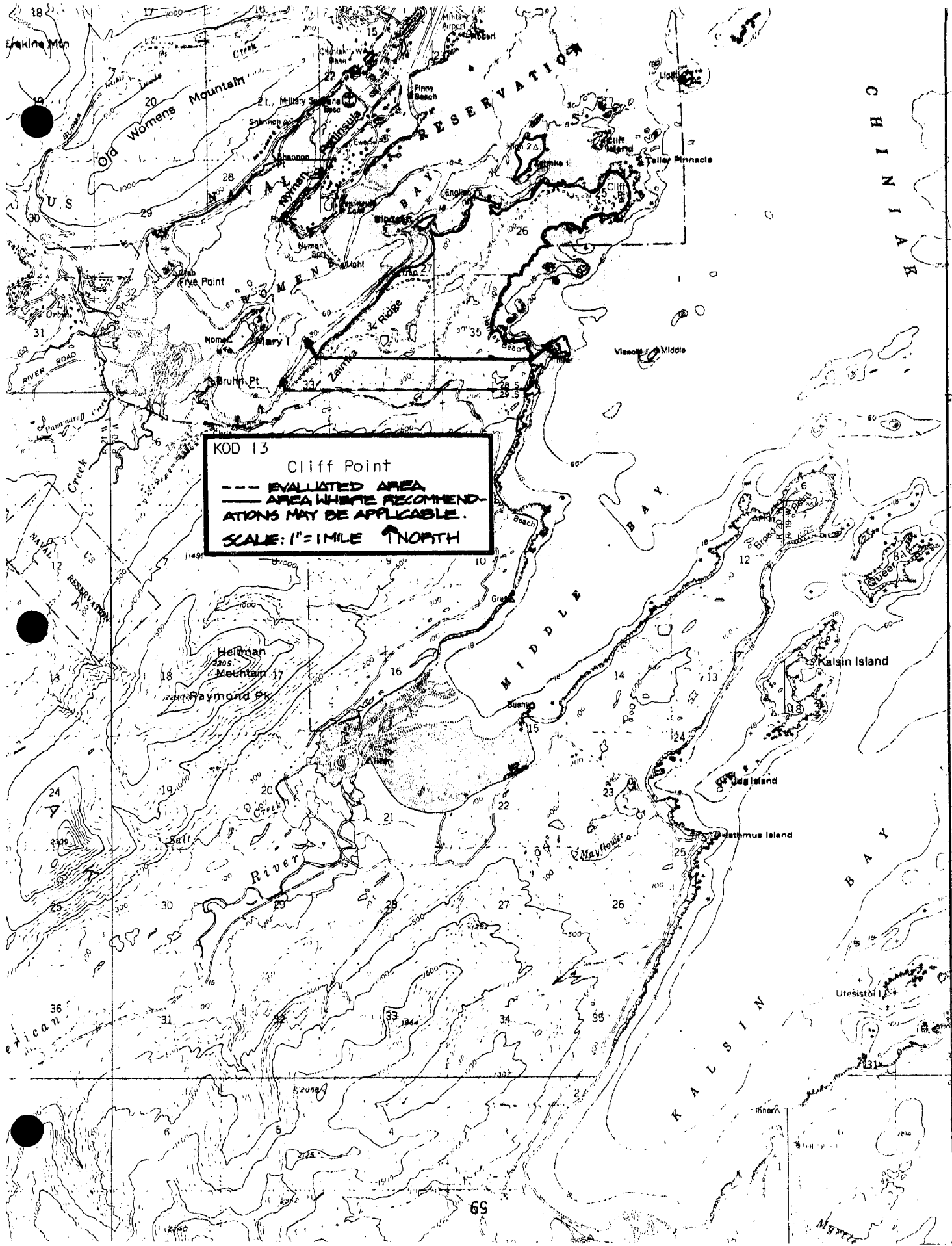
Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough, Juneau, Alaska.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
Coastline and mountain panoramas enveloping Chiniak Bay are extensive. World War II relics still visible, include the remains of several Quonset huts and smaller equipment.



KOD 13
Cliff Point
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE.
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Middle Bay
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic, Wildlife
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 57° 35' N, 152° 14' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: 9 air miles southeast of the City of Kodiak; 15 road miles.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-2
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4623 acres (1849 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile
- 6) Existing Ownership: Federal lands cover most of the area. A small parcel of land was withdrawn for the U.S. Naval Reservation. State selections are made on these lands, however they have been top-filed by Bells Flats Natives, Inc. and Leisnoi, Inc. selections. There are also private lands.
- 7) Existing Management: With the exception of the Naval Reservation federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Private lands are managed for cattle ranching.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The Bureau of Land Management administers abutting federal lands. The State Division of Lands manages abutting borough-selected lands. The Department of Defense administers the U.S. Naval Reserve comprising the north part of the area.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Middle Bay is a picturesque, shallow bay situated amid gently rolling, grassy hills. The slope of a rather large mountain (Heitman, elevation 2,305 feet) dominates the western part of the area. The American River, a clear water stream containing steelhead, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden trout and salmon in season, is the principal freshwater inflow. It is a productive stream with pink salmon peak escapements at about 52,000 (estimate in 1977). The delta of the American River is marshy and dotted with pothole lakes. Extensive sand and mud flats cover the American River delta and on into the bay providing excellent habitat for clams and substrate for eelgrass. Cottonwood trees are found in isolated groves in protected lowlands near the bay. Sitka

spruce trees are confined to a few isolated groves on the south and east side of the bay. Waterfowl, including swans, and shorebirds are common around the bay. In fact, there is a small aleutian tern rookery at the head of the bay, an uncommon rookery for Kodiak Island. Brown bear, nesting eagles, Sitka black-tailed deer and small mammals can all be found in Middle Bay.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Middle Bay is the most popular clamming area, as it provides a good $\frac{1}{2}$ mile clam beach within 20 minutes drive of Kodiak. A road from the City of Kodiak provides access around the bay from which there are spur access roads. Several picnic sites have been developed along this road system. Happy Beach, a favorite spot, has a picnic area with tables, a baseball field and shelter which have been provided through local efforts. Recreation activities include clamming, fishing, hunting, picnicking, camping, pleasure boating, berry picking, and hiking. In 1975 over 2,000 angler trips occurred in Middle Bay, attesting to the general popularity of the area. Scenic vistas are plentiful and pleasing. The landscapes of Middle Bay are gentle and pastoral with larger snowcapped mountains rising toward the island's interior.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Middle Bay has long been used for cattle grazing because of much suitable forage in the area. Forestry is not a consideration because of the lack of trees in the area and Middle Bay itself is too shallow to be considered for oil port development. Middle Bay Fisheries has a 55-year lease at the head of the bay, and the area is classified industrial. The clam beds are not abundant enough to support a commercial dredging operation.

10) Recommended Management: Lands surrounding Middle Bay should continue to be managed to protect grazing uses and recreational activities. Private lands used for cattle ranching will probably continue to be used for this purpose. The Alaska Division of Parks should seek a cooperative management with the Kodiak Island Borough and the eventual land owner (perhaps Lesnoi, Inc.) for management of a portion of the area as a recreation area or wayside. Cattle grazing would be compatible within this goal. However, off-road vehicles, which have been indiscriminately damaging hillsides in recent years should be controlled in this area.

11) Allowable Uses Recreational activities, including hunting and fishing which are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, are allowable uses. Grazing uses and fish processing activities in areas now under lease should be allowed. Some residential development could be

allowed. Setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential development were to occur.

12) Information Sources

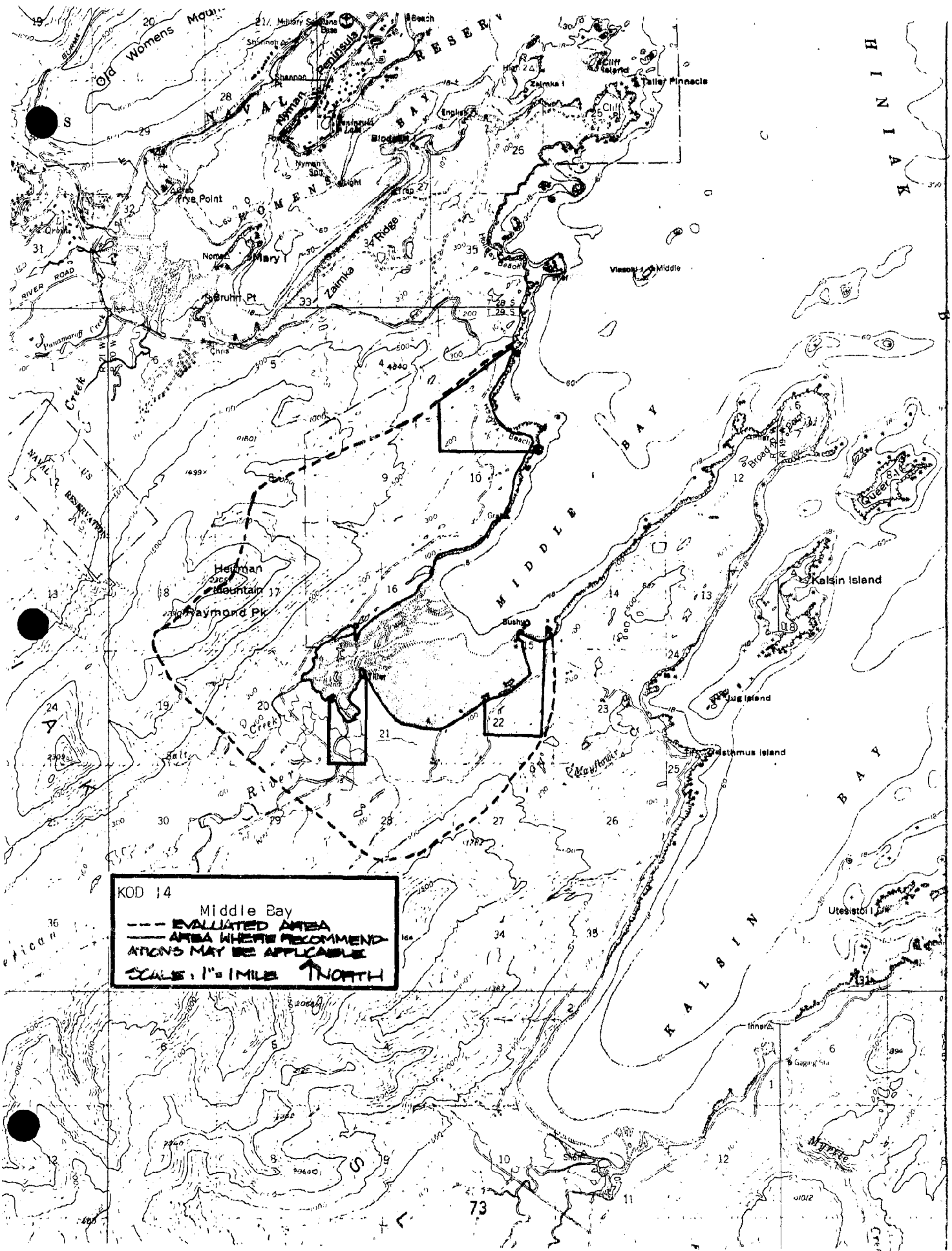
Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Soil Conservation Service, 1960. Soil Survey and Vegetation: North-eastern Kodiak Island Area, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station. Washington, D.C.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Kalsin Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 37' N, 152° 25' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 12 air miles southeast of the city of Kodiak; 22 road miles.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 7035 acres (2814 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: Most of the area is tentatively approved to the state and has been selected by Kodiak Island Borough. Similarly, most of the area has been selected by Leisnoi, Inc. Remaining federal lands have been selected by the state. Private lands.

7) Existing Management: State selected lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management which has issued a grazing lease. State tentatively approved lands have been borough-selected and are managed under agreement with the Division of Lands. Private lands in the area are managed for(cont'd)

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The Bureau of Land Management administers abutting federal lands under an active grazing lease. The State Division of Lands manages abutting state lands including borough-selected lands. The Native village of Leisnoi, Inc. has selected adjacent lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Kalsin Bay resembles Middle Bay to its immediate north in some respects, except that it is larger and deeper. It is situated amid gently rolling terrain consisting of grasslands, flowered meadows and Sitka spruce stands in several areas. Cottonwood trees are situated in isolated groves in protected lowlands near the bay. Sandy beaches and protected bays such as Brooker's Lagoon, mark the mouth of the Bay while rocky sea cliffs line the side. The Olds River and Kalsin Creek, both salmon-trout streams, flow into the south end of Kalsin Bay. Myrtle Creek, another stream draining into the bay, is a good Dolly Varden stream. Approximately 79,000 salmon spawn in the bay's four streams. Additionally, Mayflower Lake is stocked with silver salmon. Kalsin Bay is

considered very important to the rearing of king crab. Small rocky off-shore islands are numerous and provide habitat for sea birds and marine mammals. The islands offshore of Mayflower Beach serve as a rookery for thousands of kittiwakes, puffins and gulls, while the islands along Kalsin Bay's extensive barrier beach system serve as a small rookery for arctic and aleutian terns which are generally uncommon birds for Kodiak. Waterfowl, including swans, and eagle (20-25 in winter) also congregate in Kalsin Bay. In essence, Kalsin Bay's sand and mud flats provide rich, productive habitat for many marine-related species. Land mammals are principally Sitka black-tailed deer (winter range), brown bear, beaver, foxes, and smaller mammals.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Along with Cape Chiniak, this is one of the most popular of the more remote recreation areas accessible on the road system. A number of well-established, well-used public access points from the road to the beach are found around Kalsin Bay. Many of these are served by picnic tables and informal campsites, especially along the south shore. Fishing, hunting, picnicking, boating, camping, clamming (Brooker's Lagoon) and berry picking are popular activities here. In 1975, 428 angler trips occurred alongside the Olds River, and the sportfishing use continues to increase. There are some trails connecting Kalsin Bay to Portage Bay with a side trail to Pasagshak Bay. Kalsin Bay is also a popular area for duck and ptarmigan hunting. Scenically, Kalsin Bay is the most outstanding of the bays along
(cont'd)

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Kalsin Bay has been identified as a suitable location for oil terminal development, and as LNG facilities. Grasslands in the area have commercial value while the scattered forest stands generally do not. Much of the area could be considered suitable for residential development and it is zoned accordingly. Industrial classifications and range management classifications exist in several areas on Kalsin Bay. A reserve use site exists at Brookers Bay. The Kalsin Bay State Highway maintenance station is located near the head of Kalsin Bay.

10) **Recommended Management:** Lands surrounding Kalsin Bay should continue to be managed to protect grazing uses, commercial fishing and recreational activities. Some portion of Kalsin Bay should seriously be considered as a recreation area or wayside under a cooperative management program with the State Division of Parks and the Kodiak Island Borough. Private lands used for cattle ranching and homesite development should continue to be used for these purposes. Future developments should be set back from the shore and provide public access to insure protection of the scenic and recreation values. The Kodiak Island Borough should consider a greenbelt classification for the highway. Off-road vehicles should be closely managed to prevent indiscriminate damage to vegetation and erodable soils.

11) **Allowable Uses** Recreational activities, including hunting and fishing which are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, are allowable uses. Grazing uses and fish processing activities in areas now under lease should be allowed to continue. If through a case-by-case

review process commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impact the scenic and recreation values of the area and demonstrate willingness to make use of appropriate mitigation measures to ensure protection of these values, then such projects should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

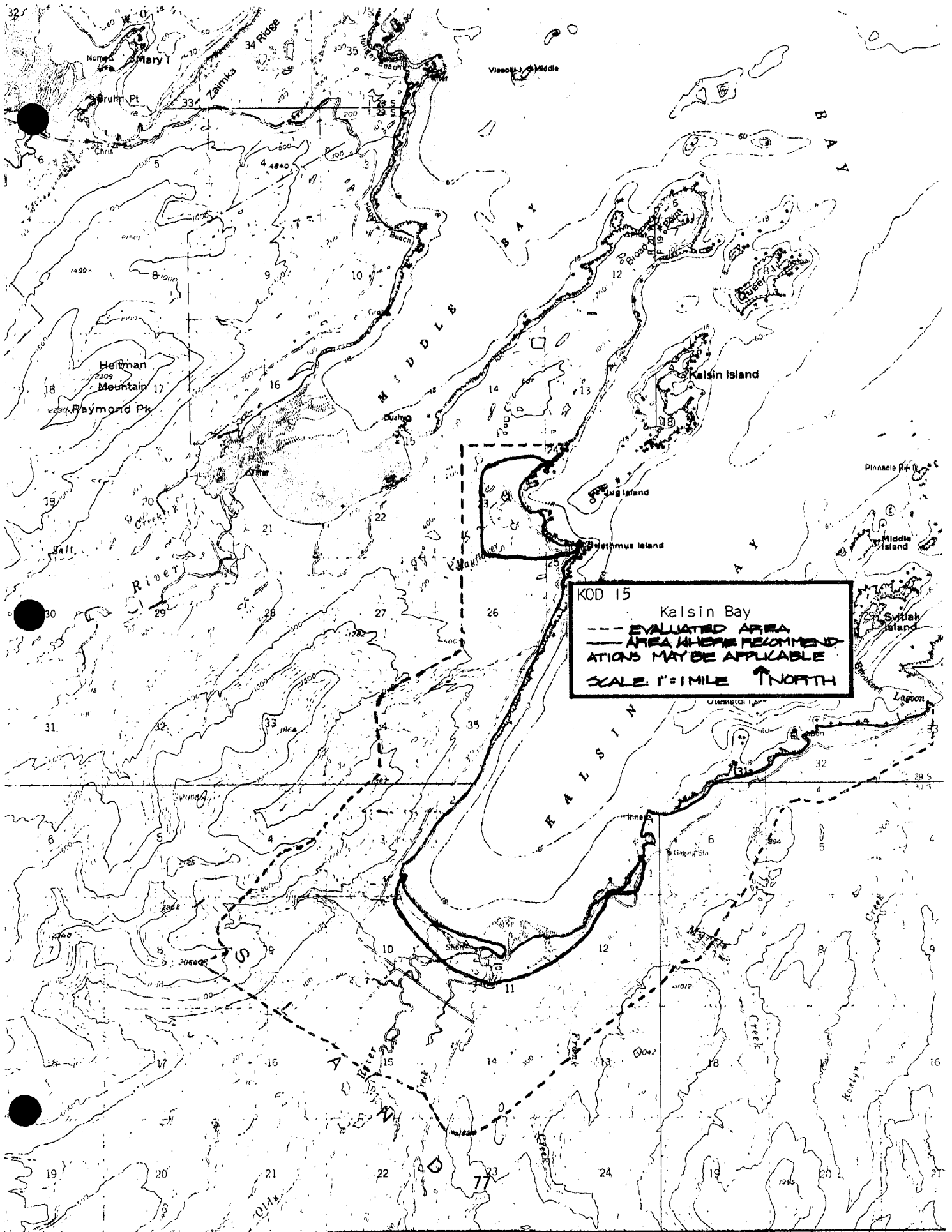
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

7) Existing Management (Cont'd): cattle ranching, private homesites, and a roadside inn.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): the road system as the Marin Range majestically looms over the wide bay. Views from the road along the high sea cliffs and the beach afford beautiful panoramas of the coastline framed by mountains. Within Kalsin Bay there is an archaeological site that contained remnants of a Koniag fish camp.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Isthmus Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 38' N, 152° 19' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 15 air miles southeast of the city of Kodiak; 37 road miles.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-1

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1,781 acres (712 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One and one-half miles

6) Existing Ownership: State tentatively approved lands have been selected by the Kodiak Island Borough. Private lands. There are individual Native allotment applications as well as a village selection by Leisnoi, Inc., filed on the state lands.

7) Existing Management: State lands are administered by the Division of Lands. Grazing leases, and sale and grazing lease applications cover much of the area. A reserved use request for public recreation is filed on state lands. Private lands are used for homesites. There is a (cont'd)

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The Bureau of Land Management administers abutting federal lands. The State Division of Lands manages abutting borough-selected lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Isthmus Bay is the only bay between Cape Chiniak and Kalsin Bay with noteworthy indentations and protection. Isthmus Point projects out between Kalsin Bay and Isthmus Bay and is aesthetically shaped around a convoluted estuarine cove. Flowered meadows punctuate the dense spruce forest in several areas. In places, marshes and cottonwoods grow alongside the sinuous Roslyn Creek. At the south end of Isthmus Bay there is a sand and gravel beach while Isthmus Point is characterized by rocky, short-vertical cliffs. Roslyn Creek, a very attractive salmon-trout stream, empties into the bay. Peak escapements (1977) for Roslyn Creek are estimated at 1,000 chum, 183 silver, and 4,200 pink salmon. The upland area provides a winter range for Sitka

black-tailed deer, and habitat for a few brown bear and smaller mammals. Seals and sea lions are seen among the small rocky islands near Isthmus Point which also serves as a rookery for 1,200 kittiwakes and 500 tufted puffins. Waterfowl is also common in the bay. Isthmus Bay is part of the productive Chiniak Bay which provides valuable productive habitat for tanner crab, king crab, and herring.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: There are a number of informal campsites along the sandy beaches of Isthmus Bay. Beach access points along the road are almost continuous in this area, and use appears to be longstanding. In 1975, 339 angler trips occurred at Roslyn Creek during the salmon runs. Beachcombing is another main attraction of the area. Recreational activities engaged in are fishing, beachcombing, hunting (primarily ptarmigan and deer), boating, camping, hiking and observing wildlife. Roslyn Creek may be suitable for a small boat ramp. Charter boat tours of St. Paul Harbor may be visiting the offshore bird rookeries in the future. Scenic values are very high; the combination of light, sandy beaches in proximity to dense spruce forests is unusual for Kodiak. The viewscape from Isthmus Point toward Cape Chiniak is (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Some of the timber in the area could have commercial value. Much of the area can be considered suitable for residential development. Grazing occurs over a portion of the site. The State Department of Transportation has a material source site within the area. A new right-of-way for highway reconstruction has also been reserved by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Nearby in Kalsin Bay, a suitable outer continental oil development support terminal base site was identified in a recent study.

10) Recommended Management: Lands surrounding Isthmus Bay should be managed as a recreation wayside by the Alaska Division of Parks with the possibility of transferral to the Kodiak Island Borough for similar management. Private lands used for homesites, and trade and manufacturing sites should continue to be used for these purposes. Cooperative management of the area should be considered, recognizing the Borough selected lands. Off-road vehicles should be limited to existing roadways and spurs.

11) Allowable Uses Recreational activities, including hunting and fishing which are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, would be allowable uses. Timber cutting, outside of firewood cutting, should not be allowed. Some residential development could be allowed. Setback controls

and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential development were to occur.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1979. Hunting, sportfishing reports, memorandums and records. Kodiak, Alaska.

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

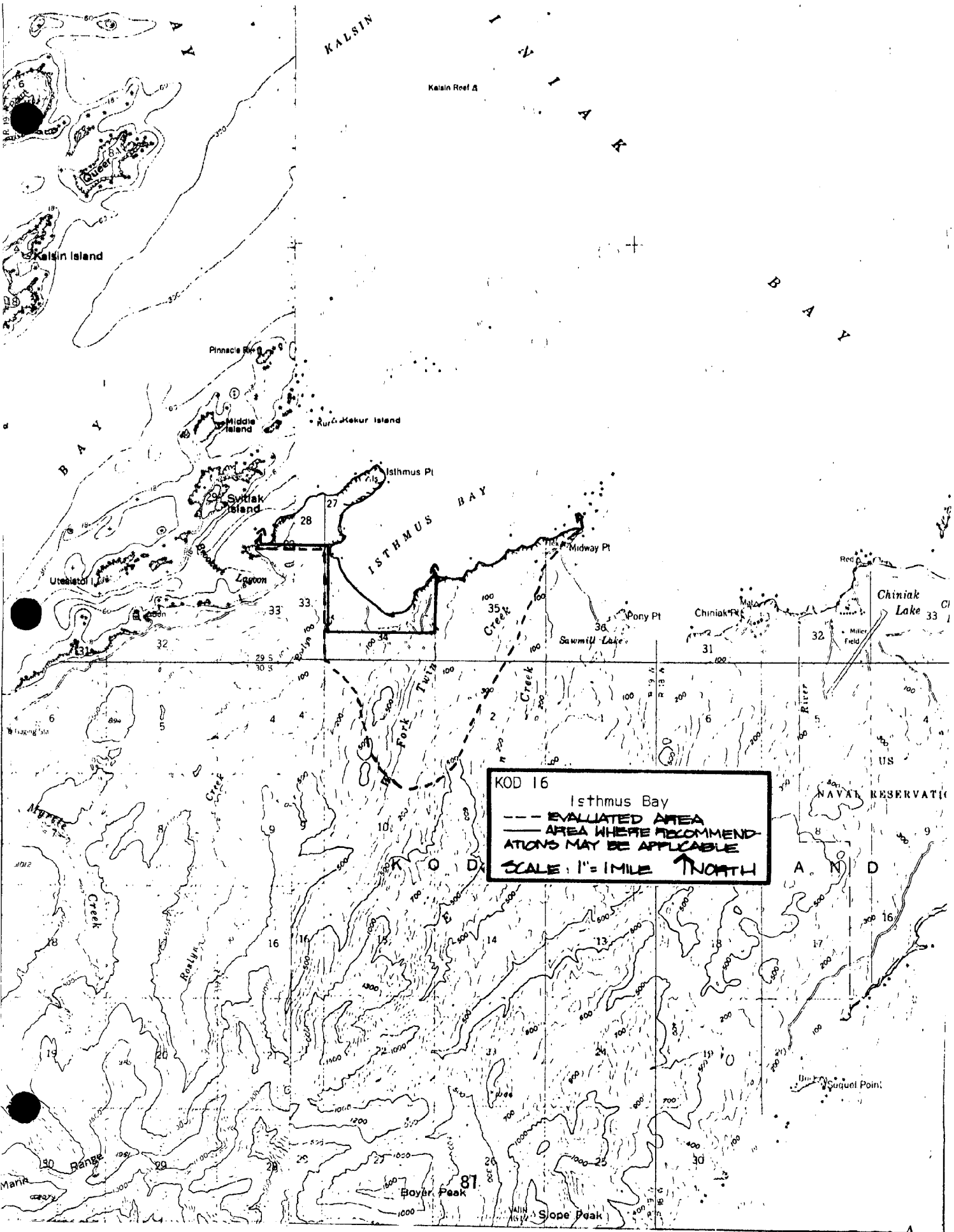
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

7) Existing Management (Cont'd): patented, undeveloped trade and manufacturing site.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): spectacular. The area is also an important link in maintaining the present quality of the scenic drive from Kodiak to Cape Chiniak. There is an archaeological site within the area, but most of it has been washed away.



KOD 16

Isthmus Bay

--- EVALUATED AREA

— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Cape Chiniak
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic, Wildlife, Historic
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 57° 37' N, 152° 10' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: 15 air miles southeast of the city of Kodiak; 45 road miles.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-1
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 2111 acres (845 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: Cape Chiniak is government surplus property owned by the Department of Defense. The area is currently under the control of Koniag, Inc. through a contractual agreement with Leisnoi, Inc.
- 7) Existing Management: The U.S. Naval Reservation is currently being managed by Koniag, Inc., under contractual agreement with the Department of Defense and Woody Island, Inc. In October of 1979, Koniag, Inc. plans to initiate a Job Corps Program and Center at Cape Chiniak. A grazing (cont d)
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining state tentatively approved lands are managed by the Alaska Division of Lands (ADL). Recently, however, the Borough has had their selection application approved for these lands under the Municipal Land Disposal Act. Additionally, Leisnoi, Inc.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Cape Chiniak is a principal feature of Chiniak Bay. Steep rocky bluffs characterize most of the coastline between Cape Greville and Cape Chiniak. Gravel beaches predominate along the north coast, but rocky cliffs and boulder beaches are intermittent. A unique feature is the large, pear-shaped, Chiniak Lake that is lined by sandy barrier beaches on one side and Sitka spruce forest on the other. The rolling hills south of Chiniak Lake are heavily forested with pure stands of Sitka spruce which have meadows of wildflowers, grasses and fern near the bluffs. Chiniak Lake and Chiniak Lagoon both contain sport fish. Fish found in Chiniak River include steelhead, Dolly Varden, and rainbow

trout, and salmon in season. The offshore waters of the highly productive Chiniak Bay provides important marine habitat for dungeness, tanner, and king crab, as well as serving as a major herring fishery. Chiniak Island and a series of islets and shoals lie northeast of Cape Chiniak, providing habitat for sea otter, and seals, and serves as a large rookery for sea lions (600), puffins (7,000) and kittiwakes (8,000). Whale sightings are also common around the cape. Brown bear, Sitka black-tailed deer, fox, rabbit, muskrat, red squirrel inhabit Cape Chiniak. Bald eagles are common and active nests can probably be found in the area.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Cape Chiniak is a favorite recreation area among Kodiak residents as it has been the destination point for those leisurely "driving out the road." Activities include fishing, deer and duck hunting, camping, berry picking, boating and hiking. Cape Chiniak will be a primary stop for charter boat tours starting in the near future. At the present time, the Naval reservation is closed to public access by Koniag, Inc. The scenic qualities and landscape diversity of Chiniak are outstanding. Steep rocky cliffs provide opportunities for views across the Bay to Kodiak and beyond. It contains landscapes ranging from flowered meadows to dense forests and pebble beaches to steep, rocky cliffs. Cape Chiniak, like Fort Abercrombie, became an important strategic location for military observation (cont'd)

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: The Coast Guard operates a navigation light on the Cape. Koniag, Inc. has in the past promoted the use of Chiniak Cape as a base for offshore oil exploration of the outer continental shelf. Much of the area could be considered suitable for residential development. The timber resource is of commercial value and may be used as an experimental forest in the Job Corps Training Program soon to be initiated by Koniag, Inc. Some of the grasslands could aid in supporting adjacent cattle ranching.

10) Recommended Management: A cooperative management program should be pursued and established between the Division of Parks and Koniag, Inc., for a future recreation area around Chiniak Lake and Cape Chiniak. Opportunities to integrate recreation management into the Job Corps training program should also be explored. Timber cutting could be allowed on the areas behind the Observation Station and managed in a manner compatible with recreation on adjacent lands.

11) Allowable Uses Recreational activities, including hunting and fishing which are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, should be allowable uses. Grazing uses could continue in areas now under lease. Job Corps Center and their training exercises, such as timber management, could be allowed under compatible use management.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

Wyller-Killewich-Van Doren-Hazard, Inc., 1973. Fort Abercrombie Historic Site: Master Development Plan. Prepared for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks. Juneau, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

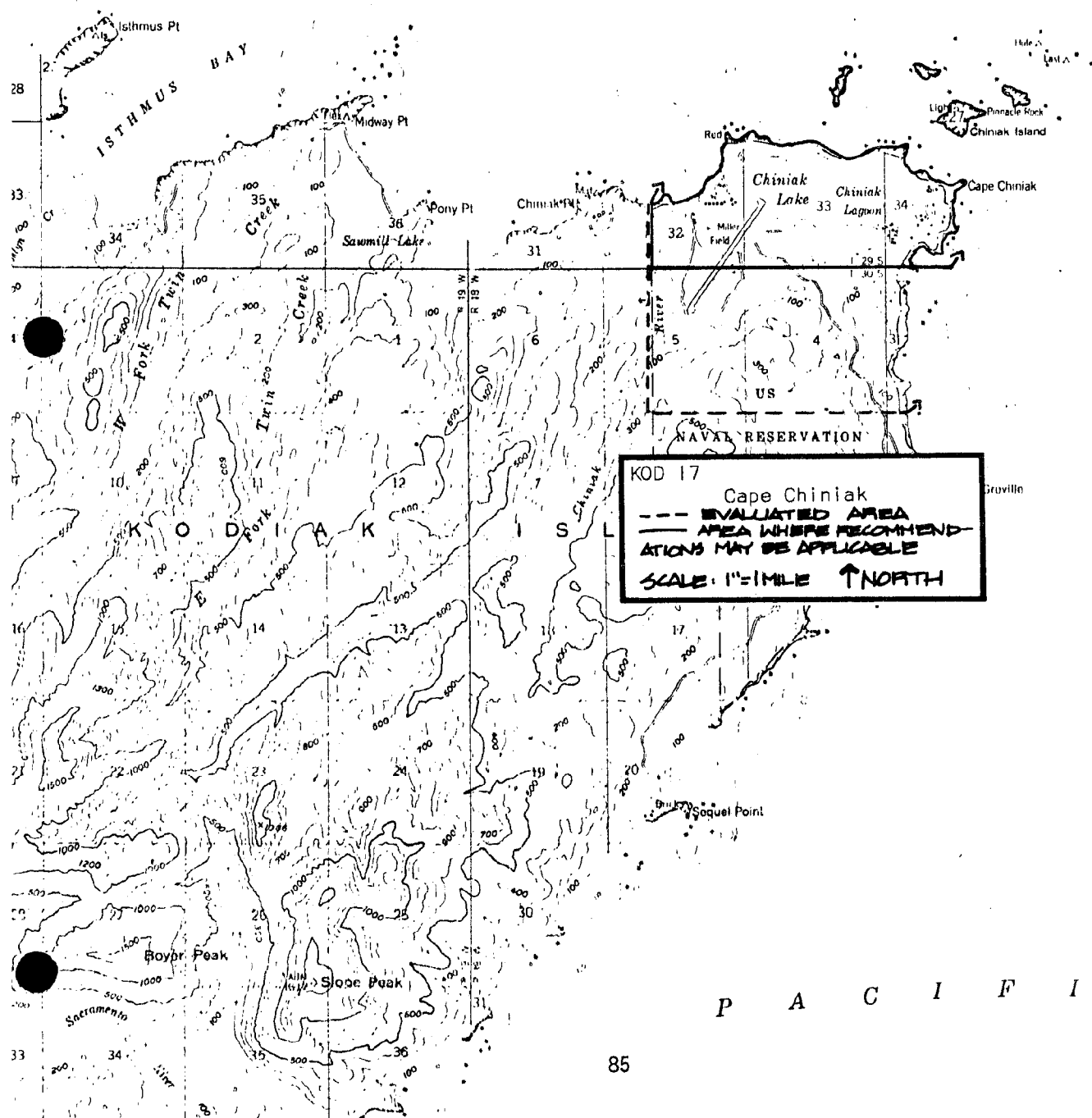
7) Existing Management (Cont'd): lease was once applied for with the state. More specific management have yet to be finalized by Koniag, Inc.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management (Cont'd): has a pending selection on these lands.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): posts and gun emplacements on Kodiak Island during World War II. A complex of military buildings in well preserved condition remain at Cape Chiniak. A communications site, gravel airstrip and White Alice Station are situated within one mile of the building complex. Good gravel roads provide access throughout much of the site.

A
K
B
A
Y

Rurak Island



P A C I F I C

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Narrow Cape

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 35' N, 152° 21' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Narrow Cape is 25 air miles southeast of the City of Kodiak, or 65 miles by road.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-1, B-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3492 acres (1397 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1.5 miles

6) Existing Ownership: Federal land with parcels conveyed to the U.S. Coast Guard. Private land. State selections

7) Existing Management: Federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management who administers a grazing lease for the area with the exception of small parcels used by the Coast Guard for a communication site. A ranch is located on the private land.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Abutting federal lands are managed for grazing by the Bureau of Land Management. The ranch headquarters lie just outside the area.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Narrow Cape's topography is unique in that it is characterized by extensive rolling hills grading into flatlands along the beach. The rolling hills of Narrow Cape are treeless grasslands with a profusion of wildflowers in season. Alder and some willow grow in isolated patches. Widely scattered Sitka spruce and small streams subtly alter the landscape. Bedrock beaches border Narrow Cape itself. Southeast of the cape there is a beach full of fossilized marine organisms. Barrier beaches and lagoon systems dominate the eastern shoreline creating a long strip of sandy beaches. Abutting the Cape are two freshwater lakes nestled in the hills. Along Narrow Cape seals and sea

lions can be seen hauled out on the nearby rocks. Being at the crossroad of whale migration routes, whale sightings are common around the Cape. The upland estuaries serve as a feeding ground for many types of waterfowl. The lagoons and lakes around Narrow Cape are stocked with silver salmon, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout. Particularly, Barry Lagoon is a most productive system for coho and pink salmon. Narrow Cape serves as a low density winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer. Other mammals common in the area include brown bear, red fox, land otter, beaver and weasel.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Narrow Cape, accessible by way of a gravel road, receives significant recreational use. Much of the use is for remote camping directly related to sportfishing, beach strolling, small game hunting, and pleasure driving on the many side roads. Narrow Cape traditionally is a favorite place for picnicking and would be an ideal place for horseback riding. An unusual accumulation of fossils in the area make beachcombing exciting and consequently attracts many people. Additionally, the eastern beaches along the lagoons extend up to the Sacramento Valley providing for a long and beautiful beach stroll. With the openness of the grasslands, estuaries, lagoons, and sandspits, scenic values are high with extensive vistas of coastlines. The setting of Narrow Cape is quite pastoral yet snowcapped mountains

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: This entire region has been an important cattle grazing area and is presently covered by State grazing leases. The Burton Ranch north of Barry Lagoon is one of the oldest and largest ranches on the island. An estimated 11,000 acres in the area can be grazed. The U.S. Coast Guard has a lease application for a communication site at Narrow Cape covering portions of Sections 5 and 32. (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: This area should be managed for recreational pursuits as well as grazing. If the State does not obtain ownership of this area then the Division of Parks should establish a cooperative management agreement with the Bureau of Land Management. Dispersed recreational uses in conjunction with livestock grazing could be accommodated within the recreation area. The open, park-like quality of pasture lands could be considered a scenic asset in certain areas. Off-road uses by four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles should be closely managed to prevent damage to the beaches, soils, and vegetation of the area.

11) Allowable Uses Grazing could continue provided that fences and step ladders over fences were used to keep cattle away and provide access to the beach and recreation facilities during the summer months. Extensive resource extraction industries should not be considered in this area or

closely reviewed by resource agencies. All land uses which do not negatively impact the visual and recreational quality of the area should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

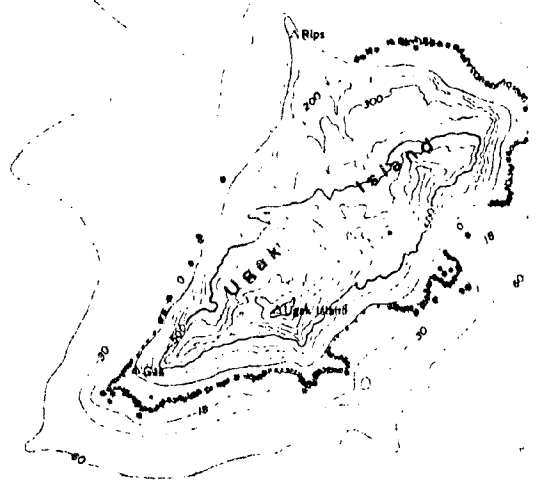
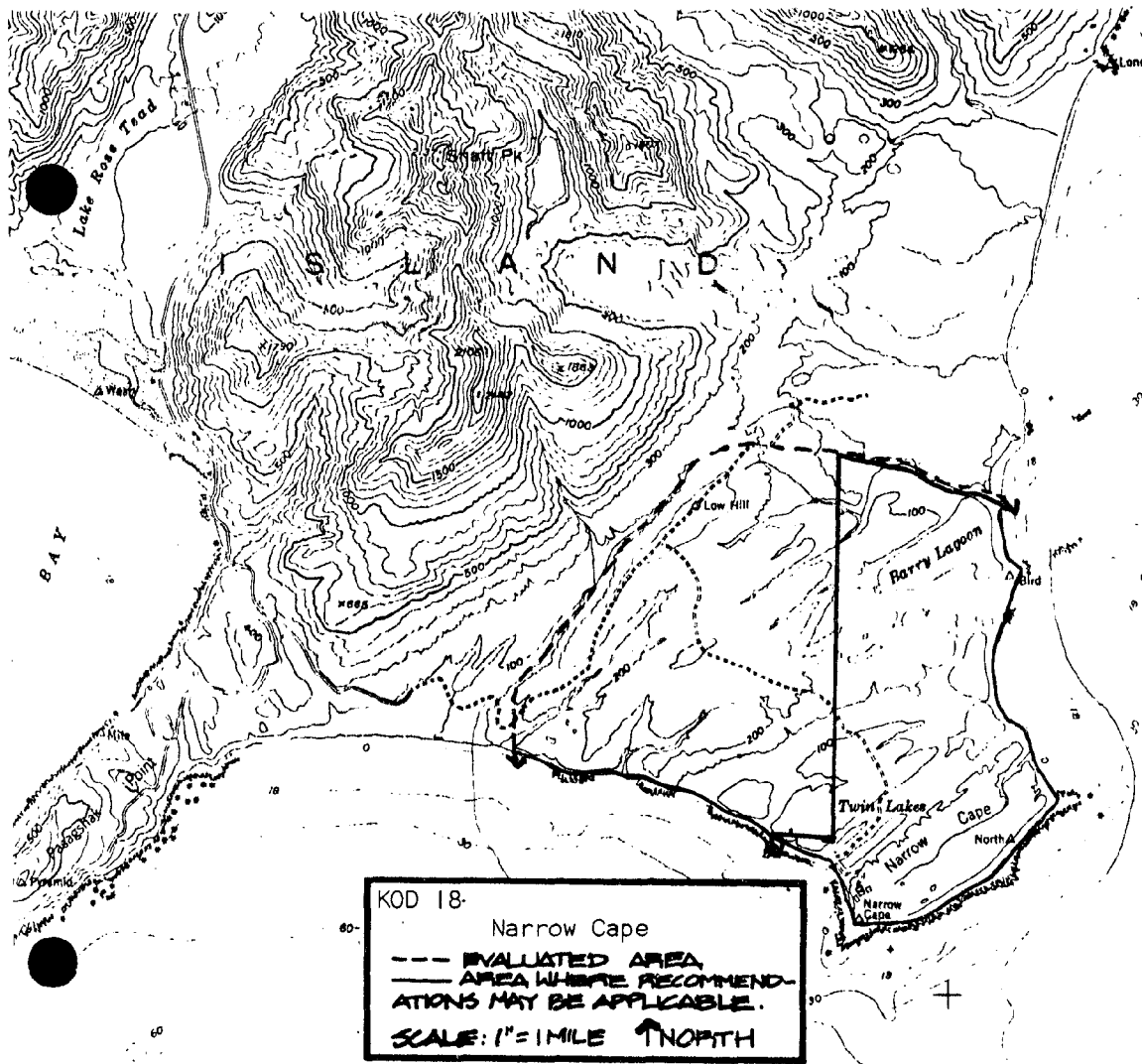
Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Soil Conservation Service, 1960. Soil Survey and Vegetation: North-eastern Kodiak Island Area, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station. Washington, D.C.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
provide a dramatic background. Two archaeological sites of minor significance exist in the area.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Ugak Island

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife

•Associated: Scenic, Historic, Recreation

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 21' N, 152° 15' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Ugak Island is 28 air miles southeast of the City of Kodiak and 3 to 4 miles southeast off of Narrow Cape.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-1 and B-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1,436 acres (574 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: The entire island is owned by the federal government and has been selected by the State of Alaska.

7) Existing Management: The federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: There are no adjoining lands but the State of Alaska manages all tidelands through the State Division of Lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Ugak Island is a rugged, isolated island with a bold face of high steep sea cliffs. The topography varies from gently rolling to steep as one approaches the summits of two 700 foot hills. The dominant vegetation is comprised of grasslands and moist tundra as trees are absent from the island. With high cliffs encircling the island, the intertidal zone alternates between sand and bedrock. Large kelp beds are thick in the nearshore waters. The most significant biological feature is the high number of marine mammals that inhabit the island's shores. For instance on the northeastern tip of the island, there is a rookery for about 500 stellar sea lions and over 500 harbor

seals. Whales are commonly seen in the area as their migration routes encircle Ugak Island. The nearshore waters also serve as an important coastal winter area for waterfowl and seabirds. No large game mammals can be found on the island; however, red fox and land otter are common.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Access to the island is difficult due to the frequency of stormy weather and the number of rocks that surround Ugak Island, and is possible only at the northwestern point. As such recreational use on the island has been slight and consists primarily of an occasional boater viewing the marine life. If boat facilities were ever developed in Ugak Bay, visitation to Ugak Island to view the marine life would be expected to increase. Ugak Island does have some recreational significance in that it provides a very scenic backdrop for the many beachcombers at Narrow Cape as Ugak Island's high sea cliffs create a rugged, foreboding appearance. Wilderness values on the island are high due to its remoteness and abundance of marine mammals. There is an historical site on the island, one that (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: There are no known mineral deposits or claims on the island. The grasslands may be of commercial value, but the difficulty of transporting cattle back and forth makes this an unlikely use. In the past islands such as Ugak Island were once used for fox farming, although this activity has died out, there is the potential for such use.

10) Recommended Management: Once the State receives title the Department of Fish and Game should evaluate the area either for a protective status recommendation to the Legislature, such as a critical habitat, or for a marine sanctuary under cooperative management with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Wildlife viewing by boaters and camping should be provided for in the management.

11) Allowable Uses Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Grazing could occur provided that there is sufficient regulation to protect the valuable shore habitats. Extensive resource extraction industries should be closely reviewed by resource agencies.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

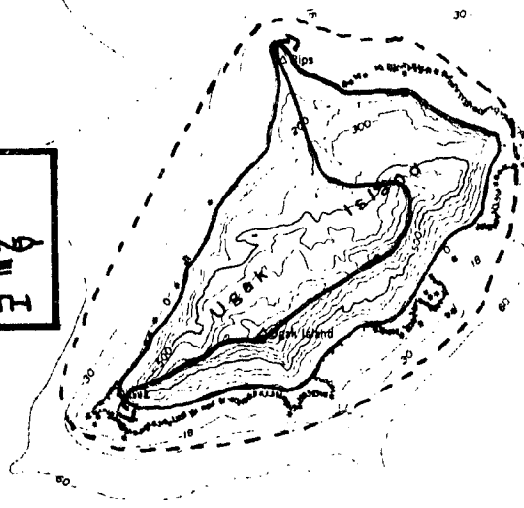
•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
confirms that Lisianski visited this village of four barabaras on April 11, 1805, where he found the Toyon (chief) erecting a monument for his recently dead father's grave.



KOD 19
 Uganid Island
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 — AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Pasagshak Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife, Heritage

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 26' N, 152° 28' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 24 air miles south of the City of Kodiak or approximately 60 miles by road.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-1 & B-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4,242 acres (1,697 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: Most of the area is federal land selected by Bells Flats Natives, Inc. There are small parcels of private and state land at the head of the Bay.

7) Existing Management: The state land is managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), which purchased a 5-acre public recreation site for sportfishing. Federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management who has issued a grazing lease covering much of the area. (cont'd)

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The Bureau of Land Management administers a grazing lease over adjoining federal lands. Similarly, the Division of Lands manages abutting state lands for grazing.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The topography is steep except for the valley bottom where Lake Rose Tead and adjacent estuaries expand outward toward Pasagshak Bay. There are many streams in the area and the main drainage is Pasagshak River which meanders toward Pasagshak Bay. Dominant vegetation type is alpine tundra and grasslands where fireweed and bluejoint in equal quantities are the dominant plants. Alder, cottonwood and some willow grow in isolated patches. A broad sand and gravel beach adorns the head of the bay while boulder cliffs and beaches line the steep rising peninsulas that encase the Bay. Kelp beds are interspersed along the shoreline. Harbor seals concentrate at the head of the bay, where migrating whales can often be sighted. Pasagshak Bay is high in

productivity, supporting razor clams, shrimp, and king and tanner crab. The boulder beaches on the west side of Pasagshak Bay provide habitat for a pelagic cormorant rookery while the east side serves as a tufted puffin rookery. A variety of waterfowl overwinter in the bay. The lake and river system support a healthy run of red salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, and a large Dolly Varden fishery. The smaller lakes along Pasagshak Point are stocked with rainbow trout. Because Pasagshak had one of the latest run of salmon hundreds of eagles roost in the cottonwood stand at the northwestern end of Lake Rose lead. Many brown bear frequent the streams and lakes at the head of the bay to feed on the salmon. The sides of the bay serve as a high density winter range for (cont'd)

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Recognition of Pasagshak Bay as a popular recreational area was made in 1965 when a public recreation classification was placed on the east side of the bay. Today, it is the most popular remote camping and fishing spot for Kodiak residents as noted by the fact that 4,000 angler trips were taken at Pasagshak in 1975. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages a fishing access area along the Pasagshak River. The primary use of the site is for remote camping directly related to the superb duck hunting, fishing and unusual scenic values. Other recreational activities include deer and small game hunting, beachcombing, picnicking, and ORV driving. Picnic tables, trails, and private recreational cabins currently exist on-site. With the rugged mountains encircling the estuarine marshes, mountain (cont'd)

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The entire Pasagshak region has been an important cattle grazing area and is presently being managed for grazing resources. Pasagshak Bay is also a major purse seining area for salmon. Soils and slopes at the head of the bay are favorable for residential development, and/or fishing industrialization. Pasagshak Bay is a favored locale for private recreation homes.

10) **Recommended Management:** This area should be managed for public recreation. The area could be considered for state park or state recreation area status to best serve public recreation and the state should pursue ownership. However, if Bells Flats Natives, Inc. receives title a cooperative management agreement for public recreation should be adopted by all concerned parties. Grazing could continue except at camping areas or along certain portions of the beach and lake. This would leave the majority of the area open to livestock production.

