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1 Chapter 1

2 Introduction

3 Introduction and Background

4

5 Purpose of the Plan

6

7 The role of state land use plans was established by state statute (AS 38.04.005). It is the
8 policy of the State of Alaska "...to establish a balanced combination of land available for both
9 public and private purposes. The choice of land best suited for public and private use shall
10 be determined through the inventory, planning, and classification processes..."

11

12 The Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP) is the land use plan for state-owned, state-
13 selected and top filed lands in the Copper River Basin Area. As such, it provides the basis
14 for management of state lands and resources and affects all authorizations issued by the
15 Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR). The planning area is separated into six
16 individual management regions that occupy areas with similar characteristics and
17 management direction. For these regions, the plan establishes goals, objectives, management
18 guidelines, and land classifications with management intent that apply to all state lands
19 within the planning area.

20

21 This plan establishes a balanced combination of land available for both public and private
22 purposes through the identification of primary uses of state lands and waters. This plan
23 establishes policy for the ADNR to direct principles of multiple use and sustained yield on all
24 public domain lands. It does not direct land uses for private, Native, or federal land.
25 Because general state lands are managed for multiple uses, this plan establishes guidelines
26 that allow various uses to occur and minimize conflict.

27

28

29 Description of the Planning Area

30

31 The CRBAP directs how the ADNR will manage general state uplands and shorelands within
32 the planning boundary.

33

Area	Acres
State-owned uplands	4,258,826
State selected uplands	357,955
State-owned shorelands	599,639
Total State-owned Acreage	5,232,585

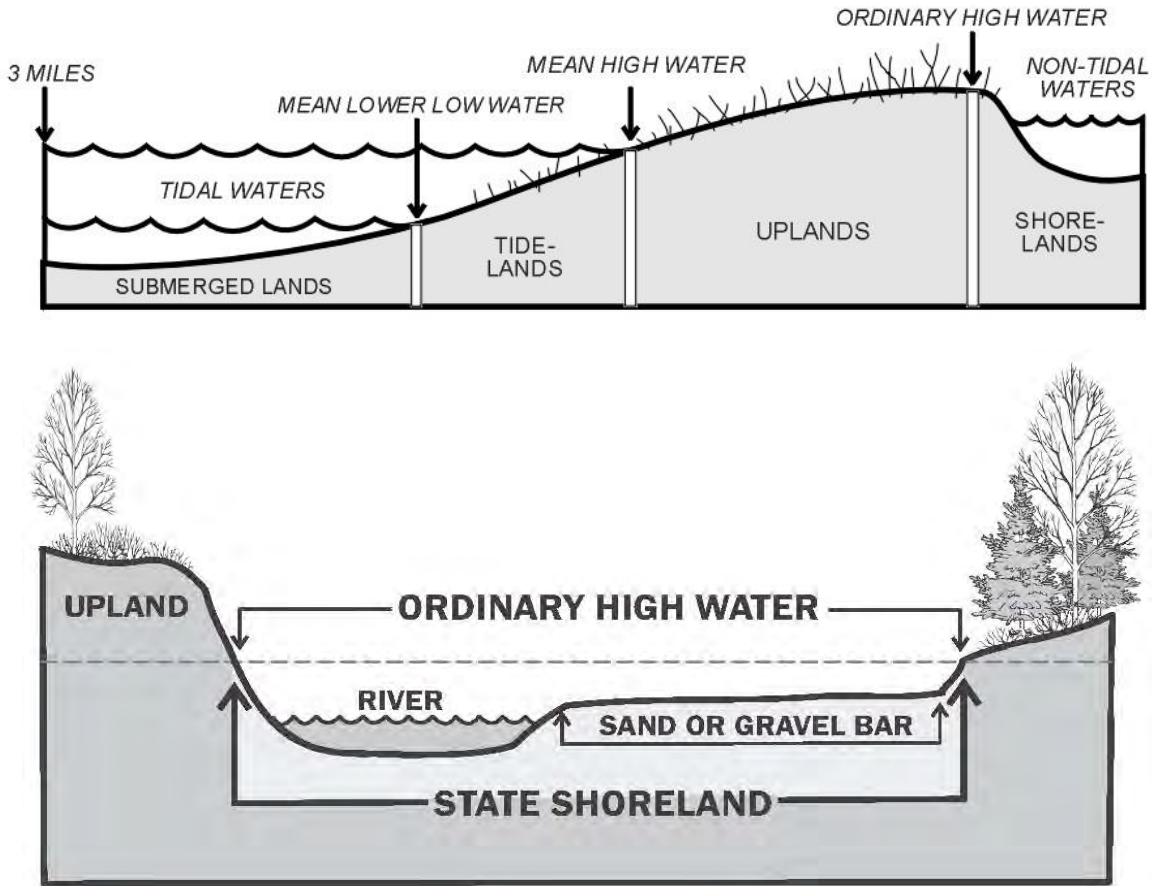
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Uplands and Shorelands as Described in this Plan

