
Thursday
February 24, 1983

Part III

**Department of the
Interior**

Fish and Wildlife Service

**National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska;
Description of Boundaries**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service****National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska;
Description of Boundaries**

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice sets out the legal descriptions of the external boundaries of national wildlife refuges established in Alaska under sections 302 and 303 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Also described are the external boundaries of units of the National Wilderness Preservation System established within these refuges under section 702 of the ANILCA. Limited descriptions are included for wild and scenic rivers established on refuges under sections 602 and 603 and rivers designated for study under section 604. Publication of these legal descriptions is required by section 103 of the ANILCA. Generalized location maps are included also.

DATE: Pursuant to section 103(b) of ANILCA these boundary descriptions are effective as of December 2, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Attn: Bill Mattice), 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99507 (Phone: 907-276-3800),

or

Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Attn: Christine Enright), 18th and C Streets, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240 (Phone: 202-653-7650).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under section 103(b) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), Pub. L. 96-487 (94 Stat. 2371) the Secretary of the Interior was directed to publish legal descriptions and boundary maps for the land status changes effected by ANILCA, including national wildlife refuges and their wilderness areas. The official legal descriptions for refuges, and wilderness areas therein, are included in this notice. While generalized location maps for these areas also are included in this notice, the 1:250,000 scale maps developed for public use under section 103(b), whose official names and dates are listed below, are incorporated by this notice and are available for inspection at the Department of the Interior Library (Room 1140, 18th and C Streets, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240), U.S. Geological Survey map reference libraries in Alaska, and at the Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Office in Anchorage, Alaska. The maps are also

available for sale from the U.S. Geological Survey. Limited descriptions of wild and scenic rivers and study rivers within refuges are included also, although they are not depicted on the 1:250,000 scale maps at this time.

The ANILCA established 16 national wildlife refuges in Alaska. All previously existing Alaska national wildlife refuges are included in these 16 units and are generally designated as units or subunits of the expanded refuges. The refuges established by ANILCA, with the date of their official maps noted in parentheses, are as follows:

- Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (October 1979) (including the previously existing Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea, Bogoslof, Chamisso, Forrester Island, Hazy Islands, Pribilof, Semidi, Simeonof, St. Lazaria and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges)
- Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge (October 1979)
- Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (August 1980) (including the previously existing William O. Douglas Arctic National Wildlife Range)
- Becharof National Wildlife Refuge (July 1980)
- Innoko National Wildlife Refuge (October 1978)
- Izembek National Wildlife Refuge (October 1978) (including the previously existing Izembek National Wildlife Range and a portion of the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge)
- Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge (July 1980)
- Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (October 1978) (including the previously existing Kenai National Moose Range)
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (October 1978) (including the previously existing Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge)
- Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge (July 1980)
- Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge (July 1980)
- Selawik National Wildlife Refuge (July 1980)
- Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge (July 1980)
- Togiak National Wildlife Refuge (April 1980) (including the previously existing Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge)
- Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (April 1980) (including the previously existing Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and Hazen Bay and Nunivak National Wildlife Refuges)
- Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge (July 1980)

Use of Refuge Lands

The legal descriptions that follow are those of the external boundaries of the above-listed refuges. State, Native corporate, and private land holdings within these boundaries cannot be accurately described at this time and thus have not been identified on the available maps. Inclusion of these non-public lands within the described boundaries should not be interpreted as authorizing public use of such lands. Uses of the public lands within the described boundaries are controlled by the laws and regulations governing administration of units of the National Wildlife Refuge System and provisions of the ANILCA. Persons desiring information on land status or use of lands within the described refuges may contact the Alaska Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Many of the boundaries described for Alaska refuges follow natural features, such as lakes or rivers. Where such a water body forms a portion of the boundary, general riparian law shall apply to that boundary.

Note.—The term "public lands" as used throughout this Notice is defined by ANILCA as those lands, waters, and interests therein, the title to which is in the United States after December 2, 1980, except:

(A) Land selections of the State of Alaska which have been tentatively approved or validly selected under the Alaska Statehood Act and lands which have been confirmed to, validly selected by, or granted to the Territory of Alaska or the State under any other provision of Federal law;

(B) Land selections of a Native Corporation made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Pub. L. 92-203 (85 Stat. 688), as amended, which have not been conveyed to a Native Corporation, unless any such selection is determined to be invalid or is relinquished; and

(C) Lands referred to in section 19(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Those lands selected by the State or a Native Corporation within the external boundaries of a national wildlife refuge are to be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under applicable refuge laws until conveyed or interimly conveyed. Those validly selected by, but not ultimately conveyed to, the State or a Native Corporation within the external boundaries of a national wildlife refuge become part of that refuge.

Within the coastal boundaries of areas added to the National Wildlife Refuge System, Federal ownership does not extend below mean high tide to include lands owned by the State of Alaska except where the State may agree to that extension. However, lands above mean high tide on islands, islets, rock, reefs or spires and Federal

tidelands within these external boundaries are part of the respective refuges.

Subject to valid existing rights, all public lands within Federal reservations for defense, navigation, communications and other purposes within the external boundaries of any refuge described are part of that refuge. Rights of holding agencies are set forth in section 1310 of ANILCA.

Wilderness Units Described

In this notice, legal descriptions of the external boundaries of units of the National Wilderness Preservation System established by ANILCA within national wildlife refuges in Alaska can be found after the boundary description for the refuge in which they are located. The wilderness units established by ANILCA, with the date of their official maps noted in parentheses, are as follows:

Aleutian Islands Wilderness (October 1978)—in Alaska Maritime NWR
 Andreafsky Wilderness (April 1980)—in Yukon Delta NWR
 Arctic Wildlife Refuge Wilderness (August 1980)—in Arctic NWR
 Becharof Wilderness (July 1980)—in Becharof NWR
 Innoko Wilderness (October 1978)—in Innoko NWR
 Izembek Wilderness (October 1978)—in Izembek NWR
 Kenai Wilderness (October 1978)—in Kenai NWR
 Koyukuk Wilderness (July 1980)—in Koyukuk NWR
 Nunivak Wilderness (July 1980)—in Yukon Delta NWR
 Selawik Wilderness (July 1980)—in Selawik NWR
 Semidi Wilderness (October 1978)—in Alaska Maritime NWR
 Togiak Wilderness (July 1980)—in Togiak NWR
 Unimak Wilderness (October 1978)—in Alaska Maritime NWR

Eight additional units of the National Wilderness Preservation System were established in Alaska national wildlife refuges prior to passage of ANILCA. In the interest of consolidating legal descriptions of all Alaska national wildlife refuges and refuge wilderness units in one publication, the descriptions of the following previously established wilderness units are included in this notice. All eight of these units are located in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge: Bering Sea Wilderness, Bogoslof Wilderness, Forrester Island Wilderness, Hazy Islands Wilderness, Saint Lazaria Wilderness and Tuxedni

Wilderness, which were established by Pub. L. 93-504; Chamisso Wilderness, which was established by Pub. L. 93-632; and Simeonof Wilderness, which was established by Pub. L. 94-557.

Use of Wilderness Units

In addition to the laws and regulations governing the use of refuge lands, described above, the use of wilderness units is governed by provisions of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 *et seq.*) ANILCA and applicable regulations in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 35.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers

ANILCA designated the following national wild rivers in national wildlife refuges in Alaska: Ivishak, Sheenjek (Upper) and Wind Wild Rivers in Arctic NWR; Nowitna Wild River in Nowitna NWR; Selawik Wild River in Selawik NWR; Andreafsky Wild River in Yukon Delta NWR; and a portion of Beaver Creek Wild River in Yukon Flats NWR.

Designated for 3-year study for possible addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are the following rivers: Kanektok River in Togiak NWR; Kisaralik River in Yukon Delta NWR; and the Porcupine and Sheenjek (Lower) Rivers in Yukon Flats NWR.

The ANILCA descriptions of national wild rivers within national wildlife refuges are included in this notice, but they are not depicted on the 1:250,000 scale maps at this time. These limited descriptions can be found following the description of the refuge in which they occur. The corridors of the designated wild rivers are to be identified and described as part of the comprehensive conservation planning process for each refuge (due in 2 to 6 years). Corridors for rivers designated for study include the public lands within the bed or banks of the river and the area extending 2 miles outward from each bank of the river channel. These corridors are withdrawn for a minimum period of 3 to 6 years pending review of their suitability for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Beginning and ending points of these study rivers have been included in this notice.

At such time as management corridors are finalized for the designated wild rivers, they will be described on the 1:250,000 scale maps.

In addition to regulations governing use of national wildlife refuges, use of these river areas is governed by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287), as amended by the ANILCA.

Availability of Maps

The maps of the Alaska national wildlife refuges included in this notice are generalized depictions of the lands described. Maps at this scale cannot accurately depict the actual boundaries and should be used only as general location references. Persons desiring more detailed information on refuge and wilderness boundaries are directed to maps, at the scale of 1:250,000, which are available for review at U.S. Geological Survey map reference libraries in Alaska and at the following locations:

Department of the Interior Library,
 Room 1140, 18th and C Streets, N.W.,
 Washington, D.C. 20240
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East
 Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Additionally, the 1:250,000 scale maps are available for sale by the U.S. Geological Survey at the following locations:

U.S. Geological Survey, Alaska
 Distribution Section, 101 12th Avenue,
 Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
 U.S. Geological Survey, Public Inquiries
 Office, 503 National Center, Reston,
 Virginia 22092
 U.S. Geological Survey, Western
 Distribution Branch, Box 25286—Mail
 Stop 306, Federal Center, Denver,
 Colorado 80226

Official Bureau of Land Management land status records for Alaska are maintained on maps at the scale of 1:63,360. The maps from which the legal descriptions in this notice were written are at the 1:63,360 scale, where available, and reflect greater detail and accuracy than that depicted on the 1:250,000 scale maps prepared for public use. These maps are available for review in the Office of the Regional Director, Anchorage, Alaska. A list of the specific maps used to develop these legal descriptions, follows the description for each refuge.

The large number of maps (approximately 850) necessary to depict the Alaska national wildlife refuges at the 1:63,360 scale precludes their reproduction for public use. However, as the U.S. Geological Survey revises individual maps at this scale, the new boundary lines will be depicted. These revised maps will eventually be available through normal U.S.G.S. sales outlets.

Dated: February 1, 1983.

Robert A. Jantzen,
 Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

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CONSERVATION SYSTEM UNITS ESTABLISHED IN ALASKA

WITHIN THE NATIONAL REFUGE SYSTEM

ALASKA MARITIME NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Section 303 (1):

"The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge shall consist of eleven existing refuges, including all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests therein which were a part of such refuges and are hereby redesignated as subunits of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge; approximately four hundred and sixty thousand acres of additional public lands on islands, islets, rocks, reefs, spires and designated capes and headlands in the coastal areas and adjacent seas of Alaska, and an undetermined quantity of submerged lands, if any, retained in Federal ownership at the time of statehood around Kodiak and Afognak Islands, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge", dated October 1979."

CHUKCHI SEA UNIT--"including Cape Lisburne, Cape Thompson, the existing Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge, and all other public lands on islands, islets, rocks, reefs, spires, and designated capes and headlands in the Chukchi Sea, but excluding such other offshore public lands within the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. That portion of the public lands on Cape Lisburne shall be named and appropriately identified as the "Ann Stevens-Cape Lisburne" subunit of the Chukchi Sea Unit;"

The Chukchi Sea Unit includes the following described lands:

Designated subunits:

ANN STEVENS - CAPE LISBURNE SUBUNIT

The Ann Stevens-Cape Lisburne Subunit includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner between sections 1 and 6, T. 7 S., Rs. 58 and 59 W., Umiat Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Chukchi Sea;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 58 and 59 W., approximately 11½ miles to the standard corner of T. 8 S., Rs. 58 and 59 W., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, along the Second Standard Parallel South, approximately 3 miles to the summit of a ridge between sections 3 and 34, Tps. 8 and 9 S., Rs. 59 and 60 W., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southwesterly, along the crest of the divide between Ukinigak Creek, Oligavik Creek, Kapaloak Creek, Angowlik Creek, Sikrikpuk Creek, Oakworut Creek, Siniktuknayluk Creek and Akalakik Creek drainages, approximately 15½ miles to the top of a hill in the easterly portion of section 34, T. 10 S., R. 61 W., Umiat Meridian, approximate elevation 940 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 20° E., approximately ½ mile to the corner of sections 2, 3, 34 and 35, Tps. 10 and 11 S., R. 61 W., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 10 and 11 S., approximately 3½ miles to the meander corner of sections 5 and 31, Tps. 10 and 11 S., R. 61 W., Umiat Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Chukchi Sea;

Thence northerly and easterly, along the line of mean high tide of the Chukchi Sea and the Arctic Ocean, respectively, to the meander corner between sections 1 and 6, T. 7 S., Rs. 58 and 59 W., Umiat Meridian, the point of beginning.

CHAMISSO SUBUNIT

Chamisso Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1658, dated December 7, 1912, within rhumb lines connecting the following 18 geographic coordinates;

66° 13' 15" N., 161° 52' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 82° W., approximately 1 1/5 miles from the top of a hill near the center of Chamisso Island, approximate elevation 246 feet;

66° 13' N., 161° 52' W.;

66° 12' 45" N., 161° 52' W.;

66° 12' 22" N., 161° 50' 20" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 21° E., approximately ½ mile from the most southern point on Chamisso Island at the line of mean high tide;

66° 12' 15" N., 161° 49' W.;

66° 12' 45" N., 161° 47' 30" W.;

66° 12' 45" N., 161° 46' 57" W.;

66° 13' N., 161° 46' 47" W.;

66° 13' 15" N., 161° 46' 53" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 82° E., approximately 3/5 miles from the most eastern point on Chamisso Island, at the line of mean high tide;

66° 13' 15" N., 161° 47' 18" W.;

66° 13' 45" N., 161° 47' 46" W.;

66° 14' N., 161° 48' 20" W.;

66° 14' 14" N., 161° 49' 22" W.;

66° 14' 20" N., 161° 50' W.;

66° 14' N., 161° 50' 41" W.;

66° 14' N., 161° 51' 30" W.;

66° 13' 45" N., 161° 51' 48" W., said coordinate being due West, approximately 1/5 miles from the most northern point on Puffin Island, at the line of mean high tide;

66° 13' 30" N., 161° 52' W., to the point of beginning.