11) **Allowable Uses** Grazing is allowable under present lease agreements and is compatible with recreation if properly managed. Hunting and sportfishing are allowable as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Existing private residences can continue but further residential

development should be seriously reviewed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

Soil Conservation Service, 1960. Soil Survey and Vegetation: North-eastern Kodiak Island Area, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Washington, D.C.

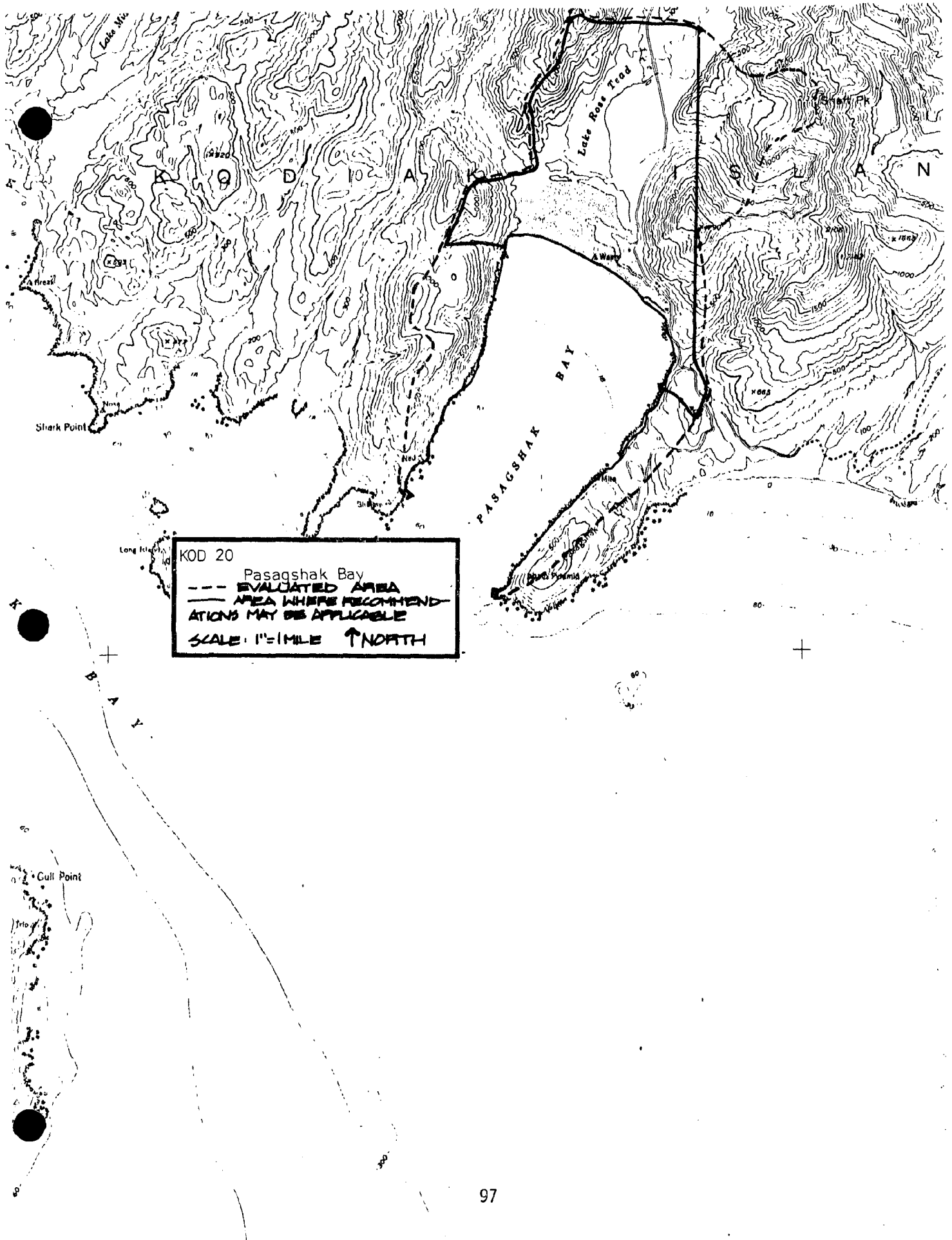
• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.

7) Existing Management (Cont'd): Private lands are managed for private recreation/cabin sites.

9) Dominant Physical/Biological Features (Cont'd): Sitka black-tailed deer. Other mammals common to the area include red fox, land otter, beaver and short-tailed weasel.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): vistas are spacious over the entire area. Likewise, coastline panoramas are extensive along the expansive beach with views of mountains across Ugak Bay and beyond. Steep, scarified cliffs along the west side of the bay creates a sense of mountains rising out of the sea. Four archaeological sites of the Koniag period exist in the area; significance yet to be understood.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Saltery Cove

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Wildlife, Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 37' N, 152° 7' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Saltery Cove is 24 miles southwest of Kodiak. Saltery Cove is accessible from Middle Bay by approximately (cont'd)

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,380: Kodiak C-3

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 7,633 acres (3053 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1.5 miles

6) Existing Ownership: Federal lands have been selected by the State of Alaska and by Bells Flats Natives, Inc.

7) Existing Management: The federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management who administers a grazing lease within the area.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Abutting federal lands are leased for grazing by the Bureau of Land Management.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The topography is characterized by steep slopes opening up into a broad valley at the mouth of Saltery Valley. There are extensive salt and freshwater marshes fed by many small streams. Saltery River, originating in shallow Saltery Lake, is the main drainage. Alders, willows, and poplars occur along streams that traverse the wetlands dominated by rushes, grasses and cottonwoods. The uplands are comprised of grasslands with bluejoint as a dominant species. The shoreline around Saltery Cove itself is lined with sand and gravel beaches harboring razor clams, kelp beds lie offshore. Seals and whales can be sighted in the nearby waters. Aquatically, Ugak Bay is one of the more productive systems on the eastern side of Kodiak Island, supporting high shrimp

catches and herring spawning beds. The marsh and lake system provides nesting and molting habitat for various waterfowl. Steelhead trout, red coho, and pink salmon, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout spawn in Saltery Lake and River. Saltery Creek itself is one of the principle pink salmon streams on the Kodiak Islands with an escapement estimated at about 150,000. As such, the streams are used heavily by brown bear in the spring. In the uplands some brown bear denning is known to occur. The grasses and beaches around Saltery Cove provide important winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer. A few mountain goats can be seen in the mountains above the bay. Other mammals in the area include beaver, muskrat, red fox, land otter and weasel.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Saltery Cove rivals Pasagshak Bay in its attraction for remote recreational activities. In 1975, 1,500 angler trips occurred along the Saltery River, and well over a hundred people submitted easement requests for the Saltery River. Brown bear, mountain goat, duck, deer, and small game hunting all occur throughout the uplands. Duck hunting pressure is exceptionally high along the road into Saltery Cove. ORV driving is another popular pastime here, cutting inroads along the beaches. On-site there exists picnic facilities and a lodge and guide service for hunters. The scenic diversity of the area is quite high with the broad expanses of marshes and open waters framed by mountains on three sides. Scenic vistas of mountains, coastlines, and open water are extensive throughout. Within the area four (cont'd)

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Saltery Cove is currently under a BLM grazing lease; however, in recent years, cattle ranching has been somewhat sporadic. A few individuals reside in the area and are self-sufficient in terms of fuel, water and waste disposal. Saltery Cove is a major purse seining area for salmon. There is a small, rough airstrip in the vicinity of the ranch buildings. Soils and slope in the area are generally favorable for residential development. The westerly point of the Cove has been identified as a potential OCS terminal base site in recent site suitability studies. Recently, a nearby site has been identified as suitable for LNG facilities. Gold placers have been identified in the area.

10) Recommended Management: This area should be considered as an addition to the Alaska State Park System as a recreation area or wayside. The primary emphasis on management should be remote recreation. However, this is contingent upon the State receiving title. If this does not occur a cooperative management agreement among all concerned parties should be pursued to protect the recreation and scenic values. Dispersed recreational uses in conjunction with livestock grazing could be accommodated within the recreation area. The open, park-like quality of pasture lands could be considered a scenic asset in certain areas.

11) Allowable Uses Grazing activities should be allowed to continue provided that there is sufficient regulation and management at the appropriate time to protect public recreational values of and access to these lands. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska

Department of Fish and Game should continue. As the preferred sites for oil and gas industrialization are nearby, mitigation measures should be practiced so that the scenic and recreation values will not be so negatively impacted by the development if and when it occurs.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 1979. Inventory records. Anchorage, Alaska.

Soil Conservation Service, 1960. Soil Survey and Vegetation: Northeastern Kodiak Island Area, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station. Washington, D.C.

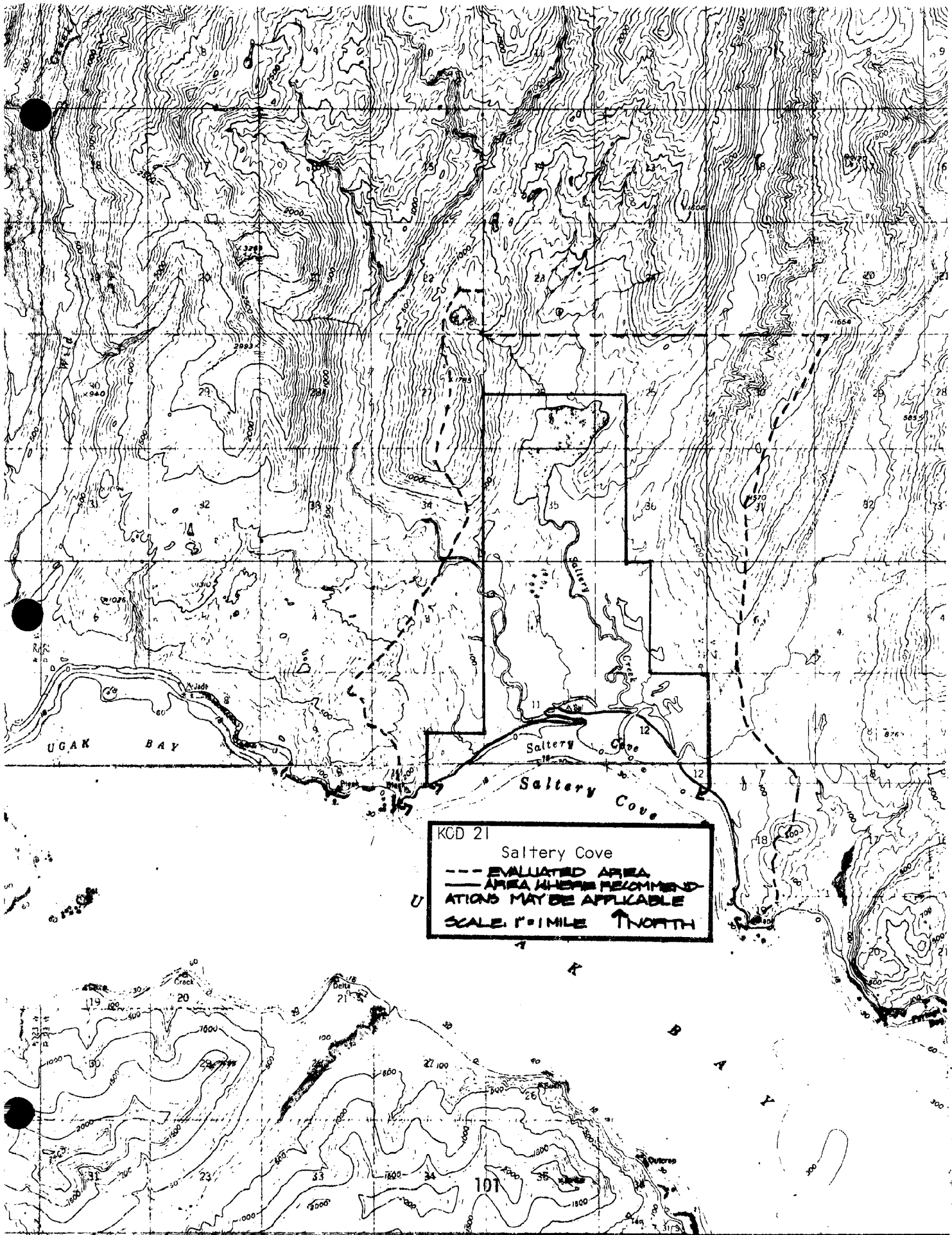
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): 20 miles of paved road and about 12 miles of dirt road.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): archaeological sites believed to be part of old historic Ihack can be found.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Hidden Basin

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation, Wildlife

•Associated: Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 36' N, 152° 12' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Hidden Basin is about 28 air miles southeast of the City of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-3, C-3

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 6910 acres (2764 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: The state received tentative approval to these lands, however Bell Flat village and Kodiak Island Borough have filed selections on these lands. Private property borders the south side of the Basin.

7) Existing Management: The State Division of Lands manages these lands for private recreation sites under lease and for range. Lands along the south side of the Basin have been classified range management.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Adjacent lands are all owned by the State of Alaska and managed by the Division of Lands some of which are classified for range management. Adjoining lands to the south have been selected by Bell's Flats Natives, Inc.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Hidden Basin is a saltwater basin nearly encircled by mountains with saltwater flowing through a small channel. Rugged topography characterized most of the area. The milder slopes are along the cove and along the valley bottom of a major stream entering the basin. Bluejoint grass is the main plant; mountain alder is second in abundance. Cottonwood stands appear in the valley bottom. In the surrounding mountainous country there are three small accessible lakes. Along the shorelines gravel beaches predominate; however; bedrock outdrops covered by intertidal organisms, are interspersed among them. Within the basin seals and sea lions can be found hauled out on rocks. Clams and king crab also inhabit this enriched bay. A variety of waterfowl nest and molt

throughout Hidden Basin. The major stream in the area provides spawning and rearing habitat for chum, coho and king salmon. Likewise, the bay area itself is a major intertidal spawning area for salmon. The mountainous country surrounding Hidden Basin is one of the more important big game habitats on the Kodiak Island, for there is a high density winter range for deer, intensive use areas for brown bear, and the site where mountain goats were first introduced to Kodiak. Hidden Basin now supports a sizeable mountain goat population. Small mammals common to the area include red fox, beaver, land otter, rabbit and weasel.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Hidden Basin is one of the more popular hunting areas for bear hunters and duck hunters. Additionally, Hidden Basin is a major hunting area for deer and is one of the only areas where mountain goat can be hunted successfully. Overall, Hidden Basin is one of the few areas in the Kodiak archipelago where all the preferred game species (excluding elk) can be found and hunted successfully. Offshore fishing and sportfishing along the stream are accompanying recreational activities. The protected basin provides good anchorage for all kinds of water craft as well as easy landing for float planes. The scenic quality and diversity of the area is exceptionally high. There is open land and water along the basin and in the valleys, providing a pastoral feeling that is dramatically altered by the backdrop of rugged (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: No mining claims are known to exist in the area. Lakes within the region may merit hydroelectric consideration. Grasslands are suitable for cattle grazing but only about 2,600 acres are considered to be accessible to livestock. Soils are considered suitable for development and there is deep water near the outlet which may merit port development consideration. To date there has been no known interest in this area for major development projects. While no interest or claims exist, there are gold, arsenic and lead lodes in the area.

10) Recommended Management: If retained by the State, Hidden Basin should be added to the Alaska State Park System as a marine wayside. In recognition of the valuable big game habitat, the Department of Fish and Game should play an active role in the planning for the wayside.

11) Allowable Uses Recreation and scientific related activities should be allowed. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Extensive resource extraction industries should not be permitted in this area or closely reviewed

by resource agencies.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

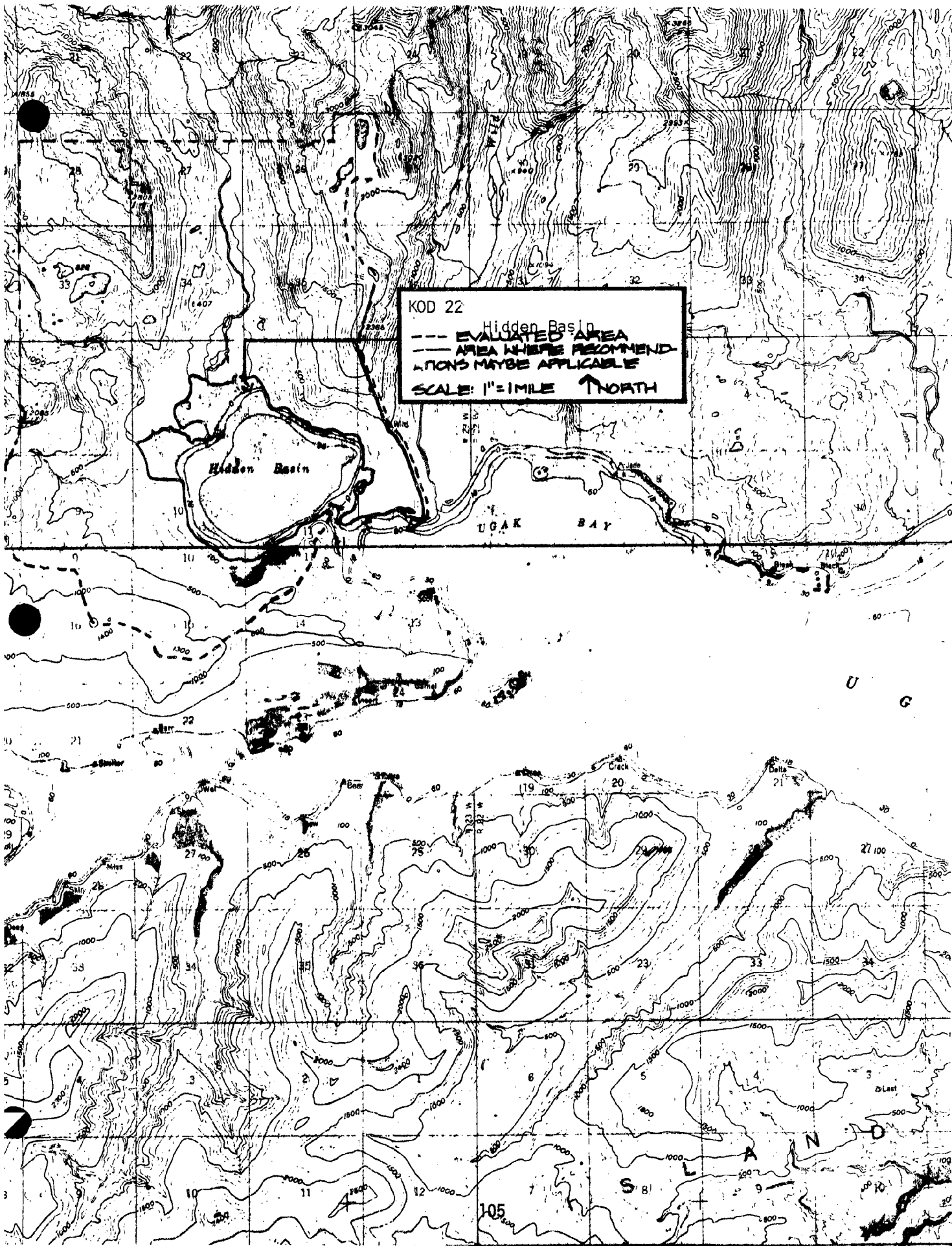
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1979. Hunting, sportfishing reports, memorandums and records. Kodiak, Alaska.

Soil Conservation Service, 1960. Soil Survey and Vegetation: North-eastern Kodiak Island Area, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station. Washington, D.C.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): mountains that encircle the area. One archaeological site exists in the area; its significance unknown. The remoteness from human development and the diversity in environment (saltwater basin, lakes, streams and rugged mountains) and the high scenic quality of the area engender high wilderness values.



KOD 22

Hidden Basin

--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE

SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

Hidden Basin

UGAK BAY

UG

105

UGAK BAY DELTA

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Eagle Harbor

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Scenic, Recreation

•Associated: Wildlife, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 54' N, 152° 44' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Eagle Harbor is approximately 28 air miles southeast of the City of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-3

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4,482 acres (1,793 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile

6) Existing Ownership: The State of Alaska has received tentative approval to most lands within the area. There are no native village selections but the Kodiak Island Borough has selected the lands. Private leases and lands. Koniag has selected the area as a historical place.

7) Existing Management: The State Division of Lands manages the state land most of which has been classified range management. Some land has also been leased for homesites.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Abutting state lands are managed by the Division of Lands. No classification of lands exists for the abutting areas. Some adjoining lands have been selected by Koniag, Inc.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Eagle Harbor is the culmination point of an expansive valley lined by rugged snowcapped mountains. Four swift-running streams drain three upland valleys. Cottonwoods, grasslands, and marsh border the stream while the upland slopes are predominantly covered by grasslands with patches of alder. Two sandy spits form a narrow channel for the main water flow through the estuary. The cove is flanked by two rock outcrops. Within the harbor itself are kelp beds and areas of high concentrations of harbor seals. Eagle Harbor abuts a major whale migration route allowing frequent sightings. Waterfowl and seabirds overwinter and forage in this area. The offshore waters serve as a major

intertidal spawning area for salmon. Pink, chum, and silver salmon are known to spawn in all the streams feeding into Eagle Harbor. Terrestrially, Eagle Harbor area provides important habitat for big game species. Brown bear are known to intensively use this area during the spring and to den during the winter, and Sitka black-tailed deer utilize the outer fringes as a key winter foraging area. Small mammals common to the area include beaver, red fox, land otter, and short-tailed weasel.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Present recreational use of the area has been moderate and limited to bear and deer hunters for which this is a popular area. If boat-launching facilities were established on the other side of Ugak Bay, thereby connecting to the Kodiak road system, more recreational opportunities of Eagle Harbor would be soon realized. These opportunities include pleasure boating, beachcombing, berry picking, camping, and sportfishing. Eagle Harbor's scenery is one of grandeur. The expansive sandy beaches, the glittering stands of cottonwood in a wide mountainous valley, and the mountains across Ugak Bay all offer scenic contrast, depth, and beauty from many viewpoints. Eagle Harbor is of historical significance as it was once the site of a former Eskimo village and purchasing post. Additionally, there is some concern (cont'd)

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The upland grasslands are considered suitable for grazing and may support a commercial cattle operation. The cottonwood stands bordering the streams are of poor form and of little commercial value. Soils and slopes in the area are generally considered unfavorable for development. There are no known mining deposits or mining claims.

10) **Recommended Management:** In anticipation of boat launching facilities being developed on the north side of Ugak Bay, this area should be considered as an addition to the Alaska State Park System as a marine way-side. The primary emphasis on management should be on dispersed and marine-related recreation. The historic land subsistence values should be incorporated into any management program. Dispersed recreational uses in conjunction with livestock grazing could be accommodated within the recreation area. The open, park-like quality of pasture lands could be considered a scenic asset in certain areas.

11) **Allowable Uses** Grazing activities should be allowed to continue provided that there is sufficient regulation and management at the appropriate time to protect public recreational values of and access to these lands. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska

Department of Fish and Game should continue. Extensive resource extraction industries should not be permitted in this area or closely reviewed by resource agencies.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

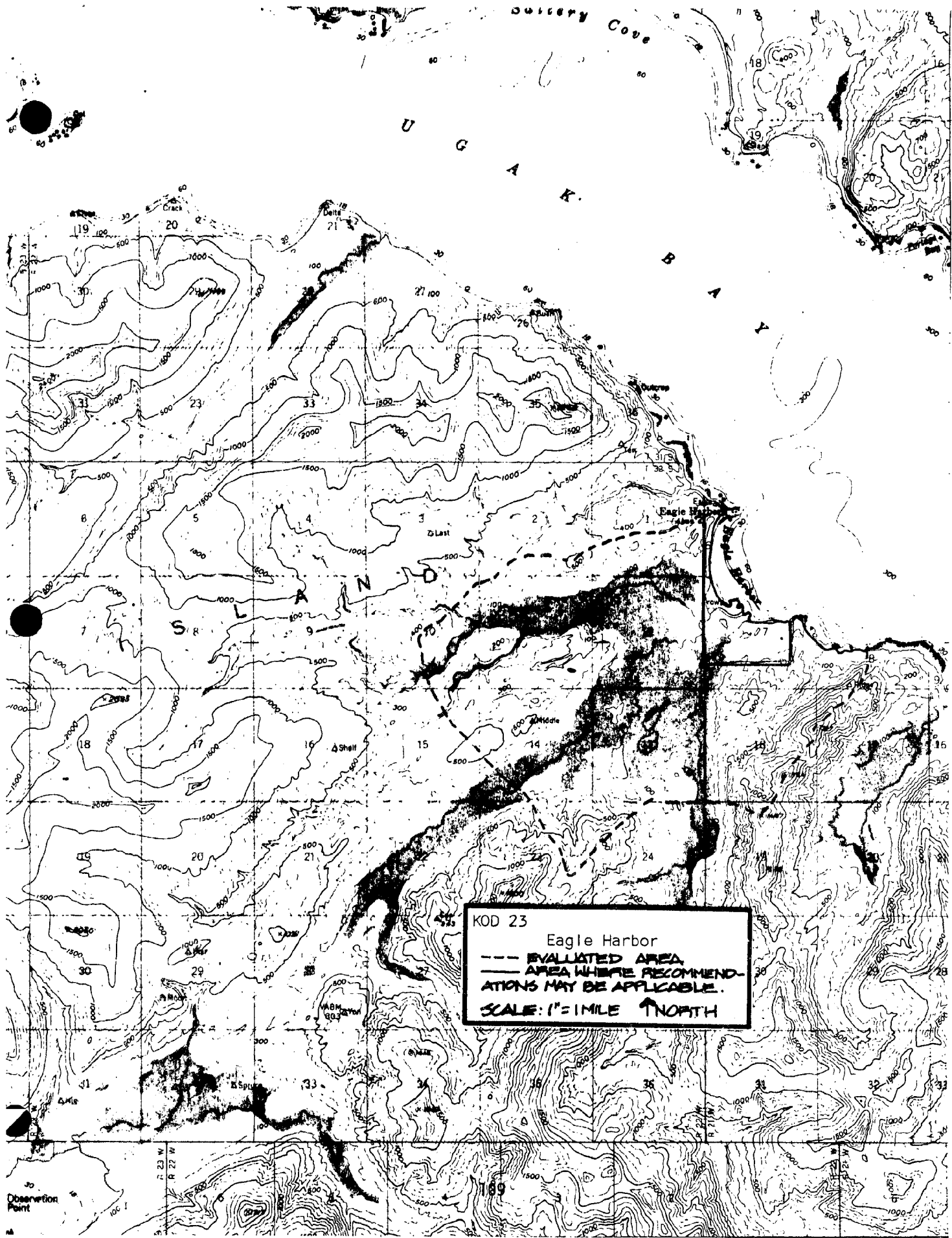
Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office.
Draft Environment Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
as to whether or not Eagle Harbor was the site of a former Russian Orthodox Church.



KOD 23
Eagle Harbor
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS
MAY BE APPLICABLE.
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Boulder Bay
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Wildlife
 - Associated: Scenic, Recreation, Heritage
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 57° 18' N, 152° 46' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: About 26 air miles south of the City of Kodiak.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-3
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares):
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: The State of Alaska has tentative approval to the entire area. There are no recorded selections for these lands.
- 7) Existing Management: The Division of Lands manages all state lands, none of which has been classified or leased.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Abutting state lands are managed by the Alaska Division of Lands. Some neighboring lands are managed for range. A few areas have been selected by Koniag, Inc. as a historical place and by an individual as an Indian allotment.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Boulder Bay is a wide, expansive bay about two miles by two miles. Boulder Bay is surrounded by steep mountains cut by seven streams. Vegetation of the lower reaches of the mountains is predominantly thickets of alder and willow, with grassland openings. Alpine tundra dominates the uppermost slopes. The streams are bordered with alder and cottonwood. The shoreline of Boulder Bay is extremely diverse and includes steep sea cliffs, bedrock, boulder, and gravel, beaches and sand and mud tideflats. The boulder beaches have a mixture of substrate sizes which support a diverse and rich intertidal life. Kelp beds are interspersed around Boulder Bay, further attesting to the high

marine productivity of the bay. Harbor seals, sea lions and whales are seen here as Boulder Bay serves as a marine mammal foraging area. Boulder Bay is also critical for the spawning and rearing of shrimp. Freshwater creeks feeding into the bay host runs of chum and pink salmon. The bay itself serves as a major intertidal spawning area for salmon. The uplands provide high density winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer and habitat for brown bear, fox, beaver, land otter, and weasel. The most significant biological feature is the kittiwake rookery which is one of the largest within the archipelago and provides nesting habitat for up to 100,000 kittiwakes. Within Boulder Bay there is also a rookery for tufted puffins.

***Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** There is some recreation use in the area, primarily from residents of Old Harbor. Pleasure boating with fishing-type vessels, during period of sustained good weather does occur in this area. Boulder Bay provides opportunities for offshore and stream-side sportfishing, deer hunting, beachcombing, bird watching and picnicking. The scenic quality of the area is best described as "exciting." The meeting of land and sea is dramatically exemplified by rugged mountains and bold cliffs encompassing a bay that is open to the pounding sea of the Gulf of Alaska. Coastline and mountain panoramas are extensive throughout this area. The head of Boulder Bay was once the site of an Eskimo village in 1805. The remote and rugged nature of Boulder Bay offers exciting wilderness opportunities. The numerous streams in the area offer

***Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The steep topography in conjunction with poor soils makes this area unsuitable for residential development. No known mining claims exist in the area. Grazing has never occurred here, but there is limited forage for cattle. The commonly rough waters and numerous rough rock outcrops make Boulder Bay an unlikely site for fishing industrialization. (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: In recognition of the large kittiwake rookery, the Department of Fish and Game should evaluate the area for a protective status recommendation to the legislature, such as critical habitat. Realizing that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has management authority for seabirds, a management agreement between U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Fish and Game should be pursued; perhaps this will be sufficient for protection of the wildlife values. Boating traffic should be controlled to prevent frequent panic flights by the seabirds.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue in the upland areas. Should a rancher desire to graze cattle here, grazing in the upland areas could occur. Extensive resource extraction industries should not be

permitted in this area or closely reviewed by resource agencies. Recreation-related activities under management could continue.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

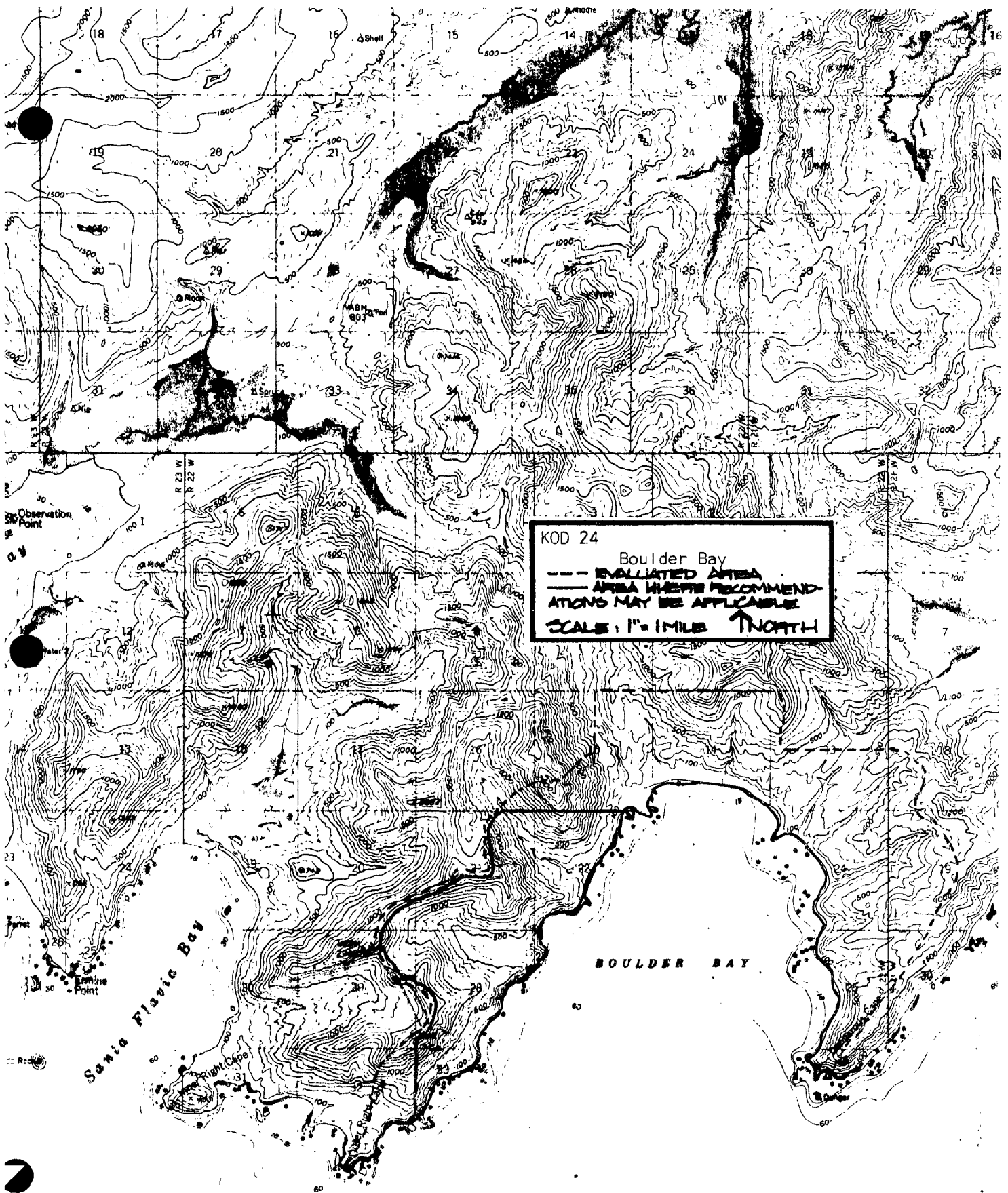
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1977. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume I - Fisheries. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Pat Baird, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
many isolated campsites.



KOD 24
 Boulder Bay
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 — AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE NORTH

Saxia Flavia Bay

BOULDER BAY

G U L 1 7 3 O F A L A S K A

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Shearwater Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Scenic

•Associated: Recreation, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 20' N, 152° 50' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 38 air miles south of the City of Kodiak and about 21 nautical miles north and west of the village of Old Harbor.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-3

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 13237 acres (5295 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: All lands within this area have been tentatively approved to the State of Alaska. The village of Old Harbor, Koniag, Inc., and the Kodiak Island Borough has selections on all sections abutting Shearwater Bay. Private leases.

7) Existing Management: The Division of Lands manages all lands and has classified them range management. Private lands were once used for a fishing industrialization site.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The Division of Lands manages all abutting lands as they are all in state ownership. Some abutting lands are classified for range management.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Shearwater Bay is a three mile long bay, one mile wide, surrounded by rugged mountainous peaks on the sides. At the head of the bay there lies a wide, open river valley which is covered by alder brush and cottonwood stands. On the rising slopes grasslands prevail, giving way to alpine tundra on the uppermost slopes. Small tideflats and cottonwoods covered deltas exist at the confluence of the freshwater stream and the mouth of the bay. The bay is lined with gravel beaches culminating with a delicate series of lagoons and barrier beaches at Bluff and Pillar Points. Rock outcrops flank the mouth of the Bay. Shearwater Bay being part of the Kiluda Bay system is noted for high marine

productivity as evidenced by kelp beds offshore. Shearwater Bay serves as an area critical to the spawning and rearing of shrimp, and tanner crab and produces razor and other clams in fair abundance. Offshore rocks and islands serve as a seabird rookery, particularly Ladder Island houses a colony of 6,000 tufted puffins and 2,000 arctic terns. Harbor seals inhabit the area and can be periodically found in high concentration along Bluff Point. Chum and pink salmon spawn in the creek at the mouth of the bay; contributing to the intensive spring use of this area by brown bear. Brown bear are also known to den in the uplands. Other mammals common to this area include Sitka black-tailed deer, beaver, land otter, red fox, and weasel.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Shearwater Bay receives significant recreational use by Kodiak and Old Harbor residents. Recreational activities include brown bear and duck hunting, clamming, boating (in sustained good weather), beachcombing and offshore fishing. There is one recreational cabin here as well. The scenic quality of Shearwater Bay is outstanding with extensive panoramas of rugged mountains hugging the coastline; including those views across Kiluda Bay. Along the west side of the bay, scarified mountains rise to an elevation of 2,500 feet within a distance of one mile, thereby creating a sense of mountains rising out of the sea. In contrast, the mouth of the bay opens up into a forested, peaceful valley. No recognized archaeological sites exist, but the foundations of an abandoned cannery from Kodiak Fisheries can be (cont'd)

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Outside of fishing no other use actively occurs in the area. The grassland and tundra slopes to the west do provide forage for grazing. However, there may be insufficient acreage for a commercial operation. The soils in the area are generally poor and unsuitable for development. With Kiluda Bay being one of the more productive bays for shrimp harvesting and with Kodiak Fisheries expanding the shrimp market, Shearwater Bay may again return as a site for fishing industrialization. There are no known mineral deposits in the area. Within six miles of Shearwater Bay, two sites were identified as suitable for an OCS service base. Additionally, a site nearby was ranked in site suitability studies of LNG facilities.

10) Recommended Management: Whether Old Harbor, Inc. or the Kodiak Island Borough obtain ownership to the area, resource management with assistance from the Department of Natural Resources should be pursued. The emphasis on management should be to protect the remote recreational attributes and the scenic values, particularly that area near Bluff and Pillar Point. The Division of Parks should seek to work with the owner for the possible development of a marine or fly-in recreation wayside. The Department of Fish and Game should be consulted for the protection of Ladder Island's seabird rookery. When development occurs, mitigation measures as to the location, color, and texture of the construction should be undertaken.

11) Allowable Uses All land uses which do not negatively impact the visual and recreation quality of the area could be allowed. Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

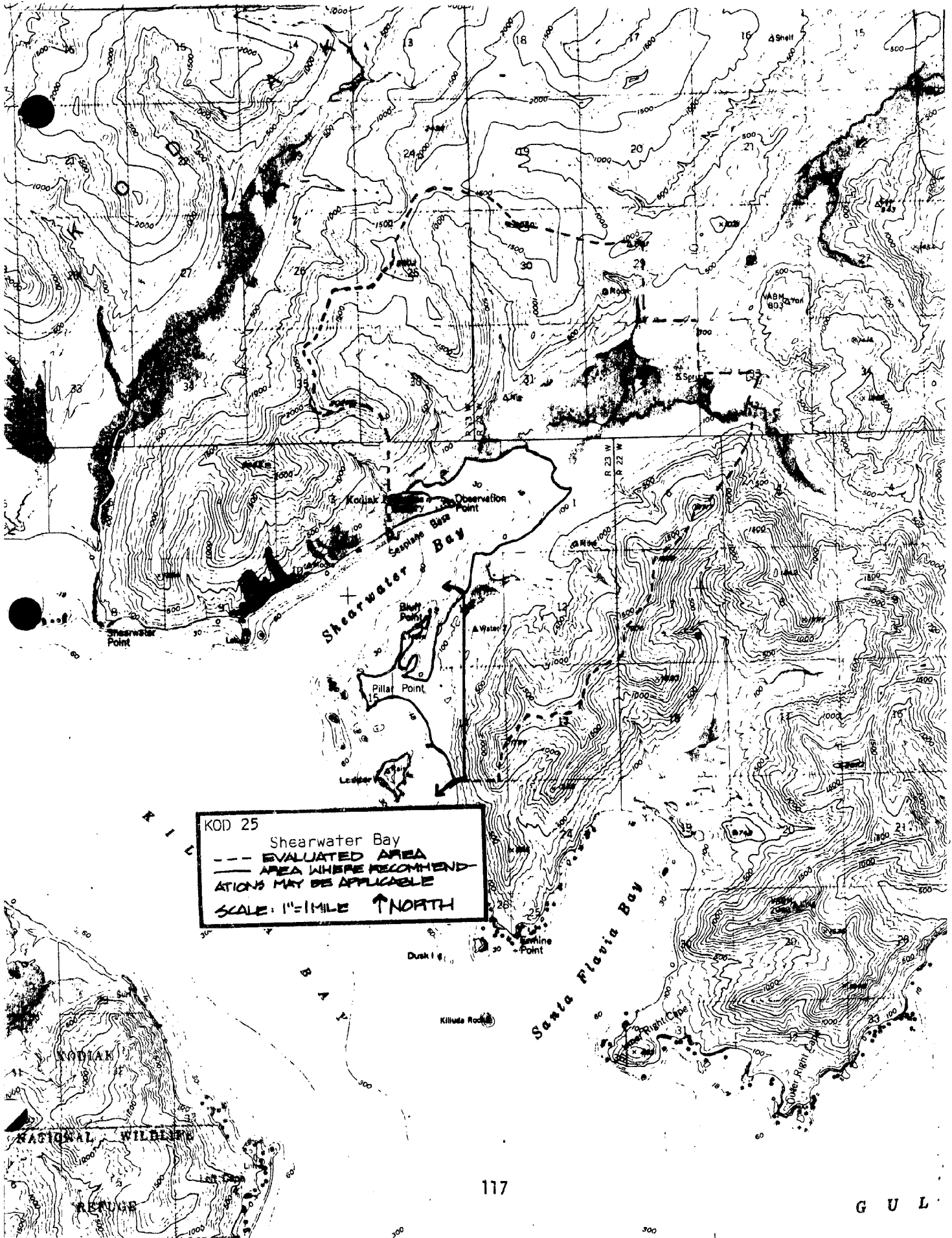
Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulk-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
explored at Observation Point near the head of the Bay. Opportunities for wilderness experience abound in this area with many beautiful camping spots available on Bluff and Pillar Point stretching out into the Bay.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Dry Spruce Bay and Islands

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Scenic

•Associated: Recreation, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 57' N, 153° 03' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Dry Spruce Bay is about 25 air miles northwest of the City of Kodiak and 8 miles northwest of Port Lions. From

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak (cont'd)

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3612 acres (1445 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: Federal lands have all been selected by individual natives and Port Lions, Inc. There are also a few small parcels of state land which has been leased or sold to individuals for homesites.

7) Existing Management: The Bureau of Land Management manages all federal lands. The Division of Lands leases small parcels to individuals. The area is currently unclassified.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining lands are State tentatively approved lands with overriding Port Lions, Inc. selections but are managed by the State Division of Lands. Abutting federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

9) Area Description
•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Dry Spruce Bay and the offshore islands are comprised of a series of barrier beach and lagoon systems, ranging in size and complexity throughout. As such, the coastline consists of sand and gravel beaches adjacent to boulder beaches. The cape and islands (except the last grassy island) are covered by Sitka spruce forests with alder and grass openings common; giving the forest a patchy appearance except along the coast where the forest is continuous. Whales, sea lions and seals can be observed foraging in the nearshore waters. On one of the islands exists a seabird rookery for 1,200 tufted puffins. The cape itself serves as a high density winter range for Sitka black-tailed

deer. Furthermore, Dry Spruce Bay provides habitat for brown bear, beaver, land otter, weasel, and waterfowl. Only one of many streams in the area is known to support a run of king salmon. Kupreanof Straits, the body of water surrounding Dry Spruce Bay, serves as a rearing area for tanner crab.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: With abundant, ideal boat anchorages at Dry Spruce Bay, this area is visited by a fair number of boaters that travel through Kupreanof Straits. Dry Spruce Bay has the recreational potential to support offshore fishing, camping, beachcombing, and boating activities. The scenery at Dry Spruce Bay is outstanding. Small protected bays lined with light colored beaches, framed by tall Sitka spruce trees, and backed by mountains of Raspberry and Kodiak Islands, offer beautiful scenery at a personable scale. Dry Spruce Bay and Islands is a common place of scenic contrasts: the pounding surf along the beaches, the extensive mountain and coastline panoramas, the secluded and charming nature of a tall spruce forest opening up into wooded meadows lined by flowers, and the grass and tundra covered mountains and outer

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: The forest along Dry Spruce Bay could be of commercial value in supporting a sustained timber operation. Even though the offshore water serves as a major commercial fishing ground for salmon and tanner crab, fishing industrialization is unlikely to occur here, with a cannery at nearby Port Lions. There are not enough grasslands in this area to warrant a commercial livestock operation. On Dry Spruce Island a discontinuous quartz vein with little mineralization was found. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for residential and community development. (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: Management of Dry Spruce Bay and Islands should stress protection of the scenic quality as viewed from a boat. When development activities occur such as timber clearing, or building construction, mitigating measures as to location, color, form and texture of the construction should be required and undertaken. For management of the dispersed recreation Port Lions, Inc. and the Division of Parks should explore cooperative management options. Port Lions, Inc. or the Kodiak Island Borough should consider a 200 foot greenbelt classification for lands abutting the coast.

11) Allowable Uses Residential, commercial, or industrial developments should be allowed if closely regulated to preserve the scenic value of the area. Dispersed recreation and hunting and sportfishing could continue. Timber harvesting, embodying Forest Service multiple use and resource

protection practices, should be allowed provided that the timber sales are landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts so that the scenic integrity of the area from the shore and key viewpoints is protected.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 1979. Inventory records. Anchorage, Alaska.

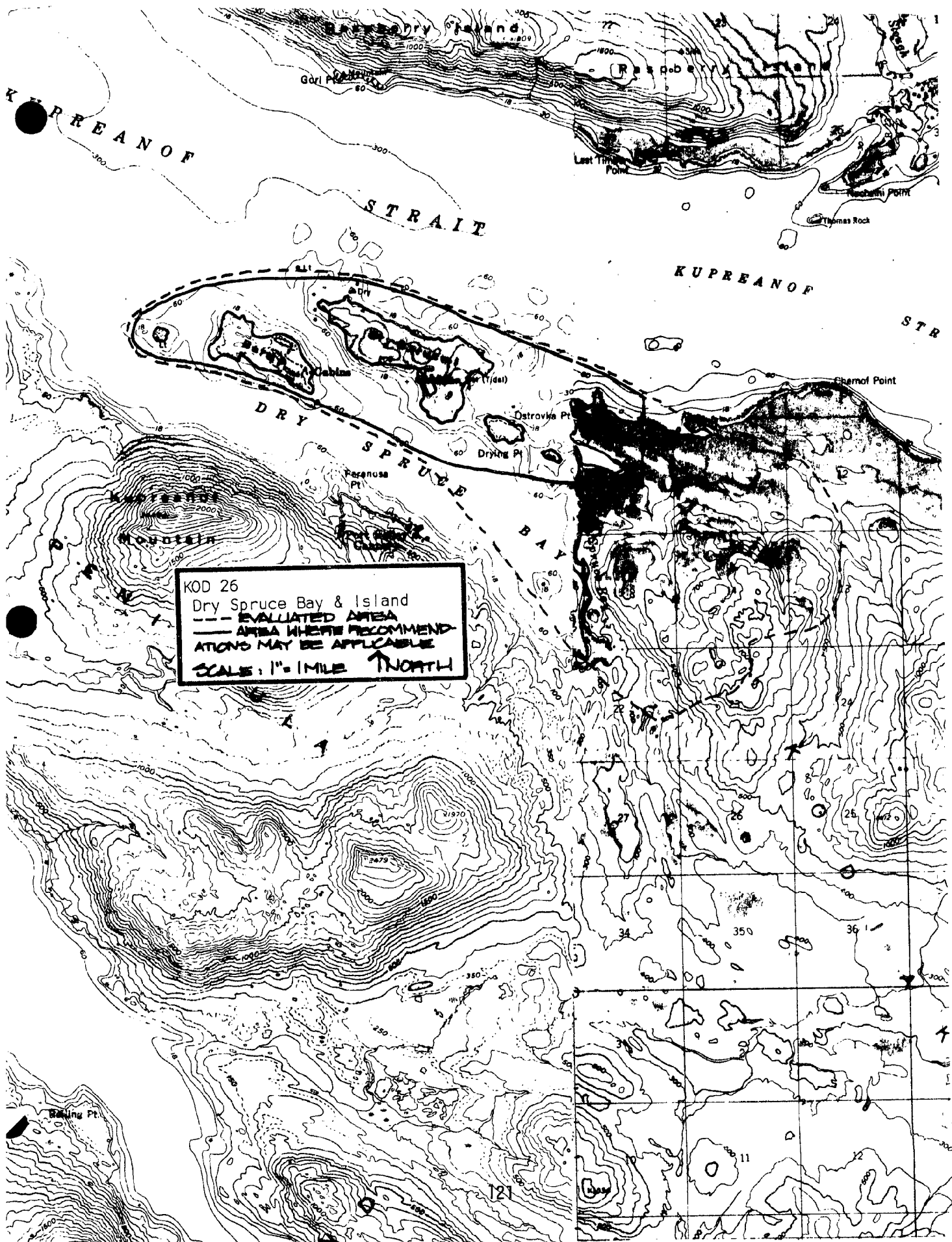
Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environment Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): Anton Larsen Bay, boaters must travel about 16 miles in a northwesterly direction.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): islands. There are two historic sites, one of unknown significance and the other site is that of 1916 fur farm on the outer island. This moderately used, accessible area (in sustained good weather) with scenic charm offers high wilderness values.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Barbara Lake and Cove

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 49' N, 152° 55' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Barbara Lake and Cove are about 4 miles directly south of the village of Port Lions and 20 miles due west of
•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak (cont'd)

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3618 acres (1447 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: The State has received tentative approval to a parcel of land abutting Barbara Cove. All other lands are in federal ownership. Port Lions, Inc. has selected all lands within the area and in all probability will be conveyed to them.

7) Existing Management: The State Division of Lands manages state lands. The Bureau of Land Management administers the federal land, for which there is a state reserved use request at the Barbara Lake outlet.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The State received tentative approval to all neighboring lands and these too have been selected by Port Lions, Inc. Some abutting state lands have been classified for watershed.

