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1 Appendix A

2 Glossary

3 **17(b) Easement.** Easement across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska
4 Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation
5 purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents. Information on
6 17(b) easements may be found at the DNR website:

7 <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.htm>

8
9 **AAC.** Alaska Administrative Code

10
11 **Access.** A way or means of approach. Includes transportation, trail, easements, rights of
12 way, and public use sites.

13
14 **ADF&G.** Alaska Department of Fish and Game

15
16 **ADOT/PF.** Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

17
18 **Agriculture.** Land that is agricultural or that, by reason of its climate, physical features, and
19 location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development and that is
20 intended for present or future agricultural use. Also refers to the plan designation of
21 Agriculture or the land classification of Agricultural Land.

22
23 **Agricultural Land Disposal.** A disposal of land for the purpose of promoting, for
24 commercial or personal use, the production of useful plants and animals. Housing and other
25 improvements that are reasonable required or related to agricultural production are
26 considered appropriate uses. AS 38.05.321.

27
28 **Anadromous waters.** A river, lake or stream that is specified under AS 16.05.871(a) as
29 important for the spawning, rearing, or migration of anadromous fishes; or is not so specified
30 but has been determined to contain or exhibit evidence of anadromous fish. The anadromous
31 designation applies from the waterbody's mouth to its uppermost specified point, including
32 all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the streambed or
33 lakebed covered by ordinary high water. Anadromous waters are shown in "The Atlas and
34 Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fishes"
35 (referred to as the Anadromous Waters Catalog (AWC)) compiled by ADF&G and adopted
36 by regulation.

37
38 **ANCSA.** Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)

39
40 **ANILCA.** Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (1980)

1 **Area Plan.** A plan approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources
2 under the authority of AS 38.04.065 that establishes the land and resource management
3 policies for state land within a planning area. Such plans also assign land use designations to
4 individual parcels of state land, which are subsequently converted to land use classifications
5 in a Land Classification Order. When used in this plan, the term ‘Area Plan’ refers to the
6 Eastern Tanana Area Plan.

7
8 **AS.** Alaska Statutes

9
10 **ASLS.** Alaska State Land Survey

11
12 **Authorized Use.** A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease.

13
14 **AWC.** Anadromous Waters Catalog, see Anadromous waters.

15
16 **Best Interest of the State.** As used in this plan, refers to a decision made by the department
17 that, after considering the merits of a proposed use or activity, that the use or activity has a
18 unique and important value or interest to the state and that this value or interest is higher than
19 competing values and interests. This is not to be confused with, nor does it refer to a ‘Best
20 Interest Finding’, a written decision required under AS 38.05.035(e) when land, or an interest
21 in land, is being conveyed out of state ownership.

22
23 **Best Interest Finding.** Refers to the written decision required under AS 38.05.035(e) when
24 land, or an interest in land, is being conveyed out state ownership.

25
26 **Borough.** Refers to the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

27
28 **Buffer.** An area of land between two activities or resources managed and used to reduce the
29 effect of one activity upon another. These areas are usually vegetated or are required to be
30 re-vegetated if the original vegetation has been removed.

31
32 **Classification.** Land classification identifies the primary purpose for which state land will
33 be managed, subject to valid existing rights and multiple uses. 11 AAC 55.040(c) Land
34 classifications are converted from plan designations through a Land Classification Order.
35 Other land uses may be authorized by the Department that do not conflict with the land use
36 plan. 11 AAC 55.040(c)

37
38 **Classification Order.** See Land Classification Order

39
40 **Closed to mineral entry.** Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited
41 because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses in the
42 area. Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan adoption are not affected by
43 mineral closures.

44
45 **Commissioner.** The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources

1 **DEC.** Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

2
3 **Department.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources or DNR

4
5 **Designated use.** An allowed use of major importance in a particular management unit.
6 Activities in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a
7 unit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the
8 unit; the Chapter 2 guidelines; and existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct
9 how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.

10
11 **Designation.** See Land Use Designation

12
13 **Developed recreational facility.** Any structure or facility that serves either public or private
14 recreational needs.