Designated capes and headlands:

CAPE THOMPSON

Cape Thompson includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner between sections 3 and 34, Tps. 33 and 34 N., R. 33 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Chukchi Sea;

Thence easterly, between Tps. 33 and 34 N., approximately 300 feet to the meander corner of section 3 and 34, Tps. 33 and 34 N., R. 33 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Aiautak Lagoon;

Thence easterly, between Tps. 33 and 34 N., approximately 7 3/4 miles to the corner of Sections 1, 2, 35 and 36, Tps. 33 and 34 N., R. 32 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 31° E., approximately 1/2 mile to top of a hill on the east and west centerline of section 36, T. 34 N., R. 32 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 250 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 60° E., approximately 1 1/2 miles to the top of a hill in the southeastern portion of section 30, T. 34 N., R. 31 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 560 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 77° E., approximately 1 5/8 miles to the top of a hill in the northwest portion of section 33, T. 34 N., R. 31 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 605 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 76° E., approximately 1 1/8 miles to the top of a hill in the southwest portion of section 27, T. 34 N., R. 31 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 750 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 61° E., approximately 3 5/8 miles to the top of a hill on the north and south centerline of section 6, T. 33 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 605 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 47° E., approximately 5/8 miles to the top of a hill on the west boundary line of section 8, T. 33 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 520 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 38° E., approximately 2 miles to the summit of a ridge in the southwest portion of section 16, T. 33 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximately elevation 800 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 16° W., approximately 1/2 mile to a Horizontal Control Station on the summit of a ridge in the northwest 1/4 of section 21, T. 33 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 886 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 37° E., approximately 2 3/4 miles to the top of a hill in the northeast portion of section 34, T. 33 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 410 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 65° 30' E., approximately 2 miles to the summit of a ridge in the northwest portion of section 3, T. 32 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 753 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 11° W., approximately 2 miles to the summit of a ridge in the northeast portion of section 16, T. 32 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 1,020 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 59° 30' E., approximately 1 1/2 miles to the top of a hill in the southeast portion of section 15, T. 32 N., R. 30 W., approximate elevation 603 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 85° 30' E., approximately 1 3/8 miles to the summit of a ridge in the southwest portion section 13, T. 32 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 1,070;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 33° W., approximately 3/4 miles to the summit of a ridge on the east and west centerline of section 23, T. 32 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 1,000 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 15° E., approximately 1 mile to the summit of a ridge in the northwest portion of section 25, T. 32 N., R. 30 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 880 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 71° E., approximately 2 miles to the summit of a ridge in the southwest portion of section 20, T. 32 N., R. 29 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 755 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 72° 30' E., approximately 1½ miles to the summit of a ridge in the northwest portion of section 28, T. 32 N., R. 29 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 552 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 25° 30' W., approximately 2 3/8 miles to the summit of a ridge in the northwest portion of section 5, T. 31 N., R. 29 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 652 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 21° E., approximately 1¼ miles to the summit of a ridge in the southeast portion of section 8, T. 31 N., R. 29 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 602 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 26° E., approximately 1¼ miles to the summit of a ridge on the east and west centerline of section 16, T. 31 N., R. 29 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 665 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 77° 45' E., approximately 3/4 of a mile to a top of a hill on the east boundary of section 16, T. 31 N., R. 29 W., approximate elevation 520 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 67° E., approximately 5/8 of a mile to the summit of a ridge in the southeast portion of section 15, T. 31 N., R. 29 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 760 feet;

Thence southerly, approximately 5½ miles to the meander corner of sections 10 and 15, T. 30 N., R. 29 W., at the line of mean high tide of Pusigrak Lagoon;

Thence westerly, between sections 10 and 15, approximately 528 feet to the meander corner of sections 10 and 15, T. 30 N., R. 29 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Chukchi Sea;

Thence northwesterly, along the line of mean high tide of the Chukchi Sea, closing the mouths of all lagoons and creeks to the meander corner between sections 3 and 34, T. 33 N., R. 33 W., Kateel River Meridian, the point of beginning.

And, all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, on all named and unnamed islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires in the Chukchi Sea. It is the intent of this description to include all such public lands occurring within all arms, bays, bights, coves, entrances, gulfs, harbors, inlets, lagoons, passages, passes, ports, sounds and straits, but not to include lands inland of the mouths of rivers or lakes on the mainland of Alaska.

Section 303 (1):

BERING SEA UNIT--"including the existing Bering Sea and Pribilof (Walrus and Otter Islands) National Wildlife Refuges, Hagemeister Island, Fairway Rock, Sledge Island, Bluff Unit, Besboro Island, Punuk Islands, Egg Island, King Island, and all other public lands on islands, islets, rocks, reefs, spires and designated capes and headlands in the Bering Sea;"

The Bering Sea Unit includes the following described lands:

Designated subunits:

BERING SEA SUBUNIT

Bering Sea Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1037, dated February 2, 1909, within rhumb lines connecting the following 16 geographic coordinates;

60° 40' N., 173° 17' W., said coordinate being approximately 6½ miles west of the top of a mountain on Hall Island, approximate elevation 1,665 feet;

60° 35' N., 173° 20' W.;

60° 30' N., 173° 18' W.;

60° 25' N., 173° 14' W.;

60° 15' N., 173° 00' W.;

60° 11' 40" N., 172° 51' W.;

60° 09' 40" N., 172° 40' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 10° 30' W., approximately 12 miles from the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain, approximate elevation 1,380 feet;

60° 09' 40" N., 172° 30' W.;

60° 11' N., 172° 20' W.;

60° 15' N., 172° 07' 30" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 46° E., approximately 6 miles from the top of a mountain located near Cape Upright, approximate elevation 1,505 feet;

60° 20' N., 172° 03' 30" W.;

60° 25" N., 172° 07' W.;

60° 40' N., 172° 40' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 58° E., approximately 11½ miles from the top of a mountain in the northern portion of St. Matthew Island, approximate elevation 1,475 feet;

60° 45' N., 172° 48' W.;

60° 46' 18" N., 173° 00' W.;

60° 45' N., 173° 10' W., to the point of beginning.

PRIBILOF SUBUNIT

Pribilof Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1044, dated February 27, 1909, within rhumb lines connecting the following 32 geographic coordinates;

57° 03' 20" N., 170° 28' W.;

57° 04' 30" N., 170° 27' W.;

57° 05' 15" N., 170° 25' W.;

57° 05' 40" N., 170° 23' W.;

57° 06' N., 170° 21' W.;

57° 06' 02" N., 170° 19' W.;

57° 06' 03" N., 170° 18' W.;

57° 06' 05" N., 170° 17' W.;

57° 06' 25" N., 170° 15' W.;

57° 07' 20" N., 170° 10' W.;

57° 09' 15" N., 170° 05' W.;

57° 11' 16" N., 170° 00' W.;

57° 12' 16" N., 169° 57' W.;

57° 12' 40" N., 169° 55' W.;

57° 12' 40" N., 169° 54' W.;

57° 12' 20" N., 169° 53' W.;

57° 11' 30" N., 169° 52' W.;

57° 10' N., 169° 53' W.;

57° 09' 25" N., 169° 54' W.;

57° 09' 12" N., 169° 55' W.;

57° 08' 30" N., 169° 57' W.;

57° 08' N., 170° 00' W.;

57° 06' 40" N., 170° 05' W.;

57° 05' 15" N., 170° 10' W.;

57° 03' 30" N., 170° 15' W.;

57° 02' 40" N., 170° 17' W.;

57° 02' N., 170° 18' W.;

57° 01' 45" N., 170° 19' W.;

57° 01' N., 170° 21' W.;

57° 00' 40" N., 170° 23' W.;

57° 00' 40" N., 170° 25' W.;

57° 01' 40" N., 170° 27' W., to the point of beginning.

Designated capes and headlands:

CAPE YORK

Cape York includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner on the south boundary of section 35, T. 1 N., R. 43 W., on the Kateel River Base Line, at the line of mean high tide of the Bering Sea;

Thence easterly, on the Kateel River Base Line, approximately 3 miles to the north and south centerline of section 2, T. 1 S., R. 43 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence southerly, approximately 2 miles to the $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner of section 11, T. 1 S., R. 43 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Bering Sea;

Thence northwesterly, along the line of mean high tide of the Bering Sea, closing the mouths of all rivers, creeks and inlets, approximately 3 miles to the meander corner on the south boundary of section 35, T. 1 N., R. 43 W., Kateel River Base Line, at the line at mean high tide of the Bering Sea, the point of beginning.

KOTZEBUE CREEK

Kotzebue Creek includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner of the north and south centerline of section 16, T. 1 S., R. 42 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Bering Sea;

Thence northerly, along the line of mean high tide of the Bering Sea approximately $2\frac{1}{5}$ mile, to a point due South of a hill located in the northwest portion of section 16, T. 1 S., R. 42 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 653 feet;

Thence due North, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the summit of the hill, approximate elevation 653 feet;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. $74^{\circ} 15'$ E., approximately $1\frac{2}{5}$ miles to a point on the north and south centerline of section 10, T. 1 S., R. 42 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. $84^{\circ} 15'$ E., approximately $1\frac{3}{5}$ miles to the head of an unnamed creek in the southwest portion of section 12, T. 1 S., R. 42 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence due South, approximately $7/10$ mile to the top of a hill in the southwest portion of section 13, T. 1 S., R. 42 W., Kateel River Meridian, approximate elevation 443 feet;

Thence due South, to a point at the line of mean high tide of the Bering Sea in section 13, T. 1 S., R. 42 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence westerly, southwesterly and northwesterly, along the line of mean high tide of the Bering Sea closing the mouth of Kotzebue Creek, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the meander corner of the north and south centerline of section 16, T. 1 S., R. 42 W., Kateel River Meridian, the point of beginning.

TOPOK HEAD

Topok Head includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner on the north and south centerline of section 3, T. 11 S., R. 27 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound;

Thence northerly, on the north and south centerline of section 3, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the center-north $1/16$ section corner of sections 3, T. 11 S., R. 27 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence easterly, on the east and west centerlines of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north $1/16$ section corner of sections 1 and 2, T. 11 S., R. 27 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 1 and 2, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner between section 1 and 2, T. 11 S., R. 27 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence easterly, on the east and west centerlines of sections 1 and 6, T. 11 S., Rs. 26 and 27 W., approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a point on the left bank of the Topkok River, in the central portion of section 6, T. 11 S., R. 26 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence southerly, along the left bank of the Topkok River, approximately 900 feet to a point at the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound;

Thence southwesterly, southeasterly, northwesterly, southwesterly and northwesterly, along the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound, to the meander corner on the north and south centerline of section 3, T. 11 S., R. 27 W., Kateel River Meridian, the place of beginning.

BLUFF

Bluff includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner between sections 6 and 31, Tps. 10 and 11 S., R. 25 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound;

Thence easterly, between Tps. 10 and 11 S., approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the corner of Tps. 10 and 11 S., Rs. 23 and 24 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 23 and 24 W., approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the meander corner between sections 25 and 30, T. 11 S., Rs. 23 and 24 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound;

Thence northwesterly, along the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound to the meander corner between sections 6 and 31, Tps. 10 and 11 S., R. 25 W., Kateel River Meridian, the point of beginning.

CAPE DARBY

Cape Darby includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner between sections 3 and 35, Tps. 12 and 13 S., R. 21 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound and Golovnin Bay;

Thence easterly, on the Third Standard Parallel South, approximately 4 miles to a point on the south boundary of section 33, T. 12 S., R. 20 W., Kateel River Meridian, said point being a point in common with the Norton Bay Indian Reservation;

Thence southerly, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a point at the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound, said point being a point common with the southwest boundary of Norton Bay Indian Reservation;

Thence southwesterly and northerly, along the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound and Golovnin Bay, to the meander corner between sections 3 and 35, Tps. 12 and 13 S. R. 21 W., Kateel River Meridian, the point of beginning.

CAPE DENBIGH

Cape Denbigh includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner between sections 28 and 29, T. 12 S., R. 14 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 63° E., approximately 1 mile to a point on the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28, T. 12 S., R. 14 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence southwesterly, northwesterly and easterly, along the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound, to the meander corner between sections 28 and 29, T. 12 S., R. 14 W., Kateel River Meridian, the point of beginning.

CAPE STEPHENS

Cape Stephens includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner between sections 34 and 35, T. 22 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound and Stephens Pass;

Thence southerly, between sections 34 and 35, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ miles to the corner of sections 2, 3, 34 and 35, Tps 22 and 23 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 22 and 23 S., approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ miles to the meander corner of sections 3 and 34, between Tps. 22 and 23 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian, at the time of mean high tide of Norton Sound and Stephens Pass;

Thence northwesterly and southeasterly, along the line of mean high tide of Norton Sound and Stephens Pass, to the meander corner between sections 34 and 35, T. 22 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian, the point of beginning.

And, all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, on Hagemeister Island, Fairway Rock, Sledge Island, Besboro Island, Penuk Islands, Egg Island, King Island and on all other named and unnamed islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires in the Bering Sea. It is the intent of this description to include all such public lands occurring within all arms, bays, bights, coves, entrances, gulfs, harbors, inlets, lagoons, passages, passes, ports, sounds and straits, but not to include lands inland of the mouths of rivers or lakes on the mainland of Alaska or such offshore public lands within the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve.