9) Area Description
•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Beach-lined, half-moon-shaped, covers typify the shoreline in this area. The creek to Barbara Lake and the Lake itself lie in a narrow valley. Alder brush and grasslands are the dominant vegetation while patches of cottonwood are found along the creek and lake. The topography varies from gently rolling to steep mountainous ridges. Seals, sea lions, and whales forage in the near-shore waters. Shrimp and crab utilize the bay for rearing. Waterfowl concentrate in the bay during the spring and fall. There are three sea bird rookeries near Barbara Cove with the largest being a rookery for 2,000 new gulls. A substantial number of red and silver salmon spawn

in the creek and lake; concomitantly bear intensively use this area during the spring. Barbara Lake also provides a sports fishery for rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. Sitka black-tailed deer depend upon this area for winter food supplies. Other mammals common to the area include beaver, land otter, short-tailed weasel, and red fox.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** This area is locally used by residents from Port Lions for recreation and subsistence fishing and hunting during the summer and fall and for snowmobiling in the winter. Port Lions guides also use this area for deer and bear hunting. Kodiak residents, boating from nearby Anton Larsen Bay, come to Barbara Lake for its early run of red salmon. Because Barbara Lake is close to Anton Larsen Bay and requires no crossing of exposed capes it receives a fair amount of use from boaters all summer long. Along the shore there are some advantageous view points where scenic views of the encircling coves backed by lush green hillsides are obtained. Barbara Lake has contrasting scenic settings: one is that of a high alpine lake, owing to the mountainous ridges in the east, and the second is that of a pastoral (cont'd)

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** This area is a major purse seining and set net area for salmon. However, with canneries operating at Port Lions, fishing industrialization is unlikely to occur here. Under present conditions, there is not enough grasslands to commercially support a livestock operation. There are no timber resource values in the area. Nearby Port Lions was examined in site suitability studies as a possible service bay site for OCS development. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for development.

10) **Recommended Management:** This area should be managed as a community park with assistance and under agreement with the State Division of Parks, the Kodiak Island Borough and Port Lions, Inc. Cooperative management should accommodate the recreation value of these lands to the state, borough and neighboring villages, as well as the subsistence needs of the nearby residents. Off-road uses by four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles should be closely managed to prevent damage to the beaches, soils, and vegetation of the area.

11) **Allowable Usas** Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Some residential development could be allowed. Setback controls and greenbelts

to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential development were to occur.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Soil Conservation Service, 1960. Soil Survey and Vegetation: Northeastern Kodiak Island Area, Alaska. Prepared for the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station. Washington, D.C.

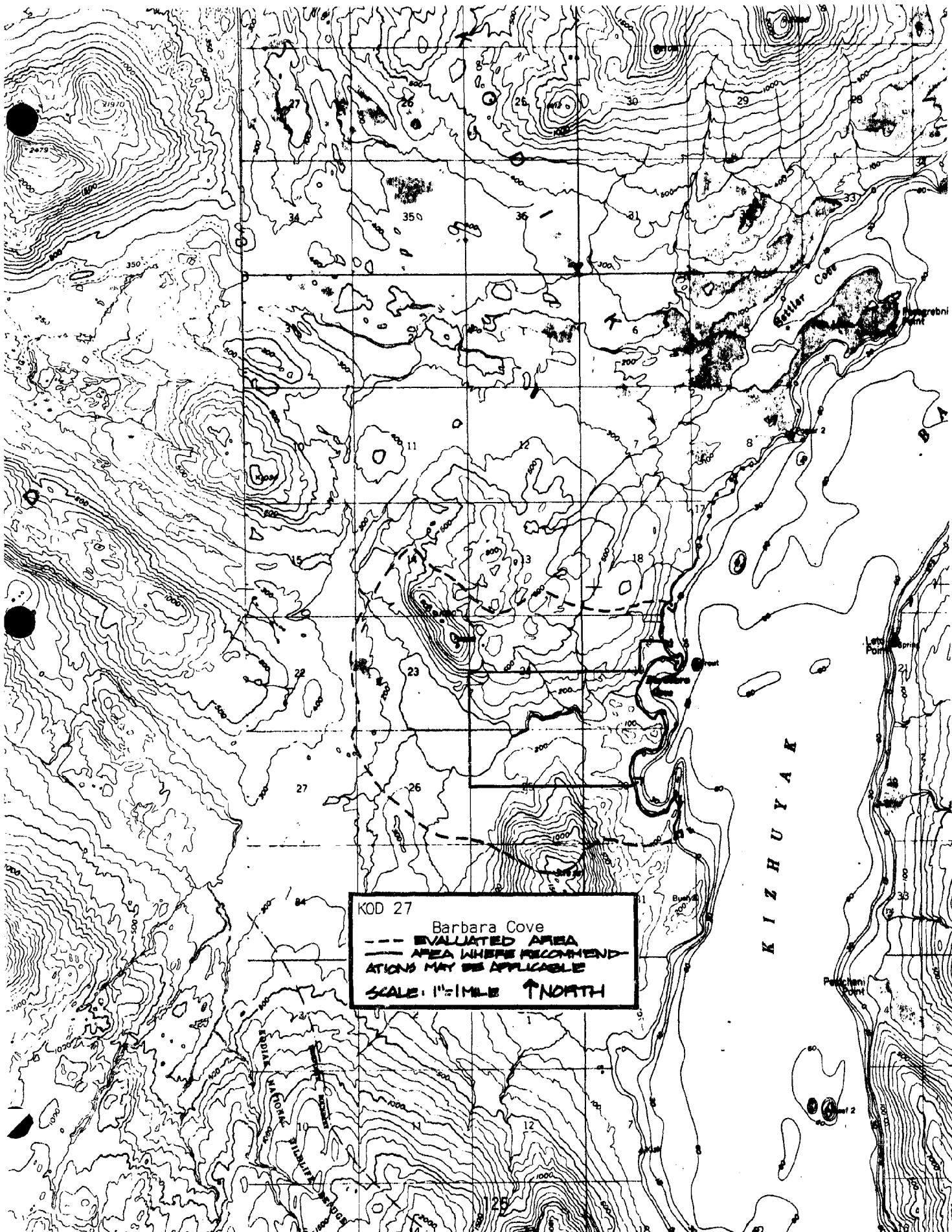
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): the City of Kodiak.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): setting, owing to the undulating topography in the west. There is one archaeological site of unknown significance.



KOD 27
Barbara Cove
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Kizhuyak Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 44' N, 152° 52' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Kizhuyak Bay is 15 air miles due west of the City of Kodiak. For boaters originated out of Anton Larsen Bay or

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-3

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3536 acres (1414 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: Most lands in the area have been tentatively approved to the state but have been selected by Port Lions, Inc. and the Kodiak Island Borough. Lions, Inc. will in all probability receive title to the sections bordering the Bay.

7) Existing Management: While in State ownership these lands are managed by the State Division of Lands who administers a lease application for road and utility corridors to the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The State has tentative approval to adjoining lands which are managed by the State Division of Lands. Anton Larsen Bay, Inc. and the Kodiak Island Borough have selected these lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The head of Kizhuyak Bay is characterized by meandering streams bordered by cottonwoods and alder thickets, emptying into an estuarine system of tidal flats and gravel beaches. Mountains covered by grasslands and alder brush surround the bay and the forked meandering river. The coastline abutting the tide flats is comprised of gravel beaches with the exception of one prominent point of high cliffs. Harbor seals in high concentrations and sea lions inhabit Kizhuyak Bay. On occasion whales can be seen foraging near the head of the bay. Kizhuyak Bay's rich productivity is further marked by the fact it is a major rearing area for shrimp and crab. A small offshore island

provides nesting habitat for 400 tufted puffins. Kizhuyak River is a major spawning area for silver and pink salmon and concomitantly brown bear are known to concentrate along the streams in the spring. The beach front serves as a critical winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer. Other mammals common to the area include: short-tailed weasel, beaver, muskrat, red fox and land otter. A few mountain goats are thought to be present in the uplands around Kizhuyak Bay.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Kizhuyak Bay receives a fair amount of visitation from boaters originating out of Anton Larsen Bay and Port Lions. Recreational activities that are pursued in this area include camping, sportfishing, deer and duck hunting, and beachcombing. The beaches of Kizhuyak Bay are a favorite place for deer hunters. Recreational activities are expected to increase in this area once a road from the Terror Lake hydroelectric project to the head of the bay is constructed. This construction in conjunction with trails along the powerline connecting into the Anton Larsen Bay Road will open up Kodiak's interior mountains to recreational pursuits. Kizhuyak Bay is scenically attractive due to the long narrow approach of the Bay flanked by mountainous country. Mountain and coastline panoramas are extensive (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: This area has already been identified as a transportation corridor to service the proposed Terror Lake hydroelectric project. Grasslands in the area are not extensive enough to support a commercial livestock operation. Timber in the area is not of commercial value but may be of use to individuals seeking houselogs. A Kizhuyak prospect showed a vein quartz that in places were mineralized with gold and silver. Kizhuyak Bay is a major purse seining area for salmon, however the canneries at Port Lions preclude considering this area for fishing industrialization. The lowlands have soils generally favorable for development.

10) Recommended Management: Parts of this area should be held in trust for development of a recreation area commensurate with the Terror Lake hydroelectric project. Port Lions, Inc., Kodiak Island Borough and State Division of Parks should seek a cooperative management agreement to this end. Developed recreation, with provisions for ORV use, should be emphasized in the management of the area.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Gravel extraction for highways and roads could occur on a limited scale; accounting for scenic values of the areas which should not be significantly impaired. If

through a case-by-case review process commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impact the scenic and recreation values of the area and demonstrate willingness to make use of appropriate mitigation measures to ensure protection of these values, then such projects should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Area, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

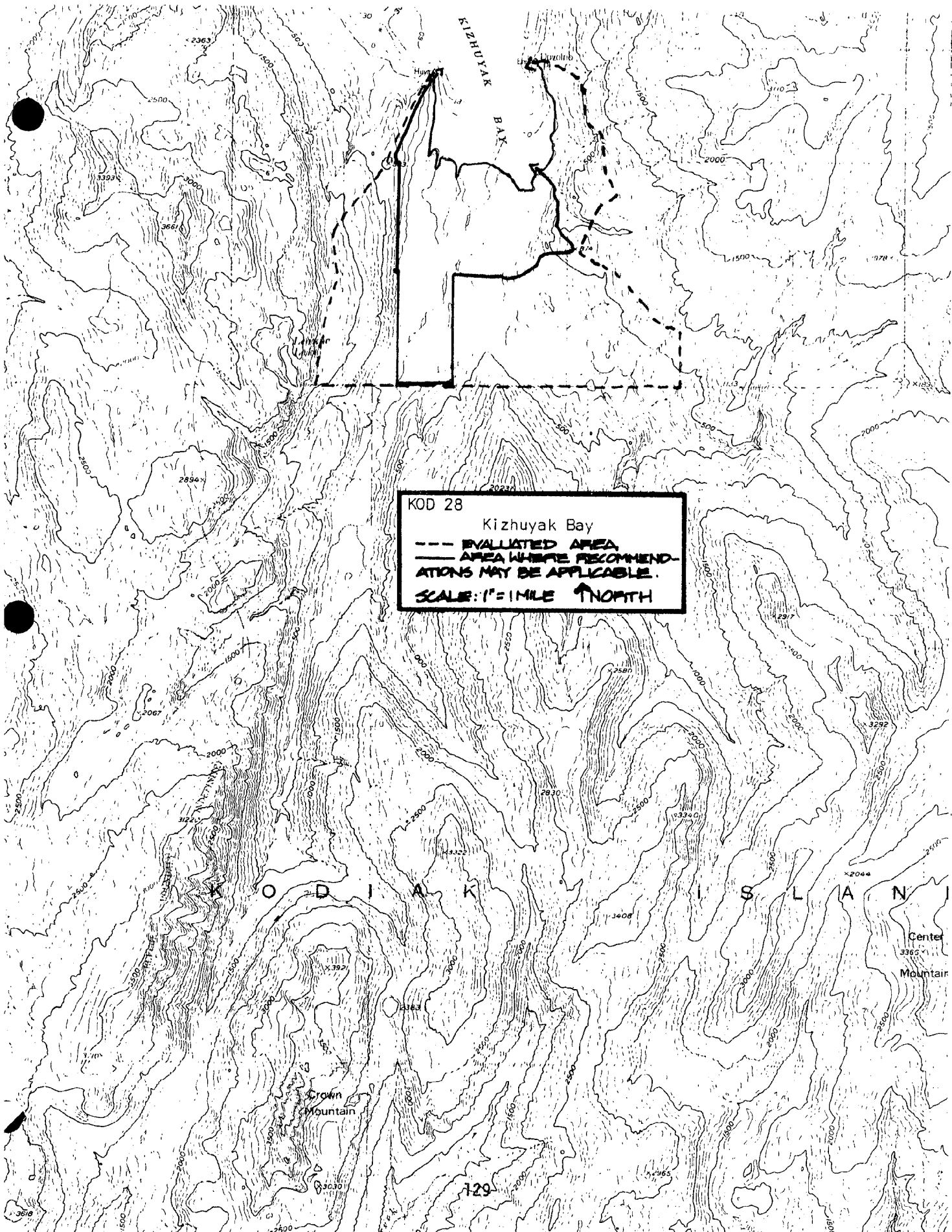
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): Port Lions, the head of Kizhuyak Bay is about 15 miles southwest.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): throughout this area. There are no known archaeological sites in the area.



KOD 28
Kizhuyak Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE.
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Anton Larsen Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation, Scenic

•Associated: Wildlife, Heritage

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 52' N, 152° 38' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: The area is 10 miles northwest of the City of Kodiak, or approximately 15 miles by road.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1,765 acres (706 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: The State has received tentative approval to most of Larsen Island and the smaller islands, but these lands have been selected by Native corporations and the Kodiak Island Borough. Federal lands that have been selected by Anton Larsen, Inc., Ouzinkie Native, Inc. and the State of Alaska. There is a private homestead near the head of the bay.

7) Existing Management: The area is managed by the Alaska Division of Lands and the Bureau of Land Management. Private and federal lands in the area are managed for cattle ranching. An industrial classification covers the boat ramp maintained by the State Division of Waters and Harbors.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The area adjoins federal lands which have been tentatively approved to the State. However, Anton Larsen, Inc. and Ouzinkie Native, Inc. have filed selections on these lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Anton Larsen Bay is a narrow, picturesque bay surrounded by high mountains on three sides. Larsen Island and several smaller ones lie at the mouth of the bay. A few islands have barrier beach and lagoon systems. Most of the bay shoreline is gravelly beach with some rocky shoreline near exposed points. The area is essentially treeless except for Sitka spruce near the coast and on Larsen Island, and for cottonwood trees in Larsen Valley near the end of the bay. Grasslands cover the valley bottom and many of the hillsides are covered with a combination of wildflower meadows, alders, ferns and isolated Sitka spruce. Red Cloud River, which flows into Anton Larsen Bay, contains

steelhead, pink, chum and silver salmon and trout. Wildlife in the area include Sitka black-tailed deer (low-density winter range), brown bear (heavy use along salmon streams), fox, rabbit, muskrat, squirrel, marten, land otter, and beaver. Bird life includes bald eagles, gulls, marine birds, several species of ducks including the harlequin and stellars eider. One of the offshore islands serves as a rookery for 2,500 tufted puffins, 1,500 kittiwakes, and for several other bird species. Seals concentrate in high density near the outer islands and sea lions, whales and sea otters also inhabit these waters.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Anton Larsen Bay is much used by boaters as a launching site for trips to Whale Island, Raspberry Island, Afognak Island, and Raspberry Straits. A boat launch and parking area was constructed by the Division of Waters and Harbors (DOT) on the west side of the bay. A good gravel road provides access from Kodiak to the area. Activities in the area include fishing, hunting, camping, berry picking, boating and hiking. Archaeological sites with Koniag historical significance are found in three locations on Anton Larsen Bay. Larsen Island is a particularly beautiful area with its tree-lined beaches and cliffs. Mountainous country surrounding this narrow, curving bay provides for coastline-mountain panoramas with offshore islands in the background.

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Anton Larsen Bay area is used for cattle grazing and does have ample forage for ranching. A mining claim exists near Kizhuyak Point. Little timber of commercial value is found in the area. Some of the area could be considered suitable for residential development. With deep waters off the west bank and road access Anton Larsen Bay could be considered for port development. The development of an ice-free boat harbor has been discussed for the area.

10) **Recommended Management:** Anton Larsen Bay should be established as a recreation area. Due to overriding Ouzinkie Native, Inc. selections (the probable owner) a cooperative management program to establish a recreation area should be pursued in a timely manner by the Division of Parks with Ouzinkie Native, Inc. and all other concerned parties. Or attempts should be made to provide suitable development lands elsewhere for Ouzinkie Native, Inc., in exchange for lands they may control around Anton Larsen Bay. Grazing should be managed to protect Red Cloud River from contamination and to minimize conflicts with recreationists. The location of drift fencing, salt blocks, watering trough, and feed stations might be used for these management purposes.

11) **Allowable Uses** Recreation activities, including hunting and fishing which are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, would be allowable uses. Grazing uses can continue in areas now under lease. No timber cutting should be allowed. If through a case-by-case review process

commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impact the scenic and recreation values of the area and demonstrate willingness to make use of appropriate mitigation measures to ensure protection of these values, then such projects should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

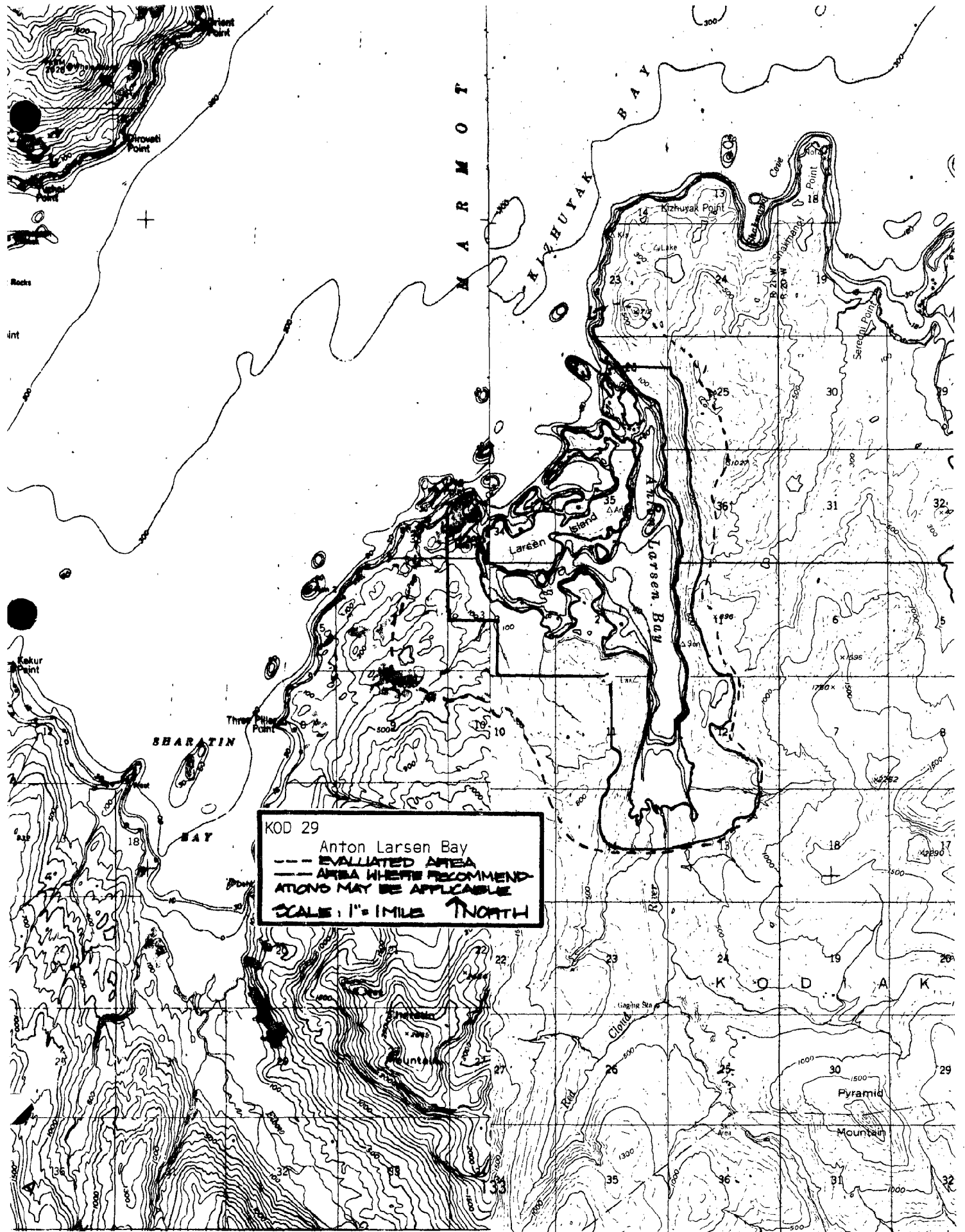
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 1979. Inventory records. Anchorage, Alaska.

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. Prepared for Kodiak Island Borough. Juneau, Alaska.

Wyller-Killewich-Van Doren-Hazard, Inc., 1973. Fort Abercrombie Historic Site: Master Development Plan. Prepared for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks. Juneau, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: The Triplets

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife

•Associated: Scenic, Recreation

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 58' N, 152° 36' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: The Triplets are 22 air miles almost due north of Kodiak and about 19 boat miles from Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 82 acres (33 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: The village corporation of Ouzinkie has obtained interim conveyance to surface ownership with subsurface estates conveyed to Koniag, Inc.

7) Existing Management: Management is by Ouzinkie Native, Inc. and is currently being assessed.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: There are no adjoining lands. However, the state owns the tidelands and these are managed by the Division of Lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The Triplets are three rocky, barren islands, 2 to 3 miles off the shores of North Cape on Spruce Island. The shoreline is composed of bedrock sloping down toward the sea which are essentially completely covered by intertidal organisms. The primary biological feature of the Triplets is the large sea bird rookery. With over 60,000 tufted puffins and 3,000 sea birds of various species nesting along the shores, the Triplets are considered to be one of the major rookeries of the Kodiak Archipelago. It's definitely the largest rookery immediately accessible to Kodiak's pleasure boaters. Also the Triplets are one of the few rookeries for the common murre and is also one of the

largest murre rookeries. Harbor seals inhabit the offshore rocks in high density while sea lions are less common. Essentially the Triplets provide a rich array of marine and marine-dependent life within a concentrated area. The moist tundra and grasslands that cover the islands provide habitat for a few small mammals such as weasel, foxes and hares.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Very few boaters ever stop and explore the islands on foot. Rather they drift offshore to observe the marine life. The Triplets themselves are not a boating destination point, rather, boaters exploring Spruce Island or on trips to Afognak Island stop and explore the offshore waters. When on the island one obtains a sense of barren isolation when looking across at the heavily wooded islands of Afognak, Whale and Spruce Island. For a sense of isolated seclusion (and yet nearby) disturbed only by passing boats, the Triplets are ideal. There are no known archaeological sites on the islands.

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Placement of cabins and navigational structures are the only other uses conceivable for the Triplets.

10) **Recommended Management:** In recognition of the large seabird rookery and marine mammal inhabitation on the islands, the Department of Fish and Game should evaluate the area for a protective status recommendation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be closely consulted. Visitation by boaters should be a part of any cooperative management plan developed. As such, a marine sanctuary classification may be appropriate.

11) **Allowable Uses** Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Cattle grazing (if at all desired) could be allowed. Extensive resource extraction industries should not be permitted in this area or closely reviewed by resource agencies.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Pat Baird, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.

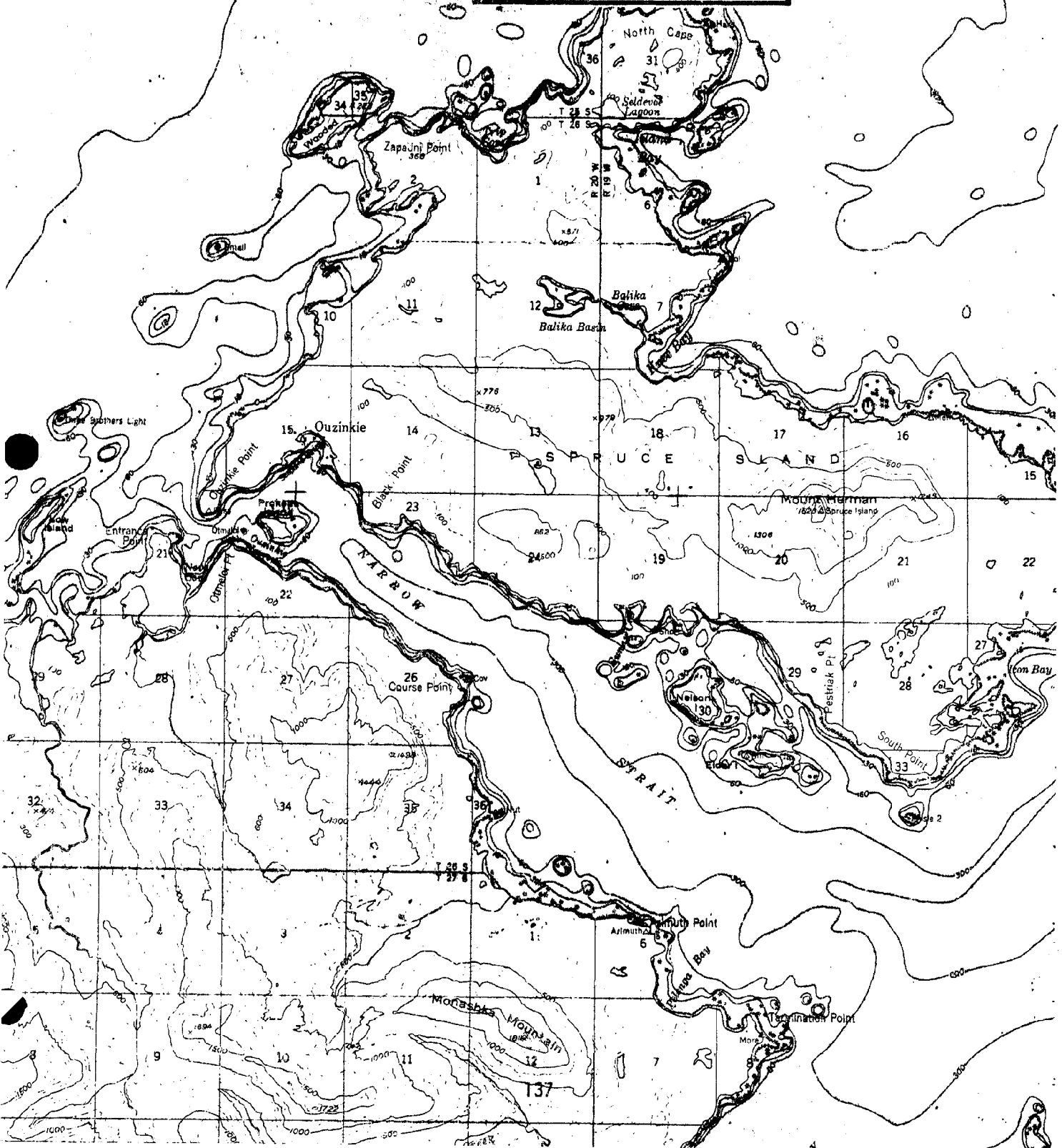
M A R M T

KOD 30

The Triplets

--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE.

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE NORTH



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Icon Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Historic, Scenic

•Associated: Recreation, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 54' N, 152° 21' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: 6 miles north of the City of Kodiak

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4999 acres (399 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: The village corporation, Ouzinkie Native, Inc., just recently received conveyance to this area. However, two Indian allotment appropriations are still pending.

7) Existing Management: Ouzinkie has joined KOMCOR, a native logging company, so this area will be most likely managed for its forest resources. Grazing leases issued before conveyance are also still in effect.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The State of Alaska owns the tidelands. Ouzinkie owns neighboring land on Spruce Island.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Icon Bay is part of Spruce Island which is aptly named as the entire island with the exception of mountain peaks is covered by tall, dense spruce forests. Blueberry, salmonberry, bright green mosses and lichens carpet the forest floor. Topography is characterized by rolling hills sloping down and embracing lakes, and streams. The outer coast has a bedrock shoreline varying from a level to vertical gradient. The shore is quite rich with nearly a hundred percent coverage by intertidal organisms. High concentrations of seals and some sea lions can be seen hauled out on the nearby rocks. Being along whale migration route, whales can be sighted offshore. A small stream draining

king crab, herring and shrimp. Within Midway Bay harbor seals and an aleutian tern rookery (a rare species for Kodiak) can be found. Adding to this enriched marine habitat are razor clam beds. Pink, silver, and dog salmon all are known to spawn upriver. Average escapement figures are 8,000 for pink salmon and 2,500 for dog salmon. Concomitantly, brown bear concentrate along the bay during salmon runs. Deer are present in the area, but not in any great numbers. However, biologists estimate the deer population to be increasing in this general area. Waterfowl and eagle nesting are known to occur in this area. Small mammals inhabiting this area include red fox, land otter, weasel, and snowshoe hare.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Residents of Old Harbor frequent this area for sportfishing, clamming, duck hunting, camping, and berry picking. Similarly, a few people from Kodiak fly in to this area for clamming and sportfishing and seining for silver salmon. There is a scheduled flight service for Old Harbor making access more economical. The scenery at Midway Bay is outstanding. To the northeast is a breathtaking view of jagged, precipitous mountains that rise at the end of the bay. Hills stretching along to higher peaks can be seen in almost any direction; even across Sitkalidak Straits to Sitkalidak Islands. There are a few historical sites nearby, however, no known historical sites are within this area.

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Parts of this area are suitable for grazing. Prior to 1936 there was an area of mining interest above Midway Bay and on into the mountains. However, no known mineral claims currently exist. An offshore area of probable oil and gas production lies south of Sitkalidak Island. No site suitability studies for terminal and service bases for OCS development have yet to be conducted, but the proximity of Midway Bay to Old Harbor could make this area worthy of port development consideration.

10) **Recommended Management:** In light of the estuarine productivity and the public recreation value the Kodiak Island Borough's Coastal Management Plan (when it is developed) should review and adopt some protective status for Midway Bay. Until then, or alternatively, a cooperative management agreement between the Division of Parks, Department of Fish and Game, Old Harbor Native Corp. and Koniag, Inc. should be sought to ensure wise management of these resources and their uses.

11) **Allowable Uses** Most of the uses which presently occur at Midway Bay can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs. Until resource management is implemented in some fashion heavy industry or extensive resource extraction industries should not be permitted

in this area.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

- Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Konag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

- Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
- Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
- Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): the City of Kodiak.

into Icon Bay provides spawning and rearing habitat for silver and red salmon. The rocky shoreline of Icon Bay provides for the nesting of tufted puffins and glaucous-winged gulls. Various waterfowl use the islets and lakes for feeding during the summer and spring months. Brown bear and deer inhabit the area but not in any large numbers or seasonal concentrations. Small mammals common to Icon Bay are red fox, beaver, land otter, weasel, and snowshoe hare.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Icon Bay receives some recreational use by way of boaters exploring the shores. In good weather, opportunities for beachcombing and observing intertidal life are said to be "superb" in this area. Some hunting for duck, deer, and small game mammals occasionally occurs here by residents of Ouzinkie. Icon Bay also provides opportunity for sportfishing along the streams and shores. Icon Bay's scenic quality is not in extensive scenic panoramas, but rather in the peaceful, serene setting created by the primeval, park-like forest that border the beautiful rocky beaches. Within this area lies a most significant historical site named New Valaam. New Valaam is associated with St. Herman and the Russian Orthodox Church. Father Herman, one of the first group of Orthodox Missionaries who arrived at Kodiak in 1794(cont')

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Soils and slopes are favorable for residential and community development, however sufficient community expansion lands lie outside this area. Parts of Spruce Island have been actively grazed, and an inactive grazing lease covers this area. Timber resources in the area are of commercial value and are now part of KOMCOR's (a native logging company) timber resource base. The land may be of value for agriculture production.

10) **Recommended Management:** This area should be managed to protect the historic and scenic integrity of the area, particularly the immediate environs of the historic site. Dispersed recreation along the shores should also be a management guide.

11) **Allowable Uses** Timber harvesting, embodying Forest Service multiple use and resource protection practices, should be allowed provided that the timber sales were landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts so that the scenic integrity of the area from the shore and key viewpoints is

protected. Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Benson, Basil M., 1967. The Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska, 1974-1967. Russian Orthodox Church, Sitka, Alaska.

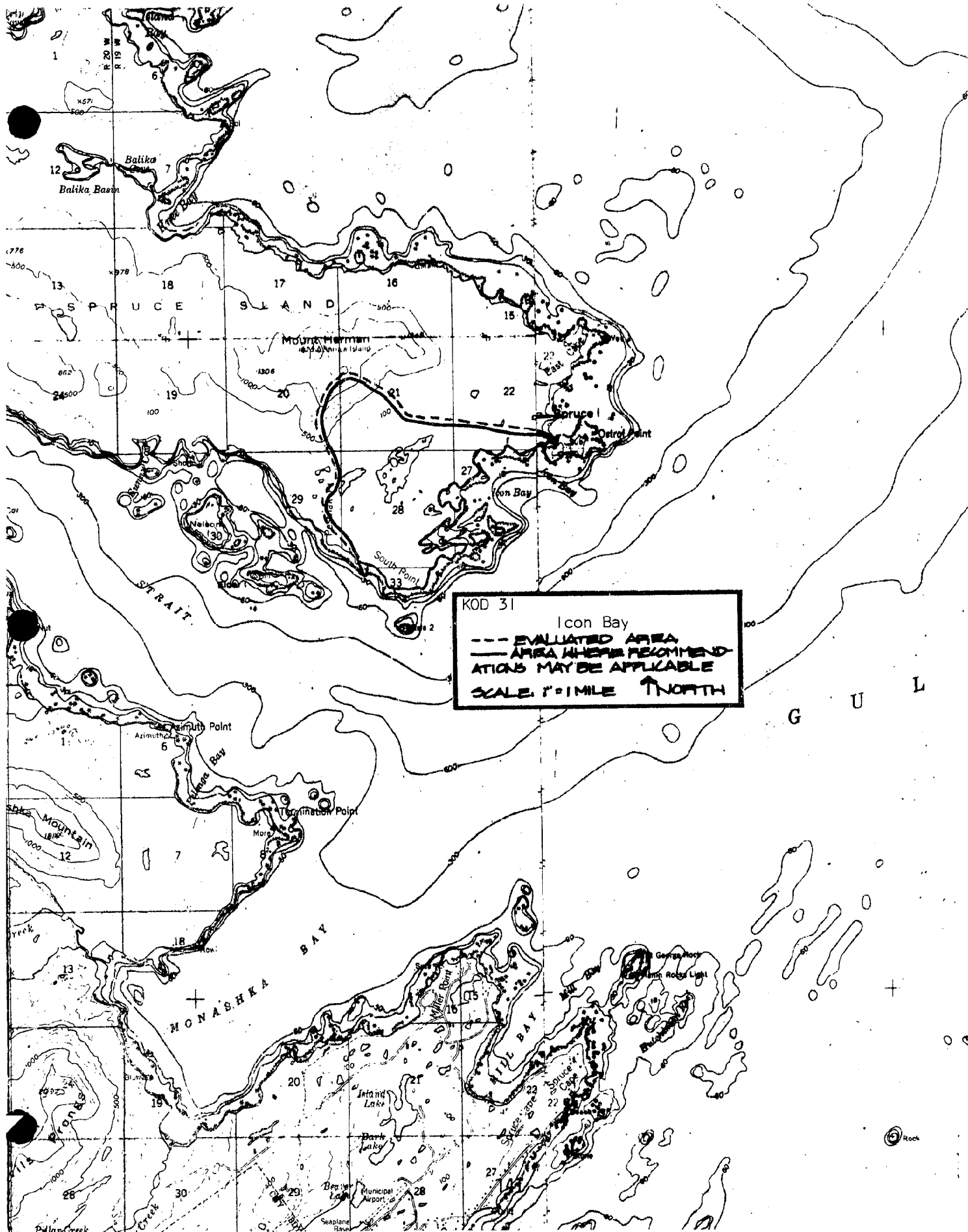
Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Rochau, Vsevorod, 1971-1972. The Origins of the Orthodox Church in Alaska. Orthodox Alaska, III.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Reverend Joseph P. Kreta, St. Herman's Pastoral School, Kodiak.
Alfred Mongin, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Dan Konigsberg, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
chose to live and work some 35 years at the site, until his death in 1837. From 1799 to 1839, a Russian settlement was at the site; it was recognized as the official experimental station for growing vegetables the Russians wished to introduce in Alaska. Father Herman operated the first orphanage in the territory here and operated a school. In 1970 he became the first Russian Orthodox saint canonized in North America. The site is pending entry in the National Register of Historic Places.



KOD 31
 Icon Bay
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 —— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH

2



areas in and around the
kodiak island wildlife refuge

AREAS IN AND AROUND THE KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

While the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge was designated to preserve the natural habitat of brown bear, other land uses within this distinctive environment have been accommodated. There are six small villages bordering the refuge. Residents of these isolated villages depend primarily on commercial fishing for their livelihood. Fish produced in the refuge's productive waters and adjacent estuaries provide a major contribution to the economy of these villages and Kodiak's fishing fleet.

Most of the refuge is mountainous with rugged interior mountains dominating most views. The refuge is generally unforested and conspicuous growth of alder shrubs occupy foothills and mountain slopes. The southwest area of the refuge has coastal plains covered by a tundra heath. Topographic and climatic features create a striking diversity of fresh water systems, including lakes, ponds, marshes, bogs, rivers and streams. The extensive concentrations of brown bear, and the presence of mountain goat and reindeer distinguishes the refuge area as unique within the Kodiak Archipelago. Additionally, sea lion rookeries, seal pupping and concentration areas, and sea bird rookeries can be commonly found throughout this area.

Brown bear hunting and sport fishing are the main recreational attractions that drew over 19,000 visits to the refuge during 1975. Big game hunting supports a guiding industry reputed to be among the best in Alaska. Based on some documented monitoring and observations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service conservatively estimated the following use levels for certain activities within the Kodiak Natural Wildlife Refuge:

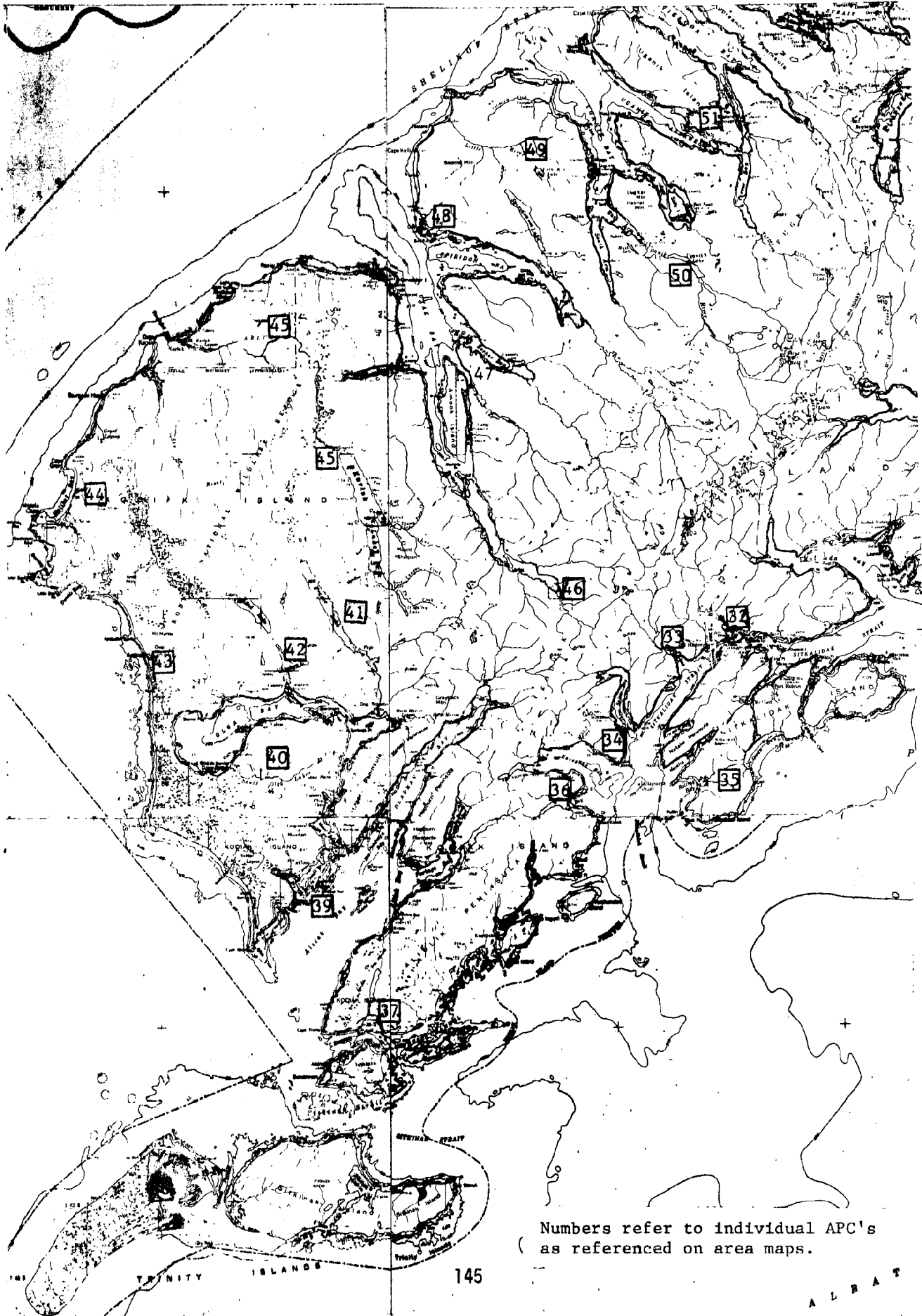
	Activity Hours/Year (1977)
Big game hunting	80,020
Sport fishing	40,400
Camping	30,220
Wildlife observations	16,800
Duck hunting	10,270
Other consumptive recreation (clam digging, berry picking, etc.)	8,200
Wilderness exploration (boating, hiking, etc.)	6,800
Photography	2,200

Big game hunting, photography, wilderness exploration and wildlife observation were reported as showing a consistent increase in use over the years.

The abundance and types of wildlife, especially the brown bear, have aroused the interest of layman and scientist. Several novels and short stories relating the adventures of the outdoors have had widespread circulation. A few motion pictures have also been produced about the natural wonders of the area. Scientists have also been attracted to study the area's productive ecosystems. The refuge has also been of value to archeologists because of the protected land base and the numbers of undisturbed sites.

Income from federal grazing leases has been negligible. Within the refuge are a number of lakes, such as Terror Lake, Uganik Lake and Frazer Lake, that have potential for hydroelectric power generation. In fact, Terror Lake is actively being considered for hydroelectric development. Oil and gas exploration and development of offshore tracts in neighboring waters is likely to occur. Terminal base sites for outer continental shelf oil (OCS) oil development and sites for liquified natural gas facilities (LNG) have been preliminarily identified in the general area of Old Harbor.

To continue conciliating existing land uses and habitat management needs, to provide for the recreational interest, and to accommodate energy development projects within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, comprehensive resource management needs to continue on all lands including those lands conveyed to Native corporations. APC's have been identified with this general objective in mind while documenting recreation, scenic, historic and wilderness values.

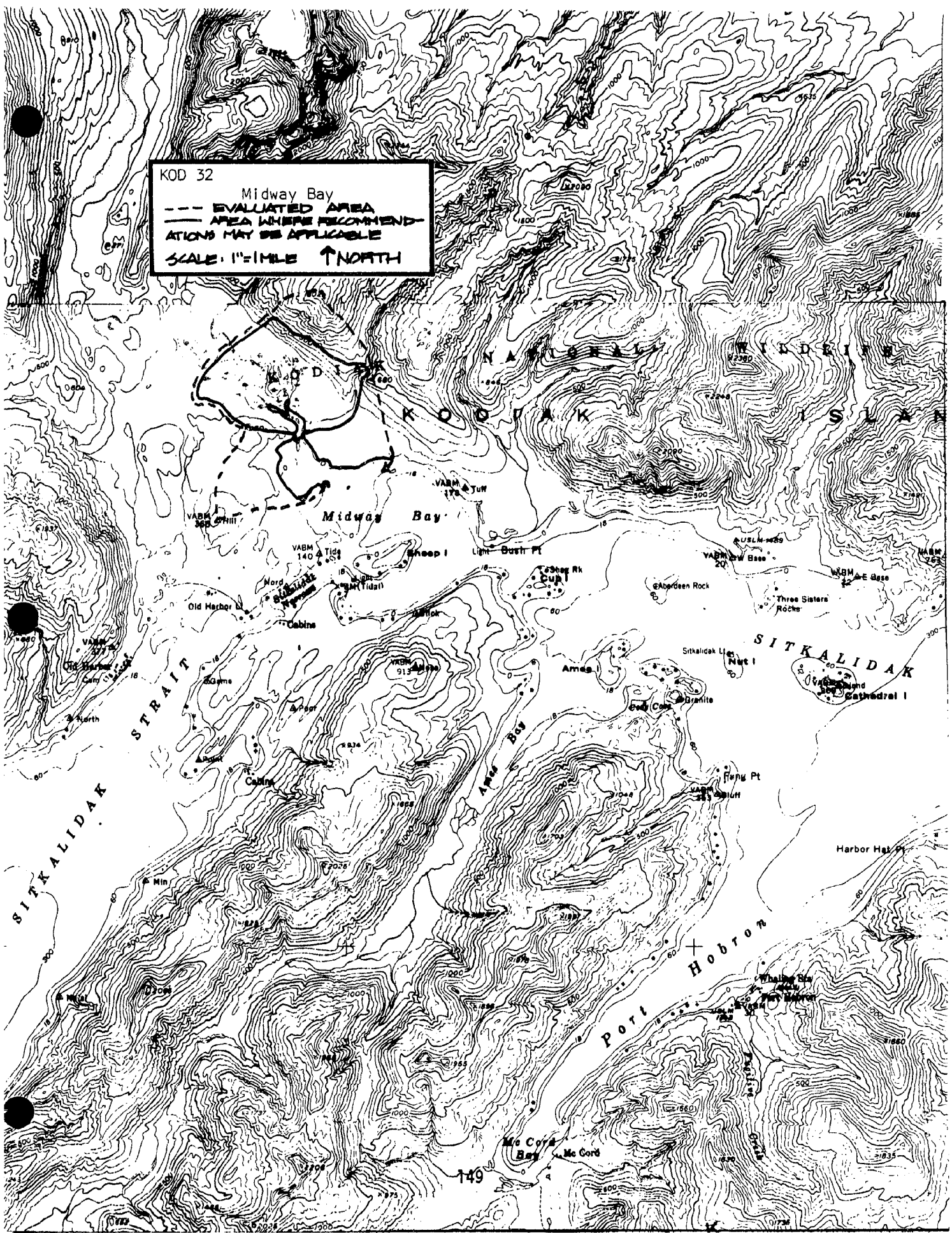


Numbers refer to individual APC's
(as referenced on area maps.

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Midway Bay
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation, Wildlife
 - Associated: Scenic
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 57° 14' N, 153° 16' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Midway Bay is about two miles northeast of the community of Old Harbor and about 50 air miles southwest of (cont'd)
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak A-4
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1,330 acres (532 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile
- 6) Existing Ownership: The entire area has recently been conveyed to Old Harbor, Inc.
- 7) Existing Management: Old Harbor Native Corp. will manage the surface estate while Koniag, Inc. will be managing the subsurface estate.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Most adjoining lands are similarly owned and managed. However, there are also private land and Indian allotment applications adjoining.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The river entering into Midway Bay meanders so much that small oxbow lakes are created. Salt marshes and ponds border the lower reaches of the river. Upland, the stream is lined by cottonwoods, as is the alluvial deposit northeast of the mouth. The estuarine bay is irregular in shape and bordered by gravel beaches. There is an offshore island located in the bay. The upland vegetation is comprised of brush with some grassy openings. On the uppermost slopes alpine tundra predominates. Midway Bay has been noted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as one of the more productive estuaries within the Kodiak Island Refuge. These estuaries are important nursery areas for salmon,

KOD 32
Midway Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Barling Bay
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation, Wildlife
 - Associated: Scenic, Historic
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 57° 08' N, 153° 23' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Barling Bay is two miles southeast of the village of Old Harbor and 52 air miles from the City of Kodiak.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak A-5
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3,574 acres (1,430 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile
- 6) Existing Ownership: Barling Bay has recently been conveyed to Old Harbor Native Corp.
- 7) Existing Management: Old Harbor Native Corp. has recently assumed management of the surface estate while Koniag, Inc. manages the subsurface estate.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Lands adjoining the head of the bay have been selected by Old Harbor Native Corp., some of which have been conveyed. All other adjoining lands are owned by the federal government.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Two streams drain directly into Barling Bay with little meandering and ponding. Cottonwoods border the streams while alder, brush and grasslands blanket the mountainsides in a patchy pattern. The entire bay is lined by gravel beaches which are backed by grasslands, making the bay shores open and accessible. However, further inland steep mountains rise and tower over the bay. The head of Barling Bay provides habitat for a high concentration of harbor seals. Sea lions, whales, and porpoises can be commonly seen in the nearshore waters. Waterfowl and seabirds have been observed in high density during the spring months. The upland area provides habitat for known brown bear dens and the

creeks receive heavy use by brown bear in the spring. Deer are present but not in any great numbers. However, it is suspected that the deer population is increasing in this general area. Barling Bay is one of the few areas where sheep have ever been sighted. Other mammals common to the area include red fox, weasel, land otter, snowshoe hare, and beaver. Along the shores an occasional eagle nest can also be found. The four creeks draining into Barling Bay provide spawning habitat for pink, red, dog, and silver salmon. A 1972 report estimates that the average escapement for pinks is 34,000; 400 for reds; and 2,500 for dogs.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Barling Bay is commonly frequented by residents from Old Harbor while residents from the City of Kodiak visit the area on occasion. Those visiting the area are commonly engaged in bear hunting, deer hunting, sportfishing, boating, camping, and beachcombing. Recognizing the growing recreational interest in this area, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife at one time suggested that a campsite be constructed at the head of the bay. The scenery of Barling Bay is superb as the precipitous peaks of the inland mountain ranges can be serenely viewed when looking over the bay. The contrasts of hills stretching to higher peaks to the beach and grassland shores, make Barling Bay scenically attractive. There are a few archaeological sites within Barling Bay that resemble house pits.