15
16 **Director.** The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land.
17 Most often, director refers to the Director of the Division of Mining, Land and Water; for
18 lands administered by DPOR, director refers to the Director of DPOR; for lands administered
19 by the DOF, Director of Forestry; for lands administered by DOAg, the Director of
20 Agriculture.

21
22 **Dispersed recreation.** Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as
23 hunting, fishing, recreational boating or wildlife viewing. The designation of ‘Public
24 Recreation-Dispersed’ is used to indicate such uses where public recreation within a
25 management is especially great or significant. These types of uses are allowed on nearly all
26 state general domain land and are those uses that are permitted as Generally Allowed Uses in
27 11 AAC 96.020.

28
29 **Disposal.** Refers to the conveyance of state land or an interest in state land to another entity.
30 ‘Disposal’, as used in this plan, is meant to convey this general meaning. The Terms “Land
31 Disposal” or “Agricultural Land Disposal” describe particular types of disposal. See also
32 “Land Disposal” and “Agricultural Land Disposal”.

33
34 **DMLW.** Division of Mining, Land and Water, a division of DNR

35
36 **DNR.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources

37
38 **DOAg.** Division of Agriculture, a division of DNR

39
40 **DOF.** Division of Forestry, a division of DNR

41
42 **DPOR.** Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, a division of DNR

43
44 **Easement.** Generally, an interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a
45 specific limited use.

- 1 **ETAP.** Eastern Tanana Area Plan
2
- 3 **Feasible.** Means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable
4 period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.
5
- 6 **Feasible and Prudent.** Means consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing
7 environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived
8 from a proposed action.
9
- 10 **Fish and wildlife.** Any species of aquatic finfish and amphibian, reptile, bird or mammal in
11 any stage of their life cycle found in or which may be introduced into Alaska, except
12 domestic birds and mammals. The term “area(s)” in association with the term “fish and
13 wildlife” refers to both harvest and habitat areas.
14
- 15 **FLUP.** Forest Land Use Plan. FLUPs are prepared by the Division of Forestry and precede
16 state timber sales.
17
- 18 **FRPA.** See Forest Resources Practices Act
19
- 20 **Forestry.** Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management
21 because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. Also refers to the plan
22 designation of Forestry or the land classification of Forest Land.
23
- 24 **Forest Resources and Practices Act.** That section of Alaska Statute (AS 41.17.010-.955)
25 that deals with the use, management, and protection of forest resources within the State of
26 Alaska. More formally described as the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act.
27
- 28 **Generally allowed use (GAU).** An activity conducted on state land managed by the
29 Division of Mining, Land and Water that is not in a special category or status. For the most
30 part these uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. 11 AAC 96.020.
31
- 32 **Goal.** A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals
33 usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.
34
- 35 **Guideline (or Management Guideline).** A course of action to be followed by DNR
36 resource managers or required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise
37 authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines also range in their level of
38 specificity from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need
39 to be considered, to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines
40 state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.
41
- 42 **Habitat.** Areas that serve as a concentrated use area for a single or multiple species of fish
43 and wildlife during a sensitive life history stage or are highly important to the maintenance or
44 management of a single or multiple species of fish or wildlife. This designation, when used,
45 applies to localized areas having particularly valuable or sensitive habitat within the planning

1 boundary. The “Ha” designation does not preclude human uses that are compatible with the
2 following fish and wildlife categories. Also refers to the plan designation of Habitat or the
3 land classification of Wildlife Habitat Land.

4
5 Fish and wildlife categories used to identify “Ha” (Habitat) designations in this plan include
6 the following:

- 7
- 8 • anadromous and high value fish spawning, rearing, migration and overwintering areas
- 9 • bison foraging, wintering and calving areas
- 10 • swan nesting, molting, and migrations concentrations
- 11 • other waterfowl nesting and molting areas, and areas important for waterfowl
12 migration
- 13 • Dall sheep wintering and lambing areas and mineral licks
- 14 • fish streams frequented by bears (including concentrations by season)
- 15 • moose rutting, wintering, and calving areas
- 16 • caribou lambing and wintering areas
- 17 • important wildlife migration corridors

18
19 **High value resident fish.** Resident fish populations that are used for recreational, personal
20 use, commercial, or subsistence purposes (from AS 41.17.950(10)).