Section 303 (1):

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS UNIT--"including the existing Aleutian Islands and Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuges, and all other public lands in the Aleutian Islands;"

The Aleutian Islands Unit includes the following described lands:

Designated subunits:

ALEUTIAN ISLAND SUBUNIT

Aleutian Islands Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1733, dated March 3, 1913, within rhumb lines connecting the following geographic coordinates;

55° 13' 00" N., 165° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 4° 45' W., approximately 41.81 miles from Cape Sarichef lighthouse on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 36' N., longitude 164° 54' W.);

55° 03' 00" N., 166° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 10° 15' W., approximately 63.90 miles from the Akutan Harbor lighthouse on Akutan Island (approximate latitude 54° 09' N., longitude 165° 57' W.);

54° 50' 30" N., 167° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 21° 45' W., approximately 67.06 miles from the Dutch Harbor lighthouse on Amaknak Island (approximate latitude 53° 54' N., longitude 166° 31' W.);

54° 35' 00" N., 168° 00' W.;

54° 14' 00" N., 169° 00' W.;

54° 00' N., 170° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 45° 25' W., approximately 81.27 miles from the summit of Mt. Vsenidof on Umnak Island (approximate latitude 53° 07' 30" N., longitude 168° 41' 30" W., elevation 6,600 feet);

53° 53' 00" N., 171° 00' W.;

53° 42' 00" N., 172° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 10° 50' E., approximately 97.83 miles from the top of Pyre Peak on Seguam Island (approximate latitude 52° 18' 45" N., longitude 172° 30' 30" W., elevation 3,458 feet);

53° 32' 00" N., 173° 00' W.;

53° 21' 00" N., 173° 42' 00" W.;

53° 12' 00" N., 174° 00' W.;

53° 08' 00" N., 174° 18' 00" W.;

53° 02' 30" N., 175° 00' W.;

52° 58' 00" N., 175° 30' 00" W.;

52° 54' 30" N., 176° 00' W.;

52° 51' 00" N., 176° 36' W.;

52° 52' 00" N., 177° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 7° 30' W., approximately 65.48 miles from the summit of Mt. Moffett on Adak Island (approximate latitude 51° 51' 03" N., longitude 177° 45' W., elevation 3,924 feet);

52° 54' 00" N., 178° 00' W.;

52° 56' 00" N., 178° 42' 00" W.;

52° 55' 50" N., 179° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 21° 10' W., approximately 79.68 miles from the summit of Mt. Gareloi on Gareloi Island (approximate latitude 51° 47' 21" N., longitude 178° 47' 30" W., elevation 5,160 feet);

52° 55' 00" N., 179° 30' 00" W.;

52° 56' 00" N., 180° 00' W.;

52° 58' 00" N., 179° 30' 00" E.;

53° 01' 00" N., 179° 00' E., said coordinate being approximately N. 23° 50' W., approximately 75.74 miles from the top of Anvil Peak on Semisopochno Island (approximate latitude 51° 59' 15" N., longitude 179° 36' 30" E., elevation 4,007 feet);

53° 04' 30" N., 178° 00' E.;

53° 05' 30" N., 177° 36' E.;

53° 13' 00" N., 177° 00' E.;

53° 21' 00" N., 176° 18' 30" E.;

53° 24' 00" N., 176° 00' E., said coordinate being approximately N. 01° 20' E., approximately 72.58 miles from Vertical Control Station 2152 on Buldir Island (approximate latitude 52° 21' N., longitude 175° 55' E.);

53° 25' 00" N., 175° 12' 00" E.;

53° 25' 00" N., 175° 00' E.;

53° 27' 00" N., 174° 30' 00" E.;

53° 30' 00" N., 174° 00' E.;

53° 30' 30" N., 173° 42' 00" E.;

53° 30' 00" N., 173° 30' 00" E.;

53° 26' 00" N., 173° 00' E., said coordinate being approximately N. 29° 45' E., approximately 41.02 miles from Vertical Control Station 2217 on Attu Island (approximate latitude 52° 55' 30" N., longitude 172° 31' 30" E.);

53° 19' 00" N., 172° 24' E.;

53° 06' 00" N., 172° 00' E.;

52° 55' 00" N., 171° 48' 00" E., said coordinate being West, approximately 29.98 miles from Vertical Control Station 2217 on Attu Island (approximate latitude 52° 55' 30" N., longitude 172° 31' 30" E.);

52° 35' 00" N., 171° 42' 00" E.;

52° 12' 00" N., 171° 42' 00" E., said coordinate being approximately S. 36° W., approximately 76.53 miles from Vertical Control Station 2217 on Attu Island (approximate latitude 52° 55' 30" N., longitude 172° 31' 30" E.);

52° 00' N., 171° 48' 00" E.;

51° 50' 00" N., 172° 00' E.;

51° 40' 00" N., 172° 24' 00" E.;

51° 29' 00" N., 173° 00' E.;

51° 20' 00" N., 174° 00' E.;

51° 10' 00" N., 175° 00' E.;

51° 00' N., 175° 41' 00" E., said coordinate being approximately S. 04° 35' W., approximately 93.89 miles from Vertical Control Station 2152 on Buldir Island (approximate latitude 52° 21' N., longitude 175° 55' E.);

50° 54' 00" N., 176° 00' E.;

50° 47' 00" N., 176° 36' 00" E.;

50° 46' 00" N., 177° 00' E.;

50° 45' 00" N., 178° 00' E.;

50° 41' 00" N., 179° 00' E.;

50° 38' 30" N., 179° 30' 00" E.;

50° 40' 00" N., 180° 00', said coordinate being approximately S. 24° 50' E., approximately 86.79 miles from the top of Sugarloaf Peak on Semisopochnai Island (approximate latitude 51° 53' 39" N., longitude 179° 38' 14" E., elevation 2,800 feet);

50° 40' 00" N., 179° 00' W.;

50° 40' 00" N., 178° 00' W.; said coordinate being approximately S. 30° E., approximately 85.21 miles from the summit of Mt. Careloi on Careloi Island (approximate latitude 51° 47' 21" N., longitude 178° 47' 30" W., elevation 5,160 feet);

50° 37' 00" N., 177° 00' W.;

50° 36' 00" N., 176° 00' W.;

50° 36' 00" N., 175° 34' W.;

50° 41' 00" N., 175° 00' W.;

50° 55' 00" N., 174° 00' W.;

51° 10' 00" N., 173° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 14° W., approximately 82.05 miles from the top of Pine Peak on Segum Island (approximate latitude 52° 18' 45" N., longitude 172° 30' 30" W., elevation 3,458 feet);

51° 29' 00" N., 172° 00' W.;

51° 45' 00" N., 171° 00' W.;

51° 50' 00" N., 170° 00' W.;

51° 55' 00" N., 169° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 04° 40' W., approximately 84.42 miles from the summit of Mt. Vsenidof on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 53° 07' 30" N., longitude 168° 41' 30" W., elevation 6,600 feet);

52° 05' 00" N., 168° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 12° 20' W., approximately 83.63 miles from the summit of Mt. Tum Tum on Unalaska Island (approximate latitude 53° 16' N., longitude 167° 38' 12" W., elevation 1,960 feet);

52° 09' 00" N., 167° 00' W.;

52° 28' 00" N., 166° 00' W.;

52° 44' 00" N., 165° 18' 00" W.;

52° 54' 00" N., 165° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 01° 30' E., approximately 81.26 miles from Horizontal Control Station Bridge on Tigalda Island (approximate latitude 54° 03' 54" N., longitude 165° 02' 24" W.);

53° 09' 00" N., 164° 36' 00" W.;

53° 25' 00" N., 164° 00' W.;

53° 51' 00" N., 163° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 64° E., approximately 80.47 miles from the Scotch Cap lighthouse on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 23' 39" N., longitude 164° 45' W.);

54° 00' N., 162° 18' 00" W.;

54° 15' 00" N., 162° 09' 00" W.;

54° 17' 30" N., 162° 08' 23" W.;

54° 20' 00" N., 162° 09' 00" W.;

54° 25' 00" N., 162° 12' 00" W.;

54° 30' 00" N., 162° 20' 30" W.;

54° 33' 30" N., 162° 30' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 51° 30' W., approximately 11.04 miles from the top of Sanak Peak on Sanak Island (approximate latitude 54° 27' 51" N., longitude 162° 45' W., elevation 1,740 feet);

54° 37' 00" N., 162° 45' 00" W.;

54° 42' 00" N., 163° 00' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 45° E., approximately 3.15 miles from the summit of an unnamed mountain on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 40' 12" N., longitude 163° 03' 12" W., elevation 1,243 feet);

54° 45' 00" N., 163° 05' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 34° 25' E., approximately 3.15 miles from the summit of an unnamed mountain on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 42' 48" N., longitude 163° 07' 12" W., elevation 1,600 feet);

54° 47' 44" N., 163° 12' 00" W., said coordinate being N. 18° W., approximately 1.77 miles from the top of an unnamed hill on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 46' 15" N., longitude 163° 12' W., elevation 458 feet);

54° 47' 44" N., 163° 21' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 22° 30' W., approximately 2.36 miles from the top of Sentinal Peak on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 49' 30" N., longitude 163° 19' 48" W., elevation 2,020 feet);

54° 49' 00" N., 163° 22' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 67° W., approximately 1.57 miles from the top of Sentinal Peak on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 49' 30" N., longitude 163° 19' 48" W., elevation 2,020 feet);

54° 49' 30" N., 163° 22' 00" W., said coordinate being West, approximately 1.38 miles from the top of Sentinal Peak on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 49' 30" N., longitude 163° 19' 48" W., elevation 2,020 feet);

54° 51' 35" N., 163° 24' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 79° W., approximately 1.77 miles from an unnamed mountain near Nichols Point on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 51' 15" N., longitude 163° 21' 24" W., elevation 1,550 feet);

54° 53' 00" N., 163° 21' 40" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 09° W., approximately 1.97 miles from an unnamed mountain near Nichols Point, on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 51' 15" N., longitude 163° 21' 24" W., elevation 1,550 feet);

54° 56' 00" N., 163° 22' 30" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 88° 30' W., approximately 2.56 miles from Traders Mountain on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 56' N., longitude 163° 19' W., elevation 1,845 feet);

55° 02' 40" N., 163° 26' 30" W.;

55° 04' 30" N., 163° 30' 00" W.;

55° 12' 00" N., 163° 45' 00" W.;

55° 15' 40" N., 164° 00' 00" W.;

55° 15' 00" N., 164° 30' 00" W., thence to the beginning coordinate.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS SUBUNIT (AMAK SEGMENT)

Aleutian Islands Subunit (Amak Segment) includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 5318, dated April 7, 1930, within rhumb lines connecting the following 14 geographic coordinates;

55° 27' N., 163° 13' 30" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 41° W., approximately 1 2/5 miles from a lighthouse on Sealion Rock;

55° 29' N., 163° 13' W.;

55° 29' 50" N., 163° 11' W.;

55° 29' 40" N., 163° 10' W.;

55° 29' 10" N., 163° 08" W.;

55° 28' 10" N., 163° 06' W.;

55° 26' 45" N., 163° 05' W.;

55° 25' N., 163° 04' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 78° E., approximately 2 2/5 miles from Horizontal Control Station Amak;

55° 24' N., 163° 05' W.;

55° 23' 30" N., 163° 06' W.;

55° 23' 10" N., 163° 08' W.;

55° 23' 30" N., 163° 10' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 33° W., approximately 1 mile from Horizontal Control Station Badger;

55° 24' 20" N., 163° 12' W.;

55° 25' N., 163° 13' W., to the point of beginning.

BOGOSLOF SUBUNIT

Bogoslof Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1049, dated March 2, 1909, lying within a radius of 7 miles from Vertical Control Station 143, located at approximate latitude 53° 50' 42" N., longitude 168° 02' 00" W.

And, all other public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, in the Aleutian Islands.

Section 303 (1):

ALASKA PENINSULA UNIT--"including the existing Simeonof and Semidi National Wildlife Refuges, the Shumagin Islands, Sutwik Island, the islands and headlands of Pualu Bay, and all other public lands on islands, islets, rocks, reefs, spires and designated capes and headlands south of the Alaska Peninsula from Katmai National Park to False Pass including such offshore lands incorporated in this unit under section 1427."

The Alaska Peninsula Unit includes the following described lands:

Designated subunits:

SEMIDI SUBUNIT

Semidi Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 5858, dated June 17, 1932, between latitudes 55° 51' N. and 56° 15' N., and longitudes 156° 30' W. and 157° 00' W.

This is incorrect. It should be 57'

SIMEONOF SUBUNIT

Simeonof Subunit, located in the Shumagin Island Group, at approximate latitude 54° 53' N., longitude 159° 15' W., includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Public Land Order 1749, dated October 30, 1958, as all of Simeonof Island and its tidelands, together with all adjacent areas of water extending one mile beyond mean low water, and including any islands within said one-mile area.

Designated capes and headlands:

SEAL CAPE

Seal Cape includes all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, within the following boundary:

Beginning at the meander corner of sections 7 and 18, T. 48 S., R. 59 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Kuiu Bay and Sweater Bay;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 71° W., approximately 1 1/5 miles to the most southerly point of land in section 12, T. 48 S., R. 60 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Sweater Bay;

Thence northeasterly, along the line of mean high tide of Sweater Bay, approximately 5 miles to the meander corner of sections 33 and 34, T. 47 S., R. 59 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence northerly, between sections 33 and 34, 27 and 28, approximately 3/4 mile to the 1/2 section corner of sections 27 and 28, T. 47 S., R. 59 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, on the east and west centerline of section 27, approximately 1 mile to the special meander corner of section 27, T. 47 S., R. 59 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Devils Bay;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 75° E., approximately 6,400 feet, to the most westerly point of land in section 36, T. 47 S., R. 59 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Devils Bay;

Thence southeasterly, along the line of mean high tide of Devils Bay approximately 1 1/2 miles to the most southerly point of land in section 31, T. 47 S., R. 58 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Pacific Ocean;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 14° W., approximately 1 3/10 miles to the most easterly point of land in section 7, T. 48 S., R. 58 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Pacific Ocean;

Thence southwesterly, southeasterly, southwesterly, southeasterly, southwesterly and westerly, along the line of mean high tide of the Pacific Ocean, approximately 4 1/2 miles to the most southwestern portion of section 25, T. 48 S., R. 59 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Seal Bay;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 69° 30' W approximately 2 3/4 miles to the most southern point of land point in the east 1/2 of section 33, T. 48 S., R. 59 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Pacific Ocean and Seal Bay;

Thence northwesterly, southwesterly and northwesterly, approximately 5 miles to the meander corner of sections 7 and 18, T. 48 S., R. 59 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of Kuiu Bay and Sweater Bay, the place of beginning.

NOTE: The headlands in Puale Bay (North Point, Cape Aklek and at Vertical Bench Mark Oil Triangle) are also included in the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, and have been described within the exterior boundary of that refuge.

And, all public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, on the Shumagin Islands, Sutwik Island and on all other named and unnamed islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires south of the Alaska Peninsula. It is the intent of this description to include all such public lands occurring within all arms, bays, bights, coves, entrances, gulfs, harbors, inlets, lagoons, passages, passes, ports, sounds and straits, but not to include lands inland of the mouths of rivers or lakes on the mainland of Alaska.