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Barling Bay grasslands are generally not suitable for grazing. There are no forest stands of commercial value. Prior to 1936 an area in mountains northwest of the bay was identified as a mining interest. No known activity, claims or interest have been demonstrated since then. Soils and slopes in this area are generally not well suited for development. The Barling Bay area has been preliminarily identified as a suitable site for liquified natural gas, LNG, facilities and for an OCS terminal base site for oil development. Purse seining for salmon occurs throughout Sitkalidak Straits. Gold placers have been located in the area.

10) Recommended Management: All land uses which do not negatively impact the visual and recreational quality of the area can be allowed. When development activities occur such as timber clearing, highway excavating, or the placement of structures, mitigating measures as to location, color form and texture of the construction should be undertaken. Commercial or industrial developments should be closely regulated either by a local permit or site-review process to ensure that the resource values documented herein are not significantly impaired.

11) Allowable Uses Community recreation pursuits would be allowable uses. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Commercial fishing in nearshore waters should continue as managed by the Department of Fish and Game.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Three Saints Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Historic

•Associated: Scenic, Recreation, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 07' N, 153° 30' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Approximately 10 nautical miles from the village of Old Harbor.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak A-5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 6,277 acres (2,511 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: The federal government owns all lands within the area. Old Harbor, Inc. has filed selections on all sections broadening the Bay and has received conveyance to much of these selections. There is also a native allotment application within the area.

7) Existing Management: All federal lands not conveyed are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. A small parcel has a reserve for ditches and canals. Old Harbor, Inc. manages most of the lands abutting the shore.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: All adjoining lands are federal lands managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Adjoining coastal lands have been selected by Old Harbor, Inc.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Three Saints Bay is a deep fjord-like bay with contrasting shorelines. The east shore is comprised of gently sloping boulder beaches while most of the west side of the bay is comprised of vertical rock faces lined by gravel shores and boulder reefs. The biophysical features exemplify wave energy dynamics in a rocky coastal environment, including its effect on nutrient dissemination as noted by the distribution of rooted and dislodged eelgrass. Harbor seals congregate near Cape Liakik, but are also occasionally seen throughout the Bay, as are sea lions and whales. At Cape Liakik there is a rookery for over 3,000 kittiwakes. The vegetation adjoining the steep slopes is primarily

alder thickets separated by grasslands that are comprised of fescue, bluejoint and fireweed. At the end of the bay are a couple of streams bordered by a few cottonwoods. Pink and silver salmon spawn in these streams but not in any great numbers. The west side provides habitat for known brown bear denning. Common small mammals and Sitka black-tailed deer inhabit the area. There are a few active eagle nests along the shores. Waterfowl use the Bay during the spring. Three Saints Bay is considered vital to shrimp and king crab rearing.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: At the head of the Bay, there is a bear hunting camp that receives some use. Due to hazardous water, few boaters from Kodiak visit the area but residents from Old Harbor boat over to hunt, fish and enjoy the scenery. A growing tourism industry in Old Harbor based on wildlife and archaeological resources uses Three Saints Bay to some extent. Three Saints Bay captures the beauty of a steep-sided, rugged, fjord yet provides accessible and charming beaches. Three Saints Bay is best known as the first permanent white settlement in Alaska, however, it is also a prehistoric site defining a significant phase in Eskimo history. In 1784 three ships of the Shelkhov-Golikov Russian fur trading company arrived at the site with the intention of establishing a permanent post. A trading station was maintained until the U.S. (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Grasslands, amidst the alder thickets, have been identified as not suitable for grazing. With the exception of the level spits and deltas the slopes in Three Saints Bay preclude consideration for major development projects. However, the large spit jutting into the Bay from the east side was considered for an OCS service base and LNG facility site in recent site suitability studies. Likewise it would be suitable for fishing industrialization.

10) Recommended Management: Three Saints Bay should be considered for an archaeological district whereby archaeological research and interpretative programs should be conducted. Compatible uses that do not impair the historical or scenic integrity of the area should be incorporated as secondary management objectives of the archaeological district. Cooperative management agreements should be made among all concerned parties, particularly the Division of Parks and Old Harbor, Inc., to seek such management.

11) Allowable Uses Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Hunting and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game could continue in areas away from the areas of historic significance. If through a case-by-case review

commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impair the scenic and historic values of the area and demonstrate willingness to make use of appropriate mitigation measure, then such projects could be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

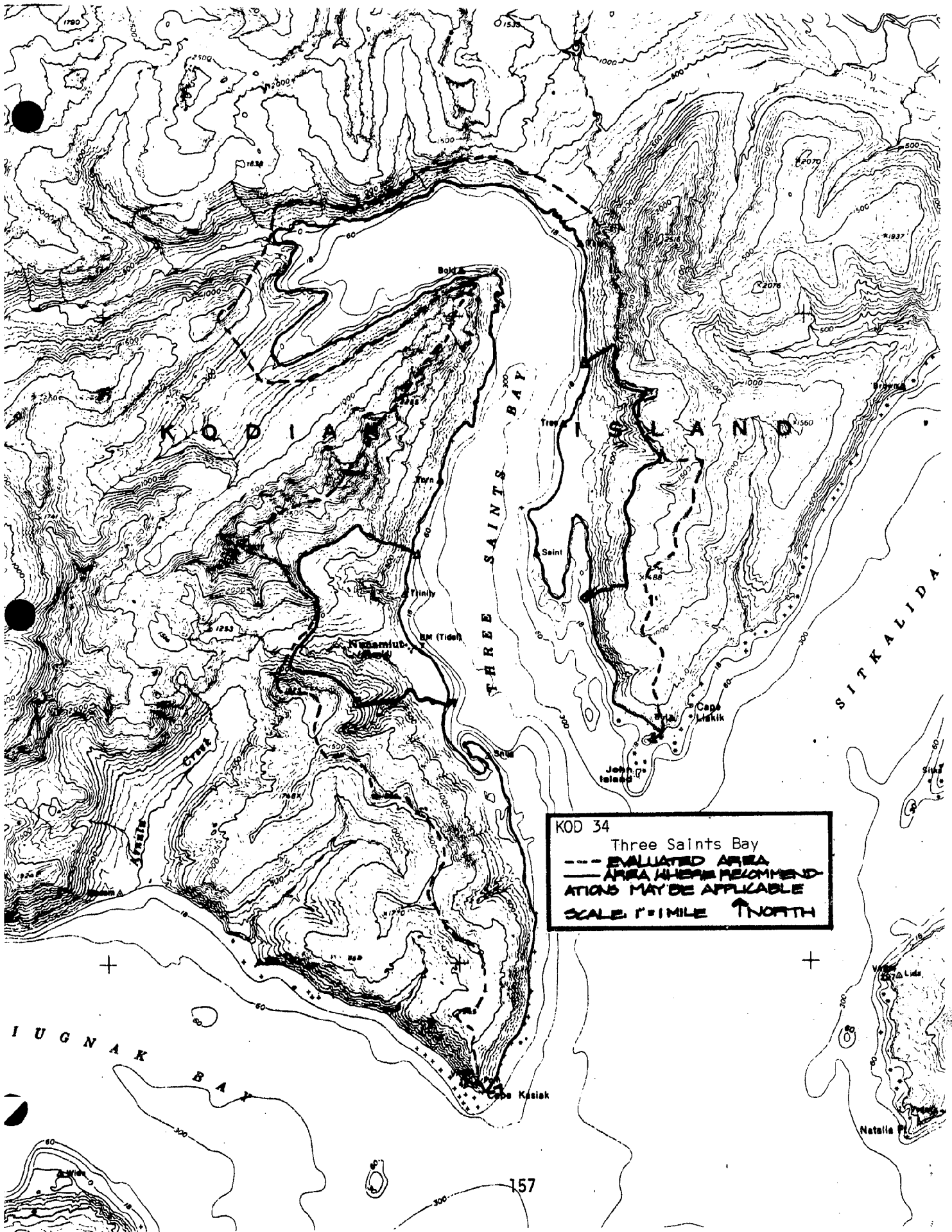
Tikhmenev, Peter, 1978. Historical Review of the Organization of the Russian American Company. Translated by R. A. Pierce, Seattle, Washington.

Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Timothy L. Dilliplane, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
William B. Workman, University of Alaska, Anchorage.
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
purchased Alaska in 1867. In 1972 Three Saints Bay Archaeological Site was entered on the National Register of Historic Places.



KOD 34
Three Saints Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE 1"=1 MILE
↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Ocean Bay and Rolling Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 03' N, 153° 15' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Ocean Bay and Rolling Bay, located on Sitkalidak Island, are about 10 air miles southwest of the village (cont'd)

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak A-4 and A-5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 9,887 acres (3,955 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: The entire area was in federal ownership prior to ANCSA. Much of Ocean Bay has been conveyed to Old Harbor Native Corp. Rolling Bay and the remaining areas around Ocean Bay should be conveyed to Old Harbor Native Corp. in the near future.

7) Existing Management: Surface estate of conveyed lands will be managed by Old Harbor Native Corp. while the subsurface estate will fall under Konlag, Inc. management. All lands not yet conveyed are managed by the Bureau of Land Management, who administers a grazing lease.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Adjoining lands with the exception of interior uplands have been similarly selected and conveyed in part. The uplands are in federal ownership.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Ocean Bay and Rolling Bay are characterized by long, sandy beaches (four miles and one mile respectively) with a narrow outlet for the outflow from salt marshes and ponds which are fed by mountain streams. Boulder beaches, rocky shoals and kelp beds flank both ends of the bays. Ocean Bay's estuarine marshes and elongated ponds extend through the entire valley. The vegetation of the valleys is comprised of grass on the lower slopes, alders on the upper slopes, and alpine tundra on the peak slopes. There are a few cottonwoods bordering the marsh. Both bays serve as a concentration area for seals, wherein 500 seals have been sighted at one time at this southerly end of Sitkalidak Island. Sea lions and other marine mammals can be seen foraging in the offshore waters.

At Rolling Bay there are two seabird rookeries, one serves as a rookery for primarily tufted and horned puffins while the other is primarily a kittiwake rookery. Being along a waterfowl migration route, these bays serve as a feeding ground for a variety of waterfowl. Additionally, Ocean Bay serves as a staging area for shorebirds. Ocean Bay and Rolling Bay both have a fair abundance of razor clams. Overall, these bays exhibit signs of highly productive estuarine systems. Chum and pink salmon are known to spawn in the streams feeding into both bays, while sockeye spawn only in the streams at Ocean Bay. Brown bear are present throughout the area, but concentrate during the spring at the head of Rolling Bay. Sitka black-tailed deer, beaver, land otter, eagles, red fox, and short- (cont'd)

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Old Harbor and Kodiak (city) residents make special trips to Ocean Bay for recreation pursuits, in particular for clamming. There is a secondary road that connects Ocean Bay to McCord Bay and Natalia Bay, while a trail connects Ocean Bay to Rolling Bay. Rolling and Ocean Bay offer bear and duck hunting, camping, beachcombing, hiking, sportfishing, and wildlife viewing. The broadening valleys, the salt marsh, the pounding surf of the Pacific Ocean, the snow-dotted mountains nearby, and the mountain-water landscapes afforded by nearby Kodiak Island all provide for many vistas with contrast, depth, and beauty. At Rolling Bay there are three tested archaeological sites which yielded dozens of artifacts from an old Koniag village. At Ocean Bay there are five tested sites consisting of house pits, artifacts, and (cont'd)

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Grasslands in the area are suitable for commercial grazing operations and are currently being used for such purposes. Along a trend that extends off Sitkalidak Island south to the Trinity Islands lies offshore oil and gas tracts. Site suitability studies for support bases for the eventual leasing of these tracts has yet to occur. However, the exposure, the large surf and shallow offshore waters make these bays unlikely candidates for terminal base sites to support oil and gas production. The presence of a fault line through this area, and of poor soils may preclude this area from ever being considered for intensive development. There are no known mineral deposits or mining claims within this area.

10) Recommended Management: In light of the existing wildlife, scenic, and historic values and recreational opportunities, the Kodiak Island Borough through their coastal management plan should provide a protective status for Rolling and Ocean Bay, as a contiguous management unit. Additionally or alternatively, the Department of Fish and Game and the Division of Parks should seek a cooperative management with Old Harbor Native Corp. and Koniag, Inc. to protect and encourage wise use of these resources as they relate to state and local interests, including any subsistence needs. A management objective should be to enhance the recreational opportunities through minimal developments.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Grazing activities should be allowed to continue provided that there is sufficient regulation and management at the appropriate time to protect public recreational

values of and access to these lands. Because of the resource values documented herein and the general unsuitability of the area for development, intensive industrial developments should be critically reviewed by resource agencies and concerned parties.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 1979. Inventory records. Anchorage, Alaska.

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

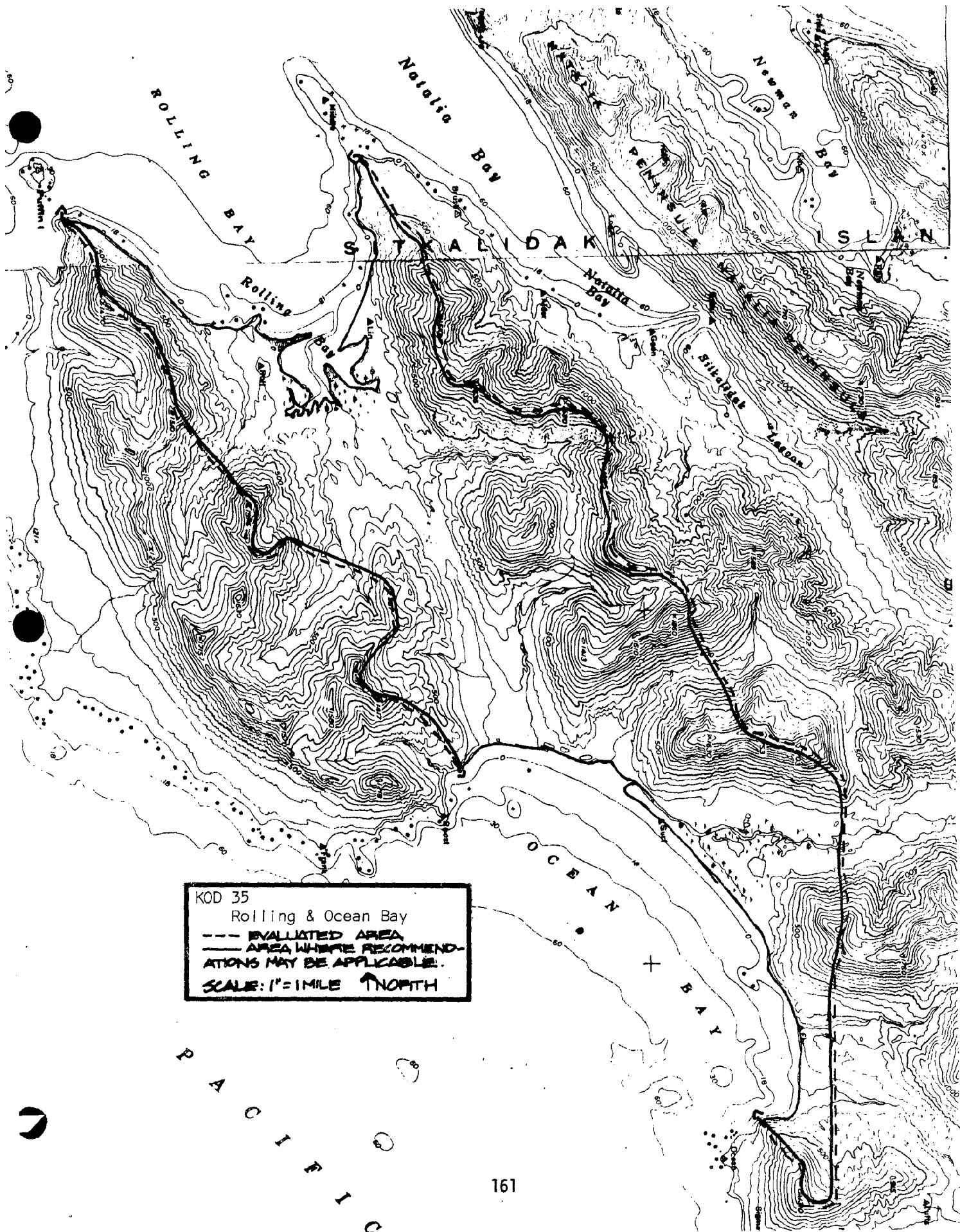
•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Pat Baird, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): of Old Harbor. By boat, Rolling Bay is 12 miles away from Old Harbor, while Ocean Bay is about 20 miles.

9) Dominant Physical/Biological Features (Cont'd): tailed weasel are also common to this area.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): skulls, indicating a Koniag settlement.



KOD 35
 Rolling & Ocean Bay
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 — AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS
 MAY BE APPLICABLE.
 SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Kiavak Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 01'N/ 153° 36'W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: By boat Kiavak Bay is about 18 miles southwest of Old Harbor and 18 miles northeast of the abandoned village of

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak A-5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 2462 acres (985 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: The area is owned by the federal government but has been selected by the village of Kaguyak.

7) Existing Management: The area is within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management With exception of interior uplands, adjoining lands are similarly owned, managed, and selected. The uplands are federal lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Kiavak Bay is almost completely divided by a gravel spit. The lower two-thirds have three streams draining into this extensive embayment which is bordered by an irregular coastline of gravel beaches. The upper half is an estuary lined by a mixture of sandy beaches, tideflats and sea cliffs. The topography is gently rolling to steep. The dominant lowland vegetation is grasslands. Alder brush and cottonwoods predominate along the streams and deltas. Within the embayment are eelgrass beds that are of ecological importance to the fish, shorebirds and marine mammals that inhabit these waters. The sand and gravel spit is where high numbers of harbor seals concentrate. Sea lions and whales are

also commonly seen inhabiting the nearshore waters. Kiavak Bay serves as a wintering area for waterfowl and seabirds. A small gull and kittiwake rookery can be found along the outer boulder beach. The entire bay receives intensive use by brown bear in the spring and there are known dens in the nearby uplands. Other mammals common to the area include beaver, muskrat, red fox, land otter, short-tailed weasel, and snowshoe hare. Eagles have been known to nest in this area. The streams provide spawning habitat for pink and chum salmon. It is estimated that the average escapement figure for pinks is about 20,000. Kiavak Bay and its nearshore waters also serve as a major intertidal spawning area for salmon.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: There is a brown bear guide camp located at Kiavak Bay, which is one of the better brown bear hunting areas. Camping and sportfishing are recreational activities pursued by the hunters and residents of Old Harbor. This area also offers enjoyable hiking. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at one time suggested that a campsite be provided here. The scenery at Kiavak Bay is outstanding with the lush green mountains bordering the bay on three sides. The view across the sandy spit is one of mountainous Sitkalidak Island. Coastline and mountain panoramas are extensive from almost any point along the bay. Due to the attributes stated above and the remoteness of Kiavak Bay, wilderness values are high. There are three archaeological sites within this area that yielded Koniag pottery remnants.

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: The offshore waters support commercial harvesting ventures for salmon, tanner crab and shrimp. Proximity to Old Harbor may preclude considering this area for fishing industrialization. No known mineral deposits or mining claims exist. Soils and slopes are generally unfavorable for development. Nonetheless, this area could be considered in site suitability studies for an OCS terminal base site when and if oil and gas tracts are leased and developed south of Sitkalidak Island.

10) Recommended Management: This area should be evaluated by the Kodiak Island Borough's Coastal Management Program (when and if it is developed) for a protective status designation such as an estuarine sanctuary. The designation should maintain values of the estuarine ecosystem and bear habitat while allowing appropriate multiple use through cooperative management agreements with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kaguyak, Inc. and other affected parties. Enhancement of recreational opportunities with minimal development should be a management objective.

11) Allowable Uses Research and educational programs should be a primary use of Kiavak Bay. Until research warrants differently, hunting and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Backcountry recreation should be allowed and appropriately managed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

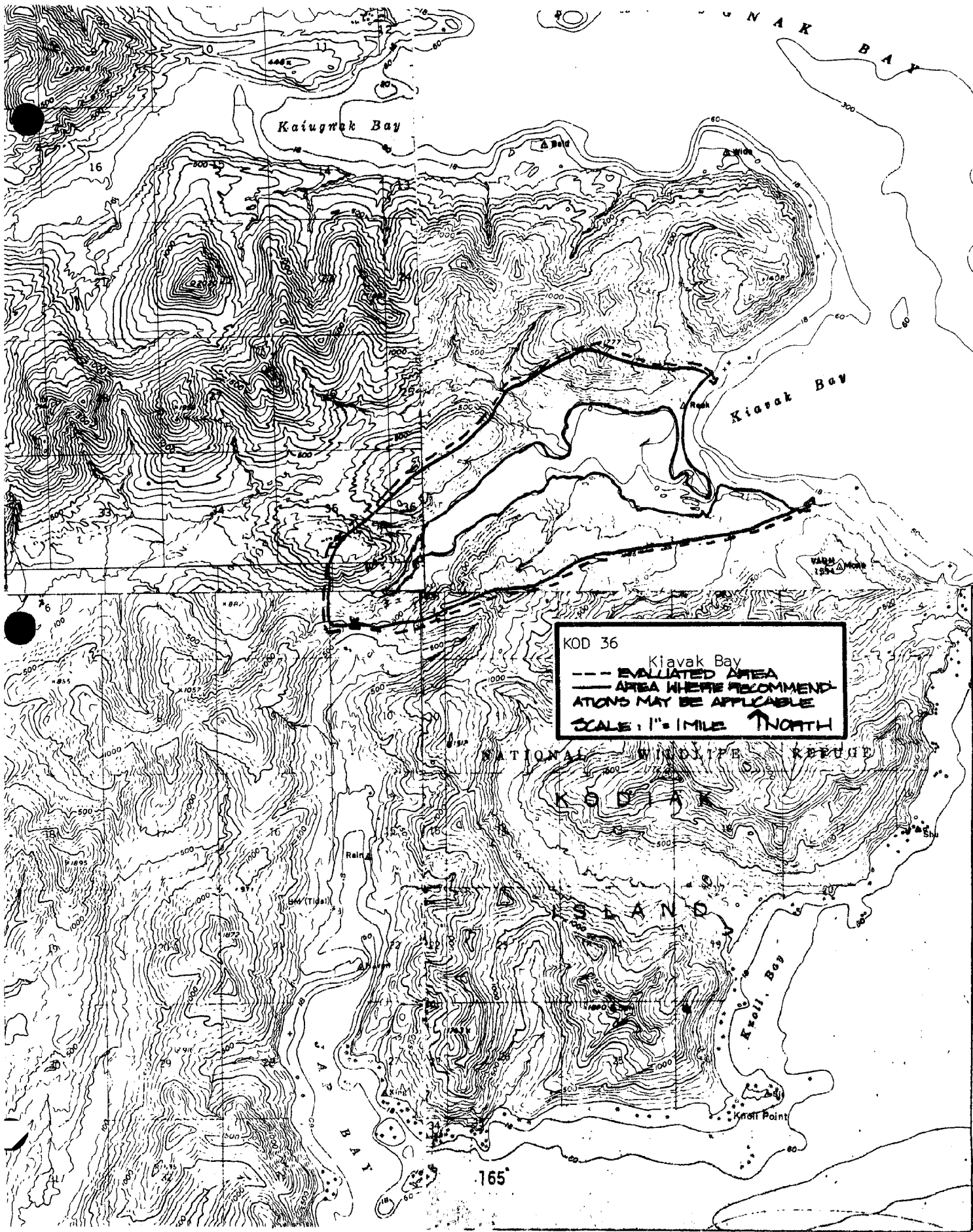
Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1971. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): Kaguyak.



Kiatugnak Bay

Kivak Bay

KOD 36
Kivak Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE
NORTH

165

Kroll Bay

KODIAK ISLAND

NATIONAL WINDTYPE REEFER

BAY

Kroll Point

16

FARM 1954

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Russian Harbor

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 56° 46'N/ 154°

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Russian Harbor is approximately 20 miles by boat in a southwesterly direction from the village of Akiok. It is 92

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Trinity Islands D-1 (cont'd)

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 5403 acres (2161 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: The area is owned by the federal government and has been selected by Kaguyak, Inc.

7) Existing Management: These federal lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge which is managed for bear habitat and compatible uses by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Adjoining federal lands to the west of Russian Harbor have not been selected by Kaguyak, Inc., while all other lands have been selected. The USFWS manages all adjoining lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Russian Harbor, a lake-fed estuary, has a diverse shoreline of bedrock, sand, boulder, and gravel intertidal areas. The topography is flat to gently rolling. The dominant vegetation is moist tundra with wet depressions found between the tundra hummocks in which grasses grow. Marshes are also interspersed along the lake. In essence, Russian Harbor offers an array of productive ecosystems. The productivity of Russian Harbor's coastline is noted by the kelp beds and the extensive coverage of intertidal organisms at low tide. High density concentrations of harbor seals can be found along the entire coastline. Sea lions and whales can be sighted in the nearshore waters. Russian Harbor

serves as an important nesting, molting and wintering area for a variety of waterfowl. The estuary and lake systems support runs of sockeye and chum salmon. Concomitantly, brown bear concentrate along the streams and the lake during the spring. Red fox are abundant in this area while other small mammals are less common, and these include beaver, muskrat, land otter, snowshoe hare, and short-tailed weasel.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Before Kaguyak was abandoned after the 1964 earthquake, Russian Harbor was commonly visited by the residents of Kaguyak. Once village reconstruction is completed, a return of visitation is expected. Residents came to Russian Harbor for subsistence fishing, berry picking, and duck hunting. Apparently, harbor seals were also once hunted in this area. Russian Harbor receives some use by a few bear hunters. The scenery along the coast of Russian Harbor is most attractive due to the varied coastline and the views of offshore islands. The mountains of Aliulik Peninsula provide a pleasing backdrop to the lake and coastline scenery. Wilderness values in this area could be considered high. Russian Harbor is so named as this was the place where Alaska Natives first spotted a Russian ship, creating much concern at that time.

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** This area is generally considered suitable for cattle grazing. No known mining deposits or mining claims exist in this area. Poor soils for development generally prevail in this area. An offshore area of probable oil and gas production is located south along a trend that extends off Sitkalidak Island to the Trinity Islands. The lack of nearshore deep water may preclude Russian Harbor from ever being considered for an OCS base site. However, site suitability studies have yet to be conducted in this area.

10) **Recommended Management:** To protect the wildlife values, particularly the waterfowl nesting, and the recreation values to native residents, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Kaguyak, Inc. should seek a cooperative management agreement once Kaguyak, Inc. receives conveyance to these lands. The Division of Parks should be consulted in any cooperative management plan developed.

11) **Allowable Uses** Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Grazing activities should be allowed if the uncertain economy of cattle operations warrants this use of the land. Most of the uses which presently occur at Russian

Harbor can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

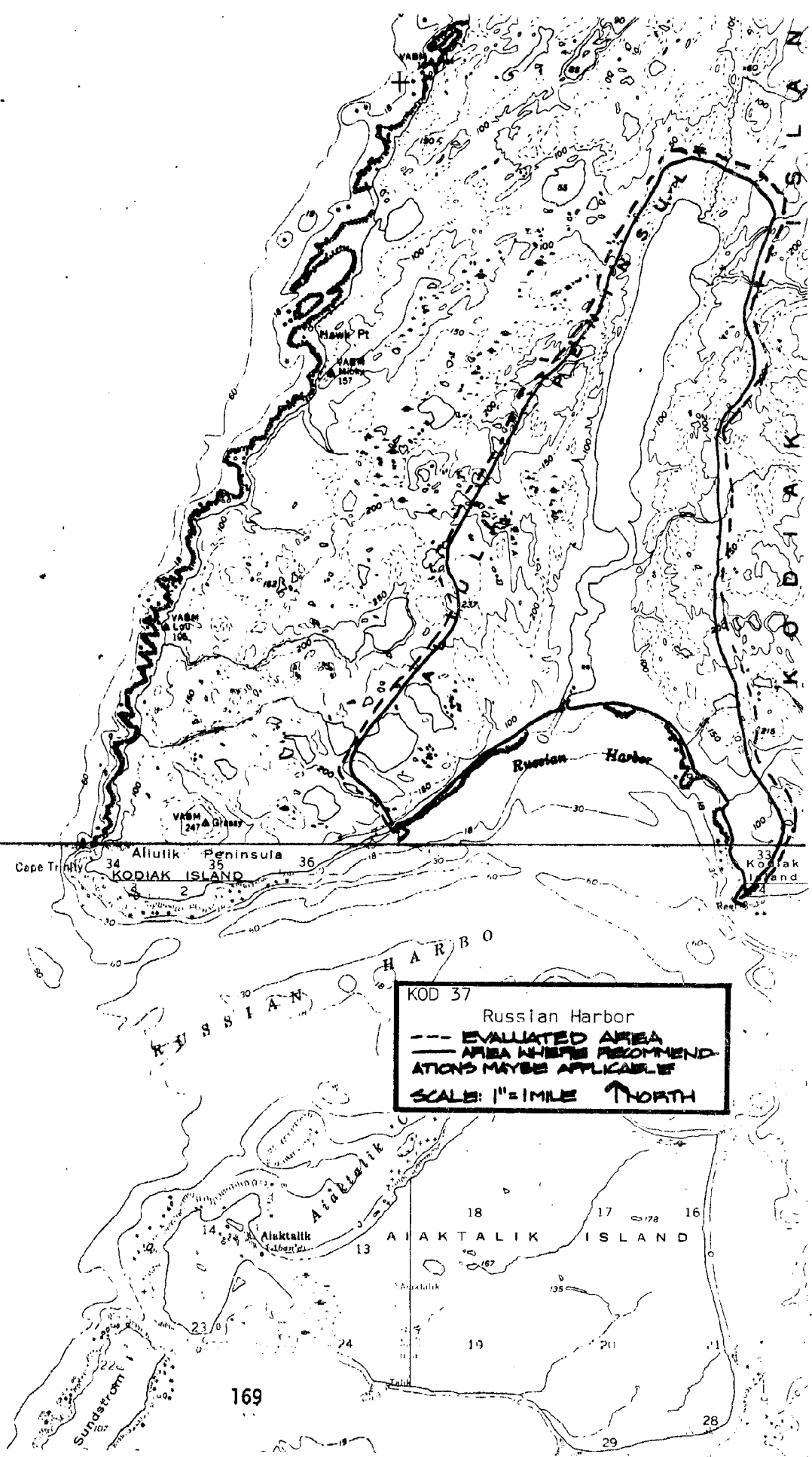
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): air miles southwest of the City of Kodiak.

A L I +



KOD 37
 Russian Harbor
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 — AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Tugidak Island

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife

•Associated: Scenic, Wilderness, Recreation

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 56° 31' N, 154° 37' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Tugidak Island as part of the Trinity Islands, is over 108 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak, but is (cont'd)

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Trinity Islands B-3 and C-3, B-2 and C-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 14,285 acres (5,714 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: The State of Alaska has received tentative approval to all lands on Tugidak Island. There are no third party selections on these lands.

7) Existing Management: There are grazing lease preferences filed with the State Division of Lands, who manages the land. Offshore prospecting permits have also been granted by the Division of Lands.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The State Division of Lands administers and manages abutting tidelands. There are no adjoining lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Tugidak Island is a low undulating island of wet tundra, grasslands, and marshes. The interior of the island has low hills, 120 to 160' elevation, wherein lie pockets of dry tundra. Tugidak Island is speckled throughout with lakes and ponds. Drainages are small, but a few major streams drain the inland lakes. Intertidal flats line the entire island and are quite extensive in the four-mile-wide encircling lagoon at the northeast end of the island; a dominant feature of the area. Tugidak Island is well known for being the largest known concentration of harbor seals in Alaska (10-12,000 is the estimated pupping population); perhaps in the world. Sea lions, sea otters, and whales are

also commonly seen in the offshore waters. Bird life on Tugidak Island is rich in abundance and diversity as noted by biologists who saw 44 different species of birds with estimates that 34 of these species were nesting on the island. In essence, Tugidak Island provides the richest waterfowl habitat in the entire Kodiak Archipelago. Some of the nesting species on Tugidak Island have yet to be found anywhere else in the Kodiak Archipelago, such as the Gadwall and Rock sandpiper. Tugidak Island is truly unique, as there are very few places in the world where one can easily encounter thousands of seals and over 25 species and 700 individual nesting birds, including ground nesting bald eagles, in a walk across the island. Additionally, within the lagoon are ten miles of razor clam beaches. A (cont'd)

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Tugidak Island is visited by a few persons each year. Hunters come to the lagoon area to hunt duck, while scientists, ornithologists, birdwatchers, and wildlife photographers roam throughout the island. Tugidak Island's lake, grassland, and tundra scenery is ubiquitous, but the backdrop of the Pacific Ocean surf and the distant mountains of Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula add considerably to the island's scenic attractiveness. There are no known archaeological sites on the island. The remoteness and isolation of Tugidak Island, and the wildlife attributes referred to above, all contribute to high wilderness values for Tugidak Island.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Soils in the area are generally considered poor for development. The coastal tundra cannot support cattle. Tugidak Island is one of the few offshore islands where neither cattle nor fox have ever been introduced. A few cabins are found around the island. A mining claim does exist at the southern tip of the island; however, it was learned that this claim was made for recreational purposes and not to mine a deposit. It has been documented that the razor clam beaches are of commercial value. There are thought to be productive oil and gas fields off the northeastern shores; site suitability studies for oil and gas operations have not been undertaken.

10) Recommended Management: In recognition of the large seal pupping population the Department of Fish and Game should evaluate the area for a protective status recommendation to the legislature, such as state game refuge. The State Division of Parks should seek to integrate wilderness use management with the Department of Fish and Game's management intentions.

11) Allowable Uses Uses that would not negatively impact the habitat or the population of indigenous wildlife on Tugidak Island should be determined by the Department of Fish and Game and subsequently allowed. Uses that should be so considered are water-dependent and water-related recreation, subsistence hunting and fishing, wildlife photography, and limited

clam dredging.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

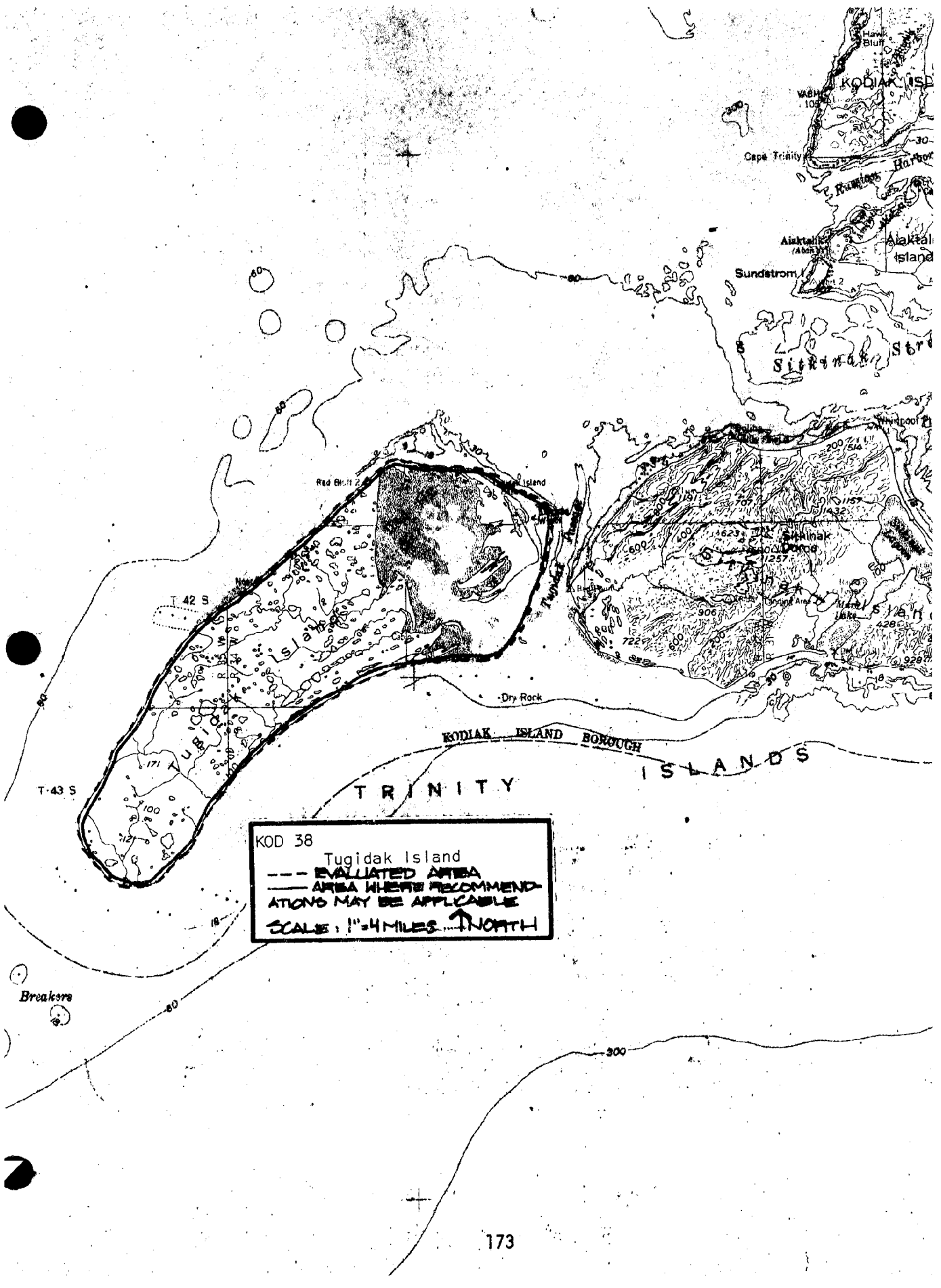
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1979. Hunting, sportfishing reports, memorandums and records. Kodiak, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Rich MacIntosh, National Marine Fisheries Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troil, Alaska Division of Lands, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): only approximately 26 miles from the village of Akhiok.

9) Dominant Physical/Biological Features (Cont'd): few of the major drainages are thought to provide habitat for salmon. Land otter and arctic ground squirrel are the only mammals known to be present on the island. The shallow areas between Chirikof Island and Tugidak Island are particularly vital to the spawning and rearing of king crab.



KOD 38
 Tugidak Island
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 ——— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1"=4 MILES ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Drake Head
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Wildlife, Scenic
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 56° 54' N, 154° 14' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Drake Head is four miles southwest of the village of Akhiok.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Trinity Islands D-1
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 485 acres (194 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: The federal government owns the lands in this area which have been subsequently selected by Natives of Akhiok, Inc.
- 7) Existing Management: The area lies within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and is therefore managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Adjoining lands to the north have been conveyed to Natives of Akhiok, Inc. The remaining federal lands have been selected by Natives of Akhiok, Inc. An offshore island was reserved by the U.S. Coast Guard but has also been selected.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Drake Head's gently rolling to steep topography is covered with alder and grasslands which grade into alpine tundra near Twin Peaks (approximately 1,500'). Patches of moist tundra can also be found. The coastline is comprised of flat bedrock, intertidal areas and gravel beaches. The enriched productivity of the nearshore waters is noted by kelp beds, and the fact that this area is considered a major fishing area for salmon (purse seining and set net), shrimp, and tanner crab. Harbor seals concentrate in high density throughout the area. Whales and sea lions are commonly sighted offshore. A kittiwake and gull rookery can also be found at Drake Head.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Drake Head's gravel beaches and level grasslands serve as a picnic, ballplaying and swimming area for Akhiok residents. The use of this area for such activities does not commonly occur, but rather Drake Head is a place for those special outings. Drake Head is also accessible to the cannery workers in Lazy Bay. Other recreational opportunities offered at Drake Bay include beachcombing, wildlife viewing, waterfowl hunting, and offshore fishing. Drake Head offers beautiful scenery. The view to the west is one of the Twin Peaks peering over the beaches while the offshore view encompasses the convoluted shorelines of Akhiok Island and the distant mountains of Hepburn and Aliulik Peninsula. There are no known archaeological sites in the area.

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Soils and slopes are generally considered for development. There are a few set net sites within this area. As mentioned earlier, the offshore waters of Drake Head serve as a major fishing area for tanner crab, shrimp, and salmon and canneries are located nearby. Grasslands in the area are generally considered unsuitable for cattle grazing. The predominance of many offshore rocks may preclude Drake Head from being considered for port development. There are no known mineral deposits or mining claims in this area, however there is a gold placer find.

10) **Recommended Management:** Drake Head should in earnest, be considered for management as a community recreation area by Natives of Akhiok, Inc. (if and when they receive conveyance) or by the Alaska Division of Parks under cooperative management with Natives of Akhiok, Inc. Some recreation facilities should be planned and constructed in a manner that complements the scenery and wilderness attributes of the area.

11) **Allowable Uses** Hunting and sportfishing as managed by Alaska State Fish and Game should continue. However, hunting should be limited to periods when recreation use does not occur. Commercial fishing operations should continue unhampered.

12) Information Sources

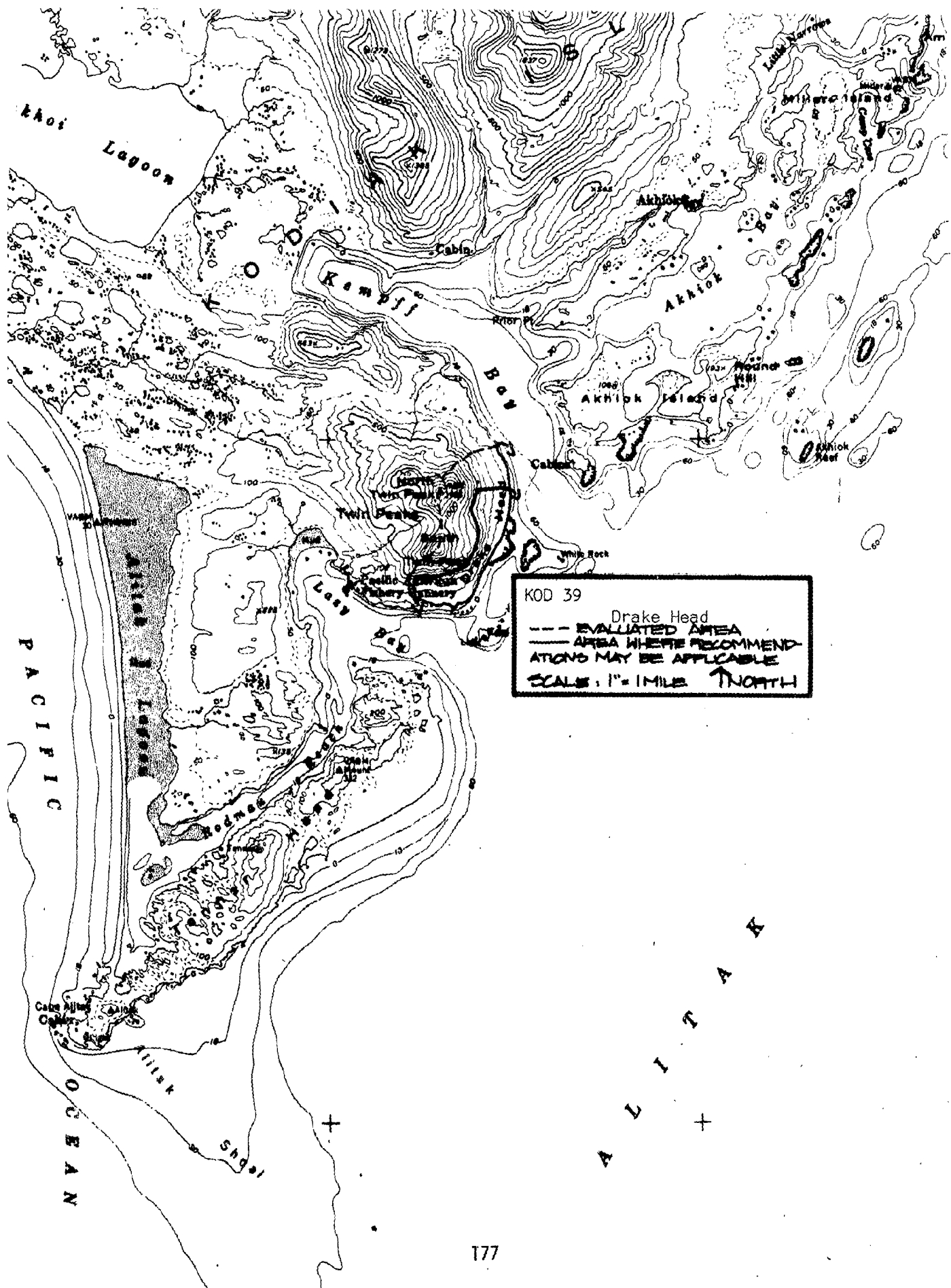
Literature:

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office.
Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



A
L
I
T
A
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A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: South Olga Lakes (Upper Station)
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Wildlife, Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic, Historic
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 57° 03' N, 154° 15' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: South Olga Lakes are about five miles due north of the village of Akhiok.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Karluk A-1
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 13,095 acres (5,238 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: .5 miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: The majority of the area has recently been conveyed by the federal government to the village of Akhiok. Small parcels which have not been selected will remain in federal ownership.
- 7) Existing Management: Surface estate will be managed by Natives of Akhiok, Inc. and the subsurface estate will be managed by Koniag, Inc. There is a public easement. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game operates a weir.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Some of the adjoining federal lands have been selected by Koniag, Inc., under 12(b) of ANCSA. Also some adjoining lands have been conveyed to Natives of Akhiok, Inc. Remaining lands will be retained in federal ownership.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: South Olga Lakes, also known as Upper Station, lie between Olga and Moser Bay. Four small streams head in a small mountain range flanking the north side of each lake. Four other streams drain a large muskeg, several ponds, and a small lake on the south side of South Olga Lakes. Vegetation in this area is rich and varied. Alder thickets cover the mountainside to the south and form patches within the dry tundra on the level areas. Grasslands are interspersed and more extensive on the mountains to the north. Tundra heath, consisting almost exclusively of crowberries, bearberries, lowbush cranberries and willow, predominates along the west end of the lakes. South Olga Lakes are an

excellent salmon fishery with an estimated escapement of 22,000 pink, 57,500 red, and 2,000 to 4,000 silvers. Additionally, the lakes support steelheads, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. This area is equally noted for its prime brown bear habitat. Brown bear can be found in high numbers along the streams and lakes during the salmon season and denning in the uplands during the winter. South Olga Lakes also provide excellent water-fowl habitat for nesting, molting, and feeding. Other mammals common to the area include reindeer, land otter, beaver, and muskrat. There is a high abundance of ptarmigan and red fox inhabiting this area.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: There is a significant number of bear hunters that use this area. While bear hunting is the primary recreational activity, ptarmigan and duck hunting also occur. Recreational activities associated with hunting include camping, hiking, and sportfishing. As yet to be realized, South Olga Lakes in connection with Olga Bay provide excellent kayaking and sailboating opportunities. At the transition between two major ecosystem types, mountainous grasslands and arctic tundra, there are excellent opportunities for nature-interpretive activities. Scenic vistas in this area are unique in that the broad sweeping mountains give way to tundra plains and open waters. Lakeshore and mountain panoramas are extensive. The varied vegetation creates a lush array of colors during the summer and fall. There are three (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: South Olga Lakes were at one time examined for their hydroelectric potential. No statement was given as to its feasibility; however, the dropping of the project indicates that the hydroelectric potential may be questionable. There are no known mining deposits or mining claims in the area. Grasslands are not of size and quality to support a commercial cattle operation. Reindeer grazing in this area may be feasible. Soils and slopes surrounding the east lakes are favorable for development.