21
22 **ILMA or ILMT.** See Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer

23
24 **Improvements.** Buildings, wharves, piers, and other similar types of structures permanently
25 fixed to the uplands or submerged lands that were constructed and/or maintained by the
26 applicant for business, commercial, recreation, residential, or other beneficial uses or
27 purposes. In no event shall fill be considered a permanent improvement when placed on the
28 submerged lands solely for the purposes of disposing of waste or spoils. However, fill
29 material actually utilized for beneficial purposes by the applicant shall be considered a
30 permanent improvement. (11 AAC 62.840) DNR practice is to apply this requirement to
31 shorelands since similar conditions exist.

32
33 **Instream flow.** An instantaneous flow rate of water through a stream during specified
34 periods of time, from a designated location upstream to a designated location downstream.

35
36 **Instream flow reservation.** The legal water reservation for instream uses such as fish,
37 wildlife, recreation, navigation, and water quality.

38 **Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer (ILMA/ILMT).** An agreement
39 between DNR and other state agencies that transfers some land management responsibility to
40 these other agencies.

41

1 **Land Classification Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner of the Department of
2 Natural Resources that classifies state land into specific land use categories (AS 38.04.065
3 and AS 38.05.300). The Land Classification Order in this Area Plan classifies all state lands
4 within the planning area according to the land use designations assigned to individual land
5 parcels in the Resource Allocation Tables contained in Chapter 3 of the Area Plan.
6

7 **Land disposal.** Same as Land offering, defined below; except that land disposal areas
8 referenced in Chapter 3 may include lots reserved for lease or sale for public, commercial, or
9 industrial facilities. Differs from an agricultural land disposal; the latter conveys agricultural
10 rights only.
11

12 **Land offering.** Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010,
13 including fee simple sale and sale of agricultural rights. They do not include leases, land use
14 permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or
15 waters. (See also, Land disposal.)
16

17 **Land use designation.** A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan.
18 Designations identify the primary use or uses of state land. Chapter 4 sets out how the land
19 use designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55. Referred to in this
20 plan as ‘Designation’. Designations are applied to state general domain land, but not usually
21 to Legislatively Designated Areas (LDAs). A designation is only applied where the
22 authorizing statute indicates that Title 38 (Public Land) authorities are to be retained for
23 certain aspects of LDA management or if the LDA is not completely removed from the
24 general public domain¹.
25

26 **Leasable minerals.** Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale,
27 sodium potassium, oil and gas.
28

29 **Lease.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according
30 to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.
31

32 **LDA or Legislatively Designated Area.** An area set aside by the state legislature for special
33 management actions and retained in public ownership. Examples are State Game Refuges
34 and State Recreation Areas. Does not include sites that have been administratively
35 designated for a special purpose, such as a state recreation site of less than 640 acres.
36

¹ For example: Chena River State Recreation Area is a LDA and is reserved from the public domain. It is managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) under Title 41 and other associated DPOR specific authorities. Because this area has been reserved from the public domain the land is no longer subject to Title 38 authorities and thus a designation is not provided. In contrast, the Goldstream Public Use Area is a LDA, but has not been totally reserved from the public domain. Therefore, the specific statutes for the Goldstream Public Use Area under Title 41 of the Alaska Statutes provide specificity to the management of the public use area and are in addition to Title 38 statutes applicable to general domain land. Designations are provided for lands that are only partially reserved from the public domain and are necessary to allow DNR to authorize certain types of uses by permit or other type of authorization.

1 **Leasehold Location Order.** The order used by the Department to manage the leasing of
2 state land for locatable minerals. In this plan, a leasehold location order (#34) is used to
3 manage mineral development in certain areas designated Settlement and not otherwise closed
4 to mineral entry. See http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/factsht/mine_fs/upland.pdf for more detail.