Figure 1-1 depicts those areas typically owned by the state and affected by area plans. Tidelands span the area from mean high water to mean lower low water; submerged lands reach from mean lower low water to a line three miles seaward from mean low water. As listed in AS 38.05.965(23) shoreland means land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to ordinary high-water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction. Uplands include all other land above ordinary high water in non-tidal areas.

In this case, the planning area does not include tidelands or submerged lands, so only that portion of the figure that depicts uplands and shorelands apply. These definitions are also found in the Glossary.

1 **Figure 1-1: Submerged lands, tidelands, uplands, and shorelands as described in this**
 2 **plan**



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Planning Area

The planning boundary of the Copper River Basin Area Plan includes all state-owned and state-selected uplands, and all shorelands within the area depicted in Map 1-1. The Copper River Basin is the sixth largest watershed by geographical area in Alaska and the second largest by streamflow runoff. The basin is surrounded by mountains with peaks of 4,494 feet to more than 16,000 feet, including the Alaska Range in the north, the Wrangell-St. Elias Mountains in the east, and the Chugach Mountains in the south. The St. Elias Mountains contain nine of the 16 highest peaks in North America. In contrast, the lower river floodplain areas of the basin are approximately 150 feet to 4,000 feet in elevation.

The basin hosts two main climate zones with glaciers in the temperature and precipitation extremes of these climate zones. The northern area is considered continental climate, with consistently low temperatures. The southern area is considered maritime, with large amounts of snowfall, but warmer temperatures. The interior of the basin between the Alaska Range

1 and the Chugach Mountains experienced the continental climate with cold winters, but due to
2 low elevations, has warm and sunny summers. Shallow permafrost covers the continental
3 climate part of the basin with varying active-layer thickness; spruce forests cover the wet
4 areas with shallow permafrost. Shrubs grow in the floodplains and marshy areas, with more
5 arid steppe-vegetation on south-facing drier slopes.

6
7 Population centers within the planning area tend to be located in close proximity to the Glenn
8 and Richardson highways. Except for a small portion of land by Lake Louise which sits
9 within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, there are no boroughs or municipalities within the
10 planning area. Major population centers include Glennallen, Copper Center, and Kenny
11 Lake, population 439, 338, and 234 respectively. There are seven Native villages within the
12 planning area: Cheesh'na (Chistochina), Chitina, Kluti-Kaah (Copper Center), Gakona,
13 Gulkana, Mentasta, and Tazlina; all seven are Federally Recognized Tribes.

14
15 Two federal land management agencies administer two Conservation System Units (CSUs)
16 within the CRBAP boundary. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages the
17 Gulkana Wild and Scenic River, and the National Park Service (NPS) manages the Wrangell-
18 St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

19
20 In addition to the large areas of federally owned and managed lands, large areas of uplands
21 within the planning boundary are owned by Alaska Native corporations. Most of these lands
22 have been conveyed to regional and local Alaska Native corporations by operation of the
23 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). ANCSA provided for the conveyance of
24 land to one of 13 Alaska Native Regional Corporations and certain other local Alaska Native
25 corporations. Ahtna, Incorporated is the Alaska Native Regional Corporation for the Ahtna
26 region, which includes the entire planning area and extends to Fairbanks in the north and
27 Cantwell to the west. The Chitina Native Corporation is the only Village Corporation within
28 the Ahtna region who did not merge with Ahtna, Inc., and remains an independent
29 corporation. The majority of the more than 1.5 million acres of Native-owned land is located
30 along the main transportation corridors of the Glenn, Richardson, and Edgerton highways.
31 The largest contiguous blocks of Native-owned land are centered around Chitina, Gulkana,
32 and Mentasta Lake.