10) Recommended Management: To preserve and enhance the excellent wildlife habitat, fishery, subsistence values and public recreation opportunities, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Division of Parks should pursue a cooperative management agreement with Akhiok, Inc. and Koniag, Inc. Fishery enhancement for commercial salmon fishing should remain a primary management objective.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. If reindeer grazing is ever considered for this area, it should be allowed pursuant to regulation and any cooperative management agreement. Individuals'

homesites could be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

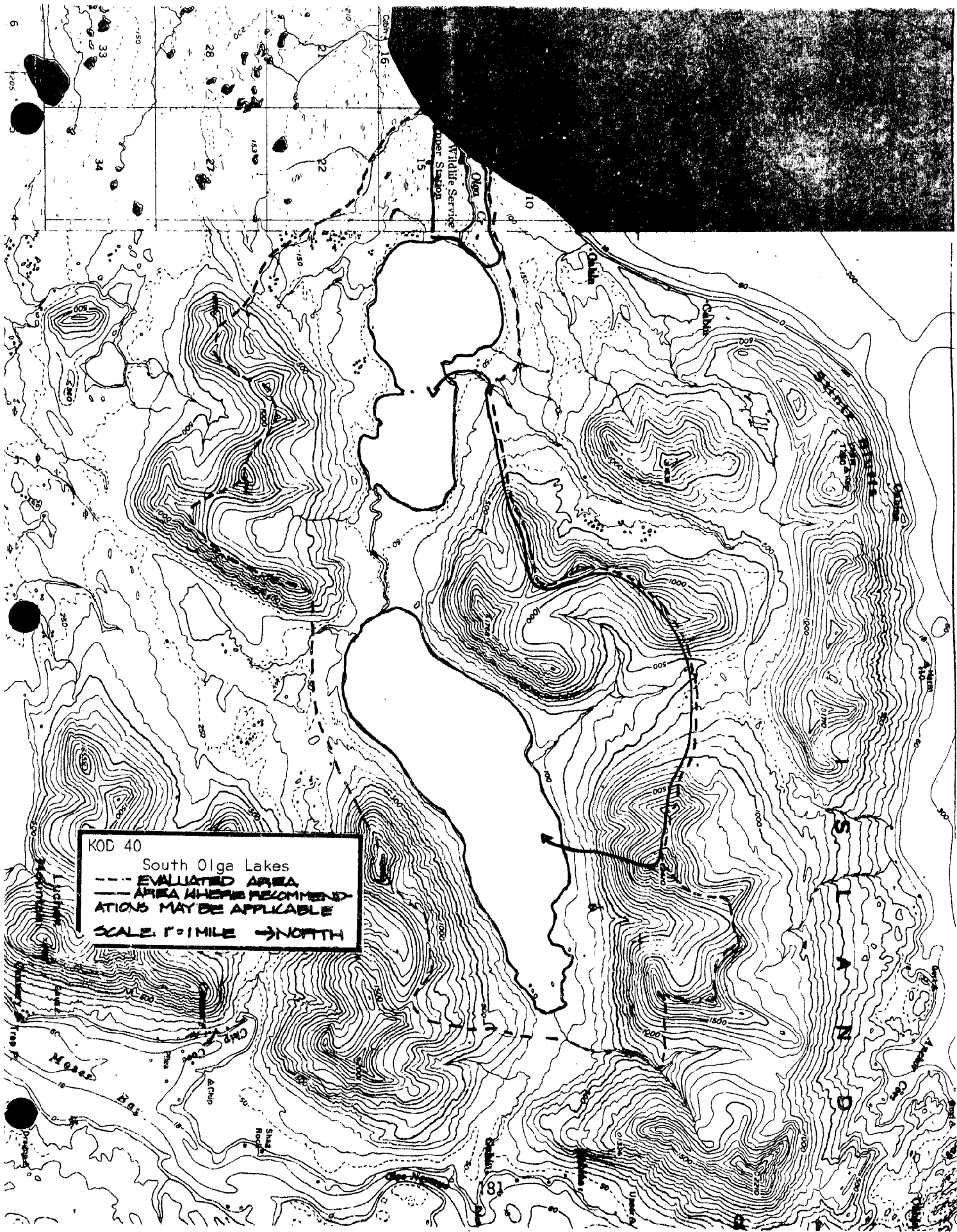
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1977. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume I - Fisheries. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
archaeological sites within the area that pertain to an abandoned fishing station.



KOD 40
South Olga Lakes
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1 MILE → NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Frazier Lake

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 08' N, 154° 04' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Frazier Lake is 14 air miles north of the village of Akhiok and about 26 miles south of the village of Karluk.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Karluk A-1

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 10,633 acres (4,253 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: .5 miles

6) Existing Ownership: The mouth and some of the lands surrounding Dog Salmon River have been conveyed to Natives of Akhiok, Inc. wherein there is a public easement. Remaining lands are all federal lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

7) Existing Management: Natives of Akhiok, Inc. manages the surface estate while Koniag, Inc. manages the subsurface estate of conveyed lands. Federal lands are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service who permits the Department of Fish and Game to operate a weir and fishway.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management All adjoining lands are managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Frazier Lake, a long narrow lake, is encompassed by high rising mountains. The Dog Salmon River drains the lake through gently rolling grasslands and dry tundra. Slopes are covered with alder thickets between which the sub-alpine meadows are best developed. The lake has a convoluted shoreline and a few offshore islands. The rate of flow for the Dog Salmon River is swift until the river forks near a delta terminus known as Dog Salmon Flats. There is a 30-foot falls, wherein a fish ladder has been installed, located about .7 miles downriver from Frazier Lake. Frazier Lake has been cited as one of the more productive salmon fisheries on Kodiak Island. Red, coho, pink, and chum salmon

are all known to spawn in Dog Salmon River and in Frazier Lake. Biologists estimate an average escapement of 140,000 redds. King salmon have been recently introduced to Frazier Lake and steelhead, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden all inhabit these waters. High numbers of brown bear concentrate along the lakes and river during salmon season and migrate up the mountains bordering Frazier Lake for denning during the winter. Consequently, Frazier Lake is often cited for its prime brown bear habitat. Other mammals known to be present in this area include reindeer, beaver, muskrat, land otter, red fox, and short-tailed weasel. A few eagles nest along the shores of Frazier Lake.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Frazier Lake is part of Brown Bear Hunting Sub-Unit 4 which accounted for 43% of the total harvest of bears killed in 1976. It is estimated that bear hunters use the public use cabin at Frazier Lake about 20 days per year. Recreational activities associated with bear hunting include camping, sportfishing, and berry picking. There are also opportunities for pleasure boating and hiking in the area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had at one time proposed to construct campsites and three trail systems emanating from Frazier Lake. Frazier Lake's scenery is dramatic and calming simultaneously as awe-inspiring mountains surround this calm, narrow lake lined by small private coves. Adjacent to Dog Salmon Flats, two large "barabaras" are found. Wilderness values, while generally high, are tempered by the presence of (cont'd)

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Frazier Lake was part of a large area leased for a commercial reindeer operation. Based on the sporadic success of this operation, reindeer grazing is unlikely to occur in the near future. The area has been identified as not suitable for grazing. With cannery sites nearby, fishing industrialization is unlikely to occur at Dog Salmon Flats. Soils and slopes in the area are generally unsuitable for development. There are no known mining deposits or mining claims.

10) **Recommended Management:** In recognition of the excellent fishery and bear habitat of Frazier Lake and Dog Salmon River the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as partial owner of the area, should seek a cooperative management agreement with Natives of Akhiok, Inc. to further sound wildlife management of the area. The USFWS should evaluate the area for a protective habitat designation, such as National Resource Waters. Providing for backcountry recreation, particularly for hunters and wilderness seekers, should continue to be a management objective for the area. Likewise, fisheries enhancement should be a management objective.

11) **Allowable Uses** The uses which presently occur at Frazier Lake and Dog Salmon River could continue if properly regulated to ensure the continued protection of the wildlife and recreation values. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

should continue. Extensive resource extraction industries should not be permitted in this area or closely reviewed by resource agencies.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1979. Hunting, sportfishing reports, memorandums and records. Kodiak, Alaska.

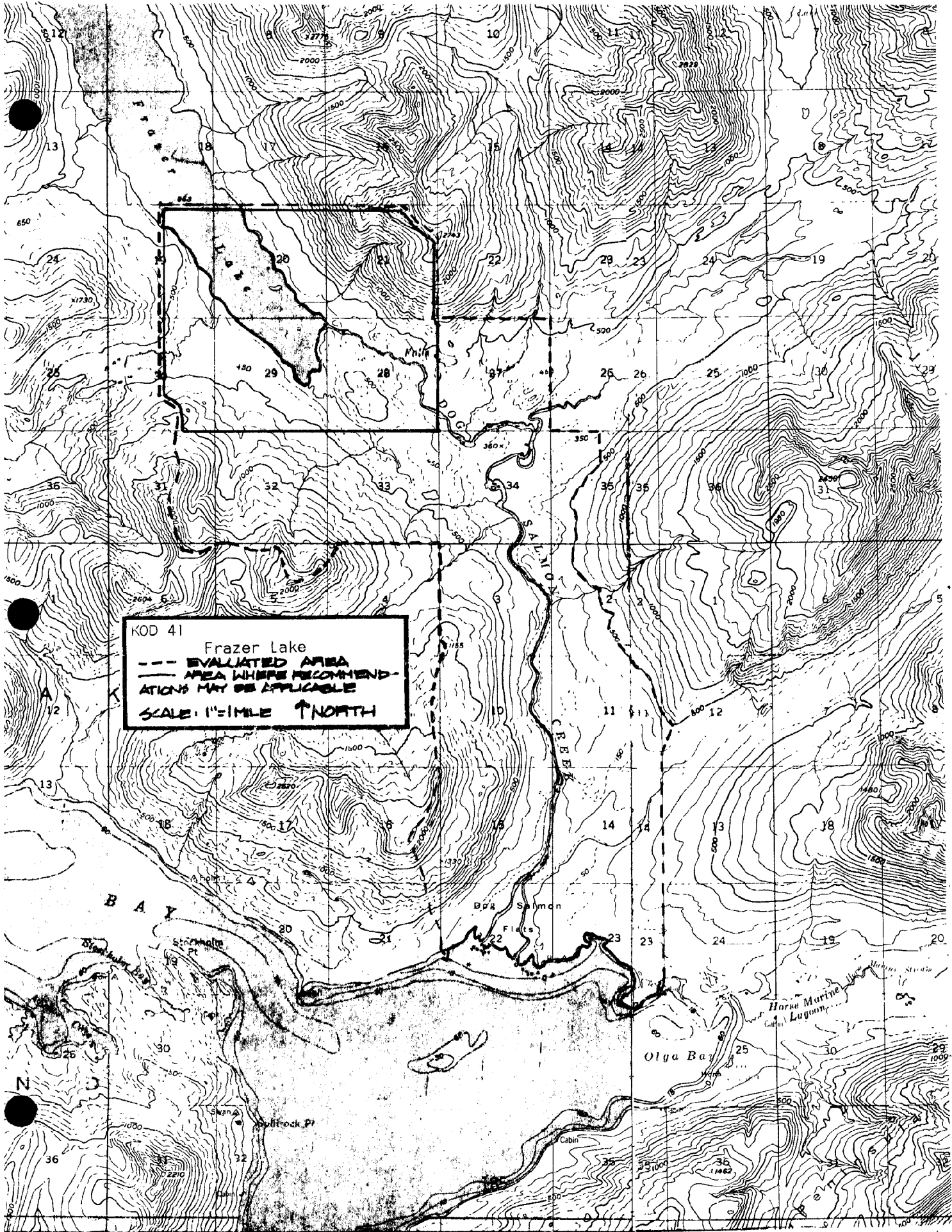
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 1979. Inventory and use records. Kodiak, Alaska.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
man-made structures in the area.



KOD 41
Frazer Lake
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Akalura Lake

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 10' N, 154°, 14' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Akalura Lake is about 20 boat miles north of the village of Akhiok.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Karluk A-1

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 10,080 acres (4,032 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile

6) Existing Ownership: The federal government is the primary land owner in the area. The village of Akhiok has selected lands surrounding Akalura Creek while the contested village of Ayakulik has selected lands abutting the lake. Private lands and a native allotment application exist near Cannery Cove.

7) Existing Management: All lands are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining lands are similarly owned and selected by Native village corporations.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Akalura Lake is a t-shaped lake nestled among steep grassy mountains. Alder and cottonwood cover the slopes in large patches while the low-lying hills are covered by a mosaic of dry tundra and grasslands. A meandering river cuts across the undulating lowlands to connect Akalura Lake with Olga Bay at Cannery Cove. There are a few individual spruce trees at Cannery Cove. Akalura Lake is well known for its excellent fishery and bear habitat. Sockeye, pink, and silver salmon are all known to spawn in the waters of Akalura Lake and Creek. Average escapement is estimated at 14,000 pink salmon and 3,600 red salmon. A significant number of silver salmon also spawn in this lake and river

system. Rainbow trout and Dolly Varden can also be found in the lake. Heavy concentration of brown bear can be seen along the lake and creek during the salmon season. Additionally, brown bear are known to den in the uplands. Waterfowl and seabirds overwinter at Cannery Cove, and there is even a small guillemot rookery there. The gravel beaches and intertidal areas provide habitat for a few harbor seals. Red fox inhabit the area in high abundance. Other mammals known to be inhabiting this area include reindeer, beaver, land otter, and short-tailed weasel. Additionally, biologists believe that deer are beginning to move into this area.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: The well-preserved foundation of the cannery serves as a guide camp for one of Kodiak's most successful guiding operations which is also recognized in national hunting circles. Consequently, this area is a high use area for trophy bear hunters. Associated recreational activities include camping and sportfishing. There are also opportunities for pleasure boating, berry picking, beach-combing, and hiking. Recognizing the recreational potential of the area, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at one time proposed to construct a public use cabin and trails at Akalura Lake. Scenically, Akalura Lake is superb with the three axes of the lake encompassed by beautiful mountains, the scenery envelops the visitor. In contrast, the broad expanse and open water of Olga Bay affords extensive coastline panoramas. The old wooden (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: There are no set net sites in this area. The grasslands surrounding Akalura Lake have in general been identified as unfavorable for a commercial grazing operation. There are no known mineral deposits or mining claims in existence. Soils and slopes are generally unsuitable for development.

10) Recommended Management: Recognizing the dual ownership of this area, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Natives of Akhiok should seek a cooperative management agreement to maintain and enhance the bear habitat, the salmon fishery, any subsistence pursuits, and public recreation, particularly bear hunting. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Division of Parks and Koniag, Inc. should be consulted during the development of any management agreement. Management should also strive to enhance the pleasure boating and hiking opportunities.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Commercial fishing operations should continue unhampered. Extensive resource extraction industries should be closely reviewed by resource agencies.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

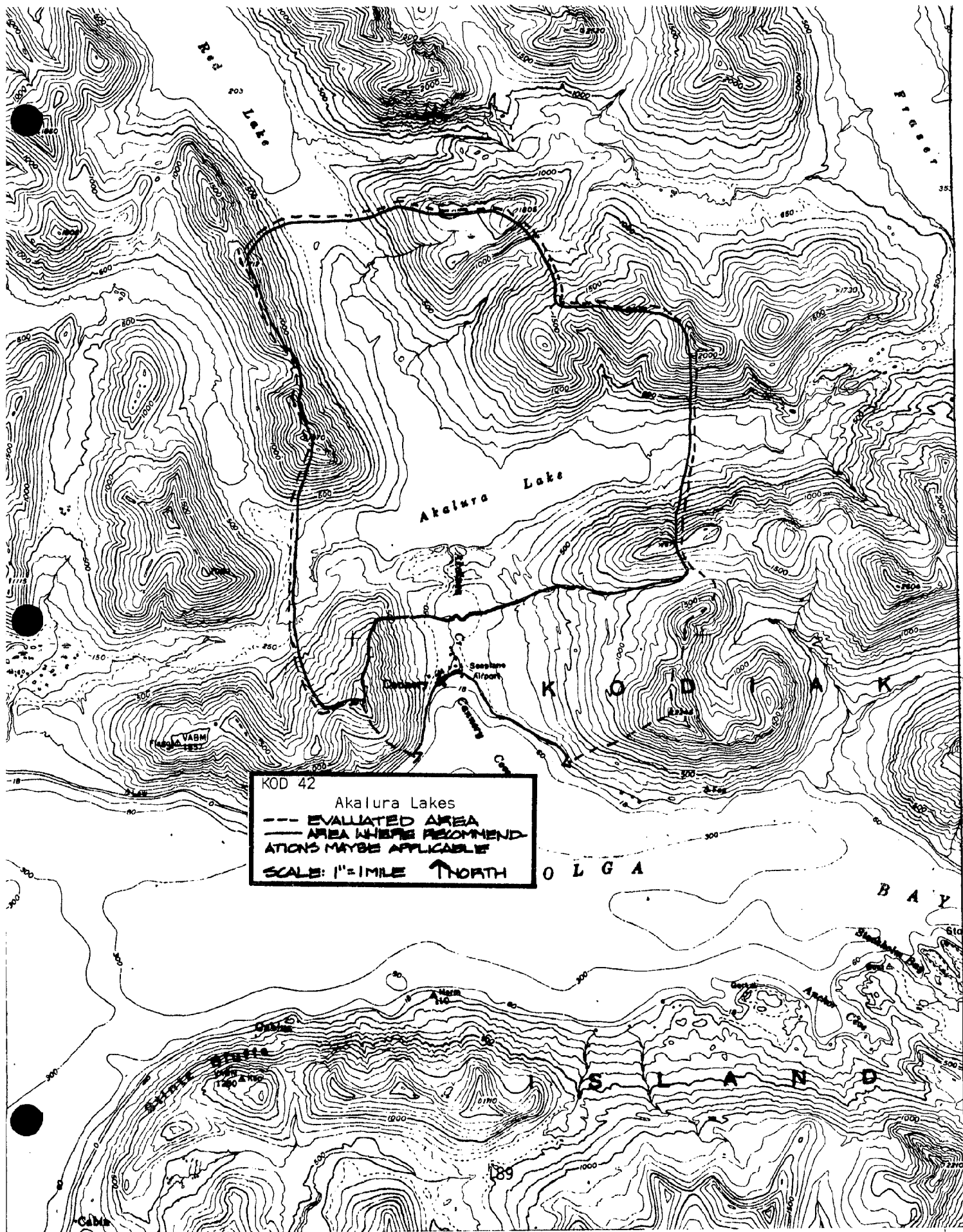
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1979. Hunting, sportfishing reports, memorandums and records. Kodiak, Alaska.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
cannery is a charming element to this beautiful scenery. There are two archaeological sites which yielded remnants of the Koniag people. The established operation of the cannery and the presence of Fish and Game's cabin and weir on the river, slightly diminish the wilderness values of the area.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Ayakulik River

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 12' N / 154° 32' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Red Lakes, a fly-in access point to Ayakulik River, is about 80 air miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Karluk A-2 and B-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 16,185 acres (6474 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1 mile

6) Existing Ownership: The entire area is owned by the federal government and has been selected by Ayakulik, Inc., a contested village. There is a historical place cemetery site selection over much of the lower end.

7) Existing Management: The entire area is within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management All adjoining land is similarly owned and managed.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Ayakulik River drains Red Lake and takes a sinuous course through wet tundra and bog and marshlands for about 14 miles before entering the Pacific Ocean. Rolling hills and a few mountain peaks provide topographic relief for the gently rolling river valley. In this section of the river, a few ponds lay alongside the main streams that feed into the river. Alder brush form dense patches along parts of the river. Ayakulik River is best known for the excellent fisheries it provides. Within the Kodiak National Refuge, Ayakulik River has the highest pink salmon escapement (367,000 is the average escapement). Additionally, it is a primary spawning stream for red (average escapement

126,000), king salmon (1,800 average escapement), and silver salmon (30-50,000 approximate escapement). Ayakulik River is also one of the few streams supporting a healthy run of steelhead. The tundra heath provides excellent habitat for brown bear and reindeer. Brown bear are known to make heavy use of the river valley in spring. Waterfowl habitat is limited due to the narrow fringe of sedges and grass, yet a few ducks and whistling swans are known to nest in this area.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Even though there is a high bear population, this area receives low to moderate bear hunting pressure. A few individuals fly into Red Lake to take advantage of the excellent sport fishery. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the public use cabin at Red Lake is used by about 70 persons each year. Indications are that this level of use will stay the same. Realized by only a few is the opportunity to canoe and raft from Red Lake to the mouth of Ayakulik River. This section of the river is scenically attractive due to the mountain ridges lining the west side of this otherwise open river valley. Upon reaching the Pacific Ocean, the scenery is one of vast wide open beaches subject to the ever-pounding surf. There are three archaeological sites at the mouth of Ayakulik River which document the prior(cont'd

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The Ayakulik River drainage was once leased for reindeer grazing, as such, these lands can be considered suitable for a commercial reindeer operation. However, they are not suitable for cattle grazing. There were once gold placer claims all along the beach. The surf is too strong here to ever consider this area for port development. Soils and slopes generally are unfavorable for development.

10) **Recommended Management:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should continue their resource management of the wildlife habitat but with an objective of enhancing the recreation opportunities of the area. In light of the excellent reindeer and brown bear habitat and the salmon fishery, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should further evaluate the area for a special habitat designation such as a Research Natural area.

11) **Allowable Uses** Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Reindeer grazing with no manipulation of the habitat should be allowed if subsistence needs and/or economics warrants the practice. Extensive resource extraction

industries should not be permitted in this area or closely reviewed by resource agencies.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1977. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume I - Fisheries. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

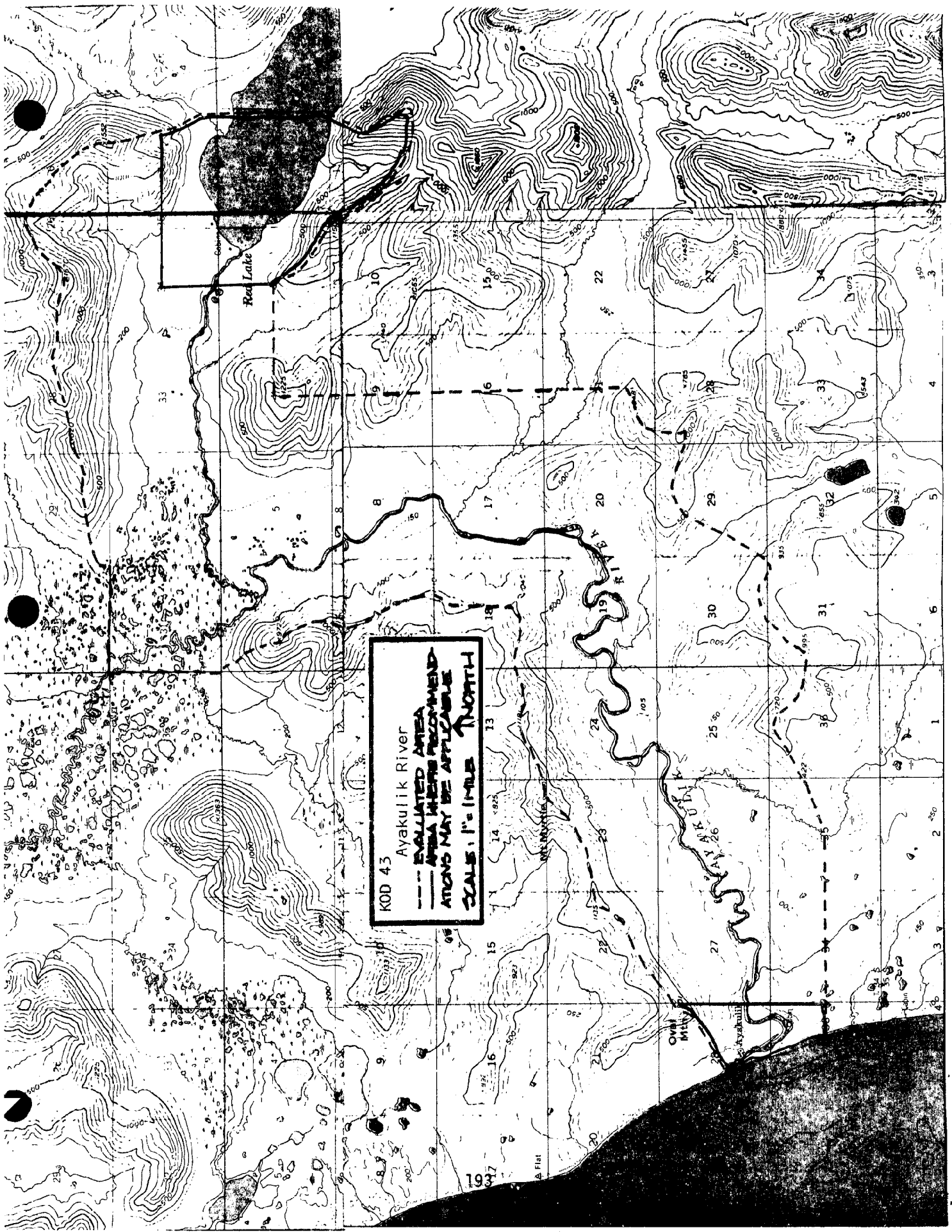
•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): 20 air miles north of the village of Akhiok.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): existence of a Koniag village. These sites have yet to be fully explored for their full significance. The remoteness of this area in conjunction with the attributes referred to above, promote high wilderness values.

KOD 45 Ayakulik River
--- EVALUATED AREA
--- AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE NORTH



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Halibut Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Recreation

•Associated: Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 23' N, 154° 42' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Halibut Bay is about 14 boat miles southwest of the village of Karluk.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Karluk B-3 and B-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 8,189 acres (3,275 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: Much of the land has recently been conveyed to Karluk Native Corp. Other lands are federally owned, some of which have no selections while most are selected by either Karluk Native Corp. or Ayakulik, Inc., a contested village. There is a small parcel in private ownership.

7) Existing Management: Karluk Native Corp. manages the surface estate and Koniag, Inc. manages the subsurface estate of all conveyed lands. Federal lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining federal lands are in a similar state of flux; some selected, some conveyed to Karluk Native Corp., and some free of selections.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The Halibut Bay area encompasses varying ecosystem types: wet tundra and marsh in the lowlands, alder brush and grass adorn the hills, dried tundra at Middle Cape, and patches of cottonwood along some of the streams. Five meandering streams provide the freshwater inflow while an extensive gravel spit regulates the saltwater inflow to the lagoon. The intertidal flats of the lagoon are comprised of gravel. The five-mile-long beach of Halibut Bay is sandy and filled with razor clams. The outer capes are characterized by steep bedrock cliffs, rocky intertidal areas and nearshore kelp beds. One of the more significant biological features of Halibut Bay are the two rookeries that provide

breeding habitat for over 500 sea lions. Also on Middle Cape can be found a seabird rookery for cormorants, gulls, guillemots, and tufted puffins. There are a few active eagle nests in the area as well. Along a major waterfowl migration route, Halibut Bay serves as a wintering area for waterfowl and seabirds. The lagoon system and other creeks draining into Halibut Bay support runs of chum, pink, and silver salmon. As such, brown bear are known to concentrate along the streams during the spring. Small bands of reindeer are also known to range in this part of Kodiak Island.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Halibut Bay offers excellent brown bear hunting. With duck hunting and king salmon sport-fishing opportunities nearby, more hunters are expected to be drawn to this area. Halibut Bay is part of the heavily used hunting area of sub-unit 4, which accounted for 43% of the brown bear harvest in 1976. Halibut Bay receives very little non-hunting related use. The scenery at Halibut Bay is quite diverse and most attractive. Mountains on the Alaska Peninsula, the tundra expanse around the lagoon, the high-rising rocky capes that flank Halibut Bay, and the grassland hills are all in view from the five-mile-long beach. There are no known archaeological sites in the area. With access limited to floatplanes, and the isolation of Halibut Bay, primitive recreation values would be high.

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: The five-mile razor clam beach has sufficient abundance to warrant a commercial dredging operation for razor clams. There is an expired mining claim for gold placers along the beach. As part of a larger management unit, the grasslands surrounding Halibut Bay may be of value in supporting a commercial cattle operation. Even though there was once a cannery located here, it is unlikely that fishing industrialization will again occur here since the village of Karluk is only 14 miles away. The offshore waters serve as a major purse seining area for salmon.

10) Recommended Management: In recognition of the unique wildlife and fisheries values, particularly the sea lion and seabird rookeries and the clam beach, cooperative management or an advisory program should be established between Karluk Native Corp., Koniag, Inc., the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the adjacent land owner. Recognizing the recreational attributes of Halibut Bay, the Division of Parks should be consulted in any developed management or advisory program.

11) Allowable Uses: Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Reindeer or cattle grazing, if feasible, could be allowed. If through a case-by-case review process commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impair the

wildlife and recreation values, and demonstrate consistency with any cooperative management program, then they may be allowed using appropriate mitigation measures.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

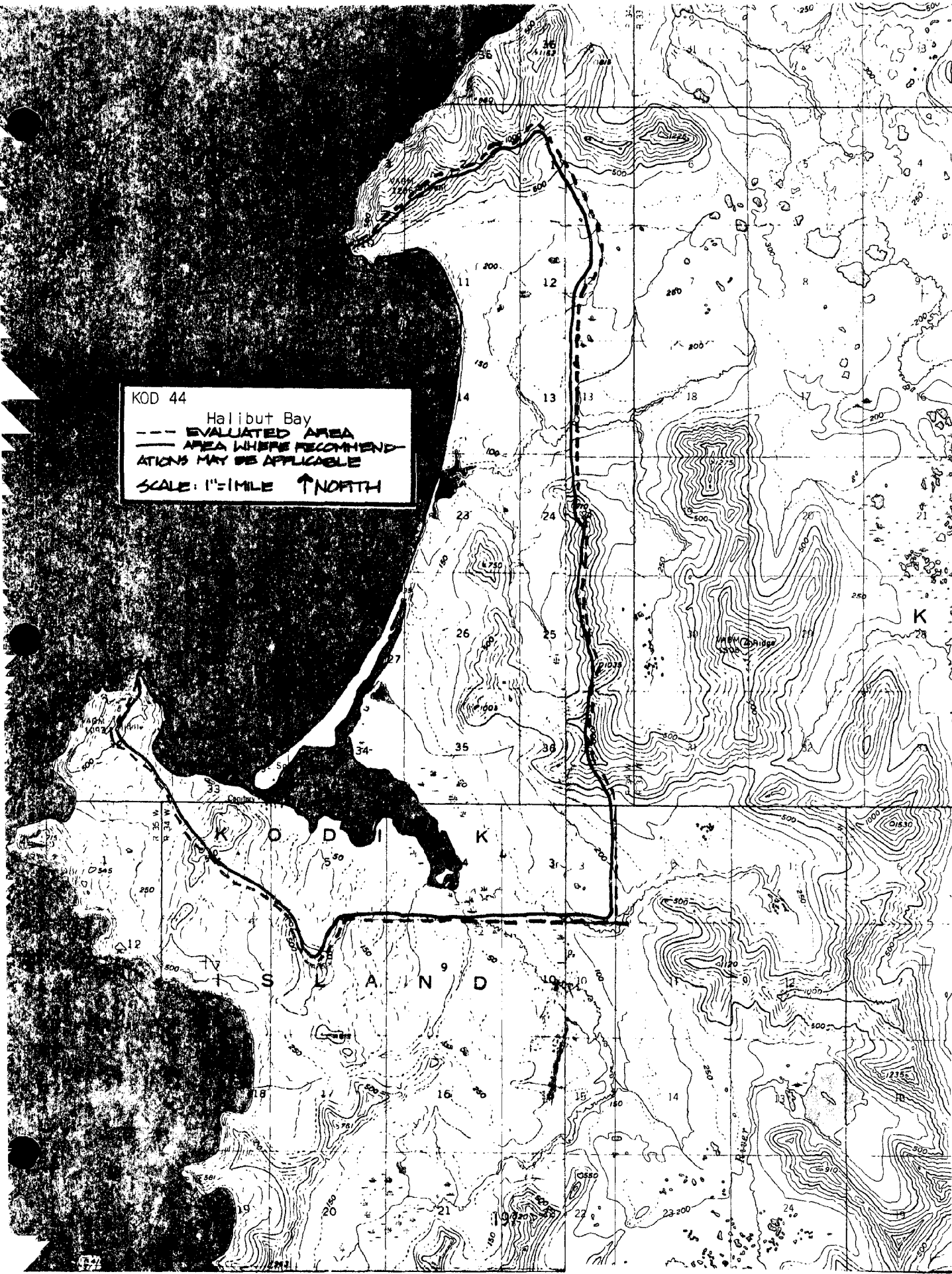
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

KOD 44

Halibut Bay

--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE

SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Karluk Lake and River

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 34' N, 154° 24' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Karluk River flows into Karluk Lagoon wherein is situated the village of Karluk. Karluk Lake is 24 miles (cont'd)

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-1, C-1, and C-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 7,896 acres (3,158 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile

6) Existing Ownership: Most of the land in the area has been conveyed to Nu-Nachk-Pit, Inc., and Karluk Native, Inc. The private individuals and the federal government retain ownership of small parcels. There are also a few native allotment applications.

7) Existing Management: The surface estate is managed by the respective village corporations while the subsurface estate is managed by Koniag, Inc. This area was once managed under a federal grazing lease.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: The adjoining lands are either selected or owned and managed by Karluk Native, Inc. and Nu-Nachk-Pit, Inc. under their respective entitlement.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Karluk Lake, bordered on two sides by alder and grass-laden mountains, is drained by the sinuous Karluk River. The upper third of the river has a reduced grade and the surrounding river valley is wet tundra with numerous shallow ponds. In contrast, the lower river valley narrows and the stream gradient steepens. A gravel barrier restricts entrance into the lagoon. A mud tidal flat has developed within the upper lagoon while more rocky substrate typifies the outer lagoon. Karluk Lagoon is one of the most productive estuarine systems on Kodiak Island and abounds in marine life including sea lions, harbor seals, seabird rookeries, and marine invertebrates. One of the most significant biological features of the Karluk Lake and River system is that it serves

as a major fishery for all five Pacific salmon. Average escapement figures are 225,000 for pinks, 367,000 sockeyes, 2,500 kings, and 30,000 to 50,000 silvers. Additionally, it supports a healthy population of Dolly Varden, rainbow trout and steelhead. Fox, bears, eagles, ravens, and gulls utilize these spawning salmon as a late summer and fall food source. There are many active bald eagle nests along the shores of Karluk Lake. The west shores of Karluk Lake and the mountainous area near "The Portage" (trail connecting Karluk River to Larsen Bay) are known brown bear denning areas. Although in small numbers, reindeer and Sitka black-tailed deer can be found along the river. The wet tundra area that lies below Karluk Lake and borders the upper river, provides nesting habitat (cont'd)

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Karluk River is by far the most popular remote sportfishing stream in the Kodiak Archipelago. It is estimated that about 300 individuals visited this area last year, an increase of 55% in two years. This area also receives significant use by bear hunters and duck hunters. River rafting is an activity commonly associated with these hunting and sportfishing pursuits. In response to this growing recreation use, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has two public use cabins and at one time considered the establishment of trails, wildlife observation points, and a field visitor center in the area. The changing role of the mountain-water landscape makes this area scenically unique and most attractive. Traveling downriver toward the lagoon, the mountains give way to a broad expanse of tundra yet mountains appear (cont'd)

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The southerly half of Karluk Lake serves as a research area for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as they all have research facilities on site. The nearshore waters of Karluk Lagoon serve as a major purse seining area for salmon. Fishing industrialization is localized within the village of Karluk. There are no known mineral deposits. The State of Alaska has received deed to a mining claim. Soils and slopes along Karluk Lake are generally unfavorable for development; however, the soils adjacent to the river and near the lagoon are generally suitable for development. The Army Corps of Engineers has determined that Karluk River does have potential for producing hydro-electric power. Grasslands in this area have been identified as (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: The Division of Parks should consider a cooperative management with Karluk Native, Inc., Larsen Bay, Inc., and Koniag, Inc. for the continuation of the recreational use attracted to this area. The portions of Karluk Lagoon adjacent to the village and private lots should be excluded from a public recreation management agreement. The Kodiak Island Borough's Coastal Management Plan should evaluate Karluk Lagoon for a protective status designation to maintain the wildlife attributes.

11) Allowable Uses Uses that would not impair the scenic and recreation values of the area should be cooperatively determined and subsequently allowed. Uses that should be so considered are limited residential development, reindeer grazing, and subsistence hunting and fishing.

Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 1979. Inventory and use records. Kodiak, Alaska.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

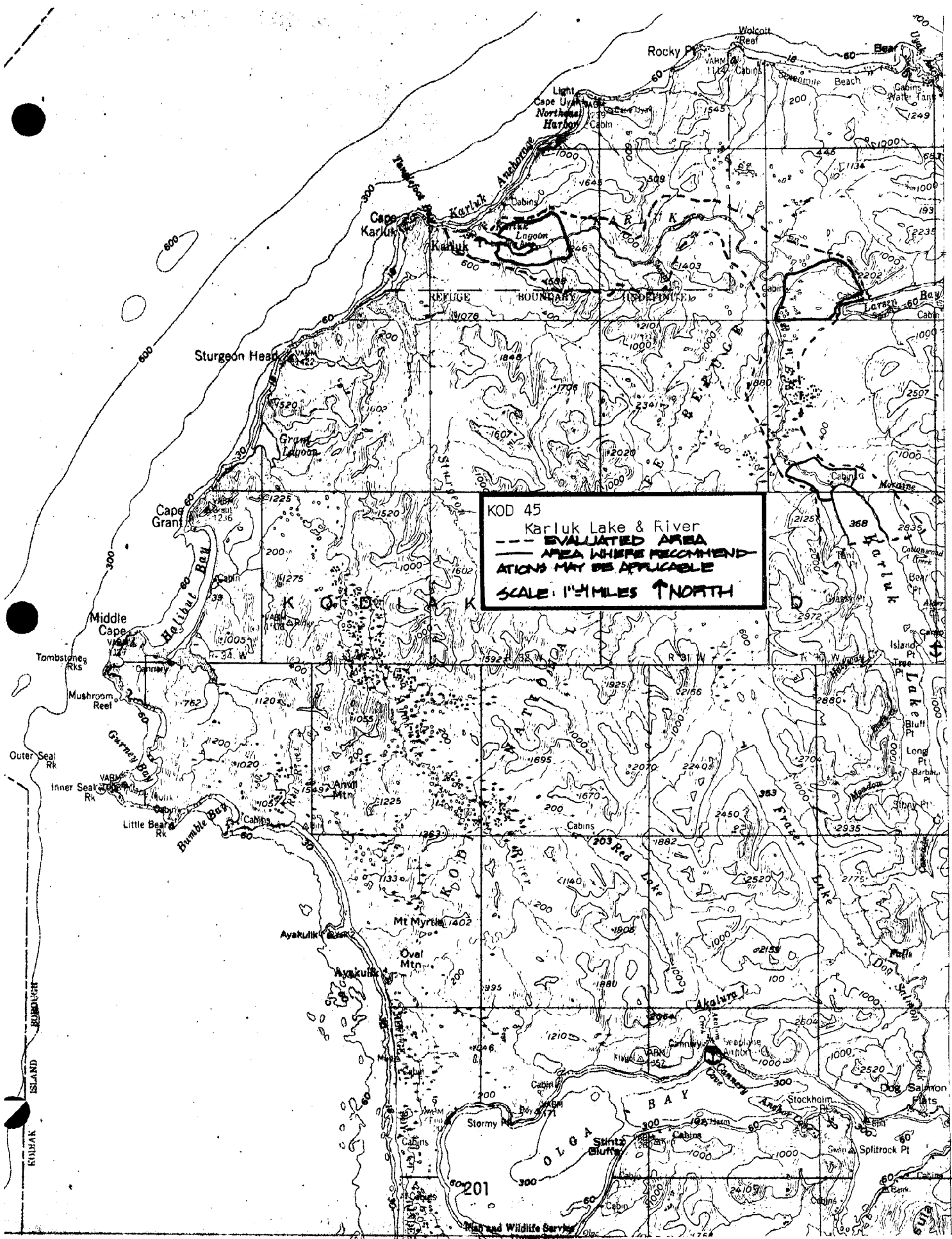
Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): from the mouth of Karluk River.

9) Dominant Physical/Biological Features (Cont'd): for ganders, goldeneyes and mallards.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): on the horizon again and again. There are a number of archaeological sites in this area which document the importance of this area to early Native cultures. Wilderness values are slightly tempered by the presence of man-made structures along the river and lake.

9) Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values (Cont'd): not suitable for commercial grazing operations; however, adjacent lands have been identified as suitable.



KOD 45
Karluk Lake & River
--- EVALUATED AREA
--- AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1 MILES ↑ NORTH

KUBIAK ISLAND BOBOLUCH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Head of Uyak Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Recreation

•Associated: Scenic,

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 17'N/ 153° 38'W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: The head of Uyak Bay is about 14 air miles northwest of the village of Old Harbor and about 20 boat miles south

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak B-6 and B-5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 2860 acres (1144 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1 mile

6) Existing Ownership: The area is owned by the federal government. There are no native selections filed on these lands, however, there is a native allotment application in part.

7) Existing Management: Uyak Bay lies within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for bear habitat and compatible uses.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: All immediately adjoining lands are similarly owned and managed.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Uyak Bay, with the characteristics of a fjord, almost cuts Kodiak in half. Steep mountainsides and cliffs border the shallow waters and gravel tidal flats at the head of the Bay. These mountain sides are covered by a mosaic of grassland and alder on the slopes with bare rock and alpine tundra near the peaks. Many streams feed into the Bay with patches of cottonwood alongside and on the small deltas. Uyak River flows through a narrow valley and drains into the head of Uyak Bay. The estuary of Uyak Bay is one of the most productive estuaries within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Refuge wherein marine invertebrate life abounds. There are no known marine mammal rookeries, but sea lions and harbor seals

can be found hauled out along the shores of the bay. Uyak Bay is a major salmon fishery with average escapement estimates of 100,000 pinks and 64,000 chums (the largest run in the refuge). Silver salmon also spawn in this major intertidal spawning area. Additionally, Uyak Bay provides excellent waterfowl, bear and bald eagle habitat. Brown bear denning is extensive throughout the area. At the head of Uyak Bay is found one of the largest concentrations of active eagle nests on Kodiak Island. Other mammals common to the area include Sitka black-tailed deer, beaver, red fox, land otter, and short-tailed weasel.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: The head of Uyak Bay is one of the most popular bear hunting areas on Kodiak Island. Good deer and duck hunting can be found here as well. Within this area there is a guide camp. In recognition of the growing popularity of this area for hunting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to construct a public use cabin here. Other recreational opportunities available include wildlife photography, sportfishing, camping, and hiking (for the hardy visitors). The head of Uyak Bay has awe-inspiring scenery. There are many views of the steep and rugged mountains along the Bay topped by the precipitous, snowcapped peaks of Kodiak Island's interior. There are three archaeological sites which have been determined to be of little significance. The head of Uyak Bay lies within the heart of Kodiak Island's rugged wilderness country.

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: There was at one time a mineral prospect for arsenopyrite and pyrite which has long since been abandoned. There are no known current mining claims in the area. Steep slopes and patchy grasslands make this area unsuitable for a commercial cattle operation. Steep slopes, poor soils and shallow waters preclude this area of Uyak Bay from serious port development consideration. Uyak Bay serves as a major purse seining area for salmon.

10) Recommended Management: In light of the productive estuary and excellent wildlife habitat the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should evaluate Uyak Bay for a protective status designation, such as a research natural area, or game sanctuary. Wilderness recreation should be a management objective as well.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Dispersed recreation with only rustic facilities should be allowed. Nearby commercial fishing endeavors should continue unhampered.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

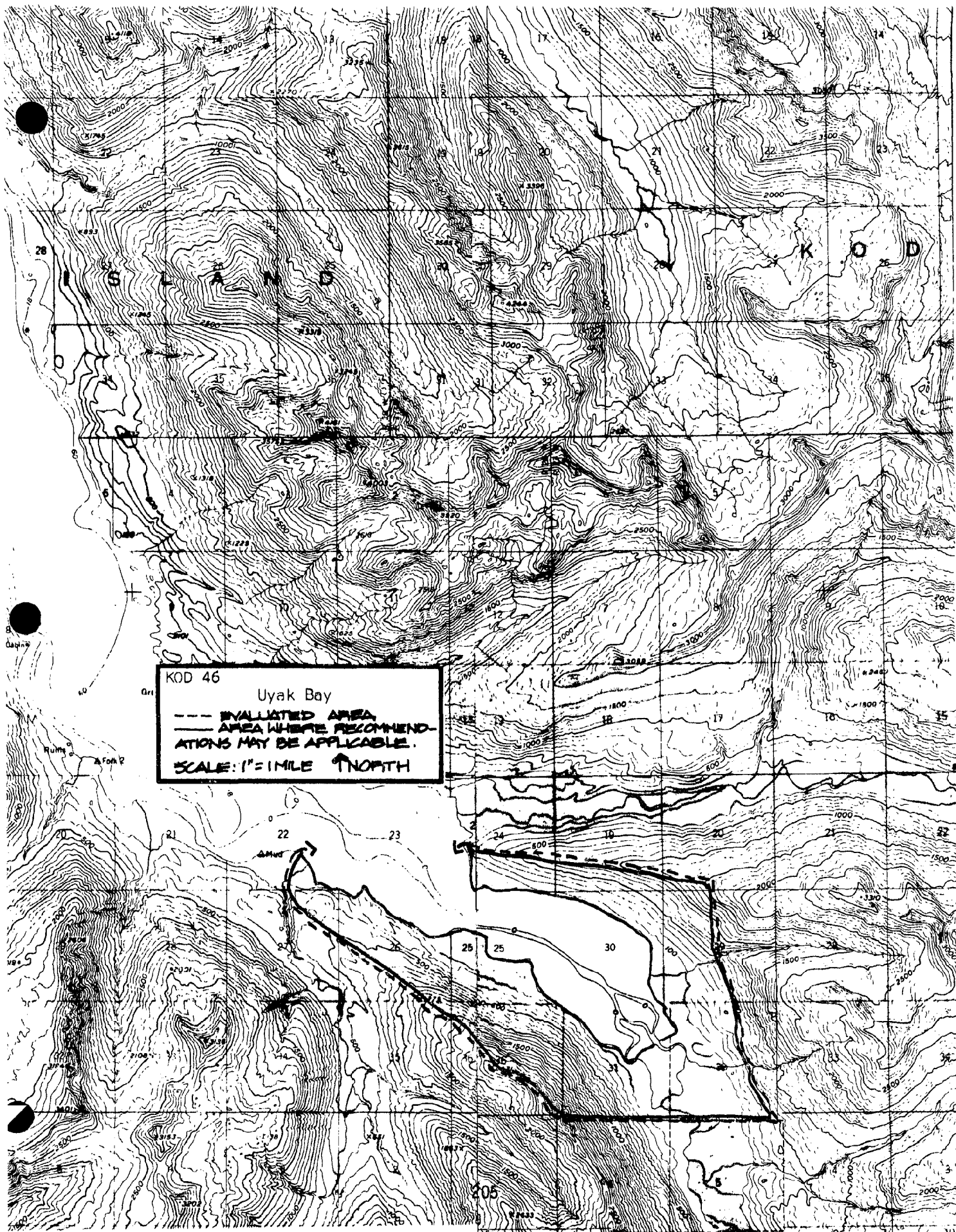
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 1979. Inventory and use records. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): of the village of Larsen Bay.



KOD 46
Uyak Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE.
SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Carlsen Point

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Scenic

•Associated: Recreation, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude:

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Carlsen Point is about six miles due west of the village of Larsen Bay.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,380: Kodiak B-6

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1658 acres (663 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 2 miles

6) Existing Ownership: Nu-Nachk-Pit, Inc. has recently received conveyance of lands at Carlsen Point. Koniag, Inc. owns the subsurface rights to these lands. There are public easements on the easterly tip of Carlsen Point.

7) Existing Management: Management directives will be adopted by Nu-Nachk-Pit, Inc. for the surface estate in conjunction with Koniag, Inc.'s management of the subsurface estate.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining lands are similarly owned and managed.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Carlsen Point, a highly convoluted level peninsula, stands in sharp contrast to the surrounding mountainous fjord-like country. Dry tundra composed of willow, elderberry, and thick stands of bluejoint dominate the vegetation which is broken up by patches of alder. The coastline is a mixture of gravel beaches and low bedrock cliffs. There are a few small lakes and offshore islands from Carlsen Point. Harbor seals, sea lions, and whales are commonly sighted offshore. On the tip of Carlsen Point is located a rookery for tufted puffins, kittiwakes, and gulls. Carlsen Point itself serves as a high density winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer. Other mammals common to the area

include brown bear, land otter, red fox, beaver, and short-tailed weasel. The encompassing offshore waters serve as a major intertidal spawning area for salmon. Additionally, the offshore waters provide spawning habitat for shrimp and king crab. A variety of waterfowl overwinter and forage in the protected coves of Carlsen Point and a few eagles can be found nesting here.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Carlsen Point is considered fair deer hunting. Although the current recreational use of the area is low, the recreational potential has yet to be fully realized. Private, ideal small boat anchorages and camping sites are numerous around the Point. At the crossroads of four waterways, pleasure boating opportunities are excellent. Beachcombing, berry picking, offshore fishing, and clam digging are all recreational opportunities to be found at Carlsen Point. Carlsen Point offers the charm of small beaches and tucked-away coves. As the tip of a jutting peninsula, this point is enveloped by the dramatic scenery of steep mountains towering high over Ugak Bay. Views of distant mountains dominate the many sea horizons. Such is the outstanding beauty of the view from Carlsen Point. Being at the crossroads of the commercial

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Carlsen Point is a major ^(cont'd) purse seining and set net site area for salmon. With cannery sites nearby, fishing industrialization is unlikely to occur here. There are no known mining deposits or mining claims at Carlsen Point. Grasslands on the Point are too interspersed to be considered suitable for a commercial grazing operation. Soils and slopes are generally considered favorable for development and with fairly deep offshore waters, Carlsen Point could be considered for port development as well. Site suitability studies have yet to be conducted on the west side of Kodiak for oil and gas lease tracts in Shelikof Strait. There is one recreational cabin on site.