5
6 **Locatable minerals.** Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and
7 non-metallic (feldspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

8
9 **Management intent statement.** The statements that define the department's near and long-
10 term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives. As most often
11 used in the plan, it refers to the management objectives and methods to achieve those
12 objectives for a particular management unit. Management intent statements function to
13 provide more specific guidance than that provided by a plan designation or land
14 classification, and are to be interpreted as intended to be consistent with that designation or
15 classification.

16
17 **Materials.** "Materials" include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock,
18 peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay and sod. Materials may also refer to the designation of
19 Materials or the land classification of Materials Land.

20
21 **MCO.** See Mineral Closing Order

22
23 **Mineral Closing Order (MCO).** Mineral closing orders close state lands (mineral estate) to
24 mineral entry. All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable
25 minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The Commissioner of the
26 Department of Natural Resources may close land to mineral entry if a finding has been made
27 that mining would be incompatible with **significant surface use** on state land
28 (AS 38.05.205). A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by DNR to
29 include not only residential and commercial structures, but may also include fish and wildlife
30 habitat, recreational, and scenic values where there is very high sensitivity, use, or value.

31
32 **Mineral entry.** Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185-38.05.275.

33
34 **Mineral Opening Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner that opens state land to
35 mineral entry.

36
37 **Mineral Order.** An order approved by the Commissioner that either closes or opens land to
38 mineral entry. The use of this term is fairly recent. Previously the Department issued
39 mineral opening orders or mineral closing orders. Reference in this plan is to 'mineral
40 closing order' since this is the instrument that was used by the Department to close areas
41 within the planning area and since state status plats make reference to 'Mineral Closing
42 Orders'.

1 **Mining.** Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals,
2 including, but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities
3 associated with mineral development. The term “mining” does not refer to offshore
4 prospecting.
5

6 **Mining claim.** Rights to deposits of minerals, subject to AS 38.05.185-38.05.275, in or on
7 state land that is open to claim staking may be acquired by discovery, location and recording
8 as prescribed in AS 38.05.185-38.05.275. The locator has the exclusive right of possession
9 and extraction of the minerals lying within the boundaries of the claim, subject to
10 AS 38.05.185 -38.05.275.
11

12 **Minor Change.** A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under
13 AS 38.04.065. A minor change is a change that does not modify or add to the plan’s basic
14 intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its
15 implementation, or make technical corrections. (11 AAC 55.030)
16

17 **Multiple use.** Means the management of state land and its various resource values so that it
18 is used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the people of
19 Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or
20 related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic
21 adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; it includes:
22

- 23 a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and
24 b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-
25 term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and
26 nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals,
27 watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values.
28 (AS 38.04.910)
29

30 **Native-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.
31

32 **Native-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by a Native corporation but not
33 yet patented.
34

35 **Navigable.** Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state
36 criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and
37 the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies.
38

39 **Navigable Water.** Means any waterbody of the state that is navigable in fact for any useful
40 public purpose and as specifically described in AS 38.05.965(13)
41

42 **NRO.** Northern Region Office of the Division of Mining, Land and Water, Alaska
43 Department of Natural Resources.
44

1 **Ordinary high water mark (OHW).** The mark along the bank or shore up to which the
2 presence and action of the non-tidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued
3 in all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated
4 by erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or
5 other distinctive physical characteristics (from 11 AAC 53.900(23)).

6
7 **Permanent use.** A use that includes a structure or facility that is not readily removable.
8 Permanent facilities are improvements that do not need to be removed and usually involve
9 the construction of a foundation for the improvement.

10
11 **Permit.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for use of state land according to
12 terms set forth in 11 AAC 96.

13
14 **Planning period.** Refers to the length of time that the plan covers, which is 20 years.
15 However, the area plan, and the land use classifications that derive from the plan remain
16 valid until the area plan is revised.

17
18 **Policy.** An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions; in this plan, DNR
19 policies for land and resource management include goals, management intent statements,
20 management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and
21 various other statements of DNR's intentions.

22
23 **Primary use.** The primary intended use of state land or water, which is indicated through a
24 primary land use designation. In this plan there may be two compatible uses within a
25 management unit. When this occurs, it is represented by a co-designation. These types of
26 uses are most often expressed through a land use designation (see Designation) in this plan.