33
34 The Prince William Sound Area Plan and the Susitna Matanuska Area Plan provide the
35 management intent for state lands south and west of the CRBAP, respectively. The Susitna
36 Area Plan provides the management intent for state land bordering the northwest corner of
37 the CRBAP, and the Eastern Tanana Area Plan provides the management intent for state
38 lands north of the planning area.

39 40 41 **How the Plan is Organized**

42
43 The plan has four chapters:
44

1 **Chapter 1** includes a summary of the purpose of the plan, description of the planning area,
2 how and why the plan was developed, what the plan does and does not cover, and a summary
3 of plan actions.

4
5 **Chapter 2** provides the areawide land management policies and includes goals and
6 management guidelines for the major resources affected by the plan. Guidelines are specific
7 directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and
8 development occurs.

9
10 **Chapter 3** includes an explanation of plan designations, general management intent for state
11 land, descriptions of the six planning regions, and a detailed listing of management units. It
12 also provides a summary of management constraints and considerations based on existing
13 plans, special land use designations and other management constraints that significantly
14 affect resource management and a description of navigability as it relates to state waters
15 within the planning region.

16
17 The bulk of this Chapter, however, consists of the Resource Allocation Table (RAT). State
18 land in the planning area is divided into spatial areas called ‘units’. These are either uplands
19 or shorelands and may consist both of small areas of state land, like a lot or tract within a
20 state subdivision, as well as very large areas that have common location, access, use, or
21 resource characteristics. There are a total of 126 units within the planning area. For each
22 unit the RAT identifies the recommended land use designation, background information on
23 resources and uses, and management intent. Units in the RAT correspond to the management
24 units identified on the plan maps.

25
26 **Chapter 4** discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan. These include a
27 description of how land use designations convert into classifications, procedures for
28 withdrawn Public Land Orders and top filed federal lands determined to be conveyable, and a
29 land classification order. Procedures for changing the plan are also discussed.

30
31 **Appendices** include a glossary, a summary of reservations of water, a land classification
32 order, and a summary of mineral orders.

33 34 35 **Why this Plan was Developed**

36
37 The planning area is rich in natural resources, contains a mix of developed and undeveloped
38 land, and there are competing demands for the use of state land. There are many different
39 ideas about how these resources should be used or protected. Although some proposed uses
40 might be in conflict with each other, many different uses can occur throughout the planning
41 area while protecting vital resources, providing the uses are properly managed.

42
43 This plan establishes the land use designation for state land and describes their intended uses.
44 The plan directs which state lands will be retained by the state and which should be sold to
45 private citizens, used for public recreation, or used for other purposes. It also identifies

1 general management guidelines for major resources and land uses within the planning area as
2 well as guidelines for the development and use of resources for specific parcels.
3

4 Once an area plan has been adopted, state permit review processes become more efficient for
5 the government and the public. The area plan guides ADNR decisions for leases, sales, and
6 permits that authorize use of state lands. Preparation of land use plans for state general
7 domain lands is required under Title 38 of Alaska Statutes¹. ADNR's actions will be based
8 on the area plan.
9