10) **Recommended Management:** Nu-Nachk-Pit, Inc. and the State Division of Parks should seek a cooperative management agreement either for a future marine wayside or for assistance in enhancing the recreational attributes of the area. Maintaining the scenic quality should be a management objective.

11) **Allowable Uses** All land uses which do not negatively impact the visual and recreation quality of the area could be allowed. When development activities occur such as recreational homes, or docking facilities, mitigation measures as to location, color, form and texture of the

construction should be undertaken. Major industrial development should be encouraged to locate elsewhere. Commercial fishing activities should continue unencumbered.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

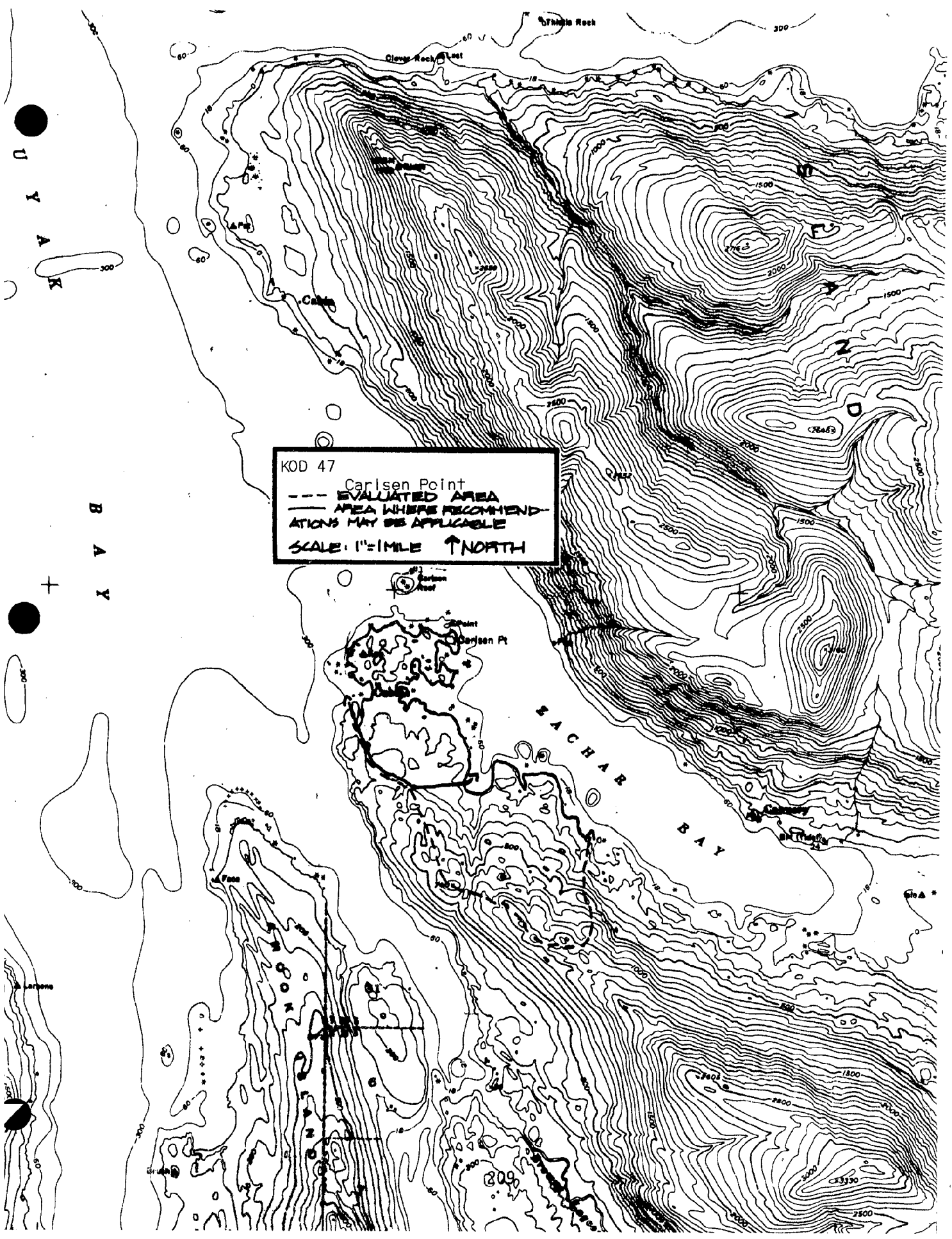
Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
fishing traffic, Carlsen Point also has importance as a scenic viewpoint.
There is one archaeological site at Carlsen Point; significance yet to be determined.



KOD 47
Carlson Point
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Chief Point and Cove

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 42' N, 153° 55' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Chief Point and Cove is 12 boat miles north of the village of Larsen Bay and about 42 air miles due west (cont'd)

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-6

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1,380 acres (552 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: The entire area is owned by the federal government and has been selected by Uyak Natives, Inc., a contested village. An Indian allotment application covers most of Chief Cove. The island of Chief Point has a private lot on it.

7) Existing Management: This area lies within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for maintenance of wildlife habitat and compatible uses.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Adjoining lands are similarly owned, selected and managed, excluding Indian allotment applications.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The offshore island, Chief Point, and Chief Cove are characterized by a highly irregular coastline of gravel beaches, boulder beaches, and small bedrock cliffs. This level to gently rolling area is covered by a mosaic of cottonwood stands and alder thickets with grass and elderberry shrubs along the periphery. Chief Cove is bordered by streams. There are a few small rock outcrops abutting the shore. High concentrations of harbor seals can be found along the beaches. Chief Point is adjacent to a major whale migration route, making whale sightings common. Other marine life includes two seabird rookeries for about 4,000 seabirds, sea lions and large populations of shrimp, tanner and king crab.

Chief Cove is bordered by streams in which silver, pink, and chum salmon spawn. The beach fringe provides critical winter habitat for Sitka black-tailed deer. The upland slopes provide habitat for brown bear dens, beaver, muskrat, short-tailed weasel, red fox, and land otter. Nesting bald eagles can also be found along the shoreline fringe which also serves as an important coastal wintering area for waterfowl.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Chief Point and Cove is known for its excellent deer hunting. Chief Point is also visited by a fair number of bear hunters. As a day trip from Larsen-Bay, many of the hunters originate from there. The protected cove provides for boat anchorage and floatplane access. Other recreational opportunities afforded by Chief Point and Cove include camping, beachcombing, hiking, and wildlife viewing. The nearby island of Chief Point provides a charming contrast to the more distant water-mountain landscapes afforded by Kodiak Island and the Aleutian Peninsula. This beautiful landscape, in combination with the pounding surf on the beaches, makes Chief Point and Cove a scenically attractive area. There are a few archaeological sites at Chief Point with possible remnants from Kachemak tradition.

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Chief Point is at the crossroads of much commercial fishing activity including set nets, purse seining areas, and shrimp and crab fisheries. With fishing industrialization occurring at Larsen Bay and in Zachar Bay, it is unlikely that Chief Point would be considered for a fishing industry base. There are no known mineral deposits or mining claims at Chief Point. Grasslands in the area are considered suitable for a commercial grazing operation. Soils and slopes in the area are generally considered unfavorable for development.

10) **Recommended Management:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should continue their resource management of the habitat but with an objective of maintaining or enhancing recreation as a compatible use. The emphasis on recreation management should be on accommodating the hunters and future boaters. Management should also consider minimizing any existing or future conflicts with the commercial fishing activities.

11) **Allowable Uses** Commercial fishing should continue unhampered. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Grazing activities should be allowed to continue provided that there is sufficient regulation and management at

the appropriate time to protect public recreational values of and access to these lands.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

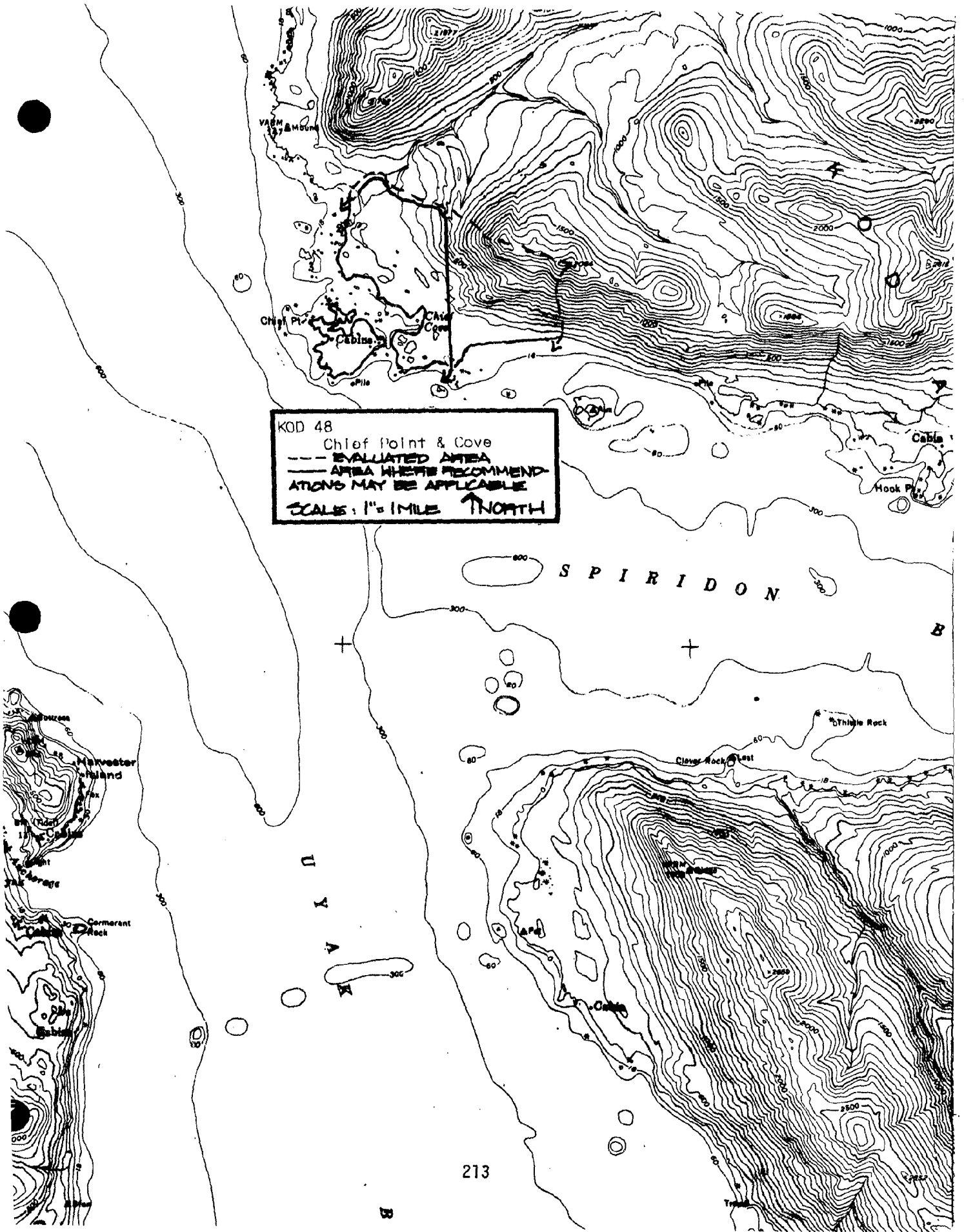
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Lands, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): of the City of Kodiak.

KOD 48
Chief Point & Cove
--- EVALUATED AREA
--- AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE NORTH



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Little River Lake

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation, Wildlife

•Associated: Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 57° 50' N, 153° 51' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Little River Lake is 20 air miles north-east of the village of Larsen Bay and about 46 air miles west of (cont'd)

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-6

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 7,372 acres (2,949 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1.5 miles

6) Existing Ownership: The entire area is comprised of federal lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge which have all been selected by Uyak Natives, Inc., a contested village.

7) Existing Management: All federal lands are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for wildlife habitat and compatible uses.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Most adjoining lands are similarly owned and managed. There are lands reserved for ditches and canals at the mouth of Little River.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Little River Lake is an oval-shaped lake nestled in among five 2,000 ft. mountains. Narrow valleys with forked streams characterize the southeast end of the Lake but at the other end the lake empties into the well-defined, narrow valley of Little River. Alder thickets, sporadic grassland openings and alpine tundra typify the upper slope vegetation while wet tundra and alder predominate in the lower valleys. The Little River Lake and River system is an excellent fishery for pink salmon (average escapement estimated at 67,000), red salmon (estimated average escapement of 60,000), silver salmon, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. Brown bear concentrate along the lake and river during the

salmon season and are known to den in the uplands. The valley and the surrounding mountainous slopes provide food and shelter for Sitka black-tailed deer, red fox, land otter, and short-tailed weasel. Beaver and muskrat inhabit the immediate environs of Little River Lake and River.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: With the excellent sport fishery and good deer hunting prospects, this area receives significant recreational use. In response to the growing recreation interest in this area, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently constructed a cabin here. With the many streams emanating from Little River Lake and the relative ease of hiking along these streams, there are excellent hiking opportunities in all directions. Realizing the camping, boating (on the lake) and hiking opportunities, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at one time considered establishing campsites and trails here. Scenically, Little River Lake is quite attractive with prominent mountain peaks peering over the calm lake. The lush and colorful valleys add to the scenic charm of the area. There are no known archaeological sites in this area. The (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Grasslands in this area are suitable for a commercial grazing operation. There are no known mining claims. Soils and slopes generally discourage development and there is no need for residential or community development in this inland area. There may be a possibility of developing a hydroelectric power, however, feasibility of this source has never been tested.

10) Recommended Management: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should continue their recreation management of the area, commensurate with wildlife management. Trail construction and boating should be considered in USFWS's recreation management. Recreational activities should be supported in a manner that enhances the wilderness experience afforded by the area.

11) Allowable Uses Grazing activities should be allowed provided that there is sufficient regulation and management, when needed, to protect the public recreation values of the area. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

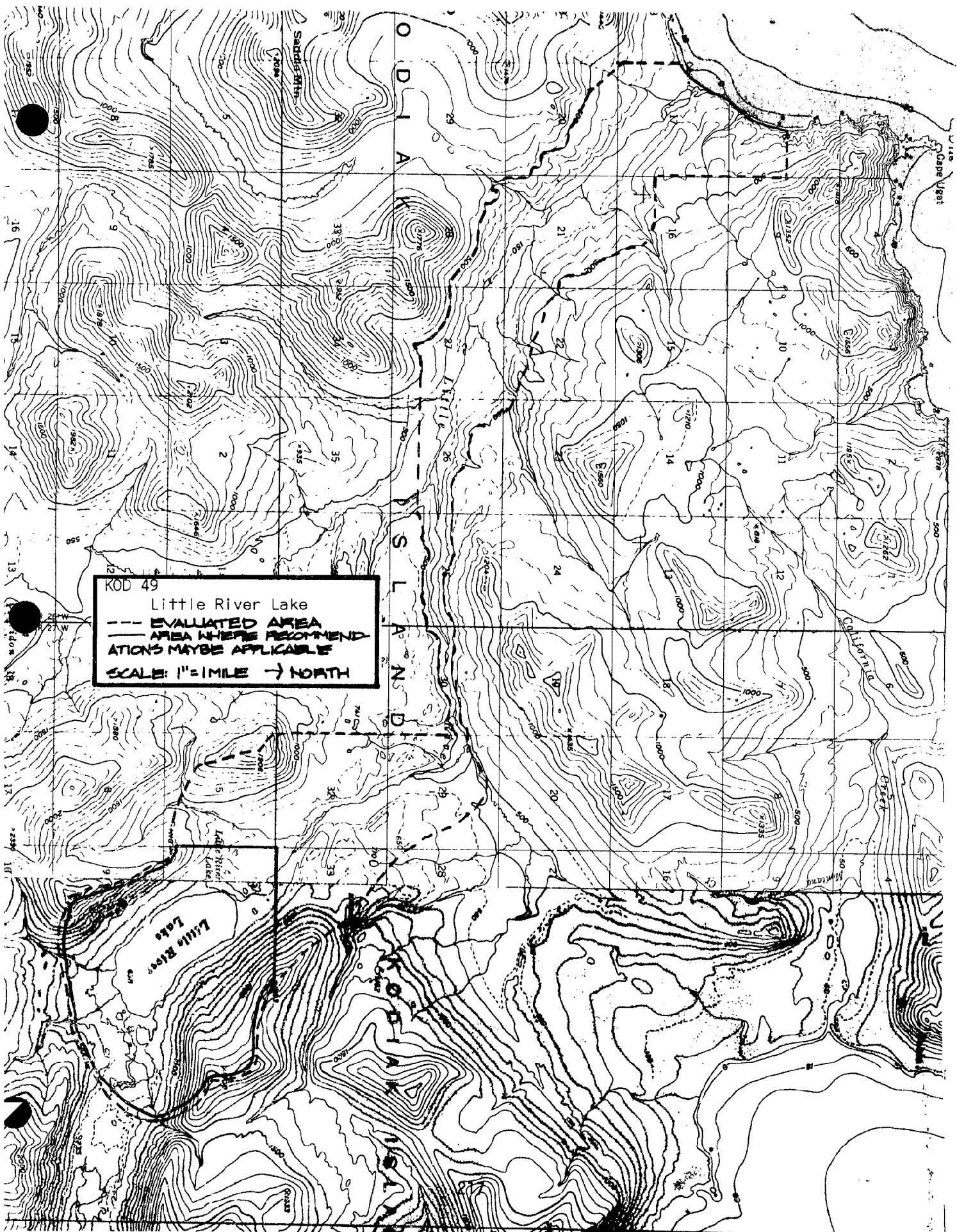
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): the City of Kodiak.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): relative ease of hiking and the beautiful scenery promotes high wilderness values for Little River Lake.



KOD 49
Little River Lake
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1 MILE → NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Uganik Lake

2) Value Classification

•Primary Scenic

•Associated: Recreation, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude:

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Uganik Lake is about 25 air miles south and west of the City of Kodiak and about 22 air miles southwest of Port Lions.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak C-4, and C-5

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 8933 acres (3573 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1 mile

6) Existing Ownership: Uganik Lake lies within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and has been selected by Uganik Natives, Inc., a contested village.

7) Existing Management: The area, as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, is managed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for bear habitat and compatible uses.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Adjoining lands are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There are no overriding native selections.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Uganik Lake is enveloped by hills giving way to mountains on the east side and a thousand foot rock cliff on the west side. Alder thickets, small individual stands of cottonwood and interspersed grasslands typify the vegetation. Uganik River meanders before entering the Lake, forming a delta at one end of the Lake while the outlet is a more narrowly defined stream channel. A small hill near the mouth separates Mush Lake from the tidal flats. Alpine tundra surround many small lakes in the uplands above the river. The gravel-lined estuary at the end of East Arm of Uganik Bay is considered to be one of the more productive estuaries within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. While no

significant concentrations exist, sea lions, harbor seals, seabirds, and waterfowl all use this estuary for forage and shelter. Sockeye, silver, pink, and chum salmon are all known to spawn in the Uganik Lake and River system. Productivity of the system for salmon runs is noted by the average escapement of 49,000 pinks. A healthy stock of Dolly Varden and rainbow trout inhabit the Lake. Brown bear not only concentrate along the Lake and stream during the salmon season, but make heavy use of this area as a principal brown bear denning area. The Uganik Lake environs also provide habitat for Sitka black-tailed deer, beaver, short-tailed weasel, muskrat, red fox, and land otter. On occasion, a few mountain goats have been observed in this area.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: In response to the excellent sport fisheries and bear hunting opportunities afforded by this area, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife installed a public use cabin a year ago. They estimate that this cabin was used by about 70 persons last year. Many people are just now becoming aware of the recreational opportunities afforded at Uganik Lake and use is therefore expected to increase. Other recreational opportunities available at Uganik Lake include pleasure boating, beachcombing, camping, and hiking. Uganik Lake is remote and tucked away amidst some of Kodiak's most rugged and beautiful country. Because Uganik Lake is located in a deep gorge, cliffs and rugged mountains encircle and dominate the views; even the precipitous snowcapped peaks of Kodiak's interior are in view at the Lake. The beautiful mountain scenery (cont'd)

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: While there were some expired grazing leases extending into this area, the Lake area is generally considered unsuitable for grazing. There is a gaging station on Uganik River as Uganik Lake was once considered for hydroelectric power. Although the project is expired, hydroelectric development may still be feasible. Kodiak's future energy needs should be met by the hydroelectric facility proposed for Terror Lake, removing serious consideration for the development of Uganik Lake's hydroelectric potential. There are no known mineral deposits or mining claims within this area. The east arm of Uganik Bay is a major purse seining area for salmon. Canneries are located nearby, however, they are not expected to expand into this area.

10) Recommended Management: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should continue their resource management of the habitat but with an objective of maintaining or enhancing recreation as a compatible use. The emphasis on recreation management should be on back country recreation with few rustic developments.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. If through a case-by-case review process commercial and industrial projects do not significantly impact the scenic and recreation values of the area and

demonstrate willingness to make use of appropriate mitigation measures to ensure protection of these values, then such projects should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1979. Hunting, sportfishing reports, memorandums and records. Kodiak, Alaska.

Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

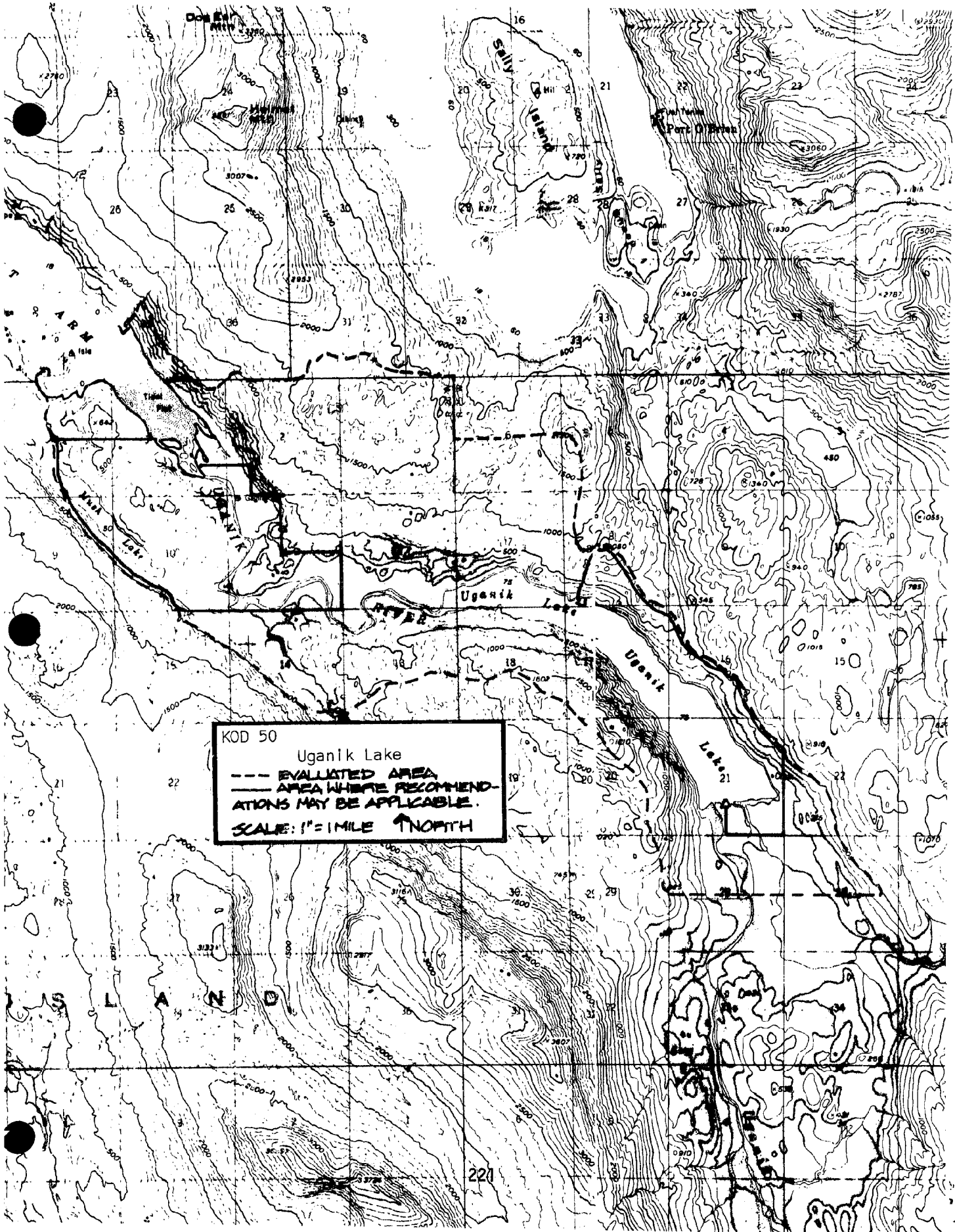
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
is dramatically set off by the tall scarified cliffs towering high over the calm blue waters of Uganik Lake. Due to these attributes, wilderness values are high. There is an archaeological site within the area; however, the significance of this site has yet to be determined.

KOD 50
Uganik Lake
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS
MAY BE APPLICABLE.
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Uganik Island

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude:

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Uganik Island is 14 air miles due west of the village of Port Lions. It is approximately 30 boat miles from Anton

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-4 (cont'd)

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 8826 acres (3530 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile

6) Existing Ownership: Federal lands owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have been selected by Uganik, Inc., a contested village. There is also an Indian allotment application within the area.

7) Existing Management: The area is managed by USFWS as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Adjoining lands are similarly owned and managed. The State Division of Lands owns and manages the tidelands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The southeast third of Uganik Island is unique in that there are two distinguishable rolling plains. There is a marked change of elevation between the two plains (800 to 900 feet). On the upper plain there are alder_x thickets, grasslands, cottonwood patches and scattered lakes, while on the lower plains there are Sitka spruce stands and alder patches along a highly convoluted lagoon system. Within the lagoon system there are many gravel beaches and coves bordered by rocky shoals, providing many excellent boat anchorages. Along the southern outer coast harbor seals congregate in high density and there is a rookery for kittiwakes, gulls, and puffins. Whales and sea lions are commonly

sighted in nearby Uganik Passage. A variety of waterfowl visit this area during migration. While the streams do not support sizeable runs of salmon, the offshore waters are major intertidal spawning areas for salmon. This portion of Uganik Island provides excellent winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer. It also provides good habitat for brown bear, beaver, land otter, red fox, short-tailed weasel and muskrat. A few active eagle nests can also be found here.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Uganik Island is one of the more popular areas for deer hunting as the hunting here is considered excellent. Uganik Island also provides opportunities for bear hunting, offshore fishing, boating, camping, wildlife photography and hiking. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a public use cabin within this area and it currently receives about sixty days of use each year by parties of 3 to 4 people. The use of this cabin has been increasing over the years and it is expected to continue. The scenery at Uganik Island is superb due to the many water and mountain landscapes afforded by Uganik Island's key locale at the junction of Terror Bay and the two branches of Uganik Passage. There are a number of archaeological sites at this end of the island; however, their significance has yet to be determined.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: There is a mining claim on the island, but it is not actively being prospected. Presently, there are no known commercial deposits of minerals. In general, grasslands in this area have been identified as not suitable for cattle grazing. Soils are generally considered favorable for development. Along the northeastern shores there are numerous gill net sites. In some areas the water appears to be fairly deep and protected which suggests that port development is a possibility. However, there have been no site suitability studies in regard to OCS terminal base site operations for the leasing of oil and gas tracts in Shelikof Straits.

10) Recommended Management: This area should be managed by USFWS for the enhancement of the recreational values of the area with emphasis on water-dependent and related recreation. This management emphasis should not interfere with the USFWS's wildlife habitat management. The State Division of Parks could provide technical assistance. "In particular, the USFWS should consider managing the area as a marine wayside."

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Set net and purse seining operations should be allowed to continue unhampered. Timber harvesting, embodying Forest Service multiple use and resource protection

practices, should be allowed provided that the timber sales were landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts so that the scenic integrity of the area from the shore and key viewpoints was protected.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

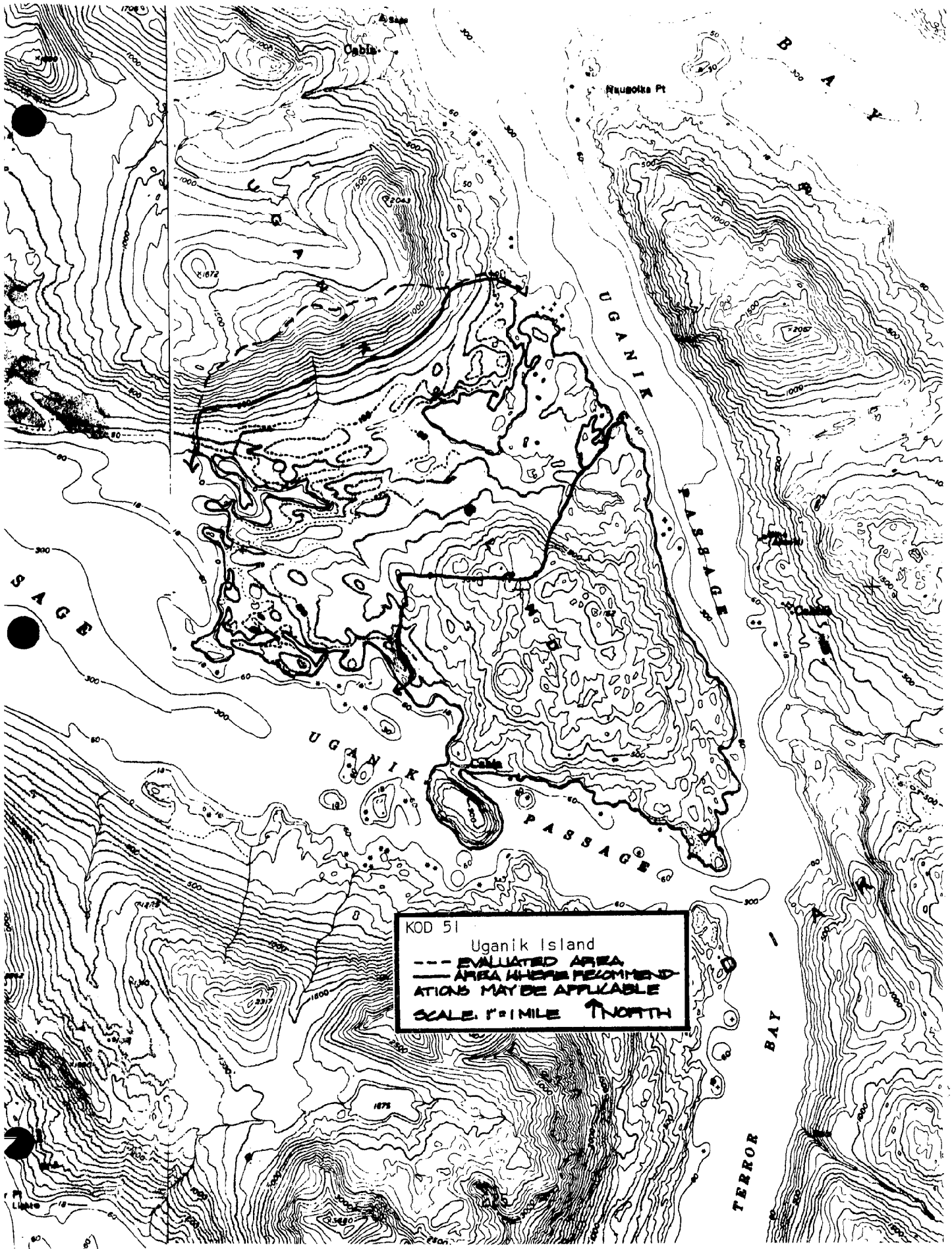
Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

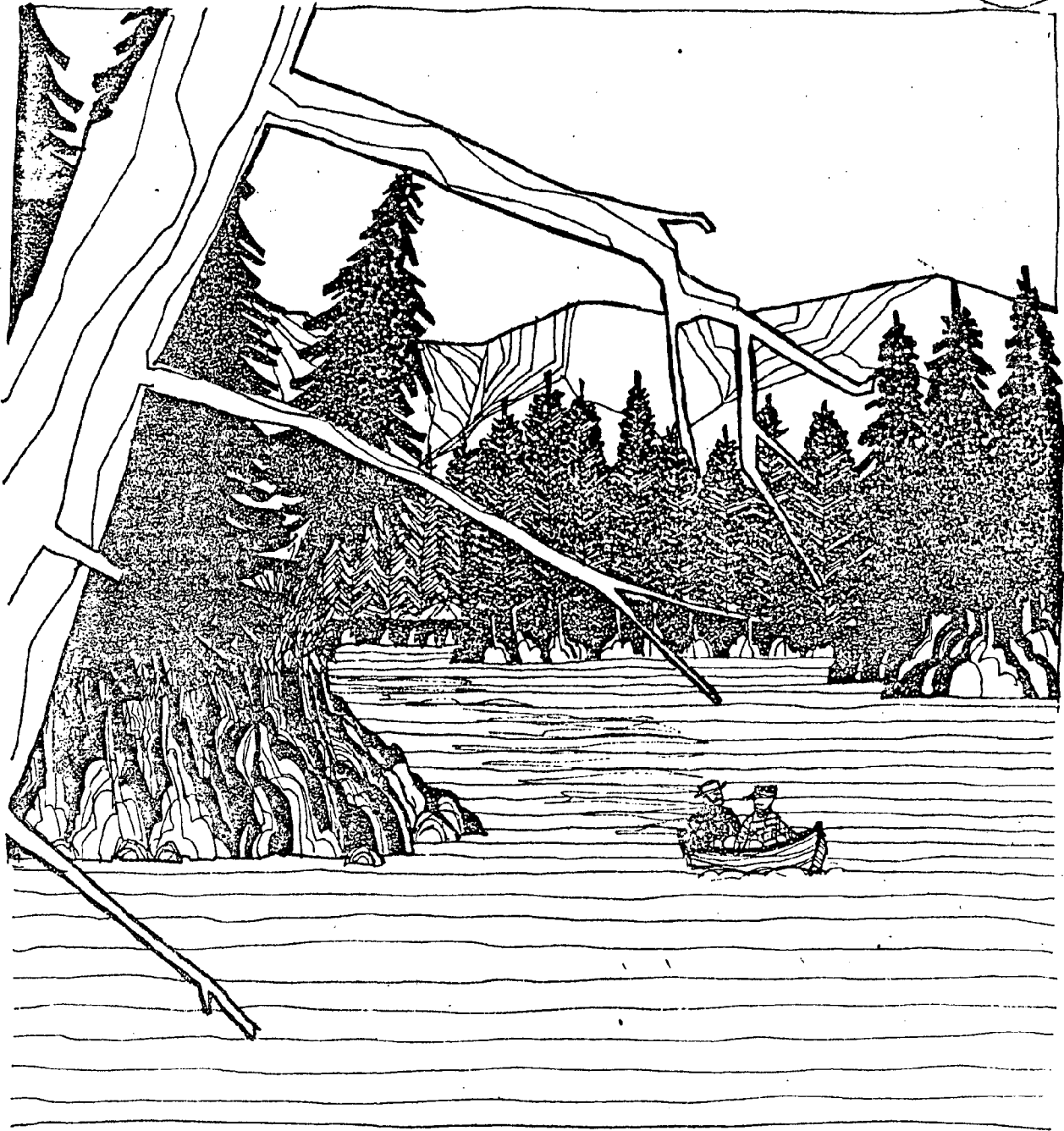
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1972. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study Report. Unpublished draft prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Kodiak, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Will Troyer, National Park Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): Larsen Bay and the village of Port Lions.





afognak and neighboring islands

AFOGNAK AND NEIGHBORING ISLANDS

The only villages in the area, Afognak and Port Williams, were abandoned some time ago, leaving this area free of human development. Afognak Island is surrounded by Raspberry Island to the south, Shuyak Island to the north, and Marmot Island to the east.

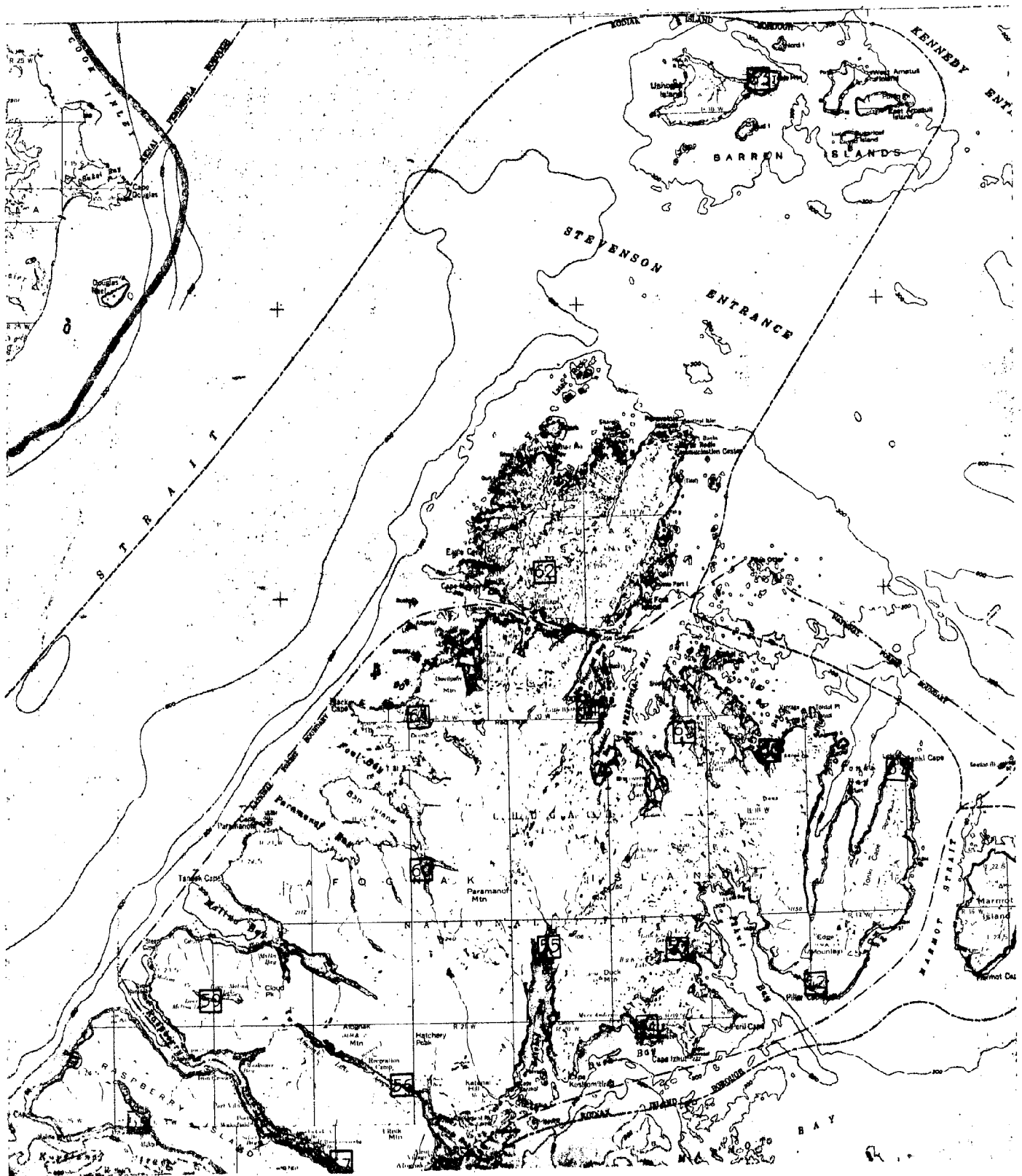
The vegetation on Afognak Island and adjacent islands is unique in that the forests are devoid of western hemlock, and serve as the vanguard of forest invasion into the grasslands. The pattern of vegetation is generally a combination of grasslands and Sitka spruce stands. Along the indented bays and on scattered islands, Sitka spruce stands tall and thick. The exception to this pattern are the tundra areas in the west and on the exposed capes.

Afognak's wildlife is spectacular with brown bear, elk, bald eagles, and Sitka black-tail deer inhabiting the area in pockets of high concentrations. Along the coast there are many areas where sea birds, sea lions, sea otters are just as much a part of the summer scenery as the sea cliffs.

Recreational opportunities in this area impress even the casual visitor. Much of the recreational activity consists of bear, elk and deer hunting, and boating by those with sizeable watercraft. Anton Larson Bay, where many boaters originate, is nearby making Afognak's southern bays and Raspberry Straits accessible for exploration and enjoyment, even for those in skiffs. In 1976, 33% of all deer harvested and 50% of all bear hunted and all elk successfully hunted in the Kodiak Archipelago came from this area. Attesting to the recreational opportunities yet to be fully realized in this area is the existence of a recreation camp and a wilderness lodge.

Some of the Native village corporations of Kodiak have formed a timber management company named KONCOR. Logging is currently ongoing on part of Afognak Island and can be expected to expand to other parts of Afognak in the future. Kazakof Bay has been identified as a potential base site for outer continental shelf (OCS) oil development and liquified natural gas (LNG) facilities. It is likely that more suitable sites may be ascertained in studies for leasing of additional oil and gas tracts.

Multiple use management can integrate resource values in a manner that stresses use compatibility. For instance, timber operations can open up new areas to recreationists as well as be designed to mitigate impacts to wildlife and to the scenic qualities of an area. Since, Afognak Island is being logged and other neighboring islands may be logged or developed in some fashion, identification of resource values in this area is paramount to the initiation of timely multiple use management of the area. APC's identified herein should assist any such efforts.



Numbers refer to individual APC's
as referenced on area maps.

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Tonki Bay and Pillar Cape
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Wilderness, Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic, Wildlife
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 58° 13' N, 152° 07' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Tonki Bay and Pillar Cape is about 30 air miles and 32 boat miles almost due north of the City of Kodiak.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak A-1
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 3286 acres (1315 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1.5 Miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: The area is owned by the federal government and has been selected by the State of Alaska. There is a regional historical place selection over part of the northern bay.
- 7) Existing Management: The area is managed by the U.S. Forest Service until the state receives tentative approval.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining lands are owned and managed by U.S. Forest Service and have been selected by village corporations under the Koniag D-2 amendment.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: This area of Tonki Bay and Pillar Cape is lined by two mountainous ridges that plunge to the sea at steep angles. A moderately large lake, Pillar Lake, and streams, bordered by Sitka spruce forests occupy the valley between the ridges and the salt water bays. Sitka spruce forests cover the entire area but is discontinuous with grasslands and tundra prevailing in forest openings and in the uplands. Within this area there are three coves of gravel beaches, all of which are surrounded by sea cliffs and boulder beaches and backed by freshwater lakes. Surf in the area is high and the spray zone extends a long distance from the edge of the water. Although no high concentrations

occur in this area, seals, sea lions, sea otters and whales can be seen in the offshore waters. The offshore waters are quite productive as noted by the presence of kelp beds, extensive coverage of intertidal organisms, and the importance of this area for shrimp, king and tanner crab rearing. Much of this area serves as a critical summer range for the Tonki elk herd, which is the largest herd on the island. The stream draining into the northern cove has spawning pink and silver salmon present. There are a few bald eagle nests along the shores. Tonki Cape also provides habitat for brown bear, deer, beaver, land otter, short-tailed weasel, red fox and muskrat.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** At Pillar Lake, the U.S. Forest Service has provided a recreational cabin for the deer and elk hunters that frequent this area. A few bear hunters also visit this area. Camping, beachcombing, offshore sportfishing, pleasure boating in Tonki Bay, and hiking are recreational opportunities afforded by the area and sometimes experimented by the hunters. The scenery in this area is outstanding due to the diverse landscape of mountains, forests, tundra, lakes, beaches and sea cliffs. The uniqueness of this landscape is that all these features are viewed simultaneously owing to the long and narrow axis of the mountains and Tonki Bay. Recognizing the high wilderness values, the U.S. Forest Service recommended that Tonki Bay be evaluated for wilderness designation. Historic house depressions were discovered at the head of

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The discontinuous nature of the forest stand suggests that the timber within this area may be of limited value to a commercial operation. As noted earlier, the offshore waters are valued commercially for the tanner crab, king crab and shrimp it supports. No known mineral deposits or claims have been found to occur within this area. (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: The Division of Parks should consider this area as a state recreation area with management emphasis on wilderness and water-oriented recreation. The Department of Fish and Game should be consulted in the planning stages to ensure protection of wildlife populations, particularly elk.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Offshore commercial fishing should continue unhampered by activities in this area.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

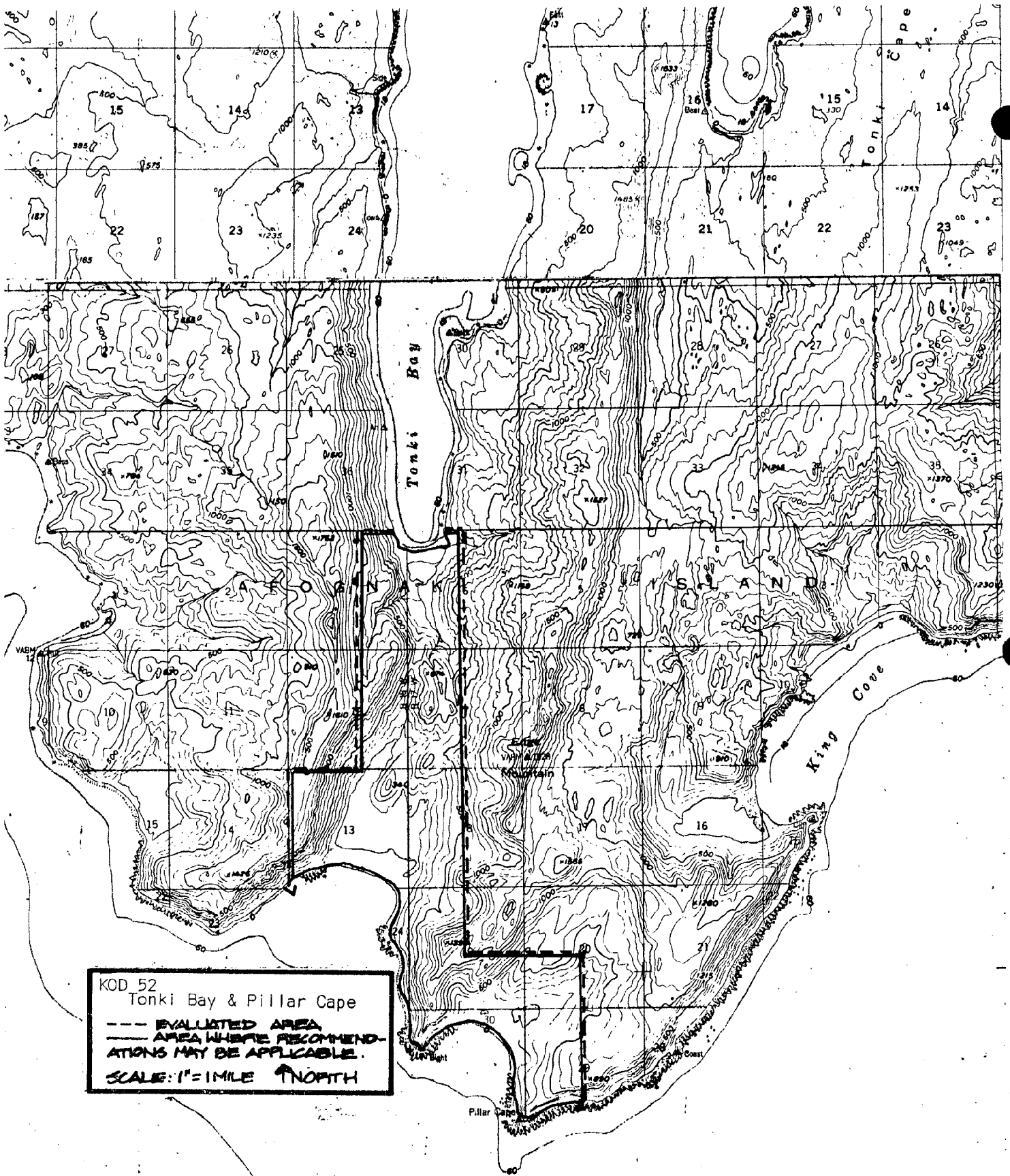
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, 1979. Inventory and use records. Kodiak, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
Tonki Bay but the significance of this find has yet to be determined.



KOD 52
 Tonki Bay & Pillar Cape
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 --- AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE.
 SCALE: 1"=1 MILE NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Kitoi Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation, Scenic

•Associated: Wildlife and Heritage

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 58° 12' N, 152° 22' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Kitoi Bay is about 29 air miles due north of the City of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak A-2

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4,275 acres (1,710 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two Miles

6) Existing Ownership: All lands have recently been conveyed to Afognak Native Corp. There is a public easement across much of the area.