Section 303 (1):

GULF OF ALASKA UNIT--"including the existing Forrester Island, Hazy Islands, Saint Lazaria and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, the Barren Islands, Latax Rocks, Harbor Island, Pye and Chiswell Islands, Ragged, Natao, Chat, Chevel, Granite and Middleton Islands, the Trinity Islands, all named and unnamed islands, islets, rocks, reefs, spires, and whatever submerged lands, if any, were retained in Federal ownership at the time of statehood surrounding Kodiak and Afognak Islands and all other such public lands on islands, islets, rocks, reefs, spires and designated capes and headlands within the the Gulf of Alaska, but excluding such lands within existing units of the National Park System, Nuka Island and lands within the National Forest System except as provided in section 1427 of this Act."

The Gulf of Alaska Unit includes the following described lands:

Designated subunits:

FORRESTER ISLAND SUBUNIT

Forrester Island Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands) waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1458, dated January 11, 1912, spires within: (a) North Segment--the rhumb lines connecting the following 6 geographic coordinates;

55° 02' 00" N., 133° 30' 00" W.;

55° 01' 45" N., 133° 31' 00" W.;

55° 00' 50" N., 133° 30' 30" W.;

55° 00' 15" N., 133° 29' 00" W.;

55° 00' 25" N., 133° 28' 00" W.;

55° 01' 30" N., 133° 28' 30" W., to the point of beginning; and,

(b) South Segment--the rhumb lines connecting the following 15 geographic coordinates:

54° 51' 30" N., 133° 35' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 46° W., approximately 2 miles from Horizontal Control Station North located on Cape Horn Rocks;

54° 50' 00" N., 133° 35' 23" W.;

54° 48' 00" N., 133° 34' 36" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 84° 30' W., approximately 2 miles from the top located near the center of Forrester Island, approximate elevation 1,340 feet;

54° 46' 00" N., 133° 33' 23" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 89° W., approximately 1 3/10 miles from the top of a hill in the southern portion of Forrester Island, approximate elevation 270 feet;

54° 45' 00" N., 133° 32' 26" W., said coordinate being approximately 1 3/10 miles from the Horizontal Control Station South, located on a group of rocks off the southern shore of Forrester Island;

54° 44' 00" N., 133° 30' 00" W.;

54° 44' 09" N., 133° 29' 09" W.;

54° 45' 00" N., 133° 28' 35" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 80° E., approximately 1 1/5 miles from Horizontal Control Station Petrel, located in the southern portion of Petrel Island;

54° 47' 13" N., 133° 29' 17" W.;

54° 50' 00" N., 133° 29' 17" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 81° E., approximately 1 7/10 miles from Horizontal Control Station Forrester, located in the northern portion of Forrester Island;

54° 52' 00" N., 133° 30' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 66° E., approximately 1 2/5 miles from the most eastern point of Laurie Island;

54° 33' 00" N., 133° 31' 00" W.;

54° 53' 39" N., 133° 32' 00" W.;

54° 53' 39" N., 133° 33' 00" W.;

54° 53' 00" N., 133° 34' 20" W., to the point of beginning.

HAZY ISLANDS SUBUNIT

Hazy Islands Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1459, dated January 11, 1912, within rhumb lines connecting the following 12 geographic coordinates:

55° 53' 30" N., 134° 36' W., said point being approximately N. 84° W., approximately 1 mile from Horizontal Control Station Hazy, located on the most northern island of the Subunit.

55° 53' 00" N., 134° 37' 50" W., said point being approximately S. 80° 30' W., approximately 1 mile from Horizontal Control Station Big, located on Big Hazy Islet;

55° 52' 00" N., 134° 36' 50" W.;

55° 51' 20" N., 134° 35' 25" W.;

55° 51' 20" N., 134° 34' 35" W.;

55° 51' 40" N., 134° 33' 17" W.; said point being approximately S. 85° E., approximately 1 mile from Horizontal Control Station Reef, located on the most southern island of the Subunit;

55° 52' 10" N., 134° 32' 35" W., said point being approximately N. 89° 30' E., approximately 1 1/10 miles from Horizontal Control Station Dome, located on the most eastern island of the Subunit;

55° 52' 40" N., 134° 32' 52" W.;

55° 53' 10" N., 134° 34' W.;

55° 54' 09" N., 134° 35' W.;

55° 54' 32" N., 134° 36' W.;

55° 54' 00" N., 134° 38' W.;

Thence to the point of beginning.

SAINT LAZARIA SUBUNIT

Saint Lazaria Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1040, dated February 27, 1909, within rhumb lines connecting the following 10 geographic coordinates;

56° 59' 30" N., 135° 43' W.;

56° 59' 20" N., 135° 43' 35" W.;

56° 59' 10" N., 135° 43' 43" W.;

56° 59' 00" N., 135° 43' 35" W.;

56° 58' 50" N., 135° 43' 35" W.;

56° 58' 50" N., 135° 42' 00" W.;

56° 59' 00" N., 139° 41' 30" W.;

56° 59' 10" N., 139° 41' 20" W.;

56° 59' 20" N., 139° 41' 20" W.;

56° 59' 30" N., 135° 42' 00" W.; to the point of beginning.

TUXEDNI SUBUNIT

Tuxedni Subunit includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Executive Order No. 1039, dated February 27, 1909, within rhumb lines connecting the following 17 geographic coordinates;

60° 11' 27" N., 152° 44' 42" W., said coordinate being a point dividing Lake Clark National Park and Preserve and said Subunit;

60° 13' 36" N., 152° 44' 42" W.;

60° 13' 30" N., 152° 44' 00" W.;

60° 13' 54" N., 152° 42' 00" W.;

60° 13' 24" N., 152° 39' 06" W.;

60° 12' 30" N., 152° 36' 00" W.;

60° 11' 05" N., 152° 33' 00" W.;

60° 08' 30" N., 152° 30' 00" W.; said coordinate being approximately S. 76° E., approximately 1 3/5 miles from the southeastern shore of Duck Island;

60° 06' 18" N., 152° 29' 30" W.;

60° 05' 12" N., 152° 30' 00" W.;

60° 04' 36" N., 152° 30' 48" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 52° E., approximately 4 3/20 miles from a lighthouse in the southern portion of section 16, T. 1 S., R. 19 W. Seward Meridian;

60° 04' 06" N., 152° 32' 00" W.;

60° 04' 24" N., 152° 33' 00" W.;

60° 06' 18" N., 152° 36' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 89° W., approximately 1 1/10 miles from a hill in the west half of section 9, T. 1 S., R. 19 W., Seward Meridian, approximate elevation 609 feet;

60° 08' 30" N., 152° 39' 00" W.;

60° 09' 30" N., 152° 39' 54" W.;

60° 10' 21" N., 152° 40' 54" W., to the point of beginning.

Submerged lands surrounding Kodiak and Afognak Islands, retained at the time of statehood:

AFOGNAK ISLAND

Afognak Island includes all public land, as defined by the ANILCA, on islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires together with all water and submerged land, described in Proclamation No. 39, dated December 24, 1892, encompassed in the following described boundary:

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of arcs drawn with 3 nautical mile radii from Rocky Island and Green Island, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 32' 15" N., longitude 152° 46' 30" W.;

Thence southwesterly, along a line 3 nautical miles seaward of the salient points on the westerly side of Afognak Island, closing Foul Bay and Paramanof Bay, (using as headlands Black Cape on the north and Cape Paramanof on the south), and closing Malina Bay, to a point located at the intersection of arcs drawn with 3 nautical mile radii from triangulation Station NUN and the most northerly point on Raspberry Island, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 11' 45" N., longitude 153° 18' 45" W.;

Thence southeasterly, along a median line through the main channel of Raspberry Narrows and Afognak Strait to a point located at the intersection of arcs drawn with 3 nautical mile radii from Hog Island and Treeless Island, which point is at approximate latitude 57° 58' 30" N., longitude 152° 36' 35" W.;

Thence northeasterly, along a line 3 nautical miles seaward of the salient points on the southeasterly side of Afognak Island, closing Afognak Bay, Kazakof Bay, Duck Bay and Izhut Bay to a point located at the intersection of arcs drawn with 3 mile radii from Marmot Island and Afognak Island south of King Cove, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 09' 00" N., longitude 151° 57' 50" W.;

Thence northerly, along a median line through Marmot Strait to a point located equidistant from Marmot Island, Sealion Rocks and Tonki Cape Peninsula, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 18' 30" N., longitude 151° 52' 45" W.;

Thence easterly, along a median line between Sealion Rocks and Marmot Island to a point located at the intersection of arcs drawn with 3 nautical mile radii from Marmot Island and Sealion Rocks, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 18' 20" N., longitude 151° 45' 00" W.;

Thence northerly and westerly, along a line 3 nautical miles seaward of the salient points around the easterly and northerly shores of Sealion Rocks to a point located at the intersection of arcs drawn with 3 nautical mile radii from Sealion Rocks and Tonki Cape, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 22' 25" N., longitude 151° 53' 15" W.;

Thence northwesterly, along a line 3 nautical miles seaward of the salient points on the northeasterly side of Afognak Island, closing Tonki Bay and Seal Bay to a point located at the intersection of arcs drawn with 3 nautical mile radii from Seal Islands and Sea Otter Island, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 28' 15" N., longitude 152° 11' 30" W.;

Thence northeasterly, northerly and westerly, along a line 3 nautical miles seaward of the salient points around the southerly, easterly and northerly shores of Sea Otter Island to a point located at the intersection of arcs drawn with 3 nautical mile radii from Sea Otter Island and Shuyak Island, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 34' 30" N., longitude 152° 14' 45" W.;

Thence southerly, along a median line between Sea Otter Island and Shuyak Island to a point located equidistant from Sea Otter Island, Shuyak Island and the northernmost of the Seal Islands, which point is at approximate latitude 58° 29' 45" N., longitude 152° 17' 30" W.;

Thence southwesterly and northwesterly, along a median line through Shuyak Strait to the point of beginning.

KARLUK

Karluk includes all water and submerged lands as described in Public Land Order 128, dated June 19, 1943, encompassed in following described boundary:

Beginning at the end of a point of land on the shore of Shelikof Strait on Kodiak Island, said point being about 1 1/2 miles east of Rocky Point, at approximate latitude 57° 39' 40" N., longitude 154° 12' 20" W.;

Thence due North, 3,000 feet from the shoreline at mean low tide;

Thence southwesterly, along a line parallel to and 3,000 feet distant from the shoreline at mean low tide to a point due West of the confluence of the north shore of Sturgeon River with the east shore of Shelikof Strait;

Thence due East, 3,000 feet to the confluence of the north shore of Sturgeon River with the east shore of Shelikof Strait at mean high tide;

Thence northeasterly, following the easterly shore of Shelikof Strait along the line of mean high tide to the place of beginning.

WOMENS BAY

Womens Bay includes all water and submerged lands, described in Public Land Order 1182, dated July 7, 1955, encompassed in the following described boundary:

Beginning at point 9 of the perimeter survey of U.S. Survey No. 2539, which point is at the intersection of mean high tide on the south side of Middle Bay with the upland of Kodiak Island;

Thence N. 40° 36' E., 198.64 chains, to point 10 of U.S. Survey No. 2539;

Thence North, 184.55 chains, to point 11 of U.S. Survey No. 2539;

Thence N. 5° 05' 30" W., 259.70 chains, to point 12, of U.S. Survey No. 2539, which is the intersection of the mean high tide on the northerly side of Chiniak Bay with the upland of Kodiak Island;

Thence southwesterly northwesterly, northeasterly, southerly, southeasterly, along the line of mean high tide of Chiniak Bay, Womens Bay and Middle Bay to the point of beginning.

And, all other such public lands, as defined by the ANILCA, on the Barren Islands, Latax Rocks, Harbor Island, Pye and Chiswell Islands, Ragged, Natao, Chat, Chevel, Granite and Middleton Islands, the Trinity Islands and all other named and unnamed islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires in the Gulf of Alaska. It is the intent of this description to include all such public lands occurring within all arms, bays, bights, coves, entrances, gulfs, harbors, inlets, lagoons, passages, passes, ports, sounds and straits, but not to include lands inland of the mouths of rivers or lakes on the mainland of Alaska or such public lands on

Nuka Island or that are part of the Katmai National Park and Preserve, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and the Chugach and Tongass National Forests (except as provided by Section 1427).

UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM WITHIN THE ALASKA

MARITIME NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE:

Wilderness areas established by P.L. 96-487, December 2, 1980:

Section 702 (1):

"Aleutian Islands Wilderness of approximately one million three hundred thousand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Aleutian Islands Wilderness", dated October 1978."