27
28 **Prohibited use.** A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with the
29 management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guideline. Uses
30 not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit
31 are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the management intent
32 statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable
33 use requires a plan amendment.

34
35 **Public Trust Doctrine.** A doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands,
36 and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as
37 commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study. (See also
38 Chapter 3.)

39
40 **Public use.** Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.

41
42 **Recreation.** Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to
43 hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to sport hunting and fishing areas, and
44 sightseeing. "Recreation" does not refer to subsistence hunting and fishing. See the term
45 'Subsistence'.

1 **Riparian Areas.** Areas adjacent to streams, rivers, and lakes. Standards for the
2 management of riparian areas are contained in the Shorelands and Stream Corridors section
3 of Chapter 2; see especially Management Guideline I.
4

5 **RS 2477.** RS 2477 stands from Revised Statute 2477 from the Mining Act of 1866, which
6 states that “The public right-of-way for the construction of highways over public lands, not
7 reserved for public use, is hereby granted. Information on RS 2477s can be accessed at the
8 DNR website: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/index.htm>
9

10 **Region.** A spatial unit used in area plans to describe major geographic areas within the plan
11 boundary. Often regions occupy state lands that are contiguous or are generally close to each
12 other and that may have similar resource and use characteristics. In this plan, there are four
13 regions that encompass state general domain land and one that covers areas affected by
14 Legislatively Designated Area designations.
15

16 **Resource management.** A land designation or classification used for lands which are
17 presently inaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources; where the lack of
18 adequate resource, economic or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of
19 resource development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision
20 unnecessary; or where a number of uses can be accommodated in a given area, which tend to
21 be of considerable size in this plan. In previous area plans, this designation was referred to
22 as ‘General Use’.
23

24 **Retained land.** Uplands, shorelands, and waters that are to remain in state ownership.
25 Certain plan designations indicate whether state land is to be retained on a general basis.
26 (See the section, ‘Designations Used in This Plan’ in Chapter 3 for more information.)
27 Retained land may also exist within specific areas and, if so, this intent applies to individual
28 management units. (See the Resource Allocation Tables in Chapter 3 for more information.)
29 Easements granted under AS 38.05.850 are not considered to be ‘retained land’ within the
30 context of this plan.
31

32 **Right-of-way.** The legal right to cross the land of another.
33

34 **Secondary use.** A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management
35 unit. Secondary uses are generally not used in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan; instead, if two
36 uses or resources are of equal importance and are generally complementary to each other, a
37 co-designation is used that reflects the intended uses. The co-designation applies to the
38 entirety of the management unit unless otherwise stated in the management intent section of a
39 particular management unit.
40

41 **Settlement.** The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational,
42 residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. May also refer the designation of
43 Settlement or the land classification of Settlement Land.
44

45 **Shall.** Same as “will.”

1 **Shoreland.** Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to the
2 ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion or reliction. (See definition of
3 Navigable.) Shorelands are generally lake bottoms or the beds of navigable rivers and
4 streams. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)
5

6 **Should.** States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines
7 modified by the word “should” state the plan’s intent and allow the manager to use discretion
8 in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular
9 circumstances justify deviations from the intended action or set of conditions. Includes the
10 concept of ‘feasible and prudent.’ Any deviation from a management intent statement or
11 management guideline in an authorization requires an explanation for the variation in the
12 written decision. See also “Will’.
13

14 **State land.** A generic term meaning all state land, including all state-owned and state-
15 selected uplands, all shorelands, tidelands and submerged lands. See also definitions of state-
16 owned land and state-selected land as well as definitions for shorelands, tidelands, and
17 submerged lands. Refer to Figure 1-1 in Chapter 1 for a graphical depiction of these areas.
18 ‘State Land’ excludes lands owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust
19 Authority, or by state agencies that have acquired through deed.
20

21 **State-owned land.** Land that is patented or will be patented to the state, including uplands,
22 tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands.
23

24 **State-selected land.** Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet
25 patented nor TAed (Tentative Approval) by the Bureau of Land Management.
26