7) Existing Management: Afognak Native Corp. has been managing their lands on Afognak Island for timber resources. The subsurface estate is managed by Koniag, Inc.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Adjoining lands are similarly owned and managed. A public easement traverses much of the area.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Kitoi Bay is a deeply convoluted bay fringed by lakes that exhibit irregular shorelines. The dominant vegetation is mature Sitka spruce forest with an understory of blueberry, salmon-berry, devil's club, and a carpet of mosses and lichens. The coastline of Kitoi Bay is a uniform mixture of gravel beaches and bedrock cliffs. Harbor seals can be found throughout but high concentrations of them are found at the head of Kitoi Bay. Other marine mammals that can be found in lesser concentrations include whales, sea lions and sea otters. Intertidal marine life is abundant along the entire coastline of Kitoi Bay. The shoreline of Kitoi Bay is covered with a number of seabird rookeries; primary rookeries being for 1,500 black-legged kittiwake and 300 tufted

puffins. The smaller rookeries are for a variety of seabird species including pelagic cormorants, horned puffins, cormorants, glaucous winged gulls and black oyster catchers. The fisheries resources are equally rich with silver and pink salmon spawning in Little Kitoi and Big Kitoi Lake. Red salmon spawn in Little Kitoi Lake. These lakes also support a healthy population of rainbow trout. Deer and elk are found throughout the area but during the winter elk congregate along the northeastern shores of Kitoi Bay. During salmon season the lakes serve as an important feeding ground for brown bear. Other mammals that inhabit the area include red fox, weasel, land otter, beaver, muskrats, and on occasion, marten.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: This area receives significant recreational use with the primary activities being pleasure boating and sportfishing. Kitoi Bay is within an easy day trip distance from the boat launch at Anton Larsen Bay. Picnicking, beachcombing, and berry picking are recreational activities accompanying the primary pursuits of boating and sportfishing. This area also attracts a limited number of deer and elk hunters. The convoluted shorelines of Kitoi Bay and Lake adds a personable dimension to the scenic attraction of calm waters bordered by a tall, mature spruce forest and provides many niches for solitude. Additionally, the rolling topography provides a few viewpoints where coastline panoramas across the Bay dominate the views. There are no recorded archaeological sites.

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Kitoi Bay is a major purse seining area for salmon. The Department of Fish and Game maintains a productive fish hatchery at Kitoi Bay. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for residential development. A nearby site in Izhut Bay was identified in site suitability studies as a potential OCS terminal base and LNG facility site. The forest resources surrounding Kitoi Bay could support a commercial forest operation.

10) Recommended Management: Rather than managing the area for a single use, such as timber, Kitoi Bay should be under a balanced multiple use program that will maintain and enhance the wildlife, the fisheries, the scenic charm and the recreational attributes of the area. Afognak Native Corp. should explore the options of developing such a program within their capabilities or seek the advice and perhaps management assistance (cooperative management) of state resource agencies.

11) Allowable Uses Most of the uses which presently occur at Kitoi Bay can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue.

12) Information Sources

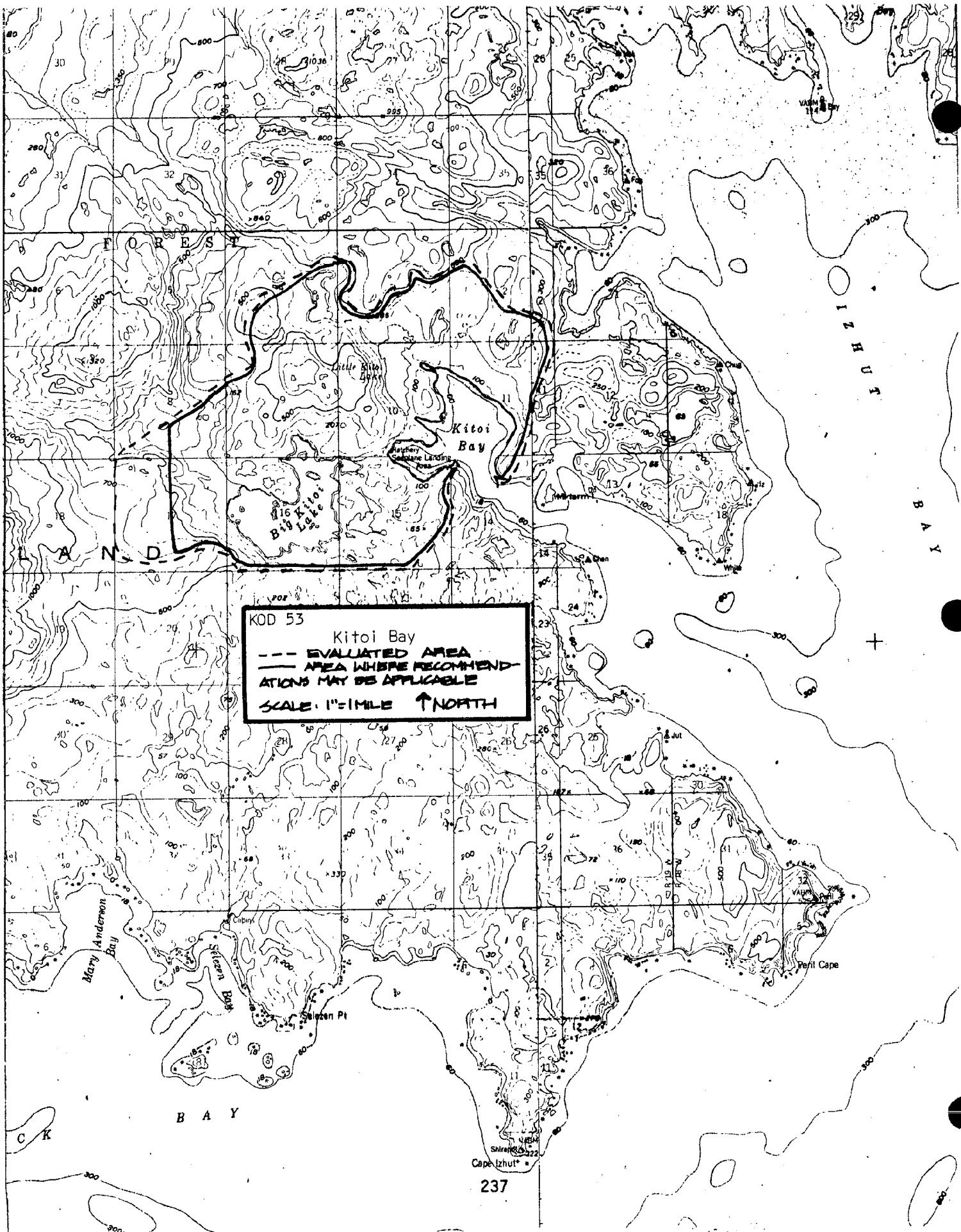
Literature:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 1979. Inventory records. Anchorage, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



KOD 53
Kitoi Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Duck Bay
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation, Wildlife
 - Associated: Scenic, Historic
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 58° 08' N, 152° 24' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Duck Bay is about 26 air miles and 30 boat miles directly north of the City of Kodiak.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak A-2
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4317 acres (1727 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three Miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: Duck Bay has recently been conveyed with public easements to Ouzinkie Native Corp. and Afognak Native Corp. There is also an Indian allotment application within the area.
- 7) Existing Management: Surface estate is managed by the respective village corporations both of which have entered into timber management. The subsurface estate is managed by Koniag, Inc.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management With the exception of the Indian allotment, all adjoining lands are similarly owned and managed.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Duck Bay's coastline is an even mixture of high sea cliffs and gravel beaches. The area is heavily forested with mature Sitka spruce towering above berry shrubbery, ferns, and devil's club. Numerous small freshwater lakes dot the landscape. Little Afognak Lake, approximately two miles in length, zigzags across the forest. Intermittent open grass meadows are found along the minor drainages. The topography is flat to gently rolling. Duck Bay's rocky coastline provides habitat for a dense covering of intertidal organisms for sea lion haul outs and for high concentrations of harbor seals and seabirds. Particularly, there is a seabird rookery for 1,000 tufted puffins and numerous

murres and gulls. In the beach inlets, razor clams are found in moderate abundance. The shoreline forest provides habitat for an elk and deer wintering area. Fish and Game estimates that the elk herd size is at fifty and is decreasing in this area. The forests and open meadows around the lakes and streams receive heavy use by brown bear during the spring and fall. Silver and red salmon spawn in the larger lakes while the outlet streams serve as a spawning ground for pink salmon. Small mammals common to this area include beaver, short-tailed weasel, land otter, muskrat, red fox and on occasion, martens.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Duck Bay's accessibility makes this a frequent stop for boaters originating out of Anton Larsen Bay. Upon stopping, boaters sportfish in Little Afognak Lake for rainbow trout, steelhead, Dolly Varden, silver and red salmon. Both sportfishing and hunting (for deer, elk and brown bear) have been steadily increasing in this area. In fact, this area receives so much use that it is recognized as an important subsistence area for salmon fishing and razor clams. Recognizing this growth in popularity, the U.S. Forest Service has suggested that roads, trails and cabins be constructed here in the future. Duck Bay offers a sense of secluded enchantment. The diversity of shoreline features and the lakes lined by towering, dark forests, makes Duck Bay's scenery one of secluded enchantment. Coastline panoramas are extensive at prominent points

(cont'd)
•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Timber resources in Duck Bay are of commercial value and are within the area generally considered to be Afognak Island's better timber lands. Soils and slopes in the area are generally favorable for development. There is one year around resident in the area as well as a Fish and Game cabin. No known mineral deposits or claims lie within this area. The offshore waters serve as a major fishing area for shrimp.

10) **Recommended Management:** This area should in earnest be considered for management as a recreation area or marine wayside by the village corporations or by the Alaska Division of Parks under cooperative management. Management should emphasize water-dependent recreation, hunting, sportfishing, and historic interpretation.

11) **Allowable Uses** Timber harvesting, embodying Forest Service multiple use and resource protection practices, should be allowed provided that the timber sales are landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts so that the scenic integrity of the area from the shore and key viewpoints is protected

Some residential development could be allowed. Setback controls and green-belts to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential development were to occur.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
along the shore, which also provide distant views of mountainous Kodiak Island. Within Selezen Bay (a part of Duck Bay) lies the remnants of the abandoned Koniag village of Little Afognak. Also within this area there is an abandoned Russian Orthodox church site.

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Kazakof Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Wildlife, Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 58° 13' N, 152° 34' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: The head of Kazakof Bay is about 32 miles almost due north of the City of Kodiak. For boaters originating out
•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak A-2 (cont'd)

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 5,437 acres (2,175 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: One mile

6) Existing Ownership: Most lands are owned by Afognak village corporation. Lands north of Kazakof Bay are owned by the federal government but have been selected by Litnik and other village corporations under the Koniag D-2 amendment.

7) Existing Management: Lands owned by Afognak, Inc. are managed for timber resources. There is a public easement to these lands managed by Afognak, Inc. Federal lands are managed by U.S. Forest Service.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Most adjoining lands are owned and managed by Afognak, Inc. for timber. Adjoining federal lands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Kazakof Bay is a narrow bay penetrating into the heart of Afognak Island. The head of the Bay has many small islands and peninsulas jutting out into it. The coastline is comprised of gravel beaches with a few rocky sea cliffs. Four streams and one river drain into the Bay. The nearshore area is covered by mature Sitka spruce forests, but further inland, particularly along drainages, grass and alder openings are common. There are a few small lakes scattered in the area. The offshore waters of Kazakof Bay serve as a juvenile crab rearing area. Harbor seals concentrate in high density at the head of the Bay, where sea lions and a small seabird rookery can also be found. Red, silver,

pink, and chum salmon are all known to spawn in the streams draining into the head of the Bay. Concomitantly, brown bear concentrate along the streams during the spring. The forest at the head of the Bay, provides a winter habitat for elk. Other mammals common to this area include Sitka black-tailed deer, land otter, beaver, muskrat, snowshoe hare and red fox.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Kazakof Bay receives significant hunting and sportfishing use by boaters originating out of Anton Larsen Bay. Kazakof Bay is one of the more popular destination points for these boaters. The recreational use of this area may grow once the logging activity on the existing road diminishes and when planned roads from Afognak Bay to Kazakof Bay are completed. The waterway from the head of Kazakof Bay to Portage Lake could become a canoe route if portages were built. Recognizing the potential increase in recreational use due to road construction, the U.S. Forest Service at one time suggested that trails and cabins be constructed in this area. A few people went snow machining in the area last year. Deer, elk and duck hunting occurs throughout the head of the Bay. The protected coastline of spruce-lined beaches provides pleasing

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The shores of Kazakof Bay (cont'd) contain one of the best commercial stands of timber on Afognak Island. Near shore, the stand volume per acre is about 35 MFB and contains few openings in the canopy. Currently, there are active timber sales in the area. There are no known metallic mineral deposits or mining claims in this area. Soils and slopes are favorable for development. The offshore waters are a major purse seining area for salmon. Within Kazakof Bay two sites were considered suitable for an OCS terminal base and an LNG facility site.

10) **Recommended Management:** Due to the multiplicity of resource values identified and used, Afognak Native Corp. should establish, with the advice of cooperative management of state resource agencies, a multiple-use management program that stresses the use of mitigation measures in making uses compatible.

11) **Allowable Uses** Most of the uses which presently occur at Kazakof Bay can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs. Oil and gas extraction could occur assuming surface entry rights are suitably restricted in a manner compatible with the area's

recreation and scenic values.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Perenosa Timber Sale. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

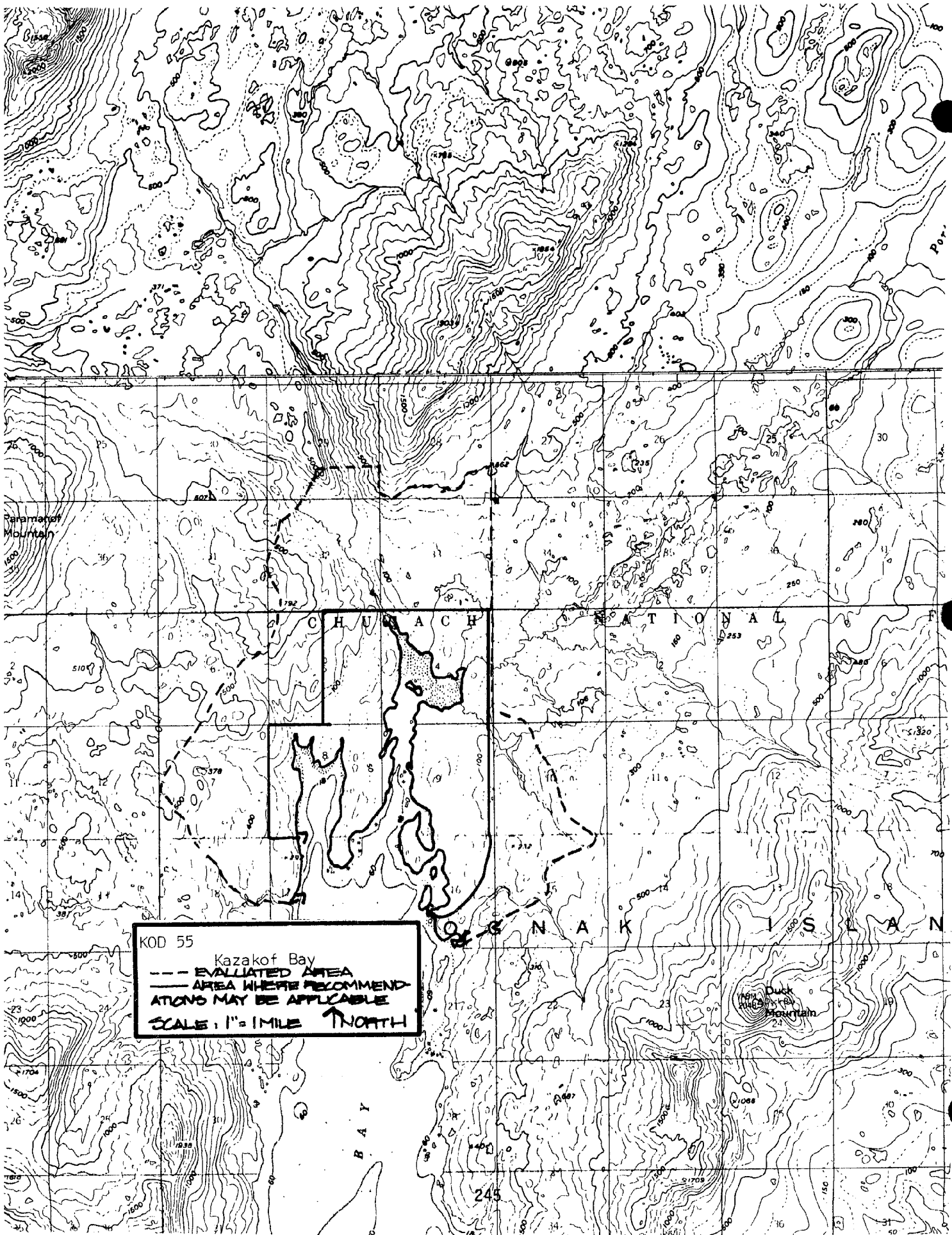
Woodward-Clyde Consultants, 1977. Oil Terminal and Marine Service Base Sites in the Kodiak Island Borough. Prepared for Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): Anton Larsen Bay, Kazakof Bay can be reached by traveling 25 miles due north.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): scenery throughout the area. Coastline panoramas are extensive in certain viewpoints with distant views of mountainous Kodiak Island. One archaeological site does exist at the head of the Bay.



KOD 55
Kazakof Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Afognak Lake and River

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Wildlife, Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 58° 05' N, 152° 49' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Afognak Lake is two miles northwest of Afognak Bay which is 25 air miles northwest of the City of Kodiak.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak A-3

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 15,149 acres (6060 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile

6) Existing Ownership: The area is under federal ownership but has been selected by Port Lions, Inc., Natives of Kodiak, Litnik, Inc. and Anton Larsen Bay, Inc. Some of the area around the west end of the lake has been approved for conveyance to Port Lions, Inc.

7) Existing Management: Until final conveyances are made, all lands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Some adjoining lands are owned and managed by Afognak village corporation. Most lands are owned by the federal government and have been similarly selected.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Afognak Lake is surrounded by dense mature spruce forest succeeding to brush and alpine vegetation at the higher elevations. The topography surrounding Afognak Lake and River is characterized by gently rolling hills dominated by Afognak Mountain that has an elevation of 2,100 feet. The shoreline at the mouth of Afognak River is composed of tideflats and estuarine marines, that serve as a waterfowl concentration area. Seals and sea lions are present at the mouth of the Bay, but not in any significant concentrations. At about mid-point on the lake, a small arctic tern and mew gull rookery can be found. Afognak Lake and River System is a major salmon producer; providing rearing and spawning habitat for red, coho, and pink salmon. Additionally, Afognak

Lake is an important fishery for steelhead trout, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. Afognak River and two other streams feeding into Afognak Lake all receive intensive use by brown bear in the spring. The uplands of Afognak Mountains provide habitat for known brown bear denning. Elk and deer roam throughout the area all seasons. Elk concentrate on the south side of Afognak Lake during the summer while the slopes north of Afognak Lake provide a high density winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer. There is a bald eagle nesting site in the vicinity of Afognak Mountain. Small mammals common to the area include beaver, weasel, land otter, muskrat, red fox, mink, lynx, red squirrel, and occasionally, marten. Afognak Lake and Bay serve as a subsistence fishing area for Port Lions and Kodiak area residents.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: The recreational values of this area were recognized many years ago when the Navy built a recreation camp here, which is now operated by the Coast Guard. Today Afognak Lake is one of the most popular recreation areas on Afognak Island. Deer hunting and sportfishing are the primary recreational pursuits. Brown bear, duck and elk hunting also occur in this area, but they do not receive near the hunting pressure that Sitka black-tailed deer receives. Hiking, pleasure boating and picnicking are associated recreational activities. The outstanding beauty of the area also attracts much use. The scenery is quite pleasing with shoreline views of mountain panoramas framed by the dense, dark spruce forest. Since this area has traditionally been a fishing ground for Natives from Afognak and Aleut villages, the area around the

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Soils and slopes in the area are generally favorable for most types of development. The forest surrounding Afognak Lake could contribute to a commercial logging operation. The lake and river system does have potential for hydroelectric development. With the protected waters of Afognak Bay this area could be considered as a fish processing site for salmon operations on the south of Afognak Island. Offshore waters at the head of Afognak Bay are commercially fished for king crab and salmon. (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: Once ownership is established, the Division of Parks should seek a cooperative management agreement with the owner (probably Port Lions, Inc.) for maintaining and enhancing the recreation values of the area. This area is worthy of "state recreation area" designation. Management should provide recreational facilities in support of boating, picnicking, and camping.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Timber harvesting immediately abutting Afognak Lake should not be allowed but could be considered in the upland areas not in key viewpoints. Second home development

could be allowed in areas designated under a management program.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 1979. Inventory records. Anchorage, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest, Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
mouth of the river is rich in archaeological artifacts.

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: The Slough
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Scenic
 - Associated: Recreation, Wildlife
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 58° 00' N, 152° 56' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: The Slough, northwest of the City of Kodiak can be reached by traveling about 15 boat miles from Anton (cont'd)
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Kodiak D-3 and Afognak A-3
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1,391 acres (556 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Five miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: Little Raspberry Island has recently been conveyed with some public easements to Afognak Native Corp. Federal lands have been selected by Afognak Native Corp. and Litnik, Inc. The Coast Guard has a lighthouse at Timber Point.
- 7) Existing Management: The surface estate of conveyed lands will be managed by Afognak Native Corp. while the subsurface estate will be managed by Koniag, Inc. The federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining lands on Afognak Island have been conveyed to Afognak Native Corp. Other neighboring lands are state lands that are expected to be conveyed to Port Lions, Inc.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The Slough is a narrow water passage-way between Raspberry Island and Little Raspberry Island leading into Raspberry Straits. Little Raspberry Island is level to gently rolling. Speckling the offshore waters are small forested islands and exposed rocks. The tip of Afognak Island which is included in this area is covered by mature spruce forests on hillsides. Gravel beaches adorn the coastline of The Slough and the offshore islands. The coast along the southeastern portion of Little Raspberry Island and Afognak Island is characterized by extensive mudflats. This myriad of odd-shaped islands creates many small coves and passageways. The beaches on some of the offshore islands provide

habitat for high concentrations of harbor seals. Sea otters and sea lions are also present in this area. High densities of various types of waterfowl have been observed in this area during the spring months. The forests on Afognak Island provide winter habitat for high concentration of Sitka black-tailed deer and elk. Other mammals common to the area include brown bear, red fox, beaver, land otter, short-tailed weasel and snowshoe hare.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** This portion of Afognak Island, with easy access by boat and good anchorages receives a lot of deer hunting pressure. Likewise, this area is within one of the major elk hunting areas within the Kodiak Archipelago. Boaters on their way to exploring Raspberry Straits and Afognak Island stop to have a picnic, or to explore and stroll along the beaches. The constriction of the waterway, the interspersed of offshore islands and rocks, and the rugged backdrop of Afognak and Raspberry Islands, provides boaters with a rich array of coastal and forested mountain panoramas. Raspberry Straits, with its abounding beauty and protected waters is a favorite area for recreational boaters; thereby placing importance in maintaining the scenic integrity of this entranceway. There are no known archaeological sites in this area.

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Soils and slopes within this area are generally favorable for residential development. The forests on Little Raspberry Island and on Afognak Island could support a small timber operation for house logs or contribute to a commercial harvesting operation on Afognak Island. This area is not within any major commercial fishing area.

10) Recommended Management: To protect the scenic value of the small craft passageway, the village corporations with the consultation and cooperation of resource agencies should develop a landscape management plan for any development visible from the water. Additionally, a cooperative management program should protect the winter habitat of deer and elk.

11) Allowable Uses Water-dependent and water-related recreational activities should be allowed. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Timber harvesting, embodying Forest Service multiple use and resource protection

practices, should be allowed provided that the timber sales are landscaped and on the order of patch clearcuts so that the scenic integrity of the area from the shore and key viewpoints is protected.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

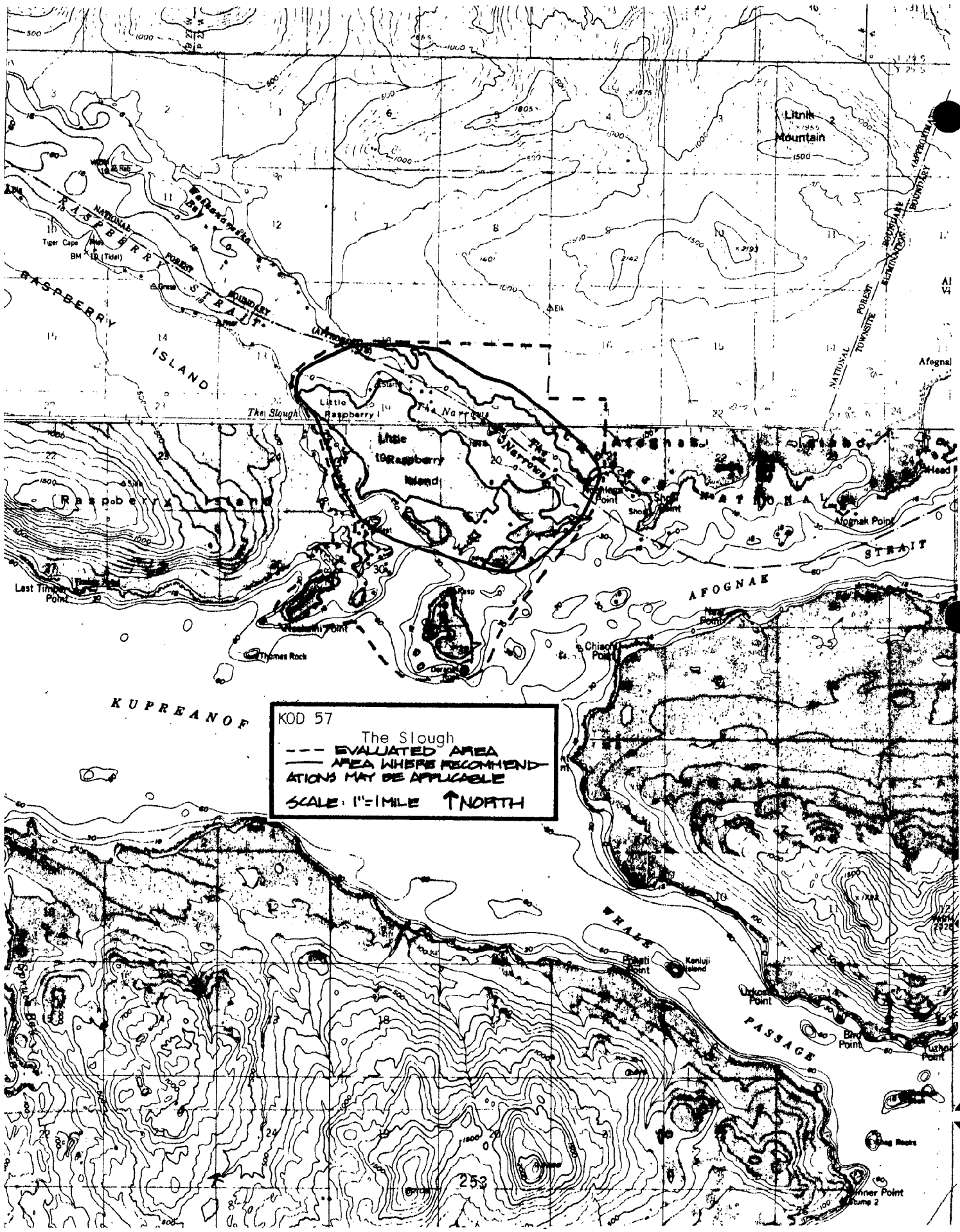
Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): Larsen Bay or 24 air miles from the City of Kodiak.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Onion Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation

•Associated: Scenic, Wildlife

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 58° 03' N, 153° 13' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Onion Bay is about 18 miles northwest of the village of Port Lions and Anton Larsen Bay.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak A-4

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4,259 acres (1,704 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: .5 miles

6) Existing Ownership: The state has received tentative approval to the land. Litnik, Inc., a contested village has filed selections for this area.

7) Existing Management: Around the small cove inside Onion Bay, the state has leased much of the land to individuals. The State Division of Lands manages all lands in this area, some of which have been classified Resource Management.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management Adjoining land is state tentatively approved land that has been selected by either Litnik, Inc. or Port Lions, Inc. The adjoining land has not been classified.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Onion Bay slices into mountainous Raspberry Island. The mountains at the far end of the bay open up into sweeping valleys covered by Sitka spruce forests. On the flat lower slopes grasslands predominate while alder thickets cover the upper slopes and alpine tundra blanket the peak slopes. There are two small sandy spits projecting into this gravel beach-lined bay. One of the most significant features of Raspberry Island is that it serves as a winter and summer range for about 200 elk, which is one of the largest and most accessible herds on Afognak Island. The open valley at the east end of the bay also serves as a winter range for Sitka black-tailed deer. Brown bear are known to den in

the uplands and feed along the streams where silver and pink salmon spawn. Beaver, red fox, land otter and short-tailed weasel are mammals common to this area. While marine life is scarce within the bay, at the mouth of the bay, whales, sea otters, harbor seals and sea lions can be found. Waterfowl inhabit this area during the spring and winter. Within a small cove and lagoon inside the bay, clams can be found.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Onion Bay is about an hour's boat ride from Anton Larsen Bay and it is the last protected bay before boating around exposed capes. Elk hunting in this area is considered excellent. For these reasons, Onion Bay receives significant recreation use by boaters and hunters. Other recreational opportunities afforded by Onion Bay include camping, hiking (particularly along the valley connecting Onion Bay to Selief Bay), deer and bear hunting, sportfishing, clamming, and wildlife viewing. The scenery at Onion Bay is outstanding. Toward the north end of the bay, the glacier-ridden mountains across Shelikof Strait offer a majestic backdrop to the pleasing scenery of grassy mountains over the blue waters of Onion Bay. There are no known archaeological sites within this area. The absence of man-made structures, the richness of (cont'd)

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: The forest stands at the end of the bay are too small to support a commercial timber operation; however, they may be of value to one in need of house logs. There are deep waters within this protected bay, but there is a shallow outlet, making port development questionable. Grasslands in this area are interspersed and of relatively small size, thereby suggesting that commercial grazing operations may be limited in this area. The soils and slopes are generally unfavorable for development. Construction of two small docks for boat moorage and storage for fishing gear is being proposed for the small cove within Onion Bay.

10) Recommended Management: This area should be considered as an addition to the Alaska State Park System as a recreation area or marine wayside. The primary emphasis on management should be water-oriented and trail-related recreation activities.

11) Allowable Uses Grazing activities and some residential and commercial development could occur provided that there is sufficient regulation and management at the appropriate time to protect public recreation values of and access to these lands. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as

managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

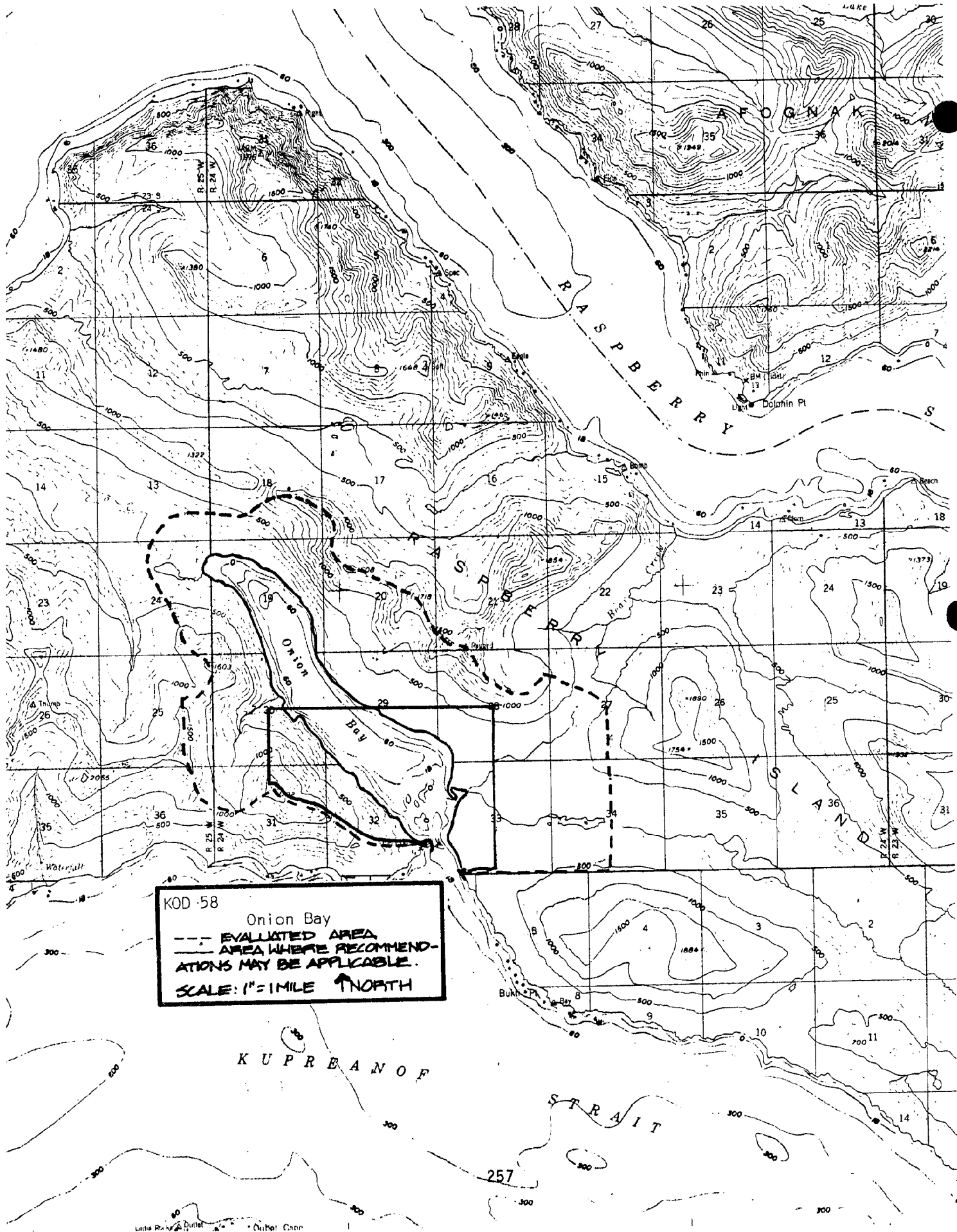
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office. Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Western Gulf-Kodiak OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale No. 46. A two-volume set complete with inventory maps prepared for the proposed 1977 lease sale of oil and gas tracts.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
wildlife, and the scenic beauty contribute to high wilderness value for
Onion Bay.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Malina Lakes
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic, Wildlife
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 58° 11' N, 153° 13' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Malina Lakes are about 48 air miles northwest of the City of Kodiak and 36 boat miles from Anton Larsen Bay.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak A-4
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 5,987 acres (2395 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 1 mile
- 6) Existing Ownership: The entire area is in federal ownership. Litnik, Inc. and other native corporations have selected the area, pursuant to the Koniag D-2 amendment and historical place selections.
- 7) Existing Management: Until conveyance all federal lands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Chugach National Forest.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: All adjoining lands are federally owned lands with similar selections.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Malina Lakes are two, mile-long lakes surrounded by mountains and ridges on three sides. A small freshwater creek, Malina Creek drains the lakes and flows into Shelikof Straits where a wide sandy beach lies at the mouth. The vegetation on the lower slopes is comprised of alder and willow mixed with grasslands, while the higher slopes are predominately alpine tundra. While seals and sea lions are only seen on occasion, sea otters congregate in high density near the mouth of Malina Creek. The grasslands surrounding the beach serve as an elk winter range. The uplands provide habitat for elk and deer during the summer. Malina Creek provides spawning habitat for pink salmon while upper Malina

Lake provides spawning habitat for silver and red salmon. Brown bear concentrate around the lakes in spring. Small mammals common to the area include muskrat, beaver, weasel, land otter, and red fox.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Malina Lakes receive significant use by Kodiak residents as they offer good to excellent elk hunting, sportfishing, and hiking. The Forest Service maintains a recreational cabin at upper Malina Lake and has constructed trails that link up to Afognak Lake and Muskomee Bay. The protection from winds and bad weather, and the ease of hiking will continue to attract hunters to this area. The scenery at Malina Lakes enhances the recreational attributes of the area. The high, steep mountain peaks around Cloud Peak are a beautiful backdrop as one looks over the clear blue waters of the lake and the lush green, grassy hills. The historic fishing village of Nuniliak is located at the mouth of Malina Creek.

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** There are no forest stands of commercial value within this area. While the grasslands may hold some grazing potential it is unlikely that this area would be used for such purposes as there are better grasslands closer to the City of Kodiak. A small amount of gold was located in Malina Bay in 1937. No productive mining is known to have occurred. If offshore oil production does occur in Shelikof Straits this area may be considered suitable for an OCS terminal base, however, more protected waters are nearby. Site suitability studies for oil and gas leasing and production in Shelikof Strait have not been initiated. Soils and slopes in this area are generally unfavorable for development. Silver and lead lodes have been identified toward the mouth of Malina Creek.

10) **Recommended Management:** Malina Lakes' management emphasis should remain as recreation. The village corporations and the State Division of Parks should seek a cooperative management agreement to ensure that the recreation and scenic values of the area are maintained and enhanced.

11) **Allowable Uses** Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Grazing activities should be allowed, provided that there is sufficient regulation and management at the appropriate time to protect public recreation values and access to these lands.

12) Information Sources

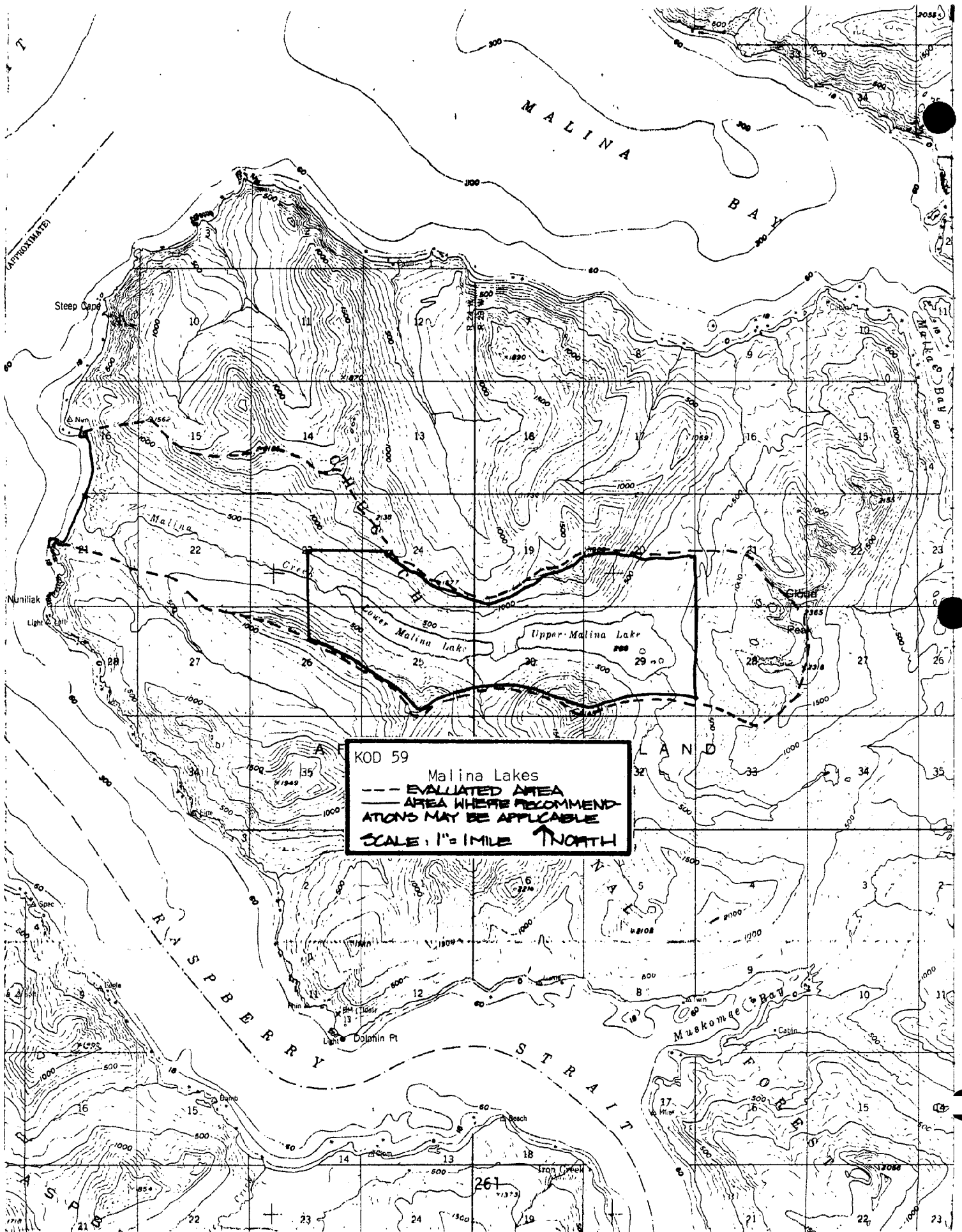
Literature:

U.S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, 1979. Inventory and use records. Kodiak, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Paramanof Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Wilderness Recreation

•Associated: Scenic,

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 58° 17' N, 152° 22' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: For boaters originating out of Anton Larsen Bay which is near the City of Kodiak, Paramanof Bay is about 50

•Topographic Quad/ 1:83,360: Afognak A-3 and B-3 (cont'd)

4) Upland Acres (Hectares):

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: The area is in federal ownership but has been selected by Litnik, Inc., a contested village. Pursuant to the Koniag D-2 amendment, these lands will be conveyed to village and regional corporations.

7) Existing Management: The area is federally owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Service under multiple-use forest management.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: Most adjoining lands are similarly owned, selected and managed. However, some adjoining lands will not be so affected by the Koniag D-2 amendment.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Paramanof Bay is characterized by steep, heavily forested valleys. The vegetation on the higher slopes is predominately alder brush and alpine tundra. The vegetation is ecologically significant because it represents the ecotone between forest and tundra as the Sitka spruce invades the alder/grass type. Eleven mountain peaks span the area. Many streams and a few small lakes typify the hydrologic features of the area. Shoreline features are quite diverse, ranging from mile-long expanses of gravel beaches within the more protected coves, to boulder beaches and bedrock sea cliffs in the more exposed waters. The exposed bedrock cliffs are almost completely covered by intertidal organisms. Within Paramanof Bay, relatively high concentrations of harbor

seals and sea otters can be found. Sea lions and other marine mammals can be occasionally seen foraging in the waters of Paramanof Bay. The upland shores are equally rich in wildlife: the forest bordering streams and lakes provide winter habitat for deer and elk, and serves as a critical bald eagle nesting area. Brown bear can be found in high numbers along the streams in the spring, while the upland areas serve as a denning ground for brown bear. There are five anadromous fish streams within this area supporting runs of red, coho, and pink salmon. Dolly Varden and rainbow trout also inhabit the lake and stream systems within the area. Along the shores there are three seabird rookeries for glaucous-winged gulls, mew gulls, arctic terns, and tufted puffins. Beaver, weasel, land otter, red

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Due to the common occurrence of foul weather in the Shelikof Straits few pleasure boaters reach this area. However, the area is commonly visited by hunters that fly in or come by commercial fishing vessels. Elk hunting is the major attraction of this area as thirty percent of the elk taken on Afognak Island in 1976 were from the Paramanof Bay area. Some deer and brown bear are taken, but comparatively, these species receive minimal hunting pressure. Paramanof Bay provides opportunities for pleasure boating (in the protected inlets), sportfishing, wilderness backpacking, wildlife photography, and beachcombing. With eleven mountain peaks towering over streams, lakes and open waters, Paramanof Bay offers beautiful coastline and mountain vistas with high topographic relief. For many of the reasons stated above and

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Soils and slopes in this area are generally unfavorable for residential development. While the forest resources hold timber potential, this area with its steep slopes and more open stands is not a likely candidate for a timber sale in the near future; particularly with flatter, more accessible, and higher quality forests on Afognak Island lying to the east.

10) Recommended Management: Once ownership is determined, the Department of Fish and Game should evaluate, with the owner and concerned parties, the possibility of establishing a cooperative management program for this area as a Research Natural Area or similar designation. Emphasis on management should be on maintaining and enhancing the marine and terrestrial wildlife habitat and on monitoring the ecological changes, while providing for wilderness recreation. In providing for wilderness recreation the Division of Parks should be consulted.

11) Allowable Uses Allowable uses should be determined in conjunction with initiating a cooperative management program. Uses that should be considered for allowance under management include water-related recreation, hunting, fishing, and limited residential development.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1979. Hunting, sportfishing reports, memorandums and records, Kodiak, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

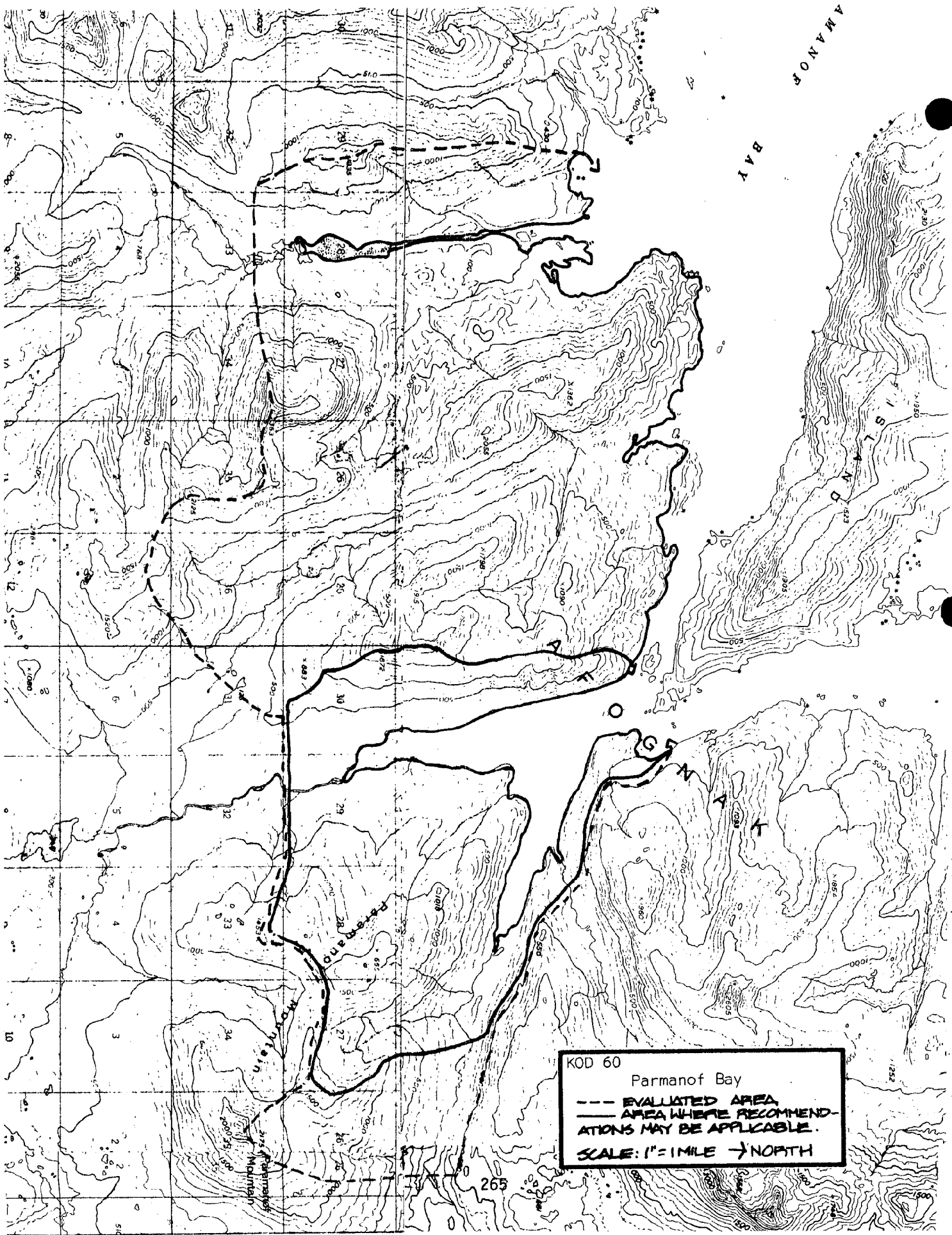
• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): miles northwest.

9) Dominant Physical/Biological Features (Cont'd): fox, snowshoe hare, and red squirrel all inhabit these forests and mountains. In recognition of the wildlife values and the changing vegetative communities, the U.S. Forest Service has recommended that Paramanof Bay be a Research Natural area.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd): due to the fact that the Paramanof Bay area is a large contiguous tract of undeveloped land, wilderness values for this area are quite high. Artifacts were found at the head of Paramanof Bay.