This unit (in 2 segments) is described as follows:

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS SEGMENT

The Aleutian Islands Wilderness (Aleutian Islands Segment) includes all described in Executive Order No. 1733, dated March 3, 1913, above the mean high tide on islands, islets, rocks, reefs, and spires within rhumb lines connecting the following 97 geographic coordinates;

55° 13' 00" N., 165° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 4° 45' W., approximately 41.81 miles from Cape Sarichef lighthouse on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 36' N., longitude 164° 54' W.);

55° 03' 00" N., 166° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 10° 15' W., approximately 63.90 miles from the Akutan Harbor lighthouse on Akutan Island (approximate latitude 54° 09' N., longitude 165° 57' W.);

54° 50' 30" N., 167° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 21° 45' W., approximately 67.06 miles from the Dutch Harbor lighthouse on Amaknak Island (approximate latitude 53° 54' N., longitude 166° 31' W.);

54° 35' 00" N., 168° 00' W.;

54° 14' 00" N., 169° 00' W.;

54° 00' N., 170° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 45° 25' W., approximately 81.27 miles from the summit of Mt. Vsenidof on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 53° 07' 30" N., longitude 168° 41' 30" W., elevation 6,600 feet);

53° 53' 00" N., 171° 00' W.;

53° 42' 00" N., 172° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 10° 50' E., approximately 97.83 miles from the top of Pyre Peak on Seguam Island (approximate latitude 52° 18' 45" N., longitude 172° 30' 30" W., elevation 3,458 feet);

53° 32' 00" N., 173° 00' W.;

53° 21' 00" N., 173° 42' 00" W.;

53° 12' 00" N., 174° 00' W.;

53° 08' 00" N., 174° 18' 00" W.;

53° 02' 30" N., 175° 00' W.;

52° 58' 00" N., 175° 30' 00" W.;

52° 54' 30" N., 176° 00' W.;

52° 51' 00" N., 176° 36' W.;

52° 52' 00" N., 177° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 7° 30' W., approximately 65.48 miles from the summit of Mt. Moffett on Adak Island (approximate latitude 51° 51' 03" N., longitude 177° 45' W., elevation 3,924 feet);

52° 54' 00" N., 178° 00' W.;

52° 56' 00" N., 178° 42' 00" W.;

52° 55' 50" N., 179° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 21° 10' W., approximately 79.68 miles from the summit of Mt. Gareloi on Gareloi Island (approximate latitude 51° 47' 21" N., longitude 178° 47' 30" W., elevation 5,160 feet);

52° 55' 00" N., 179° 30' 00" W.;

52° 56' 00" N., 180° 00' ;

52° 58' 00" N., 179° 30' 00" E.;

53° 01' 00" N., 179° 00' E., said coordinate being approximately N. 23° 50' W., approximately 75.74 miles from the top of Anvil Peak on Semisopochnoi Island (approximate latitude 51° 59' 15" N., longitude 179° 36' 30" E., elevation 4,007 feet);

53° 04' 30" N., 178° 00' E.;

53° 05' 30" N., 177° 36' E.;

53° 13' 00" N., 177° 00' E.;

53° 21' 00" N., 176° 18' 30" E.;

53° 24' 00" N., 176° 00' E., said coordinate being approximately N. 01° 20' E., approximately 72.58 miles from Vertical Control Station 2152 on Buldir Island (approximate latitude 52° 21' N., longitude 175° 55' E.);

53° 25' 00" N., 175° 12' 00" E.;

53° 25' 00" N., 175° 00' E.;

53° 27' 00" N., 174° 30' 00" E.;

53° 30' 00" N., 174° 00' E.;

53° 30' 30" N., 173° 42' 00" E.;

53° 30' 00" N., 173° 30' 00" E.;

53° 26' 00" N., 173° 00' E., said coordinate being approximately N. 29° 45' E., approximately 41.02 miles from Vertical Control Station 2217 on Attu Island (approximate latitude 52° 55' 30" N., longitude 172° 31' 30" E.);

53° 19' 00" N., 172° 24" E.;

53° 06' 00" N., 172° 00' E.;

52° 55' 00" N., 171° 48' 00" E., said coordinate being West, approximately 29.98 miles from Vertical Control Station 2217 on Attu Island (approximate latitude 52° 55' 30" N., longitude 172° 31' 30" E.);

52° 35' 00" N., 171° 42' 00" E.;

52° 12' 00" N., 171° 42' 00" E., said coordinate being approximately S. 36° W., approximately 76.53 miles from Vertical Control Station 2217 on Attu Island (approximate latitude 52° 55' 30" N., longitude 172° 31' 30" E.);

52° 00' N., 171° 48' 00" E.;

51° 50' 00" N., 172° 00' E.;

51° 40' 00" N., 172° 24' 00" E.;

51° 29' 00" N., 173° 00' E.;

51° 20' 00" N., 174° 00' E.;

51° 10' 00" N., 175° 00' E.;

51° 00' N., 175° 41' 00" E., said coordinate being approximately S. 04° 35' W., approximately 93.89 miles from Vertical Control Station 2152 on Buldir Island (approximate latitude 52° 21' N., longitude 175° 55' E.);

50° 54' 00" N., 176° 00' E.;

50° 47' 00" N., 176° 36' 00" E.;

50° 46' 00" N., 177° 00' E.;

50° 45' 00" N., 178° 00' E.;

50° 41' 00" N., 179° 00' E.;

50° 38' 30" N., 179° 30' 00" E.;

50° 40' 00" N., 180° 00', said coordinate being approximately S. 24° 50' E., approximately 86.79 miles from the top of Sugarloaf Peak on Semisopochnai Island (approximate latitude 51° 53' 39" N., longitude 179° 38' 14" E., elevation 2,800 feet);

50° 40' 00" N., 179° 00' W.;

50° 40' 00" N., 178° 00' W.; said coordinate being approximately S. 30° E., approximately 85.21 miles from the summit of Mt. Gareloi on Gareloi Island (approximate latitude 51° 47' 21" N., longitude 178° 47' 30" W., elevation 5,160 feet);

50° 37' 00" N., 177° 00' W.;

50° 36' 00" N., 176° 00' W.;

50° 36' 00" N., 175° 34' W.;

50° 41' 00" N., 175° 00' W.;

50° 55' 00" N., 174° 00' W.;

51° 10' 00" N., 173° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 14° W., approximately 82.05 miles from the top of Pine Peak on Seguan Island (approximate latitude 52° 18' 45" N., longitude 172° 30' 30" W., elevation 3,458 feet);

51° 29' 00" N., 172° 00' W.;

51° 45' 00" N., 171° 00' W.;

51° 50' 00" N., 170° 00' W.;

51° 55' 00" N., 169° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 04° 40' W., approximately 84.42 miles from the summit of Mt. Vsenidof on Unmak Island (approximate latitude 53° 07' 30" N., longitude 168° 41' 30" W., elevation 6,600 feet);

52° 05' 00" N., 168° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 12° 20' W., approximately 83.63 miles from the summit of Mt. Tum Tum on Unalaska Island (approximate latitude 53° 16' N., longitude 167° 38' 12" W., elevation 1,960 feet);

52° 09' 00" N., 167° 00' W.;

52° 28' 00" N., 166° 00' W.;

52° 44' 00" N., 165° 18' 00" W.;

52° 54' 00" N., 165° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 01° 30' E., approximately 81.26 miles from Horizontal Control Station Bridge on Tigalda Island (approximate latitude 54° 03' 54" N., longitude 165° 02' 24" W.);

53° 09' 00" N., 164° 36' 00" W.;

53° 25' 00" N., 164° 00' W.;

53° 51' 00" N., 163° 00' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 64° E., approximately 80.47 miles from the Scotch Cap lighthouse on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 23' 39" N., longitude 164° 45' W.);

54° 00' N., 162° 18' 00" W.;

54° 15' 00" N., 162° 09' 00" W.;

54° 17' 30" N., 162° 08' 23" W.;

54° 20' 00" N., 162° 09' 00" W.;

54° 25' 00" N., 162° 12' 00" W.;

54° 30' 00" N., 162° 20' 30" W.;

54° 33' 30" N., 162° 30' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 51° 30' E., approximately 11.04 miles from the top of Sanak Peak on Sanak Island (approximate latitude 54° 27' 51" N., longitude 162° 45' W., elevation 1,740 feet);

54° 37' 00" N., 162° 45' 00" W.;

54° 42' 00" N., 163° 00' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 45° E., approximately 3.15 miles from the summit of an unnamed mountain on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 40' 12" N., longitude 163° 03' 12" W., elevation 1,243 feet);

54° 45' 00" N., 163° 05' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 34° 25' E., approximately 3.15 miles from the summit of an unnamed mountain on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 42' 48" N., longitude 163° 07' 12" W., elevation 1,600 feet);

54° 47' 44" N., 163° 12' 00" W., said coordinate being N. 18° W., approximately 1.77 miles from the top of an unnamed hill on Unimak Island (approximate latitude 54° 46' 15" N., longitude 163° 21' W., elevation 458 feet);

54° 47' 44" N., 163° 21' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 22° 30' W., approximately 2.36 miles from the top of Sentinal Peak on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 49' 30" N., longitude 163° 19' 48" W., elevation 2,020 feet);

54° 49' 00" N., 163° 22' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 67° W., approximately 1.57 miles from the top of Sentinal Peak on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 49' 30" N., longitude 163° 19' 48" W., elevation 2,020 feet);

54° 49' 30" N., 163° 22' 00" W., said coordinate being West, approximately 1.38 miles from the top of Sentinal Peak on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 49' 30" N., longitude 163° 19' 48" W., elevation 2,020 feet);

54° 51' 35" N., 163° 24' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 79° W., approximately 1.77 miles from an unnamed mountain near Nichols Point on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 51' 15" N., longitude 163° 21' 24" W., elevation 1,550 feet);

54° 53' 00" N., 163° 21' 40" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 09° W., approximately 1.97 miles from an unnamed mountain near Nichols Point, on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 51' 15" N., longitude 163° 21' 24" W., elevation 1,550 feet);

54° 56' 00" N., 163° 22' 30" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 88° 30' W., approximately 2.56 miles from Traders Mountain on the Alaska Peninsula (approximate latitude 54° 56' N., longitude 163° 19' W., elevation 1,845 feet);

55° 02' 40" N., 163° 26' 30" W.;

55° 04' 30" N., 163° 30' 00" W.;

55° 12' 00" N., 163° 45' 00" W.;

55° 15' 40" N., 164° 00' 00" W.;

55° 15' 00" N., 164° 30' 00" W., thence to the beginning coordinate.

The following lands are not included in the Aleutian Islands Wilderness:

Akun Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 54° 12' N., longitude 165° 30' W.);

Akutan Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 54° 09' N., longitude 166° 00' W.);

Sanak Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 54° 25' N., longitude 162° 42' W.);

Tigalda Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 54° 06' N., longitude 165° 04' W.);

Umnak Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 53° 12' N., longitude 168° 30' W.);

Unalaska Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 53° 45' N., longitude 166° 45' W.);

Sedanka Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 53° 45' N., longitude 166° 14' W.);

Amaknak Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 53° 55' 30" N., longitude 166° 32' W.);

Shemya Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 52° 43' 40" N., longitude 174° 06' E.);

Attu Island, beginning at a point northeast of Krasni Point at the line of mean high tide, where a stream empties into the Pacific Ocean at approximate latitude 52° 47' 43" N., longitude 173° 08' 50" E.;

Thence upstream in a west-northwest direction, following the right branch to the 250-foot contour level;

Thence northeasterly, northerly and northwesterly, along the 250-foot contour to the intersection of the 250-foot contour and an unnamed stream at approximate latitude 52° 49' 07" N., longitude 173° 09' 12" E.;

Thence upstream in a west and southwest direction, to the 1,000-foot contour at approximate latitude 52° 48' 57" N., longitude 173° 08' 52" E.;

Thence northwesterly, along the 1,000-foot contour to the termination of the most westerly branch of Kingfisher Creek at approximately latitude 52° 49' 24" N., longitude 173° 07' 33" E;

Thence due North approximately 1,650 feet to the top of Lookout Hill, at approximate latitude 52° 49' 38" N., longitude 173° 07' 33" E.;

Thence north-northwesterly, approximately about 4,800 feet to the junction of Peaceful River and Angel Creek at approximate latitude 52° 50' 26" N., longitude 173° 07' 55" E.;

Thence northeasterly, approximately about 5,000 feet to the termination of the first right branch stream of Peaceful River, at approximate latitude 52° 50' 53" N., longitude 173° 09' 02" E.;

Thence along this branch downstream in an easterly direction, approximately 920 feet to the intersection with the 500-foot contour level;

Thence along the 500-foot contour easterly, northerly, and northwesterly, around Terrible Mountain, through Zwinge Valley and around Black Mountain to a point which is 200 feet from the Jarmin Pass Road at approximate latitude 52° 53' 18" N., longitude 173° 08' 21" E.;

Thence parallel to and 200 feet from the centerline of Jarmin Pass Road on the east, the north side of which passes through O'Donnell Valley to Addison Valley which ends in the West Arm of Holtz Bay, to the intersection of the road and Addison Creek, at approximate latitude 52° 55' 18" N., longitude 173° 07' 41" E.;

Thence down Addison Creek, approximately 400 feet;

Thence southerly and easterly along a line parallel to and 200 feet from the centerline of the road through O'Donnell Valley and Jarmin Pass to a point which lies about 300 feet from the road entering the World War II storage tunnel, at approximate latitude 52° 53' 11" N.;

Thence northeasterly, parallel to and 300 feet from the storage tunnel to the first branch of Bassett Creek;

Thence along this branch downstream into the main Bassett Creek, to a point that lies approximately 400 feet west of the Chichagof Harbor Road at approximate latitude 52° 53' 13" N., longitude 173° 12' 18" E.;

Thence along a line parallel to and 300 feet from the centerline of Chichagof Harbor Road on the northwest and westerly side, to a point and at the southern boundary of a small unnamed lake, at approximate latitude 52° 56' 14" N., longitude 173° 14' 34" E., which lies approximately 1,700 feet southwest of the Chichagof Point;

Thence due North, approximately 2,700 feet to a point at the line of mean high tide, on the Bering Sea shoreline, at approximate latitude 52° 56' 39" N., longitude 173° 14' 34" E.;

Thence easterly and southerly, along the line of mean high tide around Chichagof Point and Chichagof Harbor, and easterly, along Chichagof Beach to a point at the intersection of a stream from Lake Canirco and Chichagof Harbor at approximate latitude 52° 55' 31" N.;

Thence southerly, along this stream to the north end of Lake Canirco;

Thence along the northwest and western shoreline of Lake Canirco, the stream entering the southwest corner of the lake;

Thence along the left bank of this stream, to the north end of Lake Cories;

Thence along the northwest shoreline of Lake Cories, to a point at the southwest corner of the lake;

Thence southeast, approximately 200 feet to a point approximately 300 feet from the centerline of the Chichagof Harbor road;

Thence southwesterly, parallel to and 300 feet from the centerline of the road, to a point where the line intersects the left branch of the stream entering Lake Nicholas, at approximate latitude 52° 53' 30" N., longitude 173° 12' 18" E.;

Thence southwesterly, approximately 900 feet to a small promontory and benchmark at approximate latitude 52° 53' 07" N., longitude 173° 11' 28" E.;

Thence due South, approximately 300 feet to the 500-foot contour;

Thence southeasterly, along the 500-foot contour on the south side of Gilbert Ridge, to and around the old military post at Alexai Point, past Alexai Creek to the intersection of the 500-foot contour and a left branch of a small stream which enters Massacre Bay at Hidalgo Beach;

Thence downstream in a southeasterly direction, to the intersection of the stream and Massacre Bay at the line of mean high tide, at approximate latitude 52° 49' 53" N.;

Thence westerly and southerly, along the line of mean high tide of Massacre Bay to Alexai Point;

Thence northwesterly, northerly and northwesterly, around Alexai Point and along the base of Gilbert Ridge to Massacre Beach;

Thence southwesterly, along the line of mean high tide of Massacre Beach to and through Navy Cove;

Thence easterly and westerly, around Loaf Island and the spit connecting said island to the main island;

Thence south-southwesterly, past Barbara Point to Casco Point;

Thence northerly, westerly, southerly, southeasterly and northeasterly, along the line of mean high tide of Casco Point, Casco Beach, and Casco Cove to the point reaching into Casco Cove, which is just south of Casco Point;

Thence south-southeasterly, the line of mean high tide, along to Murder Point which at mean high tide is connected to Loaf Island;

Thence westerly, to the beginning point.