27 **Subsistence.** Subsistence is defined in Alaska state laws as the “non-commercial customary
28 and traditional uses of fish and wildlife”. See AS 16.05.940, especially subsections 30 and
29 31 (sport fishing), 32 (subsistence hunting), and 33 (subsistence uses) for further information.
30

31 **Suitable.** Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource
32 development.
33

34 **Sustained Yield.** Means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level of
35 annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of state land consistent
36 with multiple use. (AS 38.04.910(12))
37

38 **TBAP.** Tanana Basin Area Plan. Refers to the area plan that preceded this revision.
39 Adopted in 1985 and revised in 1991.
40

41 **Temporary use.** A use that is one year or less in duration requiring a state permit. Any
42 structure associated with the use must be readily removable.
43

1 **Topfiled (also Top-Filing).** A future state selection for lands which were not available on
2 the date of filing. These selections automatically become effective without further action by
3 the state on the date the lands become available for state selection.

4
5 **Unsuitable.** Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource
6 development (usually because that resource doesn't exist in that location).

7
8 **Uplands.** Lands above mean high water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

9
10 **USFWS or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a
11 division of the U.S. Department of Interior.

12
13 **Viewshed.** A viewshed is an area of land, water, or other environmental element that is
14 visible to the human eye from a fixed vantage point. Viewsheds tend to be areas of particular
15 scenic or historic value that are readily visible from public areas such as roadways, rivers
16 with important recreation functions, or regional trails.

17
18 **Water Resources.** Refers to the plan designation of Water Resources or the land
19 classification of Water Resources Land.

20
21 **Water-dependent.** Means a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent
22 to water areas because the use requires access to the water body.

23
24 **Water-related.** Means a use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a
25 water body, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-
26 dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of
27 quality in the goods or services offered.

28
29 **Wetlands.** Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. “Freshwater wetlands” means
30 those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either
31 continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than 0.5 parts per thousand salt
32 content and not exceeding three meters in depth. “Saltwater wetlands” means those coastal
33 areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae
34 extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water
35 table changes. Note: This definition may be inconsistent with the federal definition of
36 wetlands as applied by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

37
38 **Will.** Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified
39 by the word “will” must be followed by land managers and users. Deviation from plan
40 designations, management intent, or management guidelines requires a plan amendment.
41 (See Chapter 4 - Types of Plan Changes.)

- 1 **Working Forest.** A “working forest” refers to actively managed forest lands that provide
2 wood for personal and commercial use, while protecting fish and wildlife habitat, providing
3 the public with recreation and other multiple use of state land, and maintaining public
4 benefits such as clean air, land, and water.
5
- 6 **YTAP.** Yukon Tanana Area Plan. Refers to the plan that affects state lands generally west
7 of Fairbanks and the Nenana River, and from Denali National Park to the Yukon River.
8 Adopted in 2013. Revised that portion of the Tanana Basin Area Plan (1985, 1991) within
9 this area.
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STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND AND WATER

Appendix B
Land Classification Order No. NC-10-004

I. Name: Eastern Tanana Area Plan (ETAP)

II. The classifications in Part III are based on written justification contained in one of the following plans:

- Area Plan: **Eastern-Tanana**
Adopted (x) Revised () Dated _____
- Management Plan:
Adopted () Revised () Dated _____
- Site Specific Plan:
Adopted () Revised () Dated _____

III.	Legal Description	Acreage	Acquisition Authority	Existing Classification	Classification by this Action
	See plan maps	6,820,774	GS, CG	Tanana Basin Area Plan 1985, as amended 1991	

IV. This order replaces and supersedes all existing land classification orders within the plan boundary of the ETAP except for the Land Classification Orders that affect the Tanana Valley State Forest

V. This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.04.065 and AS 38.05.300 to the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby designated and classified as indicated. Additionally, state land under contract for conveyance remains classified Settlement Land until this land is conveyed out of state ownership. Nothing shall prevent the reclassification of these lands if warranted in the public interest.

The date of issuance for this decision shall be _____

Classified: _____ Date: _____
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

1 Mining operations may adversely affect the sale of this land for settlement as well
2 as subsequently affect settlement activities itself through potential changes in
3 topography, scenic values, water quality, and noise disturbances and by the siting
4 of mining activities in close proximity to settlement.