11 **Why this Plan was Revised**

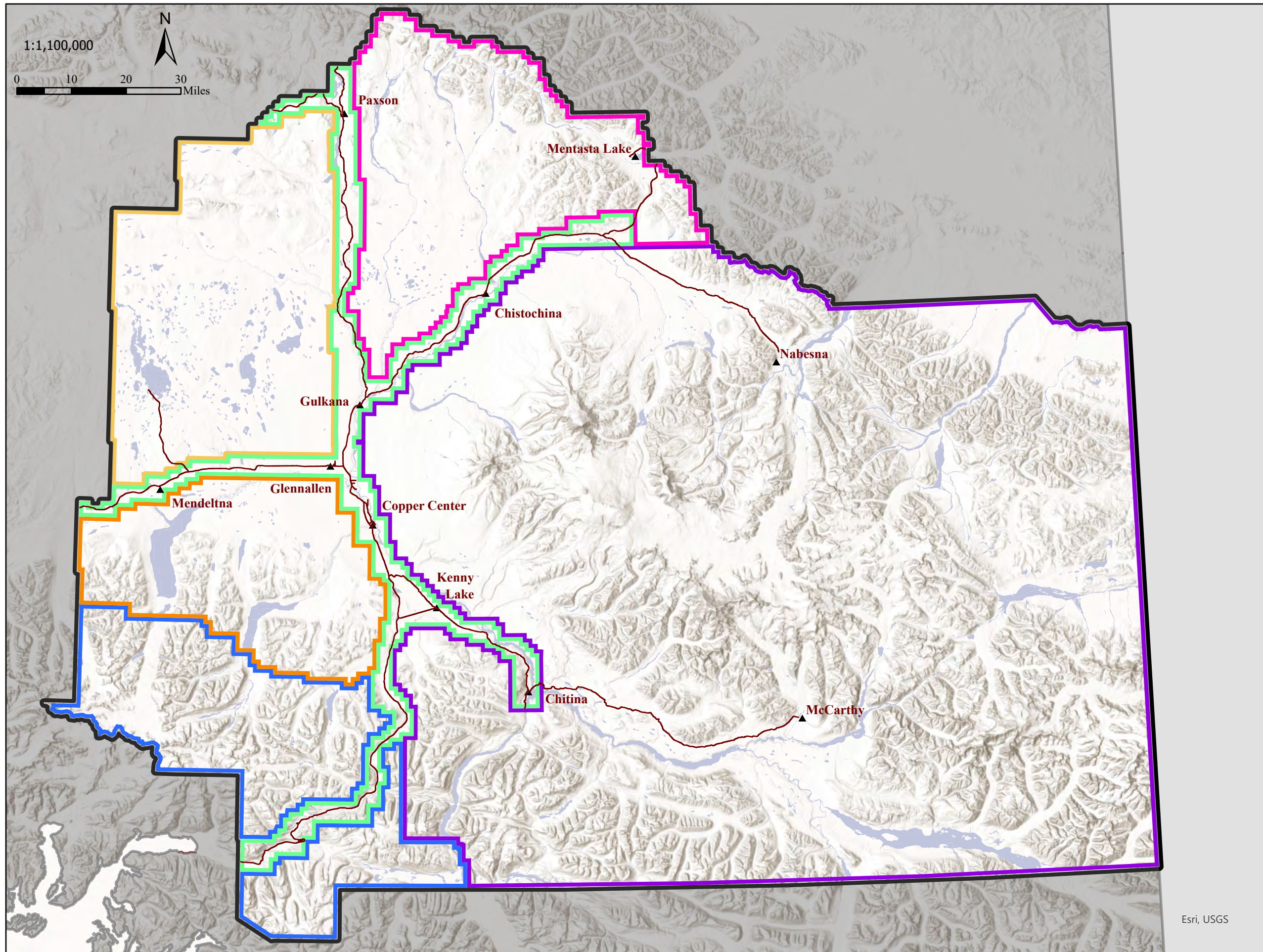
12
13 The 1986 Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP) established policy for the management of
14 over 3.3 million acres of state land and water generally within the greater Copper River
15 Basin. It was prepared in the early 1980s and was adopted in 1986.
16

17 The information and policies contained in the 1986 CRBAP informed Department staff and
18 was used as the basis for this plan revision although many changes have been made in order
19 to deal with changes in land ownership, changed patterns of development, and more recent
20 resource information. These changes allow the Department to fulfill the mission and
21 statutory requirements of the agency; are responsive to the needs of the agency and the
22 public; reflect current information and understanding of natural and cultural resources; and
23 revise state management intent and policies to reflect changes in land ownership and use.
24

25 A significant change undertaken through this revision process was to expand the plan
26 boundary to include the entire Thompson Pass Special Use Area (ADL 226446), removing
27 that portion that was previously included in the 1988 Prince William Sound Area Plan; and
28 the western boundary of the planning area was expanded to include the Lake Louise area that
29 had previously been included in the 1985 Susitna Area Plan.
30