Kiska Island Beginning at an approximate point, latitude 51° 57' 32" N., longitude 177° 32' 30" E., at the line of mean high tide in the southwestern corner of Kiska Harbor;

Thence due South, approximately 950 feet to the 250-foot contour;

Thence westerly and easterly, along the 250-foot contour around the drainage in the southwestern section of Kiska Harbor;

Thence northerly, westerly, easterly and northeasterly, along the 250-foot contour around the drainage system for Trout Lagoon, except where the road arises above this level, when the northern edge of the road is followed;

Thence along the 250-foot contour, to the intersection of this contour and the most southerly branch of the stream draining the northwestern land area of Kiska Harbor, at approximate latitude 51° 59' 12" N., longitude 177° 32' 15" E.;

Thence westerly and northwesterly, along this stream and its right-hand branch to a point at approximate latitude 51° 59' 24" N., longitude 177° 31' 33" E.;

Thence due North, approximately 1,400 feet to a peak, approximate elevation 455 feet;

Thence due East, approximately 4,900 feet to a point on the mean high tide line of Salmon Lagoon, approximately 270 feet south of a stream emptying into the westernmost end of Salmon Lagoon;

Thence southeasterly, easterly, and northeasterly, along the line of mean high tide along the south shoreline of Salmon Lagoon to a point where the waters of Salmon Lagoon and the Pacific Ocean meet, at approximate latitude 51° 59' 52" N., longitude 177° 34' 20" E.;

Thence South, along the line of mean high tide to North Head and around the shoreline of Kiska Harbor to the point of beginning.

Amchitka Island

Tract A That land, above mean high tide on Amchitka Island, east of a line beginning at the mouth of a stream which empties into Landslide Cove, Bering Sea, at approximate latitude 51° 34' 20" N., longitude 178° 59' 25" E.;

Thence upstream in a southwesterly direction, to the unnamed lake at the head of the stream;

Thence around the southern shore of said unnamed lake;

Thence due West, to the Infantry Road;

Thence westerly, along said road for approximately 3/4 mile;

Thence southerly, around the eastern shore of the unnamed lake adjacent to the Infantry Road;

Thence downstream along the stream draining the unnamed lake, in a southerly direction, to the intersection of the stream and the Bering Ocean, at approximate latitude 51° 32' 40" N., longitude 178° 57' 00" E.;

Tract B That land, above mean high tide on Amchitka Island, west of a line beginning at the mouth of the stream which empties into the Bering Sea, at approximate latitude 51° 38' 29" N., longitude 178° 42' 32" E.;

Thence upstream in a southwesterly direction, to the head of that draw;

Thence due South, following the draw of an intermittent stream to its intersection with the Pacific Ocean, at approximate latitude 51° 36' 34" N., longitude 178° 41' 26" E.;

Tract C That land on Amchitka Island lying within a radius of one-half mile from the peak of a hill, approximate elevation 1,160 feet, located at approximate latitude 51° 36' 23" N., longitude 178° 48' 40" E.;

Tract D That land on Amchitka Island within a 100-foot corridor on each side of the Infantry Road which bisects the island and connects above 3 tracts.

Ogluga Island Beginning at a point on the northern coastline, where an unnamed stream empties into the Bering Sea, at approximate latitude 51° 36' 32" N., longitude 178° 39' 35" W.;

Thence upstream in a southeasterly direction, to the drainage ditch draining an abandoned airfield;

Thence southwesterly, approximately 300 feet along the northwest edge of said drainage ditch to its termination;

Thence due South, approximately 350 feet to the southwestern end of a drainage ditch that parallels the southeastern side of the airfield;

Thence northeasterly, along the southeast edge of the drainage ditch and runway where the drainage ditch terminates, to the most southerly road that serves the eastern portion of the island;

Thence easterly, along the southern edge of this road to its termination, at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 36' 30''$ N., longitude $178^{\circ} 36' 55''$ W.;

Thence due North, approximately 320 feet to the line of mean high tide on the northern coastline, at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 36' 32''$ N., longitude $178^{\circ} 36' 55''$ W.

Thence westerly, along the line of mean high tide, of the coast to the point of beginning.

Tanaga Island Beginning at a point southeast of Cape Amagalik, at the line of mean high tide, at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 39' 55''$ N., longitude $178^{\circ} 05' 27''$ W.;

Thence due North, approximately 800 feet to a point just north and west of the World War II radar tower;

Thence east-northeasterly, along the northern boundary of the old military road connecting the radar tower area with the abandoned airfield, to the stream draining the northwest side of the runway, at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 40' 26''$ N., longitude $173^{\circ} 03' 40''$ W.;

Thence upstream in a north-northeasterly direction, to and paralleling the northwest side of the abandoned airfield to a point approximately 500 feet north of the airfield, at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 41' 36''$ N., longitude $178^{\circ} 02' 27''$ W.;

Thence due South, to a point on Lash Bay at the line of mean high tide, at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 40' 22''$ N., longitude $178^{\circ} 02' 27''$ W.;

Thence westerly, along the line of mean high tide of the coast to the point of beginning.

Adak Island That part of the island east of the Bay of Islands, and north of latitude $51^{\circ} 47' 15''$ N.

Great Sitkin Island Beginning at a point on the shoreline at the bottom of the ridge west of Fox Creek, at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 59' 53''$ N.;

Thence uphill due West, to the 200-foot contour;

Thence northerly, easterly and southerly, along the 200-foot contour around the Fox Creek drainage;

Thence easterly, along the 200-foot contour around the ridge separating Fox Creek and Little Fox Creek;

Thence northerly, easterly and southerly, along on the 200-foot contour around the Little Fox Creek drainage;

Thence southerly, along the base of the bluff facing Sand Bay toward Zaliva Point to a midway point at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 59' 00''$ N., longitude $176^{\circ} 05' 40''$ W.;

Thence due West, approximately 200 yards to the line of mean high tide, at approximate latitude $51^{\circ} 59' 00''$ N., longitude $176^{\circ} 05' 55''$ W.;

Thence northerly and northwesterly, along the line of mean high tide to the point of beginning.

Ugamak Island All lands above mean high tide lying east of longitude $164^{\circ} 50' 00''$ W.

And the following tracts withdrawn for Native selection under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the villages of:

Akutan

T. 68 S., Rs. 110 through 113 W.;

T. 69 S., Rs. 110 through 114 W.;

T. 70 S., Rs. 110 through 114 W.;

T. 71 S., Rs. 110 through 114 W.;

T. 72 S., Rs. 110 through 114 W.;

Unalaska

T. 71 S., Rs. 116 through 120 W.;

T. 72 S., Rs. 116 through 120 W.;

T. 73 S., Rs. 116 through 120 W.;

T. 74 S., Rs. 116 through 120 W.;

T. 75 S., Rs. 116 through 120 W.;

Nikolski

T. 81 S., Rs. 134 through 138 W.;
 T. 82 S., Rs. 134 through 138 W.;
 T. 83 S., Rs. 134 through 138 W.;
 T. 84 S., Rs. 134 through 138 W.;
 T. 85 S., Rs. 134 through 138 W.;
 T. 86 S., Rs. 134 through 139 W.;

Atka

T. 90 S., Rs. 174 through 178 W.;
 T. 91 S., Rs. 174 through 178 W.;
 T. 92 S., Rs. 174 through 178 W.;
 T. 93 S., Rs. 176 through 179 W.;
 T. 94 S., Rs. 176 through 179 W.;

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WILDERNESS (AMAK SEGMENT)

Aleutian Islands Wilderness (Amak Segment) includes all lands above the line of mean high tide on islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires, described in Executive Order No. 5318, dated April 7, 1930, within rhumb lines connecting the following 14 geographic coordinates;

55° 27' N., 163° 13' 30" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 41° W., approximately 1 2/5 miles from a lighthouse on Sealion Rock;

55° 29' N., 163° 13' W.;

55° 29' 50" N., 163° 11' W.;

55° 29' 40" N., 163° 10' W.;

55° 29' 10" N., 163° 08' W.;

55° 28' 10" N., 163° 06' W.;

55° 26' 45" N., 163° 05' W.;

55° 25' N., 163° 04' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 78° E., approximately 2 2/5 miles from Horizontal Control Station Amak;

55° 24' N., 163° 05' W.;

55° 23' 30" N., 163° 06' W.;

55° 23' 10" N., 163° 08' W.;

55° 23' 30" N., 163° 10' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 33° W., approximately 1 mile from Horizontal Control Station Badger;

55° 24' 20" N., 163° 12' W.;

55° 25' N., 163° 13' W., to the point of beginning.

Section 702 (11):

"Semidi Wilderness of approximately two hundred fifty thousand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Semidi Wilderness', dated October 1978," and described as follows:

Semidi Wilderness includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests in Executive Order No. 5858, dated June 17, 1932, between latitudes 55° 51' N. and 56° 15' N., and longitudes 156° 30' W. and 157° 00' W.

Section 702 (13):

"Unimak Wilderness of approximately nine hundred and ten thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled 'Unimak Wilderness', dated October 1978," and described as follows:

Unimak Wilderness includes all lands above the line of mean high tide, on Unimak Island located at approximate latitude 54° 50' N. and longitude 164° 12' W., excluding those tracts of land within the following described boundaries;

Tract A Beginning at the corner of Ts. 59 and 60 S., Rs. 95 and 96 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 95 and 96 W., approximately 3 miles to the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24, T. 60 S., Rs. 95 and 96 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, between sections 18 and 19, 17 and 20, 16 and 21, 15 and 22, 14 and 23, 13 and 24, 18 and 19, 17 and 20, 16 and 21, 15 and 22, 14 and 23, approximately 11 miles, to the corner of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, T. 60 S., R. 94 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 23 and 24, 25 and 26, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner of sections 25 and 30, T. 60 S., Rs. 93 and 94 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, on the east and west centerline of section 25, approximately 1 mile, to the $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner of sections 25 and 30, T. 60 S., Rs. 93 and 94 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 93 and 94, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to the corner of sections 25, 30, 31 and 36, T. 60 S., Rs. 93 and 94 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, between sections 30 and 31, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, T. 60 S., R. 93 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 31 and 32, approximately 1 mile, to the standard corner of sections 31 and 32, T. 60 S., R. 93 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence westerly, on the 15th Standard Parallel South, approximately 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ miles, to standard corner of sections 1 and 6, Ts. 60 and 61 S., R. 94 and 95 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 94 and 95 W., approximately 6 miles to the corner of Ts. 61 and 62 S., Rs. 94 and 95 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, between Ts. 61 and 62 S., approximately 3 miles to the corner of sections 3, 4, 33 and 34, Ts. 61 and 62 S., R. 94 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 3 and 4, 9 and 10, 15 and 16, 21 and 22, approximately 4 miles, to the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, T. 62 S., R. 94 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 21 and 28, 20 and 29, approximately 2 miles, to the corner of sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, T. 62 S., R. 94 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 29 and 30, 31 and 32, 5 and 6, approximately 3 miles, to the corner of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, T. 63 S., R. 94 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, between sections 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile,, to a special meander corner with the west bank of Otter Cove in T. 63 S., R. 94 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide;

Thence northeasterly and southeasterly, along the bank of said cove, approximately 3 miles, to the corner of sections 6 and 7, T. 63 S., R. 93 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide;

Thence easterly, between sections 6 and 7, 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 12, 6 and 7, 5 and 8, approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the corner of sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, T. 63 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between section 8 and 9, approximately 1 mile, to the corner of sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, T. 63 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, between sections 9 and 16, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, T. 63 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 15 and 16, 21 and 22, 27 and 28, approximately 3 miles, to the corner of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, T. 63 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, between sections 27 and 34, approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ miles, to a special meander corner with East Anchor Cove in T. 63 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide;

Thence with the eastern coastline of Unimak Island, and along the line of mean high tide of said cove and Ikatan Bay, Isanatski Strait, Bechevin Bay, St. Catherine Cove and Swanson Lagoon, to the corner of sections 28 and 29, T. 59 S., R. 95 W., Seward Meridian, at the line of mean high tide of the Bering Sea;

Thence southerly, between sections 28 and 29, 32 and 33, approximately 1 $\frac{9}{10}$ miles, to the corner of sections 4, 5, 32 and 33, Tps. 59 and 60 S., R. 95 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Ts. 59 and 60 S., approximately 2 miles, to the corner of Tps. 59 and 60 S., Rs. 95 and 96 W., Seward Meridian, to the place of beginning; and,

Tract B Beginning at a point on the line of mean high tide of Unmak Island, between Tps. 63 and 64 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 63 and 64 S., approximately 1 mile, to the $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner of sections 2 and 35, Tps. 63 and 64 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence southerly, on the north and south centerline of section 2, approximately $\frac{3}{5}$ mile, to a point at the line of mean high tide of the Pacific Ocean in section 2, T. 64 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence easterly, southerly, easterly, northeasterly and northwesterly, with the line of mean high tide of said ocean, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a point between Tps. 63 and 64 S., R. 92 W., Seward Meridian; the place of beginning; and,

Tract C Beginning at a point on the line of mean high tide on Unimak Island, said point being three miles easterly of a point at low water mark opposite Scotch Cap Pinnacle;

Thence due North, approximately 1 mile, to a point between Tps. 66 and 67 S., R. 104 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence N. 71° W. true, approximately 2 miles, to the eastern boundary of a service road near the center of section 34, T. 66 S., R. 104 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence following the eastern boundary of said service road and passing through sections 34, 27, 22, 21, 29, 20, 17, 8 and 7, T. 66 S., R. 104 W.; sections 12, 1 and 2, T. 66 S., R. 105 W.; and sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12, 11, 10, 3, and 4, T. 65 S., R. 105 W., to a point in the northern portion of section 4, T. 65 S., R. 105 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence northeast true, approximately 1 2/5 miles, to a point in the southern portion of section 27, T. 64 S., R. 104 W., Seward Meridian;

Thence north-northwest true, to the line of mean high tide of Unimak Island;

Thence westerly southwesterly and southerly, along the line of mean high tide of said island, to the point of beginning.