KOD 60
Parmanof Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE.
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Devil's Inlet - Red Peak Area
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Scenic
 - Associated: Wildlife, Recreation
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 58° 24' N, 152° 42' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Devil's Inlet is about 45 air miles northwest of the City of Kodiak.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak B-3
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 14,799 acres (5920 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: This area is comprised of federal lands. There are no current native village selections in the area. According to the Koniag D-2 amendment this area will remain in federal ownership.
- 7) Existing Management: The area is managed by the U.S. Forest Service and has been recommended for wilderness consideration.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management All adjoining lands are similarly owned, managed and free of native selections.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The coastline of this area is comprised of extensive sand and gravel beaches with sea cliffs and boulder beaches intermittent. Devil's Inlet is a large, highly irregular estuary. Sitka spruce forests cover the area except where grasslands prevail along a few drainages and on the mountainous slopes. Four steep rising peaks tower over the lakes that adorn the gently rolling to level lowlands. Seals, sea lions, and sea otters are present throughout the area with high concentrations of sea otters near Black Cape. There are many sea bird rookeries along the offshore islands with the largest rookery supporting 1,500 tufted puffins. The majority of the unit is prime summer range for

deer, elk and bear. With the exception of a small area on Black Cape, the big game populations leave this area during the winter. Biologists suspect that brown bear denning may occur in the high country. There are no major salmon streams, however, the stream draining into Devil's Inlet supports a run of pink salmon and the stream draining into Hidden Lake supports a run of pink and silver salmon. The entire shoreline has a large population of land otter. The outlet of Hidden Lake has a very large population of introduced beaver.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Present recreation use consists mainly of hunters in pursuit of brown bear, elk, and deer. Use by hunters is light and is limited to areas adjacent to lakes or shoreline areas where a float plane can land. Sportfishing use is also light. Red Peak and other alpine areas within this area offer one of the most enjoyable hiking experiences on Afognak Island. This area is considered to be the most scenic part of Afognak Island. Contributing to this beauty are the expansive dramatic landscape features of mountains, large lakes, and miles of open beach contrasted by the serene landscape features of small lakes, grassy meadows, and secluded coves along the shores. From almost any elevation, the mountains across Shelikof Straits can be seen on a clear day. Because of these features and the absence of man-made development,

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The forests within the area are of commercial value, but the lack of stand continuity makes these forests less desirable for an efficient operation. Although it is within a band of mineralization, no known mineral deposits or claims can be found in this area. The lower elevation has soils and slopes generally favorable for development. (cont'd)

10) **Recommended Management:** Realizing that the area is primarily used by hunters and that due to access limitations (fly-in or commercial size boat access only) use will most likely remain low, the U.S. Forest Service should consider backcountry management that preserves the natural beauty while allowing hunting. An alternative would be to manage the area as a Scenic Area.

11) **Allowable Uses** Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Rustic recreational facilities that accommodate access, blend with natural features and/or manage use should be allowed.

12) Information Sources

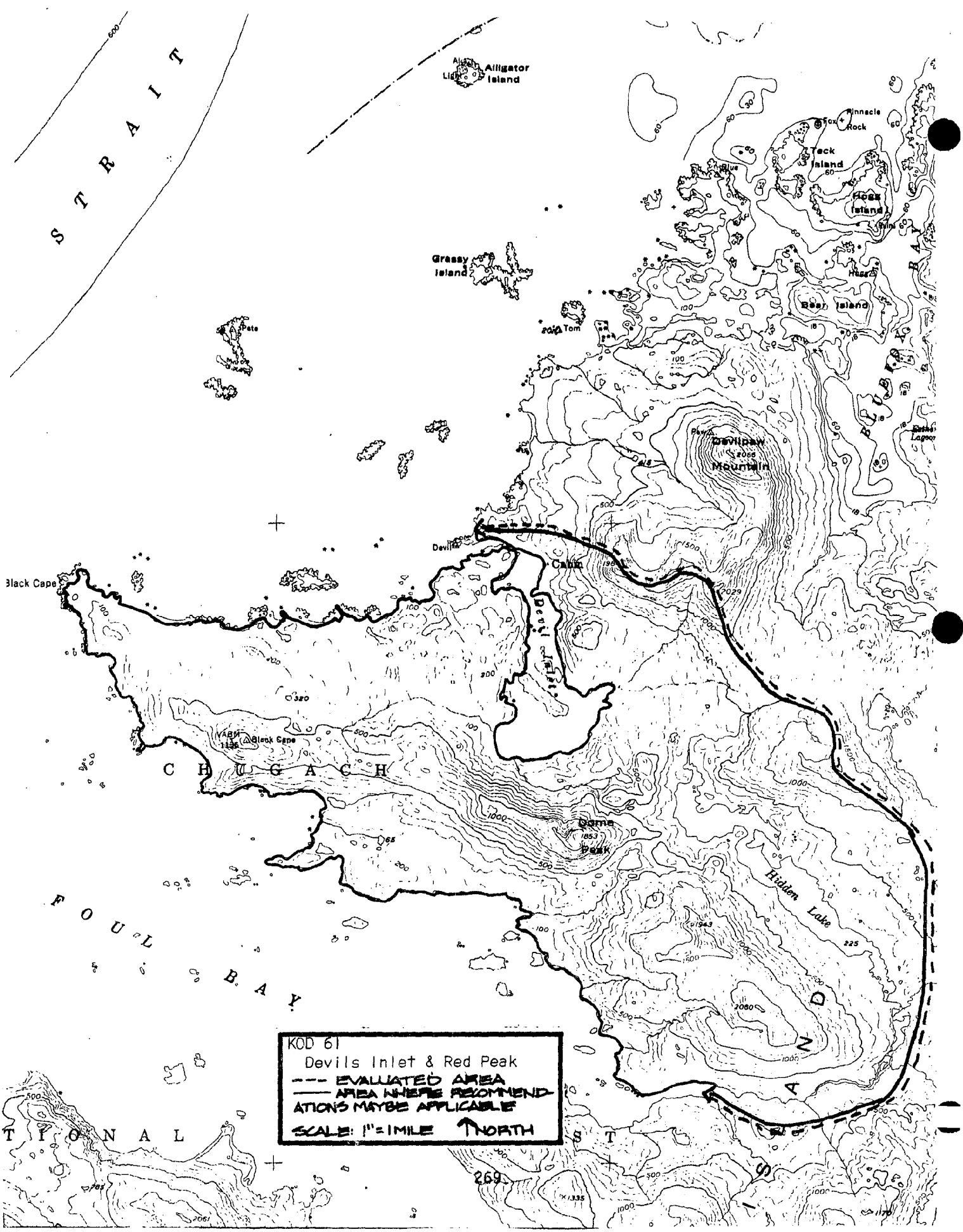
Literature:


U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest, Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
wilderness values for this area are extremely high. The U.S. Forest Service recommended this area for wilderness review. There are no known archaeological sites.



KOD 61
 Devils Inlet & Red Peak
 --- EVALUATED AREA
 — AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
 SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE  NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Shuyak Island

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Recreation, Wildlife

•Associated: Scenic, Historic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 58° 32' N, 152° 30' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Shuyak Island is 56 air miles north of the City of Kodiak (a 30-minute flight).

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak C-1 and C-2, C-2 and C-3

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 46,600 acres (18,640 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: The state owns the entire island but the Kodiak Island Borough, Koniag, Inc. and Shuyak, Inc., a contested village, have filed selections over large portions of the island, some of which overlap Private lands.

7) Existing Management: The entire island is managed by the Division of Lands and classified timber. The extreme northeastern tip of the Island was an FAA communication site.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management There are no adjoining lands but all tidelands are owned and managed by the Division of Lands.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Shuyak Island is a low island (high point 700 feet). Shuyak has two distinct characters: the quiet protected inlets and the exposed outer coast. The quiet protected inlets and the interior of the island is covered by an old growth virgin forest of Sitka spruce, while the exposed outer coast has dry tundra as the predominant vegetation. Animal life on Shuyak Island is rich and bountiful. For instance harbor seals, sea otters, and sea birds (over 27 rookeries for gulls, kittiwakes, terns, tufted puffins, etc.) can be found in high densities along the island's coast. Small offshore islands north of Shuyak provide habitat for a sizeable sea lion rookery. Whales and porpoises are commonly seen foraging in the nearshore waters. Further attestation to the

enriched productivity of the shores is the common occurrence of clam, kelp beds and phosphorent plankton which blooms in late August. Both pink and silver salmon spawn in the island's many streams. Other sport fish include steelhead trout and Dolly Varden char. When hiking across the island Sitka black-tailed deer and brown bear are very frequently encountered. Bald eagles nest here in relatively high concentrations. Likewise, waterfowl nesting and molting occurs all along Shuyak's protected bays and the numerous inland lakes. Small mammals common to the island include land otter, beaver, muskrat, and red fox.

• **Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Shuyak's recreation use has been primarily low, due to lack of awareness. However, deer and duck hunters do visit the area each fall. There are a few individuals who seek out Shuyak for saltwater kayaking and they report that size for size, Shuyak Island offers the finest kayaking/wilderness experience in Alaska. A state-wide wilderness outfitter is now offering kayak trips to Shuyak. Because of its complex structure of bays and its dense forests, Shuyak Island is capable of absorbing a large number of wilderness and recreational users without infringing upon the recreational enjoyment. Shuyak Island offers the recreationists sportfishing, crabbing, clamming, hunting, kayaking, camping, beachcombing, and hiking along the outer coast. Shuyak Island offers a rich array of outstanding scenery. The surf (cont'd)

• **Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** Most of the timber on Shuyak Island is of commercial value. The entire eastern and southern shores of Shuyak Island are a major purse seining area for salmon. In response to the commercial value of the offshore fisheries there was once a cold storage facility at Port Williams. There are a few private individuals who live on the island and trap and guide for a living. No known mineral deposits or mineral claims can be found on the island, however, it is thought that parts of Shuyak Island may lie in a band of mineralization. If oil and gas leasing does occur in the Shelikof Straits some areas of Shuyak Island may be considered suitable for an OCS terminal site. Site suitability studies have yet to be conducted at this time. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for development.

10) **Recommended Management:** The western portion around Big Bay and extending to Cary Inlet (see map) should be considered for a potential state park if the state retains ownership or as a regional park by the Kodiak Island Borough wherein the Division of Parks could provide assistance. Recreation management in this area should emphasize water-oriented recreation. The remaining portion should be further evaluated cooperatively by the Kodiak Island Borough and state resource agencies as a potential "Natural Area", "Forest Reserve", or as part of a park for resource management.

11) **Allowable Uses** In that portion where recreation, scenic and marine wildlife values are high (western portion) compatible uses, such as hunting, trapping, sport and commercial fishing should be allowed. For the remaining portion of Shuyak Island allowable uses should be determined commensurate with the management evaluation.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

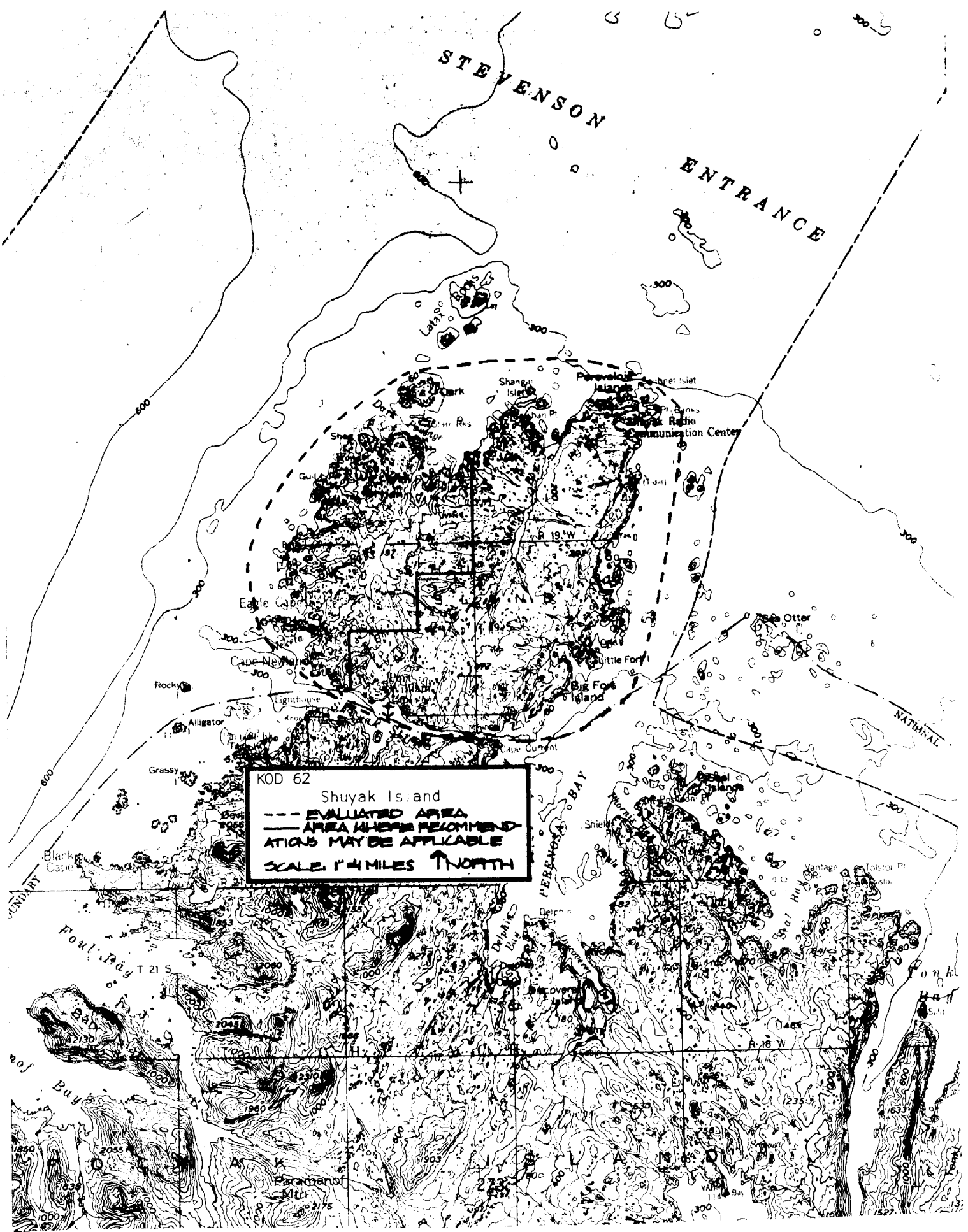
Chaffin, Yule, 1967. Koniag to King Crab. Deseret News Press.

Dobos, Gary, April 1979. "Shuyak Island: A Small Wilderness", Alaska Magazine.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Frank Van Hulle, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.
Alan Meiners, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
continuously booms against the outer rocky coast where there are spacious views of the volcanic mountains on the Alaska Peninsula which is across Shelikof Straits. The protected inlets offer a sense of quiet wonder as the towering moss-covered spruce border the calm waters of the bay, which are sheltered from winds and ocean swells. This is contrasted by the open, pastoral, lake-dotted tundra. There are three historical sites on the northeastern tip of the island.



STEVENSON
ENTRANCE

KOD 62
Shuyak Island
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES ↑ NORTH

NATIONAL

PERRY BAY

Foul Bay T 21 S

Paramonof

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Barren Islands
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Wildlife
 - Associated: Scenic, Recreation
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 58° 56' N, 152° 07' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: The Barren Islands are about 80 air miles due north of the City of Kodiak.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak D-1
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 9501 acres (3800 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: 3 miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: The federal government has withdrawn under the Antiquities Act all of the Barren Islands. Koniag, Inc. has filed historical place selections on a majority of the land base.
- 7) Existing Management: The Barren Islands were withdrawn for an Alaska Marine Resource to be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: There are no adjoining lands but tidelands are owned by the State of Alaska and are managed by the Division of Lands.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The Barren Islands are seven islands ranging in size from one-quarter mile in length to 7.5 miles. The Barren Islands appear to be vegetatively barren as created by the image of rugged rocky mountains rising from the sea, but there are patches of grass, tundra and Sitka spruce trees. The irregular coastline of Ushagak Island, the main island, is alternately comprised of sand beaches, bedrock cliffs, boulder beaches, and gravel beaches. The other islands have a coastline of bedrock cliffs with a few scattered gravel beaches. A few freshwater ponds can be found on the larger islands. There are four sea lion rookeries identified within the Barren Islands with the largest one being on Sugarloaf Island. Sugarloaf Island has an estimated population of 10,000 sea lions, one of the

largest sea lion rookeries in the Gulf of Alaska. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game reports high densities of harbor seal on Sud Island, the south side of Ushagak Island and part of west Amatuli Island. Also, there are about 300 sea otters inhabiting the Barren Islands. The Barren Islands contain the largest and most diverse population of sea birds in the northern Gulf of Alaska and is considered the most important nesting location in the southcentral region. Among seven identified rookeries, there are over 650,000 seabirds of many varieties. Petrels and rhinoceros auklets are unlikely to be nesting in abundant numbers anywhere else in Alaska. A few small mammals are found at Ushagak Island and these include land otter, red fox, arctic ground squirrel, and marmots.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Outside of the occasional boat tour to view the seabird and sea lion rookeries, recreational use of the Barren Islands is almost non-existent. When viewed from a boat or by airplane, the Barren Islands project a strong image of mountains rising out of the sea. The abundant wildlife rookery, the tight arrangement of the islands, and the coves and beaches on the larger islands all make the Barren Islands an exciting, scenic wonderland to explore, providing sustained good weather. If charter boat services were ever provided to the Barren Islands, this would be an ideal area to explore by saltwater kayak. However, the sporadic frequency of good weather for boating suggests that boating use will remain low. Ugashak Island has freshwater and space for camping in support of any exploration activities. Barren Islands

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The soils on Ugashak Island are considered favorable for development. However, the exposure and frequency of bad weather, would preclude any of the islands from ever being considered for port development of any kind. There are no known mineral deposits or mining claims on any of the islands. (cont'd)

10) **Recommended Management:** In recognition of the unique and abundant seabird rookeries, and the large sea lion rookeries, the Barren Islands should indeed be managed as a marine refuge. Wilderness management and/or provisions for charter boat tours should be considered as a management objective.

11) **Allowable Uses** Visitation that would not initiate panic flights by the seabirds or disrupt sea lion breeding should be allowed. Offshore sport and commercial fishing should continue unhampered provided that wildlife disturbance is kept at a minimum.

12) Information Sources

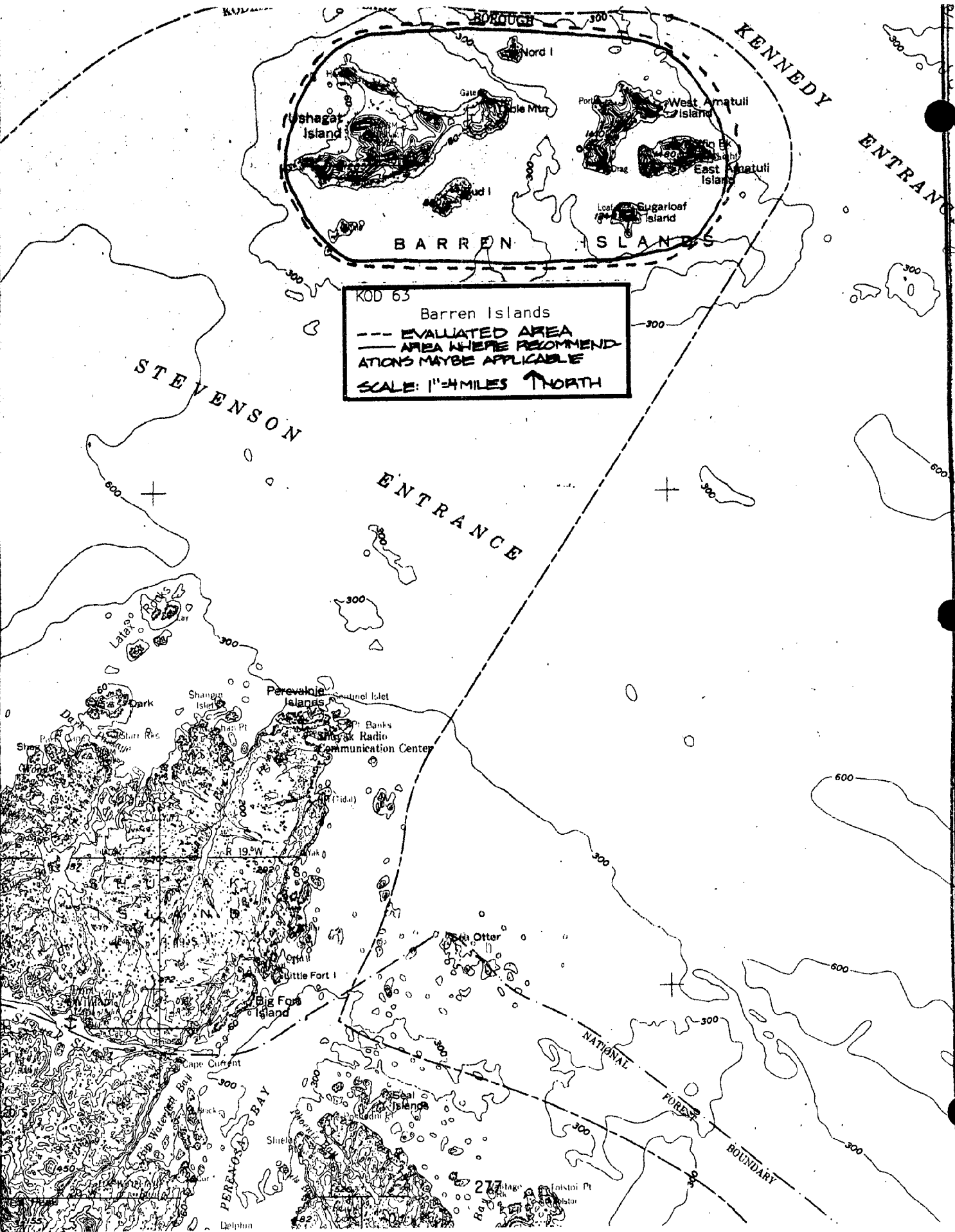
Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

• Knowledgeable Contacts:

Mike Reardon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
would offer truly unique wilderness experience. There are no recorded archaeological or historic sites on any of the islands.



KOD 63

Barren Islands

--- EVALUATED AREA

--- AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE

SCALE: 1"=4 MILES

↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Little Waterfall Bay
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Scenic
 - Associated: Recreation, Wildlife
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 58° 24' N, 152° 29' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Little Waterfall Bay is about 45 air miles and about 70 boat miles directly north of the City of Kodiak.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak B-2
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 2,411 acres (964 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: Little Waterfall Bay area is in federal ownership. However, pursuant to the Koniag D-2 amendment native corporations will receive title.
- 7) Existing Management: Until conveyance, the U.S. Forest Service manages these lands for multiple uses as part of the Chugach National Forest.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management All adjoining lands are similarly owned, managed and affected by the Koniag D-2 amendment.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Little Waterfall Bay is split into two irregularly shaped, beach-lined bays. Bordering the gravel beaches is a dense Sitka spruce forest with berry shrubbery, devil's club and ferns in the understory. Little Waterfall Creek, a clearwater stream, drains a series of lakes which range from a mile in length to small ponds. This lake studded, forested area is level to gently rolling. The outer coast and rocky offshore islands provide habitat for high concentrations of harbor seals, a rookery for 3,000 tufted puffins, abundant sea otters, and for sea lion haul-outs. Limited by a waterfall pink and silver salmon spawn in only the upper reaches. The U.S. Forest Service plans to build

a fish pass here soon. Nonetheless, brown bear congregate in the upper reaches of Little Waterfall Creek to feed on spawning salmon. The forested beach fringe provides winter habitat for elk. Eagle nests are sprinkled throughout the area while waterfowl nesting and molting is concentrated around the lakes. Other mammals common to the area include deer, beaver, short-tailed weasel, land otter, muskrat, and red fox.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** This area is a popular area for elk and deer hunting. There is a sports fishery for Dolly Varden in Waterfall Lake, which will be stocked with rainbow trout in the near future. The U.S. Forest Service has established a recreation cabin at Waterfall Lake complete with a boat. Visitors to this area have consistently quoted Little Waterfall Bay as "being one of the prettiest spots on Afognak Island". Little Waterfall Bay offers the beauty and serenity of waterfalls, wooded meadows, open lakes, and gravel beaches on a personable scale. The scenery is not one of awesomeness but rather one of charm. There are no known archaeological sites.

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The forest resources around Little Waterfall Bay offer commercially valuable timber ranging from 10 to 30 MBF per acre. Accounting for the fact that this area lies outside of the "prized" timber area, the U.S. Forest Service in their resource evaluations recognizes that recreational values are of equal importance to the timber value. Little Waterfall Bay lies in a major commercial fishing area for salmon, and king and tanner crab. No known mineral deposits or claims are found in this area. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for development.

10) **Recommended Management:** Recognizing the scenic charm and growing recreation attraction of the area Waterfall Bay, Creek and Lake should be managed as a scenic corridor where timber harvesting would not occur. The width of the corridor should account for the salmon fisheries, brown bear concentrations, elk wintering area, waterfowl and eagle nesting, as well as key viewpoints and recreational activities. State agencies and affected native corporations (who probably will obtain ownership) should cooperatively evaluate the area in designating the corridor.

11) **Allowable Uses** Within the corridor, timber harvesting or extractive use of this area should not be allowed. Some residential development could be allowed with case-by-case review and screening. Beyond the corridor, timber harvesting and most other uses could occur if properly regulated

and put in balance with other resource needs.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., 1978. Kodiak Island Borough Regional Plan and Development Strategy. Draft prepared for the Kodiak Island Borough.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Perenosa Timber Sale. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

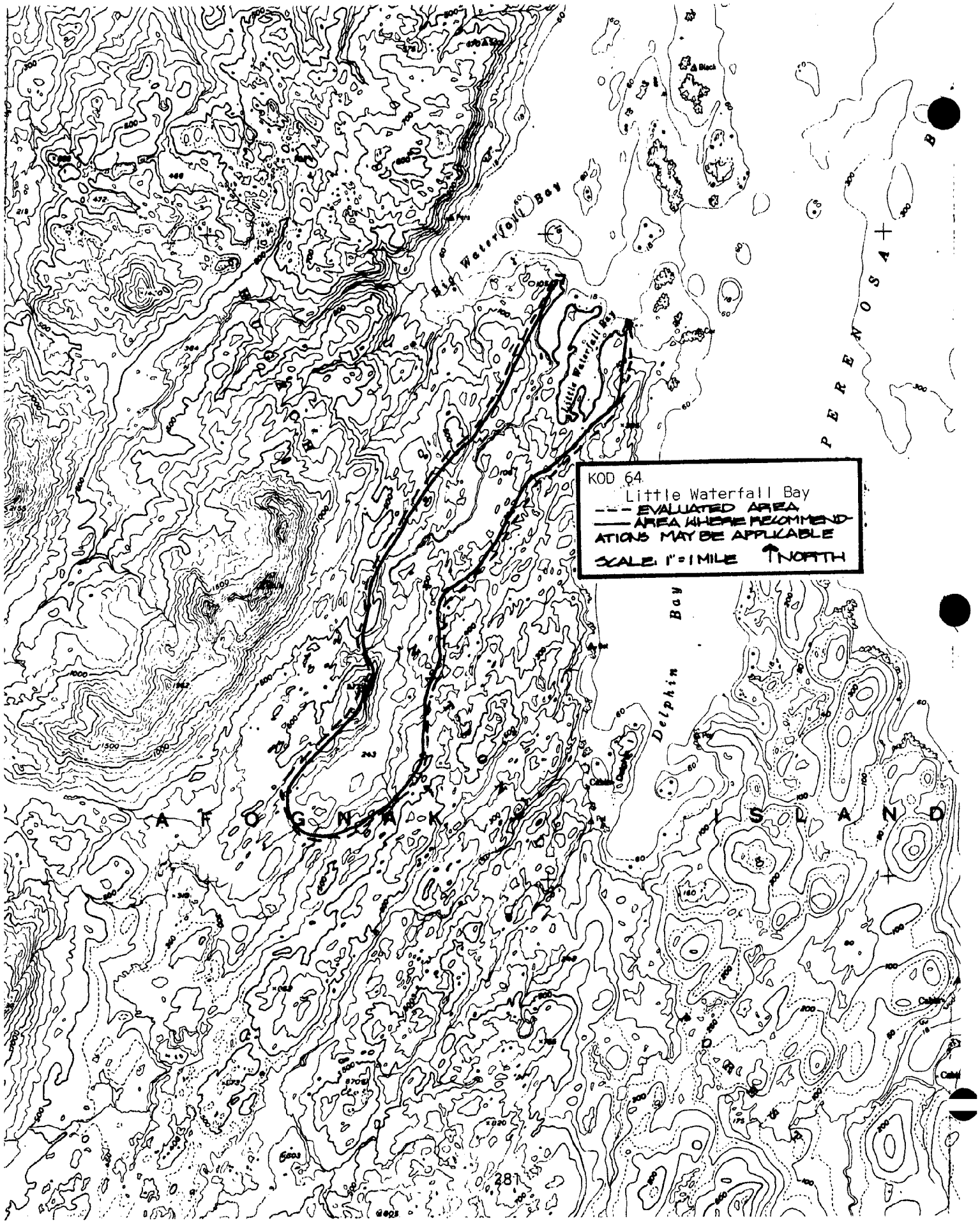
•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Pat Olsen, PARC Committee, Kodiak.

Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.

Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



KOD 64
Little Waterfall Bay
- - - EVALUATED AREA
- - - AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1 MILE NORTH

A

F

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G

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A

K

Delphin Bay

S

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S

L

A

N

D

P E R E N O S A + B

Little Waterfall Bay

Little Waterfall Bay

287

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

- 1) Name of Area: Pauls and Laura Lakes
- 2) Value Classification
 - Primary: Recreation
 - Associated: Scenic, Wildlife, Historic
- 3) Location
 - Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
 - Latitude/Longitude: 58° 21' N, 152° 11' W
 - Community/Orientation/Distance: Pauls Lake is 42 air miles directly north of the City of Kodiak and some 60 boat miles.
 - Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak B-1
- 4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4674 acres (1870 hectares)
- 5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles
- 6) Existing Ownership: Pauls and Laura Lakes lie in federal ownership. All federal lands have been selected by Shuyak, Inc. and by other native corporations.
- 7) Existing Management: Until conveyance the lands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Chugach National Forest.
- 8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The lands adjoining this area are U.S. Forest Service lands that have been similarly selected.
- 9) Area Description
 - Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The coast of Pauls Bay is primarily a protective cove wherein lies a gravel beach and small offshore islands. The Bay and the lakes are surrounded by a tall, mature Sitka spruce forest underlain by a carpet of mosses and lichens. Pauls Lake is connected to the bay by a narrow passage which can be traveled at high tides. Laura Lake is a large lake (the largest on Afognak) with a highly convoluted shoreline. There are occasional grass and alder openings in the forest. Within Pauls Bay harbor seals can be found in high densities, while sea otters and sea lions are seen less frequently. Bird life consists of a small gull rookery and extensive nesting by a variety of waterfowl at Pauls

and Laura Lakes. A few eagles can also be found nesting in the area. Both Pauls and Laura Lakes serve as major fisheries for Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, pink salmon, silver salmon, red salmon, and steelhead. Accompanying these salmon runs is a high concentration of brown bear throughout the area. The forest surrounding Pauls Lake and Bay provide winter habitat for elk. Deer, land otter, beaver, muskrat, short-tailed weasel, and red fox are common mammals to this area.

•**Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance:** Pauls and Laura Lakes receive significant recreation use as many residents have identified this area as a "fine" fishing spot. Due to the many small lakes surrounding Pauls and Laura Lakes this area offers an excellent opportunity to establish a canoe/portage system with excellent sportfishing. There is a private recreation cabin in the area. Some deer, bear, duck, and elk hunting occurs, but not in high numbers. There is a possibility of logging roads eventually connecting up to Danger Bay (Kazakof Bay) which may cause an increase in recreational use. Due to the rolling topography, the towering Sitka spruce, and the highly irregular shorelines with many secluded coves, Pauls and Laura Lakes offer lake and forest scenery at its best. Two archaeological sites of unknown significance can be found near Pauls Bay.

•**Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values:** The spruce forests are within an area considered to be "Afognak's quality timber area". Stand volume is variable ranging from less than 10 MBF per acre to 35 MBF per acre in individual patches. Logging roads were once proposed throughout the area. No known mineral deposits or claims can be found in this area. Located offshore in Pauls Bay is a major purse seining area for salmon. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for development.

10) **Recommended Management:** Multiple-use resource management practices should be closely implemented in this area in order that the scenic qualities, key wildlife habitat, and recreational attributes are protected and provided for in the design of timber sales. Stream and shoreline buffers, landscaping patch clearcuts, logging in the off seasons, minimization of roads, etc. are all mitigation measures that should be practiced in this area of outstanding resource value. The development of a canoe/portage system and campsites should be considered, wherein the Division of Parks could be consulted for assistance.

11) **Allowable Uses** Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Some residential development could be allowed. Setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential

development were to occur.

12) Information Sources

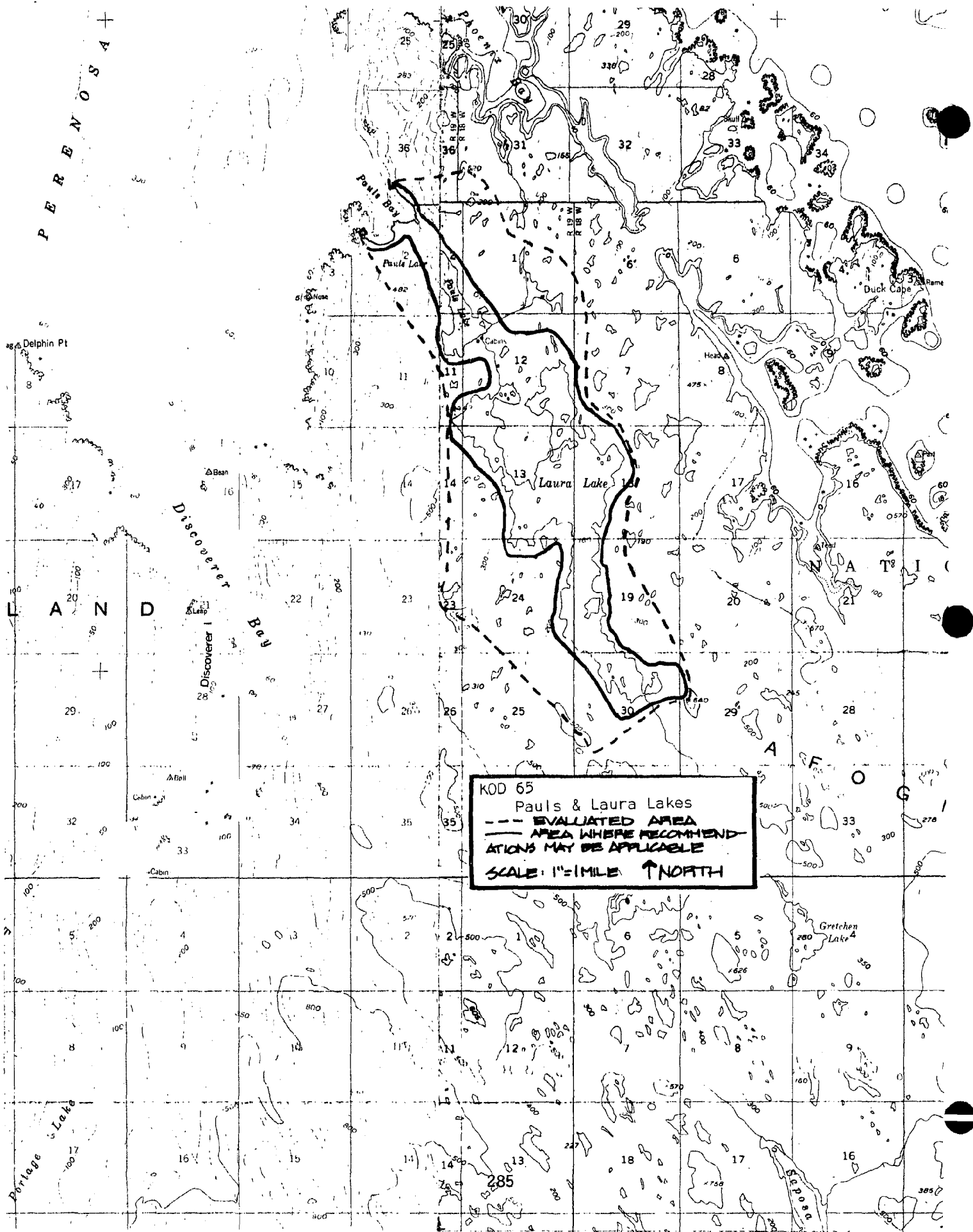
Literature:

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Perenosa Timber Sale. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.



P E N I N S U L A

Delphin Pt

L A N D

Discoverer Bay

Pauls Bay

Pauls Lake

Laura Lake

Duck Cape

N A T I O N A L

KOD 65
Pauls & Laura Lakes
--- EVALUATED AREA
- - - AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=MILE ↑ NORTH

Gretchen Lake

Portage Lake

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Seal Bay

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Scenic

•Associated: Recreation

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 58° 20' N, 152° 10' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Seal Bay is about 40 air miles almost due north of the City of Kodiak and by boat Seal Bay is about 60 miles away

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak B-1 (cont'd)

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 2559 acres (1023)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three miles

6) Existing Ownership: Seal Bay is federally owned but has been selected by Port Williams, a contested village, and by corporations under the Koniag D-2 amendment. A small portion has been selected as a regional historical place.

7) Existing Management: Until conveyance, all lands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Chugach National Forest.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management With the exception of the historical selection all adjoining lands are similarly owned, selected and managed.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The irregular coastline of Seal Bay is comprised of many gravel beaches in the protected inlets and high cliffs and boulder beaches along the exposed shores. A few long narrow bays with offshore islands and rocks cut into the mainland of Afognak Island. Mature Sitka spruce forests blanket the shoreline but open up into small grass meadows inland. A line of small odd-shaped freshwater lakes follows the coastline. The topography is level and gently rolling. Seal Bay has enriched marine environment as noted by kelp beds, heavy coverage of intertidal organisms, sea lion rookeries, high concentrations of harbor seals, numerous seabird rookeries for an assortment of bird species, and

the common presence of sea otters. Seal Bay is one of the very few accessible places on Afognak Island where extensive concentrations of harbor seals, sea lion and seabird rookeries occur simultaneously. Waterfowl and eagle nesting occur along the shores and lakes. Some of the small streams feeding into the bay provide spawning habitat for pink and silver salmon. Concomitantly, this area is an intensive use area for brown bear in the spring. Parts of the forest surrounding Seal Bay serves as a winter range for elk. Other mammals common to the area include deer, red squirrel, muskrat, beaver, short-tailed weasel, land otter, and red fox.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Since access is primarily limited to float planes, recreational use by Kodiak residents has been low. However, there is a commercial wilderness lodge located here which receives visitors from all over the state, and the country. While the lodge primarily conducts marine mammal and wildlife tours it also serves as an outfitting outlet for the wilderness visitor. With proposed logging roads circling the bay and connecting to the southern end of Afognak Island recreational use is expected to increase over the years. Seal Bay offers the opportunity for sportfishing, duck and elk hunting, camping, and salt-water kayaking in the protected bays. Throughout Seal Bay the coastline scenery is superb due to a diverse shoreline, many offshore islands and rocks, and the dark towering forests which frame the coast majestically.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Within Seal Bay there is a fairly contiguous stand of commercial timber with volume estimates at 15 to 25 MFB per acre. Portions of Seal Bay were within the Peronosa timber sale area. There are no known mineral deposits or mineral claims within this area. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for development. (cont'd)

10) Recommended Management: Due to the superb scenery, the presence of key wildlife habitat and the recreational attributes of the area multiple-use resource management should be strictly applied; using stream and shoreline buffers, designating areas of predominately recreation use, land-scaping patch clearcuts and protecting in a reasonable manner key habitats.

11) Allowable Uses Most of the uses which presently occur at Seal Bay can continue if properly regulated and put in balance with other resource needs. Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue.

12) Information Sources

Literature:

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

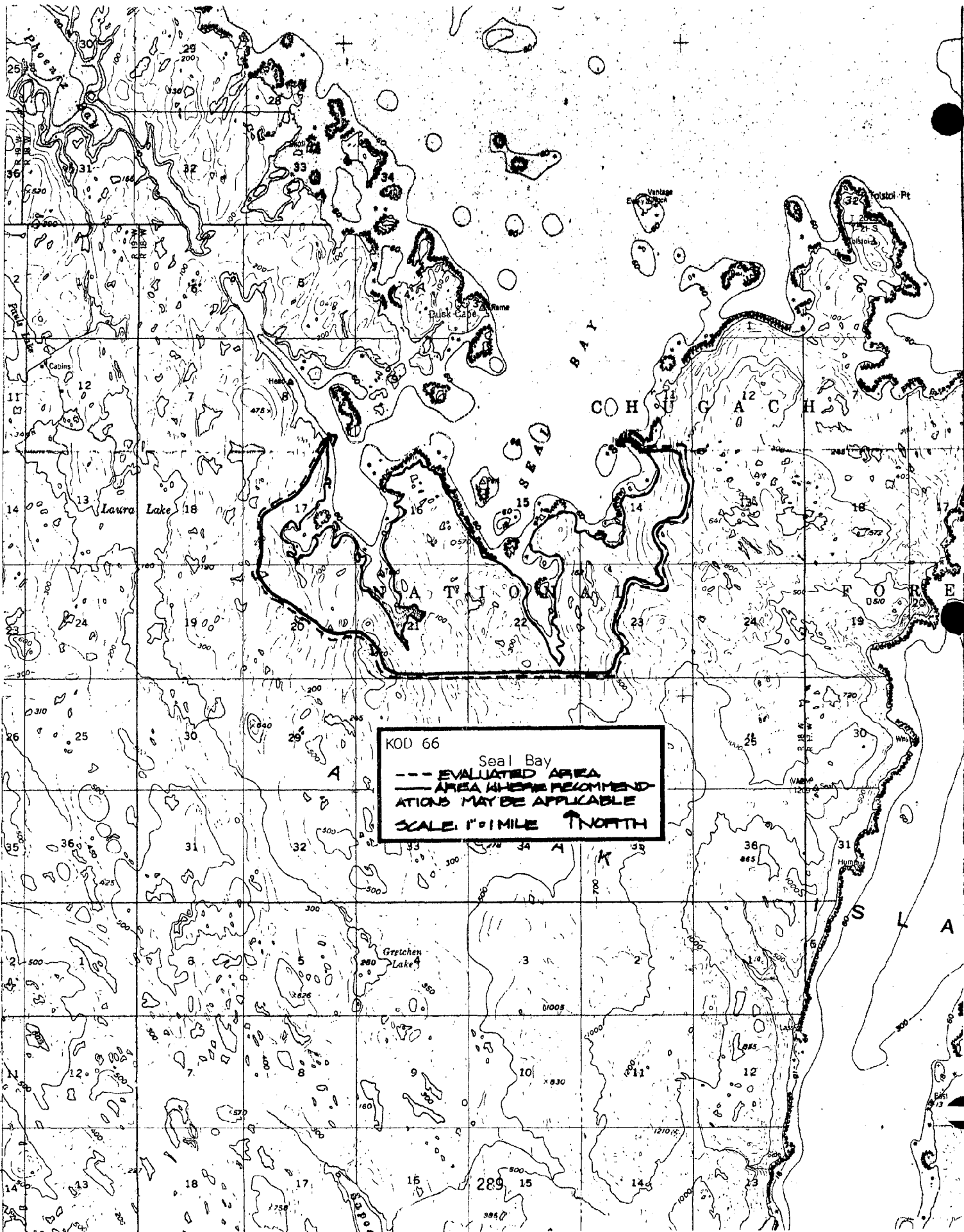
U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Perenosa Timber Sale. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

3) Community/Orientation/Distance (Cont'd): from Kodiak.

9) Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance (Cont'd):
Prehistoric or early historic housepits were discovered along the shores of Seal Bay.



KOD 66 Seal Bay
--- EVALUATED AREA
— AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE ↑ NORTH

A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Tonki Cape

2) Value Classification

•Primary: Wildlife, Wilderness

•Associated: Scenic

3) Location

•Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago

•Latitude/Longitude: 58° 21' N, 151° 58' W

•Community/Orientation/Distance: Tonki Cape is about 44 air miles north-west of the City of Kodiak, and about the same distance for boaters.

•Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak A-0 and B-0

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 1875 acres (750 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Three Miles

6) Existing Ownership: The area is owned by the federal government. Pursuant to the Koniag D-2 amendment this area will be conveyed to native village and regional corporations.

7) Existing Management: Federal lands are managed for multiple use by the U.S. Forest Service. There is a Coast Guard lighthouse off Tonki Cape itself.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management: All adjoining lands are similarly owned, managed and affected by the Koniag D-2 amendment.

9) Area Description

•Dominant Physical/Biological Features: Tonki Cape is comprised of an extensive intricate vegetation mosaic of Sitka spruce forest, grasslands, bogs and tundra. The topography is characterized by a mountainous ridge grading into rolling and level lands along the coast. Bog lakes are sprinkled throughout, while a few freshwater lakes are concentrated near the cape. A few gravel beaches are nestled in among the steep, rocky coastline. The shores and nearshore waters are biologically productive as noted by kelp beds and the near complete coverage of the shores by intertidal organisms. This enriched marine environment provides habitat for a Stellar sea lion rookery and concentrations of sea otters, harbor seals, and sea birds.

Tonki Cape is equally important in providing valuable habitat for terrestrial mammals. It provides habitat for an elk summer and winter range, a high density deer winter range, an intensively used feeding ground for bear during the spring and fall, and for brown bear denning. Tonki Cape's elk herd is the largest on Afognak Island and is the only one that currently demonstrates a stable population. Small mammals common to this area include muskrat, beaver, short-tailed weasel, land otter, red fox, and marten on occasion.

• Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Recreational use of this area is low due to the absence of protected waters for travel and the scarcity of good anchorages which limits access. Nonetheless, hunters will fly in and pursue elk, deer and bear in this area. Tonki Cape has rugged and forboding scenic attributes, particularly the many cliffs that bear the full force of the Pacific Ocean. Contrasting this ruggedness is the mosaic of vegetation that creates pastoral scenes at a human scale. The isolated nature of Tonki Cape in conjunction with the marine and terrestrial wildlife that abound here, promotes high wilderness values. There are no known archaeological sites in this area. Recognizing the high wilderness values afforded by this isolated, rugged area the U. S. Forest Service recommended that Tonki Cape be evaluated for wilderness designation.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: Tonki Cape lies outside of the area on Afognak known for high timber values. The openness of the forest significantly diminishes the board foot per acre value. As such, the commercial value of the timber at Tonki Cape is questionable. Soils and slopes in the area are generally unfavorable for development. No known mineral deposits or claims exist in this area.

10) Recommended Management: Once ownership is established, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should seek a cooperative management agreement with the owner and concerned parties, to maintain, research and enhance the wildlife diversity and the critical habitat of elk, deer, brown bear, and sea lions. Likewise, the Division of Parks should consider pursuing a cooperative management agreement to enhance wilderness recreation management of the area.

11) Allowable Uses Uses that should be considered for allowance under cooperative management include hunting and trapping as managed by Fish and Game, dispersed recreation, and limited "recreation cabins".

12) Information Sources

Literature:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1976. A Fish and Wildlife Resource Inventory of the Cook Inlet-Kodiak Areas, Volume II - Wildlife. One of two volumes prepared for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. Anchorage, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

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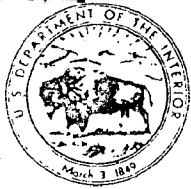
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
1011 E. TUDOR RD.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 276-3800

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 2, 1979

Division of Parks
OCT 12 1979

Kate Troll
Alaska Division of Parks
Anchorage, AK

Dear Kate,

I've circulated your "Coastal Areas of Particular Concern: Kodiak Archipelago" around the office and here are the comments I received.

1. Under Boulder Bay on page 112, Pat Baird is listed as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak; it should be Anchorage.
2. UGAK ISLAND. The nearshore waters are important for loafing shearwaters (50-60,000 birds) and the surrounding waters are important to many different seabirds for foraging purposes.
3. There was no mention of WHALE PASSAGE, WHALE ISLAND and other small islands. This is an important area for seabirds. It is one of the more important feeding areas for ducks and alcids.
4. PAGE 8. With a little effort, a more complete description of bird colonies can be made from the Colony Catalog, which should probably be cited here. From this you could obtain the total number of colonies, the total number of breeding birds, and many other important facts. Perhaps a whole paragraph could be inserted on this page.
5. PAGE 55. LONG ISLAND. Rhinoceros Auklets are not found in Cook Bay, but rather on the Southeast side of Long Island.
6. The bibliography is very sketchy. With more time and effort it could be a good reference. As it stands, however, it needs a lot more work.
7. CHINIYAK BAY. The smaller islands should be mentioned, such as Cliff Island, Kulichkof, Popof Islands etc. that are popular for picnics and recreation but which do have bird colonies. These islands would be very suitable for parks because they are so accessible, and they should be protected as such.

9. Since Kodiak Island and its surrounding waters seem to be so important with respect to wildlife and potential parks etc., we suggest that it be included in the Marine Park system.
10. What happened to the area between Boulder Bay and Ladder Island? Dusk and Nest Islands are also important seabird colonies. There is also a small colony at Inner Right Cape which should be included in the Ladder/Nest/Dusk Island group.
11. PAGE 135. The Triplets are one of the largest murre rookeries in Kodiak, not in general. Also, cattle grazing or cabins should definitely not be put on the Triplets because they are so important. They should be part of the coastal refuge.
12. Contacts with USFWS personnel in Anchorage (Pat Baird, Doug Forsell, Pat Gould, Dave Nysewander) should also be listed on pages: 56, 64, 68, 72, 76, 84, 88, 92, 116, 148, 152, 172, and 276.
13. The islands south and east of Midway Bay are extremely important for nesting seabirds. The rare Aleutian Tern nests on Sheep and Amee Islands and Tufted Puffins and Black-legged Kittiwakes (10,000 and 5,000 respectively) nest on Cathedral Island.

We didn't have time to go over this as thoroughly as we had hoped, Kate, but at least this is a start. Thank you for sharing your draft with us. Overall, we were impressed with the amount of work that went into producing such a volume and feel that it will be used in the future by many different groups.

Regards,

Patricia A. Baird

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Wildlife Biologist



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