5
6 The use of a leasehold location order should ameliorate some or most of these
7 effects through the careful siting of mining operations and the use of mitigation
8 stipulations that reduce the effects of such operations.
9

10 4.2 Because of the mineralized nature of the lands identified in this order, mining may
11 be a use of these lands. Leasehold location is an appropriate method to allow
12 mineral development with minimal impacts to areas that have been described as
13 sensitive to mining operations in paragraph 4.1. Mining activity within these
14 lands must avoid direct and indirect impacts to fish passage, spawning, or rearing;
15 wildlife resources; and areas of residential and commercial use. Mining activities,
16 to the maximum extent practicable, are to be sited so that their visibility from
17 private property is minimized, noise impacts to such areas are mitigated, and off-
18 site drainage avoids settlement areas. The siting of mining operations relative to
19 settlement activity is expected to be a major vehicle for minimizing such impacts,
20 and the plan of operation must indicate how it complies with these conditions,
21 including operation siting to avoid or reduce impacts to settlement areas.
22

23 4.3 The land described in paragraph 2.0 is found and determined to have mineral
24 potential.
25

26 4.4 The stipulations described in paragraph 4.2 are determined to be necessary to
27 avoiding or minimizing impacts to existing or future residential areas designated
28 Settlement, and Settlement-Commercial in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan and are
29 to be used in approving mining plans of operations by the Department of Natural
30 Resources. The entity responsible for land disposals within the Division of
31 Mining, Land, and Water shall participate in the review and approval of the plan
32 of operations submitted by the project applicant.
33

34 **5.0 Effective date**

35
36 This order is effective as of the following date: _____
37

38
39 Approved: _____ Date: _____
40 Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

41
42
43 Concur: _____ Date: _____
44 Director, Division of Mining, Land and Water
45

1 Table C-1: Units Affected By LLO No. 34

Region/Unit	Acreage	Plan Map No.
Fairbanks Region		
F-03	10,115	3-2
F-07	1,999	3-2
F-12 (part)	1	3-2
F-18 (part)	84	3-2, 3-2a
F-23 (part)	1,446	3-2, 3-2a
F-25	120	3-2, 3-2a
F-26	444	3-2, 3-2a
F-27 (part)	1,540	3-2, 3-2a
F-31 (part)	305	3-2
F-39	80	3-2, 3-2a
F-40	90	3-2, 3-2a
F-41 (part)	295	3-2, 3-2a
F-42 (part)	159	3-2, 3-2a
F-45	307	3-2, 3-2a
F-46 (part)	238	3-2, 3-2a
F-47 (part)	15	3-2, 3-2a
F-49 (part)	179	3-2, 3-2a
F-52	280	3-2, 3-2a
F-58 (part)	107	3-2, 3-2a
F-61 (part)	220	3-2
F-66 (part)	26,574	3-2
F-67 (part)	1,045	3-2, 3-2a
F-72	160	3-2, 3-2a
F-74	160	3-2, 3-2a
F-76	101	3-2, 3-2a
F-94 (part)	32	3-2, 3-2b
F-107	358	3-2, 3-2b
F-108	112	3-2, 3-2b
F-112	55	3-2, 3-2b
F-113	153	3-2, 3-2b
F-124	5,399	3-2, 3-2b
F-128	51	3-2, 3-2b
F-130	125	3-2, 3-2a
F-135 (part)	91	3-2
F-137	1,239	3-2, 3-2a
F-138 (part)	160	3-2
F-143 (part)	33	3-2, 3-2a
F-144-01	48	3-2
Subtotal	53,920	
Delta Region		
D-16 (part)	1,913	3-3, 3-3a
D-22	14,649	3-3, 3-3a
D-25 (part)	699	3-3, 3-3a
D-26 (part)	378	3-3, 3-3a
D-28	57	3-3, 3-3a