Wilderness areas established by P.L. 91-504, October 23, 1970:

"Section 1. In accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness:

(a) certain lands in the (1) Bering Sea, Bogoslof, and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which ¹comprise about forty-one thousand one hundred and thirteen acres, ²three hundred and ninety acres, ¹and six thousand four hundred and two acres, ¹respectively, and which are depicted on maps entitled "Bering Sea Wilderness--Proposed", and "Bogoslof Wilderness--Proposed", and "Tuxedni Wilderness--Proposed", dated August 1967, and (2) the lands comprising the Saint Lazaria, Hazy Island, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska, which comprise about sixty-two acres, ²forty-acres, ²and two thousand six hundred and thirty acres, ²respectively,

¹/ Subsequently determined to be 81,340 acres, 175 acres and 5,610 acres respectively.

²/ Subsequently determined to be 65, 32 and 3,400 acres respectively.

which are depicted on maps entitled "Southeastern Alaska Proposed Wilderness Areas", dated August 1967, which shall be known as the "Bering Sea Wilderness", "Bogoslof Wilderness", "Tuxedni Wilderness", "Saint Lazaria Wilderness", "Hazy Islands Wilderness", and "Forrester Island Wilderness", respectively;

These six units are described as follows:

BERING SEA WILDERNESS

Bering Sea Wilderness includes all lands above the line of mean high tide, described in Executive Order 1037, dated February 2, 1909, on islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires, within rhumb lines connecting the following 16 geographic coordinates;

60° 40' N. 173° 17' W., said coordinate being approximately 6 1/2 miles west of the top of a mountain on Hall Island, approximate elevation 1,665 feet;

60° 35' N., 173° 20' W.;

60° 30' N., 173° 18' W.;

60° 25' N., 173° 14' W.;

60° 15' N., 173° 00' W.;

60° 11' 40" N., 172° 51' W.;

60° 09' 40" N. 172° 40' W., said coordinate being approximately S. 10° 30' W., approximately 12 miles from the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain, approximate elevation 1,380 feet;

60° 09' 40" N., 172° 30' W.;

60° 11' N., 172° 20' W.;

60° 15' N., 172° 07' 30" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 46° E., approximately 6 miles from the top of a mountain located near Cape Upright, approximate elevation 1,505 feet;

60° 20' N., 172° 03' 30" W.;

60° 25" N., 172° 07' W.;

60° 40' N., 172° 40' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 58° E., approximately 11 1/2 miles from the top of a mountain in the northern portion of St. Matthew Island, approximate elevation 1,475 feet;

60° 45' N., 172° 48' W.;

60° 46' 18" N., 173° 00' W.;

60° 45' N., 173° 10' W., to the point of beginning;

BOGOSLOF WILDERNESS

Bogoslof Wilderness, includes all lands above the line of mean high tide, described in Executive Order No. 1049, dated March 2, 1909, on islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires lying within a radius of 7 miles from Vertical Control Station 143, located at approximate latitude 53° 50' 42" N., longitude 168° 02' 00" W.

TUXEDNI WILDERNESS

Tuxedni Wilderness includes the following lands within the Tuxedni Subunit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge:

Duck Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide (approximate latitude 60° 08' 54" N., longitude 152° 32' 54" W.;

Chisik Island, the entire island, above the line of mean high tide, excluding those tracts of land lying within the following described boundaries:

Tract A Beginning at the intersection of section 16 and 17, T 1 N., R. 19 W., and the line of mean high tide of Tuxedni Bay;

Thence south, between section 16 and 17, T. 1 N., R. 19 W., to the intersection with the 100-foot contour;

Thence westerly, northwesterly and southwesterly, along the 100-foot contour, to its intersection with the section line between sections 17 and 18, T. 1 N., R. 19 W.;

Thence northerly, between sections 17 and 18, T. 1 N., R. 19 W., to the intersection with the line of mean high tide of Tuxedni Bay;

Thence northeasterly, northerly and southeasterly, along the line of mean high tide to the point of beginning;

Tract B Beginning at the intersection of the line of mean high tide on the northeast shore of Tuxedni Channel on Chisik Island, with corner No. 1 of U.S. Survey 2694, Alaska dated September 16, 1949 (approximate latitude 60° 06' 16" N., longitude 152° 34' 49" W.);

Thence with the following meanders of the Tuxedni Channel at the line of mean high tide the following (10) courses and distances;

N. 63° 00' W., 79.86 feet;

N. 68° 12' W., 444.84 feet;

N. 66° 46' W., 172.26 feet;

N. 60° 02' W., 265.98 feet;

N. 45° 59' W., 132.66 feet;

N. 27° 30' W., 37.62 feet;

N. 18° 04' W., 156.42 feet;

N. 12° 44' W., 207.24 feet;

N. 20° 53' W., 91.08 feet;

N. 39° 39' W., 108.24 feet, to the northwest corner of U.S. Survey 2694, at the line of mean high tide of Tuxedni Channel;

Thence east, along the northern boundary of U.S. 2694, approximately 1,180.74 feet, to an iron post set at the northeast corner of that survey;

Thence south, 1,045.44 feet, to the southeast corner of that survey, the place of beginning; and,

Tract C All that land lying within 100 feet of a pond at approximate longitude 152° 35' 30" W., latitude 60° 08' N., together with that land lying within 100 feet of either side of a trail bearing southwest from said pond and intersecting the northern boundary of the U.S. Survey 2694 land exclusion tract, approximately east 1,08.08 feet from its northwesternmost corner.

SAINT LAZARIA WILDERNESS

Saint Lazaria Wilderness includes all lands above the line of mean high tide, described in Executive Order 1040, dated February 27, 1909, on islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires within rhumb lines connecting the following 10 geographic coordinates:

56° 59' 30" N., 135° 43' W.;

56° 59' 20" N., 135° 43' 35" W.;

56° 59' 10" N., 135° 43' 43" W.;

56° 59' 00" N., 135° 43' 35" W.;

56° 58' 50" N., 135° 43' 35" W.;

56° 58' 50" N., 135° 42' 00" W.;

56° 59' 00" N., 139° 41' 30" W.;

56° 59' 10" N., 139° 41' 20" W.;

56° 59' 20" N., 139° 41' 20" W.;

56° 59' 30" N., 135° 42' 00" W.; to the point of beginning.

HAZY ISLAND WILDERNESS

Hazy Island Wilderness includes all lands above the line of mean high tide, described in Executive Order 1459, dated January 11, 1912, on islands, islets, rocks, reefs, and spires within rhumb lines connecting the following 12 geographic coordinates:

55° 53' 30" N., 134° 36' W., said point being approximately N. 84° W., approximately 1 mile from Horizontal Control Station Hazy, located on the most northern island of the Subunit.

55° 53' 00" N., 134° 37' 50" W., said point being approximately S. 80° 30' W., approximately 1 mile from Horizontal Control Station Big, located on Big Hazy Islet;

55° 52' 00" N., 134° 36' 50" W.;

55° 51' 20" N., 134° 35' 25" W.;

55° 51' 20" N., 134° 34' 35" W.;

55° 51' 40" N., 134° 33' 17" W.; said point being approximately S. 85° E., approximately 1 mile from Horizontal Control Station Reef, located on the most southern island of the Subunit;

55° 52' 10" N., 134° 32' 35" W., said point being approximately N. 89° 30' E., approximately 1 1/10 miles from Horizontal Control Station Dome, located on the most easterly island of the Subunit;

55° 52' 40" N., 134° 32' 52" W.;

55° 53' 10" N., 134° 34' W.;

55° 54' 09" N., 134° 35' W.;

55° 54' 32" N., 134° 36' W.;

55° 54' 00" N., 134° 38' W.;

Thence to the point of beginning.

FORRESTER ISLAND WILDERNESS

Forrester Island Wilderness includes all lands above the line of mean high tide, described in Executive Order No. 1458, dated January 11, 1912, on islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires within: (a) North Segment--the rhumb lines connecting the following 6 geographic coordinates;

55° 02' 00" N., 133° 30' 00" W.;

55° 01' 45" N., 133° 31' 00" W.;

55° 00' 50" N., 133° 30' 30" W.;

55° 00' 15" N., 133° 29' 00" W.;

55° 00' 25" N., 133° 28' 00" W.;

55° 01' 30" N., 133° 28' 30" W., to the point of beginning; and,

(b) South Segment--the rhumb lines connecting the following geographic 15 coordinates:

54° 51' 30" N., 133° 35' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 46° W., approximately 2 miles from Horizontal Control Station North, located on Cape Horn Rocks;

54° 50' 00" N., 133° 35' 23" W.;

54° 48' 00" N., 133° 34' 36" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 84° 30' W., approximately 2 miles from the top located near the center of Forrester Island, approximate elevation 1,340 feet;

54° 46' 00" N., 133° 33' 23" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 89° W., approximately 1 3/10 miles from the top of a hill in the southern portion of Forrester Island, approximate elevation 270 feet;

54° 45' 00" N., 133° 32' 26" W., said coordinate being approximately 1 3/10 miles from the Horizontal Control Station South, located on a group of rocks off the southern shore of Forrester Island;

54° 44' 00" N., 133° 30' 00" W.;

54° 44' 09" N., 133° 29' 09" W.;

54° 45' 00" N., 133° 28' 35" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 80° E., approximately 1 1/5 miles from Horizontal Control Station Petrel, located in the southern portion of Petrel Island;

54° 47' 13" N., 133° 29' 17" W.;

54° 50' 00" N., 133° 29' 17" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 81° E., approximately 1 7/10 miles from Horizontal Control Station Forrester, located in the northern portion of Forrester Island;

54° 52' 00" N., 133° 30' 00" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 66° E., approximately 1 2/5 miles from the most eastern point of Laurie Island;

54° 33' 00" N., 133° 31' 00" W.;

54° 53' 39" N., 133° 32' 00" W.;

54° 53' 39" N., 133° 33' 00" W.;

54° 53' 00" N., 133° 34' 20" W., to the point of beginning.

Wilderness area established by P.L. 93-632, January 3, 1975:

"Section 1. That in accordance with subsection (c) of section 3 of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 892), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the national wilderness preservation system:

(a) certain lands in the Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, which comprise approximately four hundred and fifty-five acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Chamisso Wilderness Proposal", dated November 1969, and which shall be known as the Chamisso Wilderness."

This unit is described as follows:

Chamisso Wilderness includes all lands above the line of mean high tide, described in Executive Order 1658, dated December 7, 1912, on islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires, within rhumb lines connecting the following 18 geographic coordinates:

66° 13' 15" N., 161° 52' W., said coordinate being approximately N. 82° W., approximately 1 1/5 miles from the top of a hill near the center of Chamisso Island, approximate elevation 246 feet;

66° 13' N., 161° 52' W.;

66° 12' 45" N., 161° 52' W.;

66° 12' 22" N., 161° 50' 20" W., said coordinate being approximately S. 21° E., approximately 1/2 mile from the most southern point on Chamisso Island at the line of mean high tide;

66° 12' 15" N., 161° 49' W.;

66° 12' 45" N., 161° 47' 30" W.;

66° 12' 45" N., 161° 46' 57" W.;

66° 13' N., 161° 46' 47" W.;

66° 13' 15" N., 161° 46' 53" W., said coordinate being approximately N. 82° E., approximately 3/5 miles from the most eastern point on Chamisso Island, at the line of mean high tide;

66° 13' 15" N., 161° 47' 18" W.;

66° 13' 45" N., 161° 47' 46" W.;

66° 14' N., 161° 48' 20" W.;

66° 14' 14" N., 161° 49' 22" W.;

66° 14' 20" N., 161° 50' W.;

66° 14' N., 161° 50' 41" W.;

66° 14' N., 161° 51' 30" W.;

66° 13' 45" N., 161° 51' 48" W., said coordinate being due west, approximately 1/5 miles from the most northern point on Puffin Island, at the line of mean high tide;

66° 13' 30" N., 161° 52' W., to the point of beginning.

Wilderness area established by P.L. 94-557, October 19, 1976:

"Section 1. In accordance with subsection 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(a) certain lands in the Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, which comprise approximately twenty-five thousand one hundred and forty-one acres,^{1/} which are depicted on a map entitled "Simeonof Wilderness Proposal", dated January 1971, and which shall be known as the Simeonof Wilderness."

^{1/} Subsequently determined to be 26,046 acres.

This unit is described as follows:

Simeonof Wilderness located in the Shumagin Island Group, at approximate latitude 54° 53' N., longitude 159° 15' W., includes all lands (including submerged lands), waters and interests described in Public Land Order 1749, dated October 30, 1958, as all of Simeonof Island and its tidelands, together with all adjacent areas of water extending one mile beyond mean low water, and including any islands within said one-mile area.

The following USGS quadrangle maps were used to prepare the legal description for the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge:

mr - minor revision

lr - limited revision

* - Quad depicts original Executive Order/public land order boundary and/or wilderness boundary

Scale of Map	Name and Date
Chukchi Sea Unit	
1:63,360	Barrow (A-4), (A-5), (B-4) 1955.
1:63,360	Meade River (D-3), (D-4), (D-5) 1955.
1:250,000	Wainwright 1955
1:63,360	Wainwright (A-4), (A-5), (A-6 & A-7), (B-3), (B-4), (B-5 & B-6), (C-2), (C-3), (D-2) 1955.
1:63,360	Point Lay (A-3 & A-4), (B-2 & B-3), (C-2), (D-1), (D-2) 1955.
1:63,360	DeLong Mountains (D-4), (D-5) 1955.
1:63,360	Point Hope (A-1) 1955; (A-2) 1952 mr 1966; (B-2) 1955 mr 1981; (B-3) 1952; (C-2) 1955; (C-3) 1952; (D-1) 1952 mr 1973; (D-2) 1952.
1:63,360	Noatak (A-1), (A-2) 1955; (A-3) 1952 mr 1973; (A-4) 1952 mr 1964; (B-4), (C-4) 1955; (C-5) 1952 mr 1973; (D-6) 1955; (D-7) 1952 mr 1967.
1:63,360	Baird Mountains (A-6) 1955.
1:250,000	Selawik 1957 mr 1971.
1:63,360*	Selawik (A-4) 1955; (A-5) 1951 mr 1963; (A-6) 1951 mr 1970; (B-3) on Selawik NWR map 1955; (B-6) 1951 mr 1963; (C-3, C-4) on Selawik NWR map 1955; (C-5) 1955; (C-6) 1951; (D-5) on Selawik NWR map 1955; (D-6) 1951 mr 1973.
1:63,360	Candle (D-6) 1951 mr 1970.
1:63,360	Kotzebue (A-1) 1950 mr 1973; (A-2) 1950 mr 1968; (A-3), (A-4), (B-4), (B-6) 1950; (C-1) 1951 mr 1968; (C-4) 1950 mr 1970; (C-5) 1950; (C-6) 1950 mr 1971; (D-1), (D-2) 1951.
1:63,360	Shishmarof (A-1), (A-2), (A-3), (A-4), (B-1) 1950; (B-2) 1950 mr 1963.