31 Since the original 1986 CRBAP, much has changed in the plan area. Much of the populated
32 area around the Glenn and Richardson highways has continued to become more developed.
33 Most of this growth and development is concentrated around the communities of Glennallen
34 and Copper Center. Growth and development have also occurred in other communities
35 adjacent to the major highways, but less than that experienced around Glennallen. A variety
36 of economic and demographic trends has affected community expansion and development;
37 however, growth will probably continue in the areas most readily accessible from the
38 developed roads or major regional trails. Another major change has been a decline in the
39 inventory of state land in the areas along and adjoining the highways, especially along the
40 Glenn Highway. Since the 1980's, the amount of state land has decreased with state land
41

¹ State special purpose sites, like state game refuges, state parks, or state forests, often are required to prepare management plans, but do so under other authorities.



**Copper River Basin
Area Plan
Map 1-1
Planning Area Boundary**

-  Planning Boundary
-  Community
-  Roads
-  Central Region
-  Chugach Mountains Region
-  Glenn/Richardson Region
-  Northwest Region
-  Northern Region
-  Wrangell/McCarthy Region



Land use designations only apply to land owned by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, as indicated by the management units on the map. Due to size, some management units may not display on the map. There are some small private parcels contained within management units, but designations do not apply to non-state lands. This map is for graphic representation only and intended to be used only as a guide.

Created: January 2023
KF, DNR, DMLW, RADS
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983
UTM Zone 6 North

Esri, USGS

1 being conveyed to the University of Alaska, and to private parties through state land and
2 agricultural land sales and settlements. Conversely, the overall amount of state-owned land
3 in the planning area increased substantially, with the state receiving tentative approval or
4 patent to an additional 1.9 million acres. This has resulted in a decreased and dispersed state
5 land base in the areas near the highways with extensive state holdings in the more remote and
6 inaccessible parts of the planning area. Additionally, the 1986 area plan has been found
7 difficult to use for decision making in ADNR since its land ownership patterns and land
8 classification designations do not reflect the current patterns of state ownership or land
9 classifications. For these and other reasons, revision of the 1986 plan was appropriate and
10 was undertaken beginning in 2016. Area plans are intended to be updated on a 15 to 20 year
11 schedule.

12
13 The Land Classification Order (LCO No. SC-19-001) that accompanies this revision revises
14 and supersedes all previous land classifications within the CRBAP planning area and
15 modifies the plan boundaries of the Prince William Sound Area Plan (LCO SC-88-004) and
16 the Susitna Area Plan (LCO SC-86-012).

17
18 Valid mineral orders and leasehold location orders remain in effect and are not modified by
19 this revision, although a mineral closing order, covering additional settlement land, is
20 recommended.

21 22 23 **The Mandate**

24
25 The state is responsible for the management of those lands it owns and the ADNR is the
26 agency responsible for managing these lands. This plan focuses on the management of the
27 general domain state land, although plan designations (and land classifications) are provided
28 for units with mixed land ownership.

29
30 Alaska Statute (AS 38.04.065) requires the Commissioner of the Department of Natural
31 Resources (ADNR) to “adopt, maintain, and when appropriate, revise regional land use plans
32 that provide for the use and management of state-owned land.” To ensure that these lands
33 are properly managed, the Department of Natural Resources has developed this plan for all
34 state lands, both uplands and shorelands in the planning area.

35
36 The planning process provides a means of openly reviewing resource information and public
37 concerns before making long-term decisions about public land management. The planning
38 process resolves conflicting ideas on land use and informs the public about what choices
39 were made and why. Decisions are made on a comprehensive basis, rather than case-by-
40 case, providing consistency and consideration of the wide diversity of resources and uses
41 within the planning area. This process provides for more efficient use and protection of the
42 area’s resources.