Region/Unit	Acreage	Plan Map No.
D-29	157	3-3, 3-3a
D-36	17	3-3, 3-3a
D-37	1	3-3, 3-3a
D-43 (part)	57	3-3, 3-3a
D-44 (part)	392	3-3, 3-3a
D-51 (part)	160	3-3, 3-3a
D-52	497	3-3
D-56 (part)	5,896	3-3
Subtotal	24,873	
Upper Tanana Region		
U-9 (part)	181	3-4, 3-4a
U-10	649	3-4, 3-4a
U-18	78	3-4, 3-4a
U-19 (part)	414	3-4, 3-4a
U-22 (part)	7,630	3-4, 3-4a
U-29	184	3-4, 3-4a
U-32 (part)	1,215	3-4, 3-4a
U-53 (part)	3,094	3-4
U-58 (part)	9,649	3-4
U-63	496	3-4
Subtotal	23,590	
Total Acres	102,383	

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Map C-1: Lands to be Included in Leasehold Location Order 34

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**STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINING, LAND, AND WATER**

**Appendix D
Mineral Order (Closing) 1145**

 X Closing Lands to Mineral Entry _____ Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name: Delta Transportation Corridor

II. Reason for Mineral Order: This mineral order is based on the attached Commissioner’s Administrative Finding and applicable statutes.

III. Authority: AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

IV. Location and Legal Description: Lands to be closed under this order include approximately 4,438 acres in an area known as the Delta Junction Transportation Corridor extending 26.5 miles long and generally 1/4th of a mile wide along the Alaska Highway between milepost 1386 and 1413, and as further described below and in Map D-1.

- F011S012E Sec 7, 16-18, 20-22, 25-27, 35, 36
- F011S013E Sec 31
- F012S013E Sec 4-6, 9-11, 13-15, 24
- F012S014E Sec 19, 20, 27-30, 34, 35
- F013S014E Sec 1
- F013S015E Sec 5, 8-10, 13-15, 24

V. Mineral Closing: This mineral order is subject to valid existing rights and is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 – AS 38.05.275 to the Department of Natural Resources. In accordance with AS 38.05.185(a), I find that the best interests of the State of Alaska and its residents are served by closure of the land described in this mineral closing order to entry under the mineral location and mining laws of the State of Alaska. The above-described lands are hereby closed to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: _____ Date: _____
Director, Division of Mining, Land & Water

Approved: _____ Date: _____
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

**ADMINISTRATIVE FINDING
MINERAL ORDER (CLOSING) 1145**

**CLOSING TO MINERAL ENTRY AREAS WITHIN DELTA TRANSPORTATION
CORRIDOR**

Pursuant to AS 38.05.185 (a) and AS 38.05.300 this proposed action closes to mineral entry a linear corridor 26.5 miles in length, and 1/4th of a mile wide that is designated as Transportation Corridor (Tc) in the Eastern Tanana Area Plan (ETAP), and identified on Map D-1. As described in ETAP, the purpose of this transportation corridor is to facilitate the location of easements and rights-of-way as defined by AS 38.04.065(f) including railroad transportation, pipeline, or utility corridor purposes which are now proposed. The requirements of Department Order 138 are applicable to this action.

The Eastern Tanana Area Plan designates this area as Transportation Corridor land. In accordance with this plan, DMLW proposes to close the corridor, ETAP Unit D-45, to mineral entry. Mining activity on the project area would be incompatible with future designated uses given the narrow linear nature of the transportation corridor, and the necessity of retaining it as a contiguous parcel in its current orientation.

For the reasons given above, I find that the closing of state land to mineral entry in the area under MO 1145 is appropriate since the intended use of the MCO under AS 38.05.300 is to protect the area designated Transportation Corridor land as defined by 11 AAC 55.205.

In accordance with AS 38.05.185 (a) and AS 38.05.300, I find that the best interests of the State of Alaska and its residents are served by closure of the land to entry under the mineral location and mining laws of the State of Alaska as described by Mineral Order (Closing) No. 1145 and that this action is consistent with the requirements of AS 38.05.185 and AS 38.05.300.

The amount of land closed under this order is approximately 4,438 acres. The areas affected by this closing action are depicted in Map D-1 as the area of MO 1145.

Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

Date: _____

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Map D-1: Lands to be Included in Mineral Order 1145