Bering Sea Unit

1:63,360	Teller (A-3) 1950 mr 1970; (A-4) 1950 mr 1966; (B-3) 1950 mr 1967; (B-4), (B-5), (B-6), (C-6), (C-7), (D-4), (D-5), (D-6) 1950.
1:63,360	Nome (B-1) 1950 mr 1969; (C-1); 1950 mr 1970 (C-2) 1950 mr 1963; (C-3), (D-3), (D-4) 1950.
1:63,360	Solomon (B-2) 1950 mr 1970; (B-3) 1950 mr 1969; (B-6) 1950 mr 1965; (C-1) 1950 mr 1971; (C-2) 1950; (C-3) 1950 mr 1973; (C-4) 1950 mr 1967; (C-5) 1950; (C-6) 1950 mr 1971.
1:63,360	Norton Bay (A-4) 1950 mr 1971; (B-4) 1950 mr 1970; (B-5), (C-4) 1950; (C-5) 1950 mr 1966; (C-6) 1950; (D-4) 1950; (D-5) 1950 mr 1970; (D-6) 1950.
1:250,000*	St. Matthew 1951.
1:63,360	Unalaklett (B-5) 1952 mr 1965; (B-6) 1952 mr 1966; (C-4), (C-5) 1952 mr 1962; (D-4) 1950 mr 1965.
1:63,360	Saint Michael (A-2) 1952 mr. 1973; (A-3) 1952; (A-4) 1952 mr 1973; (A-5), (A-6), (B-1), (B-2) 1952 mr 1973; (C-1) 1952 mr 1966.
1:63,360	Kwiguk (C-6) 1952; (D-6) 1952.
1:63,360	Black (A-2) 1952 mr 1973; (B-1) 1952; (C-1) 1952 mr 1972.
1:63,360	Hooper Bay (A-1) 1954; (A-2) 1952; (B-2) 1953 mr 1975; (B-3), (C-4) 1952 mr 1966; (D-3) 1953.
1:63,360	Nunivak (B-1), (C-1), (D-1) 1954.
1:250,000	Nunivak 1954 mr 1974.
1:63,360	Cape Mendenhall 1952.
1:63,360	Baird Inlet (A-6), (A-7) 1954.
1:63,360	Kuskokwim Bay (A-1 & B-1), (D-1) 1954; (D-2) 1953; (D-3), (D-4), (D-5), (D-6) 1954.
1:63,360	Goodnews Bay (A-7) 1954 mr 1973; (A-8), (B-8), (C-8), (D-8) 1954.
1:63,360	Hagemeister Island (C-4), (C-5) 1952; (C-6) 1948 mr 1963; (C-7) 1947 mr 1971; (D-1) 1952; (D-2) 1947 mr 1973; (D-3) 1948 mr 1973; (D-4) 1954; (D-6) 1950.
1:63,360	Nushagak Bay (B-3) 1950 mr 1974; (B-4) 1950; (C-1) 1952 mr 1966; (C-3); (C-4 & C-5) 1948 mr 1973; (D-5), (D-6) 1950 mr 1971.
1:63,360	Dillingham (A-7) 1952.
1:250,000*	Pribilof Islands 1948 mr 1972.
1:63,360	Naknek (A-4) 1951 lr 1977; (A-5) 1951 mr 1968; (B-5) 1955 mr 1970; (C-4) 1952; (C-5) 1952 mr 1963; (C-6) 1952 mr 1966 (D-3), (D-4), (D-5) 1952.
1:63,360	Ugashik (B-5) 1954; (B-6) 1963; (C-5) 1951 mr 1973; (C-6) 1951; (D-5 & D-6) 1951 mr 1973.
1:63,360	Bristol Bay (A-2), (B-1) 1963.
1:63,360	Chignik (A-8), (B-6), (B-7), (C-4), (C-5), (C-6), (D-2), (D-3), (D-4) 1963.

1:63,360 Port Moller (D-2), (D-3), (D-4), (D-5), (D-6) 1963.
 1:63,360 Cold Bay (B-3) 1963; (C-1 on Alaska Peninsula NWR map, C-2) 1963; (D-1) 1963.
 1:250,000 Cold Bay 1943 1r 1975.

Aleutian Islands Unit

1:63,360* Cold Bay (B-4) 1963.
 1:1,000,000* Lambert Conformal Conic Projection of Aleutian Islands for 1913 proclamation 1971 - 3 sheets.

1:250,000* Aleutians Wilderness-Note: maps of sufficient detail were not available for descriptive work. Legal descriptions are based on on-the-ground survey: Wilderness depicted on:
 Cold Bay 1943 1r 1975.
 Unimak 1951 mr 1972.
 False Pass 1949 mr 1970.
 Umnak 1951 mr 1972.
 Unalaska 1951 1r 1976.
 Attu 1953 mr 1970.
 Kiska 1951.
 Rat Islands 1951 mr 1966.
 Gareloi Island 1954 mr 1969.
 Adak 1957.
 Atka 1959 mr 1972.
 Seguan 1958 mr 1972.
 Amukta 1951 mr 1969.
 Samalga Island 1951 mr 1974.

Alaska Peninsula Unit

1:250,000 False Pass 1949 mr 1970.
 1:63,360 False Pass (D-2), (D-3) 1963.
 1:250,000 Cold Bay 1943 1r 1975.
 1:63, 360 Cold Bay (A-1) unpublished draft.
 1:250,000 Port Moller 1953 mr 1972.
 1:63,360 Port Moller (A-6), (B-2) 1963; (B-3), (B-4), (B-5), (B-6) unpublished drafts; (C-1), (C-2), (D-1) 1963.
 1:250,000* Simeonof Island 1963.
 1:63,360 Stepovak Bay (C-5 and C-6), (D-2), (D-3), (D-4), (D-5), (D-6) 1963.
 1:63,360 Chignik (A-1), (A-2), (A-3), (B-1) 1963; (B-2) 1963 mr 1973; (C-1) 1963.
 1:250,000* Sutwik Island 1963.
 1:63,360 Sutwik Island (C-5), (C-6) 1963; (D-3) 1954; (D-4), (D-5) 1963.
 1:63,360 Ugashik (A-2) 1951 1r 1981; (A-3) 1954; (B-1) 1951 1r 1981; (B-2) 1951; (C-1) 1951 mr 1975.
 1:63,360 Karluk (C-4 & C-5), (C-6) 1951; (D-4) 1951 mr 1973; (D-5) 1951.

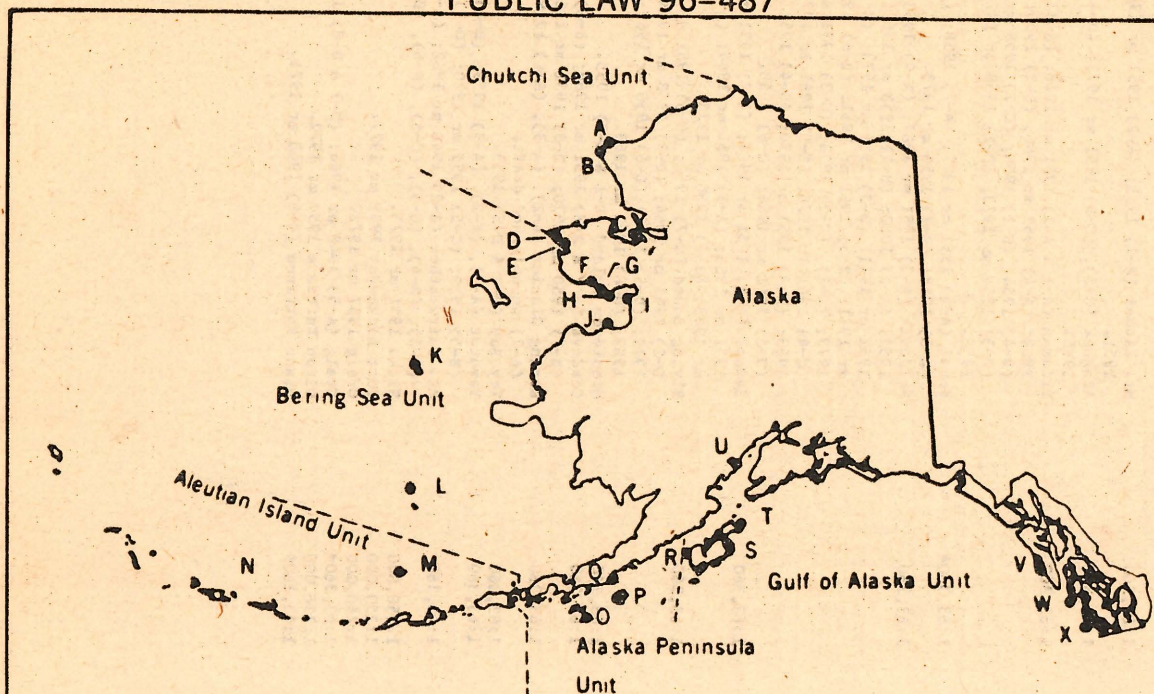
Gulf of Alaska Unit

1:63,360* Karluk (C-1) 1952 mr 1967; (C-2) 1952 mr 1963.
 1:63,360* Kodiak (C-1) 1949 mr 1967; (D-2) 1949 mr 1971.
 1:63,360* Kodiak (D-3) 1947 mr 1978.
 1:63,360* Afognak (A-1), (A-2) 1952 mr 1974; (A-3), (A-4) 1952 mr 1965; (A-0 & B-0), (B-1) 1952 mr 1970; (B-2) 1952 mr 1969; (B-3) 1954; (B-4) 1952 mr 1973; (C-1 & C-2) 1952 mr 1964; (C-2 & C-3) 1952 mr 1967.

1:63,360 Mt. Katmai (A-1) 1951; (A-2) 1951 mr 1966; (B-1) 1951.
 1:63,360 Afognak (C-5), (C-6) 1951 mr 1973; (D-4) 1951 mr 1966.
 1:63,360 Iliamna (A-1 & A-2) 1951 mr 1968; (A-3) 1951 mr 1968; (A-4) 1952 mr 1966; (B-2) 1958; (B-3) (B-4) 1954; (C-1) 1958; (C-2) 1958 mr 1972; (C-3) 1954 mr 1973; (D-1) 1958 mr 1972; (D-2) 1958.
 1:63,360* Kenai (A-5) 1951 mr 1977; (A-7) 1958; (A-8) (B-6) 1958; (B-7) 1958 mr 1973.
 1:63,360 Seldovia (A-3) 1951 mr 1967; (A-4) 1953; (A-5) 1953; (A-6) 1952; (B-1) 1953 mr 1965; (B-2) 1951 mr 1971; (B-3) 1951 mr 1973; (B-4) 1951 mr 1971; (B-5) 1951 mr 1961; (B-6) 1951 mr 1973; (C-1), (C-2) 1953; (C-3) 1951 mr 1973; (C-4) 1961 1r 1976; (C-5) 1961 1r 1977; (D-1) 1953; (D-3) 1951 mr 1970; (D-4) 1961 mr 1969; (D-5) 1961 mr 1966; (D-6) 1958.
 1:63,360 Seward (A-1) 1951 mr 1964; (A-2) 1951 mr 1963; (A-4) 1951 mr 1965; (A-5) 1951 mr 1964; (A-6) 1950 mr 1963; (A-7) 1950 mr 1975.
 1:63,360 Blying Sound (C-7) 1952; (C-8) 1951 mr 1963; (D-1 & D-2) 1951 mr 1964; (D-3) 1953 mr 1964; (D-4) 1950 mr 1972; (D-5) 1952; (D-6) 1950 mr 1967; (D-7) 1950 mr 1963; (D-8) 1951 mr 1963.
 1:63,360 Middleton Island (D-1 & D-2) 1955.
 1:63,360 Cordova (A-7 & A-8) 1951 mr 1966; (B-6) 1951 mr 1963; (B-7) 1950 mr 1970; (B-8) 1951 mr 1965.
 1:63,360 Bering Glacier (A-2), (A-3), (A-4) 1959; (A-5), (A-6), (A-7) unpublished draft;
 1:63,360 Icy Bay (D-2 & D-3) 1959.
 1:63,360 Yakutat (A-1), (A-2), (A-3) 1959; (B-4) 1959 mr 1973; (B-5) 1959; (C-5) 1959 mr 1970; (D-5) 1959
 1:63,360 Mt. Fairweather (A-2) 1948 mr 1962; (A-3), (A-3), (B-3), (B-4), (C-5), (C-6), (D-6), (D-7) 1961.
 1:250,000 Sitka 1951 mr 1975.
 1:250,000 Port Alexander 1951 mr 1977.
 1:250,000 Craig 1957 mr 1972.
 1:63,360* Craig (A-5) 1948 mr 1966; (D-7 & D-8) 1948 mr 1968.
 1:250,000 Dixon Entrance 1959 mr 1972.
 1:63,360* Dixon Entrance (D-5) 1948 mr 1971.

ALASKA MARITIME NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

PUBLIC LAW 96-487



Designated Subunits and Headlands

A. Ann Stevens Cape Lisburne	G. Bluff	M. Bogoslof	S. Womens Bay
B. Cape Thompson	H. Cape Darby	N. Aleutian Islands	T. Afognak Island
C. Chamisso	I. Cape Denbigh	O. Simeonof	U. Tuxedni
D. Cape York	J. Cape Stevens	P. Semidi	V. Saint Lazaria
E. Kotzebue Creek	K. Bering Sea	Q. Seal Cape	W. Hazy Island
F. Topok Head	L. Pribilof	R. Karluk	X. Forrester Island

The Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge also consists of all public lands on islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires in the coastal waters and adjacent seas of Alaska, except islands in units of the National Park and Forest Systems, and in other National Wildlife Refuges.