1 **What the Plan Will Do**

2
3 The CRBAP will form the basis for the management of land and waters that is state-owned or
4 selected by the state. When adopted, CRBAP is the basis for ADNR decision making for
5 state land and resources. The plan will help ensure that state resource management considers
6 the sustained yield of renewable resources, that development is balanced with environmental
7 concerns, and that public access to state land is provided. The plan encourages cooperation
8 with other landowners to better address conflicts caused by checkerboard land ownership
9 patterns. Finally, the plan documents the state’s intent for land management so that both
10 public and private interests know how the state intends to manage lands over the period the
11 plan is in effect.

14 **What the Plan Will Not Do**

15
16 The CRBAP is not the only way in which land management goals are implemented. While
17 the Plan provides an overall basis for state decision making, it is important to recognize that
18 there are limits on its authority and constraints on its application. The following are some
19 important aspects of land and resource management that are beyond the scope of this plan:

20
21 **Non-ADNR Lands.** This Plan does not apply to federal, Native, private lands, University of
22 Alaska, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, or Mental Health Trust
23 Land.

24
25 **Fish and Wildlife.** Management, maintenance, and protection of fish and wildlife resources
26 are the responsibility of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Allocation of fish and
27 game stocks and regulation of harvest methods, means, and timing are the responsibility of
28 the state board of Fisheries and Game.

29
30 **Generally Allowed Uses (GAU).** The area plan does not regulate activities that do not
31 require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and
32 fishing. GAUs are identified in 11 AAC 96.020 and the conditions for GAUs are provided in
33 11 AAC 96.025.

34
35 **Legislatively Designated Areas.** The Plan does not apply to state parks, refuges, public use
36 areas, and other areas that are legislatively designated with the exception of providing
37 designations (and subsequent plan classifications after adoption of the plan) for LDAs that
38 are not totally reserved from the public domain.²

39
40 **Decisions on Specific Applications.** While this Plan provides general management intent
41 for state lands, the Plan does not make decisions about specific land-use authorizations.

² See “Land Use Designation” in the glossary for a further description of authorities.

1 These decisions are made through the application review process and must be consistent with
2 the plan and existing laws and regulations.

3
4 **Actions by Agencies Other Than ADNR.** The Plan does not provide management intent
5 for prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than ADNR.

6 7 8 **The Relationship Between the Copper River Basin Area Plan and Other** 9 **Plans**

10
11 Those portions of the 1985 Susitna Area Plan now contained within this plan are within the
12 boundaries of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and contain Borough-managed land. The
13 Matanuska-Susitna Borough developed comprehensive plans which include the Matanuska-
14 Susitna Borough Comprehensive Development Plan and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough's
15 Louise, Susitna, and Tyone Lakes Comprehensive Plan to establish intent for those lands.
16 Only those lands within the Louise, Susitna & Tyone Lakes area are to be managed by the
17 Matanuska-Susitna Borough who has and will continue to develop management plans for the
18 area. The ADNR reviewed this Borough plan as part of developing this area plan and
19 considers its recommendations. The Copper River Basin Area Plan does not provide
20 management intent for those lands governed by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

21
22 The United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) developed
23 the East Alaska Resource Management Plan and the Gulkana River Management Plan in
24 2006. These management plans describe how federal agencies are to manage federal lands
25 within Eastern Alaska. The Copper River Basin Area Plan does not provide management
26 intent for those lands governed by the BLM.

27 28 29 **How This Plan Will be Used**

30
31 The CRBAP is intended to provide an overall management strategy for state lands and
32 resources within the planning area, as well as specific management strategies for individual
33 management units and is the expression of how ADNR will pursue this management. Much
34 of the use of this plan is by the ADNR Division of Mining, Land and Water (DMLW).
35 Adjudicators will use this plan when reviewing and making decisions on authorizations for
36 use of state land, including permits, leases, sales, conveyances, and rights-of-way. The
37 ADNR Division of Forestry & Fire Protection and Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
38 also use this plan in the administration of their programs and activities.

39 40 41 **Public Participation in Planning Process**

42
43 The Copper River Basin Area Plan is the product of a six-year planning process conducted
44 by the ADNR Division Mining, Land and Water. Other divisions within ADNR, state and

1 federal agencies, Native corporations and tribal groups, public interest groups, and the public
 2 have also played a pivotal role in the planning process. A first round of public meetings
 3 occurred in the Spring of 2016 and focused on a description of the planning process and
 4 planning area, and on issue identification and scoping. A second round of public meetings is
 5 to be held in the Spring of 2023. These meetings will focus on the Public Review Draft with
 6 information to be provided on proposed plan designations and management intent, and on
 7 plan implementation. The results of these discussions and the subsequent review of public
 8 comments submitted on the Public Review Draft will form the basis for revisions, if required,
 9 to the draft plan, which are to be included in an issue response summary.

10
11

Process of Plan Preparation

12
13

The following process is used to develop this area plan:

14
15

- 16 • identify issues in the planning area;
- 17 • map and analyze resources and uses;
- 18 • conduct public meetings to identify land use issues;
- 19 • prepare the Public Review Draft (PRD) based in part on comments previously
20 received from the public and from agencies;
- 21 • public reviews the PRD;³
- 22 • reviews all public and agency comments and prepares an Issue/Response Summary
23 (IRS) that addresses issues raised in comments;
- 24 • based upon the results and recommendations of the IRS, the Commissioner signs and
25 adopts it as ADNR’s management intent for state lands in the planning area.

26
27

Who Developed the Plan?

28
29

30 The ADNR planning staff directs the planning process, including data collection, drafting the
 31 area plan, preparing response to public and agency comments, and final plan preparation. A
 32 number of local, state, and federal agencies reviewed the preliminary draft of the PRD and
 33 provided land use and resource recommendations that are often valuable in refining initial
 34 plan recommendations. Following the review of the IRS, the Commissioner of the Alaska
 35 Department of Natural Resources will formally adopt the Copper River Basin Area Plan,
 36 which is scheduled to occur following the review of public comments on the PRD.

37
38

³ Current phase of planning process.

1 **Uses and Resources Within the Planning Area**

2
3 **Uses of State Land.** The plan outlines management objectives for state land. This includes
4 describing what resources and valid existing uses should be protected, and what uses are
5 most suitable for development or protection on state land during the planning horizon.
6

7 **State-selected and Top Filed Land.** Some federal lands within the planning boundary have
8 been selected by the State for potential conveyance in fulfillment of the State's land
9 entitlement provided by the Alaska Statehood Act. Future selection applications have been
10 filed for other federal lands consistent with the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation
11 Act (ANILCA) Section 906(e). These top filed lands are spread throughout the planning area
12 with a concentrated area within the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). The lands within
13 TAPS are affected by Public Land Order 5150 (PLO 5150). This plan recommends the
14 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lift PLO 5150 to allow the state to receive title to its
15 highest priority selections in partial fulfillment of its outstanding land entitlement. The
16 CRBAP provides management intent for selected and top filed lands in anticipation of the
17 state receiving title to some or all of these lands. Lands have been selected but not yet been
18 conveyed to the state. Submerged lands beneath waters that are navigable or susceptible to
19 navigation for title purposes, are state-owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to
20 manage these lands if they are state-owned.
21

22 **Navigable Waters.** The State of Alaska obtained title to all navigable waters, which include
23 shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands under the Equal Footing Doctrine. Certain types
24 of uses necessarily must utilize these waterbodies as part of their operation or function. The
25 plan provides management direction as to what uses are appropriate on these waterbodies; it
26 also identifies certain particularly sensitive areas that will require a high level of protection.
27

28 **Land Sales.** The planning process reviewed the state land holdings to determine which
29 undeveloped lands are suitable for settlement uses and agricultural land disposal. This plan
30 recommends the retention of the settlement designation in some existing settlement areas and
31 recommends several new settlement areas.
32

33 **Roads, Trails, and Access.** The plan considers access across state lands, including existing
34 and proposed roads, trails, easements, and rights-of-way.
35

36 **Mineral and Coal Development.** The plan reviews the mineral and coal potential within the
37 planning area and describes the statutory authorities that affect mining and coal development.
38 Mineral and coal development can occur throughout the planning area consistent with
39 resource presence.
40

41 **Forest Resources.** Moderate forest resources exist within the planning area. These are
42 scattered throughout the Central and Glenn/Richardson regions of the planning area, and total
43 over 230,000 acres. The plan identifies these areas and specifies the areas considered
44 appropriate for inclusion in the sustained yield calculations that are made by the Division of
45 Forestry & Fire Protection.

1 **Recreation.** Recreation is a popular use of state land. The plan proposes designations to
 2 manage lands for recreation in several locations where recreational use is extensive. Where
 3 appropriate, these uses are recognized in the management intent statement for a unit where
 4 recreation is particularly significant and widespread or where it is important to recognize this
 5 use. Those areas with a significant recreation use or potential use are designated Public
 6 Recreation-Dispersed.

7
 8 **Fish and Wildlife Habitat.** The plan documents important fish and wildlife habitat areas
 9 and provides management intent and guidelines for these resources and uses. Areas with
 10 particularly significant habitat, wildlife, or fisheries values are designated Habitat.

11
 12 **Water Resources.** ADNR is responsible for allocating water resources on all lands within
 13 the state of Alaska. The plan designates areas to be managed for their water resource values
 14 and describes management guidelines for instream flow reservations. Areas with water
 15 resource values are primarily associated with the maintenance of wetlands, which are
 16 distributed throughout the planning area.

17
 18
 19 **Planning Period**

20
 21 This plan reflects land management decisions and allocations based on the best available
 22 information on the demand for use of state land and resources projected over the next
 23 20 years. It is also based on a specific set of social, environmental, economic, and
 24 technological assumptions. The plan guides state land use and resource decisions for the
 25 next 20 years or until the plan is revised.

26
 27
 28 **Summary of Plan Actions**

29
 30 **Management Intent**

31
 32 The planning area consists of six regions that contain both uplands and lowlands. The six
 33 regions are composed of state-owned and state-selected lands that are contiguous to each
 34 other and have similar characteristics. The plan presents management intent that explains the
 35 department’s overall resource management objectives for each region and unit and provides
 36 resource and use information for land managers. This information is presented in Chapter 3.

37
 38
 39 **Management Guidelines**

40
 41 According to the Alaska Constitution, state lands are to be managed for multiple uses. When
 42 potentially conflicting uses are designated in a management unit, the plan provides guidelines
 43 to allow various uses to occur without unacceptable consequences. Management guidelines

1 for specific management units are given in Chapter 3. Guidelines that apply to the entire
2 planning area are identified in Chapter 2.

5 **Land Use Designations and Land Classifications**

7 General state lands are classified by identifying the resources and uses present in order to
8 designate primary and secondary uses for individual units. Each unit identifies up to three
9 designations⁴ representing the uses and resources for which the area will be managed. Plan
10 designations are identified and described in Chapter 3 along with the Resource Allocation
11 Tables that contain the designations assigned to individual units. A more complete
12 description of compatible uses is found in the management intent statement and guidelines
13 for each specific planning unit. These designations are then implemented through land
14 classifications as defined by 11 AAC 55.020-277. Up to three classifications are allowable
15 on individual management units. Table 4-2 in Chapter 4 shows how designations convert to
16 classifications.

17
18 Land Classification Order SC-19-001 supersedes all classifications within the planning area.
19 The Land Classification Order (LCO) that is to be adopted with this plan is included as
20 Appendix B.

23 **Plan Implementation and Modification**

25 The plan is implemented through the LCO and serves as the final finding for land
26 classification. The plan sets forth policy for ADNR in administering actions such as leases,
27 permits, land conveyances, and classification orders. The plan serves as the final finding for
28 land classifications. Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation recommendations
29 and procedures.

31 Economic and social conditions in Alaska and the planning area are sure to change and the
32 plan must be flexible enough to change with them. The plan will be reviewed periodically to
33 monitor progress in implementing the plan and to identify issues that may require
34 amendment or modification.

36 Specific modifications may be made whenever conditions warrant them, though a request for
37 these changes must follow certain procedures (11 AAC 55.240). The plan may be amended
38 after approval by the Commissioner of ADNR following public review and consultation with
39 the appropriate agencies. Special exceptions and minor changes must follow certain
40 procedures. See Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of procedures for plan
41 modifications, amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes.

⁴ See “Land Use Designation” in the glossary for more detailed information.

